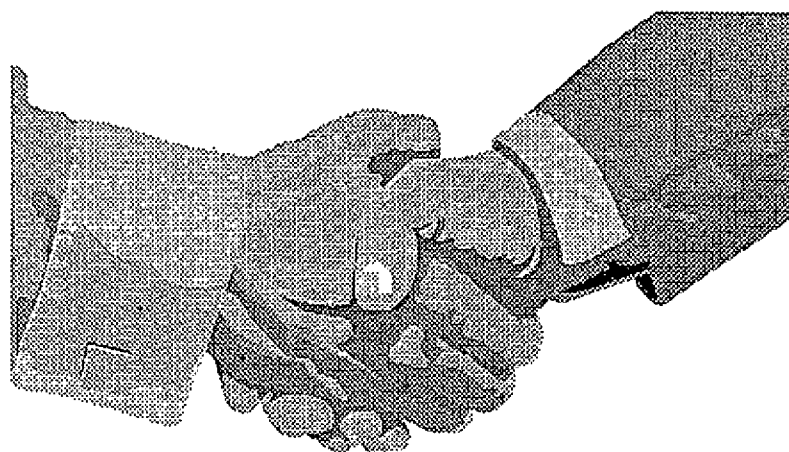


EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

2000 AND 2001



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
Directorate General of Employment & Training
New Delhi

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PREFACE

This Employment Review is a combined release for the year 2000 & 2001 and is 31st in the series of Annual issues being prepared and published by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. The information contained in this review is based on data collected through the network of Employment Exchanges in the country under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme of the D.G.E.&T, which is a vital source of employment data in the Organised Sector of our economy.

2. This Review focuses on the employment situation that prevailed in the organised sector during the year 2001 and is likely to be of utility in the areas of vocational guidance, educational planning, craftsmen and technical training, manpower planning and monitoring of employment generation.

3. I am thankful to all employers for their cooperation in furnishing the requisite information through the employment returns prescribed under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959 & Rules framed there under. I am also grateful to the Directorates of Employment of various States and Union Territories and their officers and staff, as also to the EMI Units of the Employment Exchanges for their active participation and wholehearted devotion & cooperation in the course of field enquiries.

4. I would wish to place on record my appreciation of work accomplished by Sh. Yogesh Raizada, Joint Director of Employment Exchanges and the officers & staff of EMI section and Data Processing Unit in collection of data from the States and Union Territories and their processing, tabulation analysis and presenting an analytical report in the publication.

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March, 2006
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STUDY TEAM

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

E.M.I	Employment Market Information
EE (CNV) ACT	Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
EMPLOYERS REGISTER	A register of Establishments maintained at the Employment Exchanges - Primary frame for collection of E.M.I.
LIVE REGISTER	A register of persons currently seeking employment assistance through the employment exchanges
PERCENTAGE	All the percentages given in the review are based on absolute figures, unless otherwise specified.
TOTAL	On account of rounding off, the individual figures/subtotals (in the different Tables & Annexures) may not necessarily add up to the total shown.
ESTABLISHMENT	Any office or any place where any Industry, Trade, Business or Occupation is carried out.
ESTABLISHMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR	Any establishment owned, controlled or managed by: i) The Government or a department of the Government. ii) A Government company as defined in Section 617 of the companies Act, 1956. iii) A Corporation (including a Co-operative Society) established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned, controlled or managed by the Government, and iv) A local Authority.
ESTABLISHMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR	An establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where ordinarily twenty five or more persons are employed to work for remuneration.
IMPORTANT NOTE	Data under EMI are also being collected on voluntary basis from non-agricultural Private establishments employing 10-24 persons and hence the coverage of the programme is wider than that under the EE (CNV) Act.
EXPLANATION OF SIGN ETC.	(+) = Increase (-) = Decrease - = Negligible
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	The industrial Classification used in this review conforms to the Revised National Industrial Classification, 1987 issued by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Government of India.

CHAPTER-I

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1.1 The present Employment Review is thirtieth in the series of Annual Employment Reviews being published by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour, Government of India, and pertains to the year ended 31st March 2001. This Review is based on the information collected by the network of Employment Exchanges in the country under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme of the DGE&T, which was initiated more than Fourty-one years ago.

COVERAGE OF EMI PROGRAMME

- 1.2 The EMI Programme relates to the "Organised Sector" of our economy. This organised sector covers all establishments in the Public Sector, irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 10 or more persons. Information in respect of all the Public Sector establishments and non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons is collected statutorily under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and information from smaller non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 10-24 persons is collected on voluntary basis.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

- 1.3 There were 2.87 lakh establishments on the Employer's Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 2001. Of these 1.71 lakh were in the Public Sector and remaining 1.16 lakh in Private Sector. There was increase in the number of establishments both in the Public and Private Sectors. It has registered an overall increase of 0.7 percent during the period under review. The Public Sector establishments increased from 1.70 lakh at the end of March 1999 to 1.71 lakh at the end of March 2001 recording an increase of 0.9 percent. All branches of Public Sector recorded increase in the number of establishments, except in the case of Local Bodies and Quasi-Govt. (State) wherein establishment decreased by 6.5 percent and 2 percent respectively. The increase of establishments in the Private Sector was of the order of 0.5 percent. The increase of larger establishments and smaller establishments were recorded 0.8 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

- 1.4 Employment in the organised sector goes down from 280.90 lakh in March 1999 to 277.18 lakh in March 2001 recording a decrease of 1.32 percent. During the preceding year 1998-99 the decrease was 0.22 percent. Both Public & Private sector employment showed decrease of 1.28 and 1.43 percent respectively during the period under review 1999-2001. The decrease of 1.28 percent in the Public Sector employment was higher as compared to 0.02 percent recorded during the year 1998-99. In the Private Sector

decrease of 1.43 percent in employment was recorded during the period under report 1999-2001 as against 0.67 percent recorded during the period 1998-99.

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT ZONES/REGIONS

- 1.5 During the year under review 1998-99, all zones/regions except North-Eastern, Eastern and Southern zones of the country recorded negative growth in employment. The North Eastern zone recorded the highest growth in employment (4.6 percent) followed by Eastern zone (0.3 percent) and Southern Zone (0.1 percent). Whereas there was a decreasing trend of employment in central zone (4.4 percent), Western Zone (4.4 percent) and Northern Zone (0.6 percent).

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

- 1.6 During 1999-2001 as would be observed from the results shown in Table 11, there was an increase in employment in wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels (2.9 percent), Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (2.7 percent), Community, Social & Personal Services (0.3 percent) and Transport, Storage & Communication (0.1 percent) whereas there was a decreasing trend of employment in Mining & Quarrying (6.0 percent), Construction (4.6 percent), Manufacturing (4.3 percent), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (2.5 percent) and Electricity, Gas & Water (1.7 percent).

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

- 1.7 Employment of women in the organised sector went up from 48.15 lakh in March 1999 to 49.53 lakh in March, 2001 registering an increase of 2.9 percent. Women's employment in the Public Sector recorded an increase of 1.4 percent during the period under report (1999-2001), whereas in the Private Sector also there was an increase of 4.9 percent.

WORK-SEEKERS

- 1.8 The number of work-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country had gone up from 413.44 lakh at the end of March 2000 to 419.96 lakh at the end of March 2001 recording an increase of 1.6 percent. The number of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) increased from 286.60 lakh at the end of December 1999 to 292.33 lakh at the end of December 2000.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- 1.9 The number of vacancies notified to the employment Exchanges by various employers in the country during January-December, 2000 was only 2.85 lakh as against 3.29 lakh vacancies notified during January-December, 1999.

CHAPTER-II

THE ECONOMIC SCENARIO 2000-01

- 2.1 Real GDP growth rate in 2000-01 is estimated at 6 percent compared with a growth rate of 6.4 percent achieved in 1999-2000 and 6.6 percent in 1998-99. Despite deceleration of growth rate for the second consecutive year, India has the distinction of being one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The Indian economy has shown remarkable resilience in the face of substantial increase in the international price of crude oil over the last two years.

The reduction of overall growth rate of GDP to 6 percent in 2000-01 is mainly due to a decline in the growth rate of service sector from 9.6 percent in 1999-2000 to 8.3 percent in the current year. Among services, it is the community, social and personal services group that is expected to show the sharpest decline. In terms of growth of value added both industry and agriculture and allied sectors are expected to achieve higher growth rates than in the previous year. The behavioural trends of the key macro-economic parameters are summarized in Table 1.

- 2.2 Despite a normal monsoon for the thirteenth successive year on the basis of average rainfall, prospects of agricultural production in 2000-01 are not considered to be bright due to relatively unfavourable distribution of rainfall over time and regions, leading to floods in certain parts of the country and droughts in some others. Production of foodgrains is expected to decline to 199 million tonnes in 2000-01 from the record level of 208.9 million tonnes in 1999-2000. This, in turn is expected to lead to a decline in the overall agricultural output in the current year. However, in terms of growth of value added, the agriculture and allied sector taken as a whole is expected to show a marginal increase from 0.7 percent in 1999-2000 to 0.9 percent in 2000-01.
- 2.3 The advance estimates of GDP indicate better performance by mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water supply and construction in the current year compared to 1999-2000. Due to slightly better performance by these groups, the industry sector is expected to have higher growth in the current year despite reduction in the growth rate of manufacturing. Among services, trade, hotels, transport & communications are projected to have the same growth as in the previous year. Financial, real estate and business services are expected to experience a lower growth of 9.6 percent in 2000-01 as against 10.1 percent in 1999-2000. The community, social and personal services group is envisaged to experience the sharpest decline in the service sector by recording a growth of 7.6 percent in 2000-01 compared with 11.8 percent in 1999-2000. The anticipated decline for the sector is attributable to the effect of higher wages (arrears) drawn by Government employees in the previous years.

TABLE-1
Key Indicators

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	Absolute Value				Percent change over previous period			
Gross national product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current prices	1376.8	1601.1 P	1771.0 Q	1972.7A	11.9	16.3 P	10.6 Q	11.4 A
At 1993-94 prices	1005.6	1071.1 P	1140.4 Q	1209.6 A	4.8	6.5 P	6.5 Q	6.1 A
Gross domestic product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current prices	1390.0	1616.0 P	1786.4 Q	1989.5 A	11.8	16.3 P	10.5 Q	11.4 A
At 1993-94 prices	1016.3	1083.0 P	1152.0 Q	1221.2 A	4.8	6.6 P	6.4 Q	6.0 A
Agricultural and allied sectors (Rs. Crore)								
(at 1993-94 prices)	269383	288401P	290334 Q	293050 A	-2.4	7.1 P	0.7 Q	0.9 A
Index of agricultural production (1)	165.3	178.1	176.8P	170.6P	-6.1	7.7	-0.7 P	-3.5 P
Food grains production (Million tones)	192.3	203.5	208.9 P	199.0 P	-3.6	5.8	2.7 P	-4.7 P
Industrial production (2)	139.5	145.2	154.7	159.6#	6.7	4.1	6.5	5.7 #
Electricity generated (Billion Kwh)	421.7	448.6	480.7	372.6 #	6.5	6.4	7.2	4.7 #
Wholesale price index (3)	134.6	141.7	150.9	158.1*	4.5	5.3	6.5	8.2*
Consumer price index for industrial workers (4)	380.0	414.0	434.0	446.0 @	8.3	8.9	4.8	3.5 @
Money supply (M3)(5) (Rs. Thousand crore)	821.3	981.0	1117.2 P	1262.2(6)	18.0	19.4	13.9	15.8(6)
Imports at current prices (Rs. Crore)	154176	178332	204583 P	173116 #	11.0	15.7	14.7 P	14.3 #
(US \$ Million)	41484	42389	47212 P	38150 #	6.0	2.2	11.4 P	9.0 #
Exports at current prices (Rs. Crore)	130101	139753	162925 P	146552 #	9.5	7.4	16.6 P	26.4 #
(US \$ Million)	35006	33218	37599 P	32266 #	4.6	-5.1	13.2 P	20.4 #
Foreign currency assets (7) (Rs. Crore)	102507	125412	152924	178032(8)	27.5	22.3	21.9	16.4(8)
(US \$ Million)	25975	29522	35058	38361(8)	16.1	13.7	18.8	9.4(8)
Exchange rate (Rs/US \$) (9)	37.16	42.07	43.33	45.51(10)	-4.5	-11.7	-2.9	-4.8(10)

Note: Gross national product and Gross domestic product figures are at factor cost (base 1993-94)

Q- Quick Estimates; A-Advance Estimates; P-Provisional

1. Index of agricultural production (of 46 crops, including plantations) with base triennium ending 1981-82=100.
2. Index of Industrial Production, base 1993-94=100
3. Index (with base 1993-94=100) at the end of fiscal year.
4. Index (with base 1982=100) at the end of fiscal year.
5. Outstanding at the end of financial year.
6. As on January 12, 2001.
7. Outstanding at the end of financial year.
8. At the end of January 2000-01.
9. Percent change indicates the rate of appreciation/depreciation (-) of the Rupee vis-à-vis the US dollar
10. Average for April-January, 2000-01.

* As on 27.1.2001(Provisional) @ Dec. 2000 # April-Dec. 2000.

- 2.4 During 2000-01, the annual rate of inflation in terms of WPI has shown an increasing trend due to pressure from energy prices. The inflation rate hovered around a little over 6 percent till September 2000 when the hike in administered prices of fuel products pushed up inflation to 7.8 percent for the week ending September 30, 2000. The inflation rate, as on January 27, 2001, was around 8.2 percent on point to point basis (compared with 3.6 percent on the corresponding date of the previous year) and 6.6 percent on the basis of 52 weeks average (compared with 3.4 percent on the corresponding date of the previous year). This increase in inflation with caused mainly by the fuel, power, light and lubricants group, whose point to point annual inflation as on January 27, 2001 was 29.6 percent compared to 16.2 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. But for this sharp rise in the fuel group's prices, this year's point to point inflation rate would have been half of the observed rate of 8.2 percent. Excluding the fuel, power, light and lubricants group, point to point annual inflation as on January 27, 2001 remained subdued at 2.4 percent (compared with 1.5 percent as on January 29, 2000). During the financial year the cumulative inflation rate was 4.8 percent as on January 27, 2001 compared with 3 percent during the corresponding period of 1999-2000. Given the trend, the year-end average rate of inflation in terms of WPI is expected to be around 6.5-7.0 percent.
- 2.5 Inflation rate in terms of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI) decelerated continuously during the year to reach a low of 2.7 percent in November 2000 as against zero percent in November 1999. The Index rose moderately by 3.5 percent in December 2000. According to the twelve months average basis the inflation works out to 4 percent for the year 2000 compared with 4.7 percent for the year 1999.
- 2.6 During 1999-2000, Government's fiscal position remained under strain due to unanticipated expenditure on elections, 50 days war in Kashmir and the super cyclone in Orissa. The gross fiscal deficit of the Central Government increased from 5.1 percent of GDP in 1998-99 to 5.5 percent of GDP in 1999-2000.
- 2.7 The Union Budget for 2000-01 envisaged a reduction of fiscal deficit from 5.5 percent in 1999-2000 (provisional and unaudited) to 5.1 percent of GDP. As regards revenues, direct tax collections have been buoyant throughout the current year. However, there are some shortfalls in indirect tax collections due to slowdown of industrial growth, the negative growth rate of non-oil imports, increase in the exemption limit for imposition of excise for the small scale sector and reduced duties on oil products. There is also significant shortfall in disinvestments proceeds. However, various austerity measures taken by the Government for reducing non-plan and non-capital expenditure have helped to keep expenditure and overall fiscal deficit under control.
- 2.8 On the external front, exports showed significant recovery in 1999-2000 from the negative growth in 1998-99. The current account deficit was contained at 0.9 percent of GDP in 1999-2000, despite substantial increase in the oil import bill by 63 percent due to hardening of international prices of crude oil and petroleum products.

Export growth rose further in 2000-01 due to Rupee depreciation alongwith further trade liberalizations, tariff reductions, and more openness to foreign investment in export-oriented sectors like information technology. The issue of India Millennium Deposits by the State Bank of India in October-November 2000 was very successful and raised more than US \$5.5 billion of foreign exchange. The level of foreign exchange reserves (including gold and SDR) reached the record level of US \$ 41.1 billion at the end of January 2001.

- 2.9 Official BOP statistics, compiled by the RBI for 2000-01, are available for only the first half of the year. According to these estimates, trade deficit increased from US\$ 7.6 billion in April-September 1999 to US\$ 9.2 billion in April-September 2000. Inflows of net invisible services increased from US \$ 4.7 to US \$ 5.2 billion resulting in an increase of current account deficit from US \$ 2.9 billion to nearly US \$ 4 billion during the same period. On the capital account, there was a decline of net capital account, there was a decline of net capital inflows from US \$ 3.7 billion in April-September 1999 to US \$ 2.5 billion in April-September 2000 due to net outflows of external assistance and external commercial borrowing and a decline of foreign investment in April-September 2000. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves declined by US \$ 1.5 billion during April-September 2000. However, foreign exchange reserves began to build up after the successful issue of IMD.
- 2.10 A tentative assessment of the BOP outlook for the current year indicates that the current account deficit in 2000-01 might widen to about 1.5-1.7 percent of GDP compared to 0.9 percent of GDP in 1999-2000. This is mainly due to the surge in India's oil prices between early 1999 and mid-2000. On the other hand, non-oil import growth remains subdued. Exports, however, are expected to remain buoyant, as is evident from the growth rate of 20.4 percent (in US Dollar Value), recorded by the DGCIS data for April-December 2000. Net inflow of invisibles, despite moderate increase in outflows on account of interest, dividend, royalty payments etc., is expected to remain broadly at last year's level, supported by the continued buoyancy in software service exports and private transfers. The widening of current account deficit will, however, be more than matched by the expected net capital inflows.

Special-Employment Generation Programmes

- 2.11 Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge before the nation. India's anti-poverty strategy comprises of wide range of Poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes, many of which have been strengthened to generate more employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise the Income level of the poor. While there has been a steady decline in poverty over the last two decades, the total number of poor people has perhaps remained constant because of growth in population. Acceleration of economic growth, which is employment intensive, facilitates the reduction of poverty in the long run. However, this strategy needs to be complemented with a focus on provision of basic services for improving the quality of life of the people through State intervention in the form of targeted anti poverty

programmes. The specifically designed anti poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to make these programmes more effective. The salient features of some of the major employment and anti-poverty programme are given below:

(i) **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY):** Introduced in April 1999 as a successor to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States. All works that can result in the creation of durable productive community assets are taken up under the programme.

(ii) **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** Introduced in April, 1999 as a result of restructuring and combining the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes along with Million Wells Scheme (MWS) into a single self-employment programme, it aims at promoting micro enterprises and helping the rural poor into self help groups. It is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States.

(iii) **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):** Launched on 15th August, 1995 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of providing social assistance benefit to poor households affected by old age, death of primary breadwinner or need for maternity care. The programme supplements the efforts of the State Governments with the objective of ensuring minimum level of well being.

(iv) **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):** Started on 2nd October, 1993 in 1772 backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas. Subsequently expanded to cover all the 5448 rural blocks of the country. The primary objective of the EAS was creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment, through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. Restructured in 1999-2000 to make it the single wage employment programme and implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost-sharing ration of 75:25.

(v) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):** Introduced in Budget 2000-01 with an allocation of Rs. 5000 crore, focusing on village level development in five critical areas; health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads with the objective of improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas.

(vi) **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):** The Urban Self-Employment Programme and the Urban Wage Employment Programme – are the two special schemes of the Swarna Jayaanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which substituted in December 1997 various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviation. SJSY is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States. During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 102.51 crore, Rs. 162.28 crore and Rs. 123.07 crore respectively were spent in the States and U.Ts. under different components of SJSRY. Some of the targets and achievements of the major anti-poverty programmes are listed in Table 2.

TABLE-2
Performance of Special Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programme

S. No.	Programmes	(in million)					
		1998-99		1999-2000(P)		2000-01 (P)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A.	Programme in Rural Areas						
1	JRY - Mandays of employment generated**	396.66	375.21		194.55 #		14.48a
2	EAS -Mandays of employment generated	*	416.53	409.16	262.41	235.58	64.77b
3	IRDP - Families assisted/SGSY	*	1.66	-	0.92+	-	0.10c
4	TRYSEM - Youth trained+	0.29	0.17	-	-	-	-
5	DWCRA						
	(a) Groups formed+	0.06	0.05	-	-	-	-
	(b) Membership	*	0.50	-	-	-	-
6	IAY- Houses Constructed+	0.99	0.83	1.27	0.80#	1.24	0.06d
7	MWS - Wells Constructed	*	0.09	-	-	-	-
8	ARWSP- Habitation/villages	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.03		
9	CRSP - (Central Rural Sanitation Program.)	1.60	0.56	-	-		
10	NSAP						
	a) NOAPS - Beneficiaries	4.88	6.42	5.09	7.96\$	5.43	0.95e
	b) NFBS - Beneficiaries	0.21	0.26	0.19	0.17\$	0.20	0.01e
	c) NMBS - Beneficiaries	1.78	1.51	1.78	1.11\$	0.18	0.08e
B	Programmes in Urban Areas						
1	PMRY						
	a) Micro - employment generated @	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.22	0.04f
	b) Employment generated \$	0.33	0.29	0.33	0.21	0.33	0.06f
2	SJSRY \$\$ of which						
	i) USEP -						
	a) Beneficiaries	*	0.04	*	0.13	*	0.11g
	b) Persons trained	*	0.05++		0.10		0.03g
	ii) UWEP -						
	Mandays of employment generated	*	6.60++	*	10.14	*	6.01g
3	Beneficiaries covered under community Structure Component	*	11.16	*	5.91	*	1.20g
4	Beneficiaries assisted under DWCUA	*	0.001	*	0.004	*	0.004g
<p>P Provisional ** JRY was restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) from April 1999. + IRDP and its allied programmes like TRYSEM, DWCRA, MWS, SITRA and GKY have been merged with Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which was introduced from April, 1999. * Targets are not fixed. \$ Estimated @ 1.5 per case disbursed to the concerned programme years (up to Dec. 1999). @ Cases disbursed \$\$ Swarna Jayaanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana came into operation from Dec. 1997. ++ As per report ending December 1998. # Up to Feb. 2000. a: Up to May 2000 b: Up to Sept. 2000 c: Up to July, 2000 d: Up to April, 2000 e: Period not reported f: Up to 30.11.2000 g: Up to 31.10.2000 Source: Planning Commission and other concerned Departments</p>							

CHAPTER-III

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objectives of the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme are: -
- I) to provide information at short intervals about the structure of employment in the public and private sectors at the area, state and national levels and also to monitor the changes in the level of employment.
 - II) to present occupational composition and educational profile of employees in the public and private sector establishments.
 - III) to identify the occupations which are characteristic to a given industry.
 - IV) to assess the manpower shortages in the organised sector.
 - V) to make available information required to improve and add to the services offered by the National Employment Service.
 - VI) to monitor the progress in generating employment during the five year Plans.

COVERAGE

- 3.2 The EMI programme was initiated in the year 1955 as a Pilot Project in Delhi, which was subsequently extended to selected areas (Districts) in various States during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Programme was provided a statutory base with the enactment of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) EE (CNV) Act 1959. The data collected under the EMI programme covers only the Organised Sector of the economy which inter-alia covers all establishments in the Public Sector irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 10 or more persons. While the information from non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons is collected under the provisions of EE (CNV) Act 1959, data from the establishments employing 10-24 persons is collected on a voluntary basis.
- 3.3 Under the EMI programme collection of data is done following the "establishment reporting system". The establishments are required to furnish at regular intervals details about the number of persons they employ by sex, vacancies that have occurred and the type of persons, which are in short supply. This information relates only to 'Employers' and 'Employees'. Employers include Owners, Proprietors, Managers, Working Partners, or Directors of Firms/Companies who work full time for the firms/companies.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

- 3.4 The EMI Programme is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories of the country except Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The programme could not be extended to these States/UTs so far due to administrative reasons. The smaller establishments employing 10-24 persons in the Private Sector in metropolitan areas of greater Mumbai and Kolkata are also not being covered owing to administrative reasons.

REFERENCE PERIOD

- 3.5 The EMI data are furnished by the establishments through ER-I and ER-II returns. The form ER-I is used for the collection of information from the establishments at quarterly intervals i.e. 31st March, 30th June, 30 September and 31st December of each year.

ORGANISATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- 3.6 The information collected through ER-I is scrutinised, tabulated and disseminated at the area, state and national level. The employment exchanges prepare Area Employment Market Reviews to indicate employment situation in the organised sector within the district. The State Directors of Employment also prepare state level Employment Reviews showing employment situation prevailing at the State level. At the National level, Employment Reviews are prepared annually by the Directorate General of Employment and Training projecting the overall picture of Employment in the organised sector in different States/UTs. The present Employment Review provides information regarding employment in the organised sector at the end of the year 2000-2001. The National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1987 was followed in classifying the employment data by industries.

LIMITATIONS OF EMI DATA

- 3.7 **The EMI Programme does not cover: -**
- a) Employment in the un-organized sector.
 - b) Self Employment
 - c) Part-time employment
 - d) Employment in agricultural and allied establishments, which furnish employment returns only on voluntary basis.
 - e) Employment in household Sector and non-agricultural establishments employing less than 10 workers in Private Sector.
 - f) Employment in Defence forces.
 - g) Employment in Indian Embassies and Missions abroad.

Other limitations of EMI Programme are: -

- a) The frame of establishments maintained at local employment exchange is not comprehensive in certain cases due to non-inclusion of new and emerging establishments.
- b) There is an element of estimation of employment in respect of non-responding establishments.
- c) Employment created under various employment/beneficiary-oriented schemes/programmes viz. NREP, RLEGP, IRDP, TRYSEM. etc. might be erroneously reported under the EMI Programme.

COVERAGE OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR AT THE END OF MARCH, 1999.

- 3.8 On the basis of information furnished by the Directorates of Employment in various States/Union Territories, there were 287068 establishments borne on the Employers' Register as on 31st March 2001. Of these, the required employment returns were rendered by 209863 establishments both in the Public and Private Sectors. The rate of response works out to 73.1% during the year 2000-01 as against 76% achieved during the period 1998-99.
- 3.9 The coverage of Public Sector comprises establishments of Central Government, State Government, Quasi Government (Central), Quasi Government (State) and Local Bodies. In the Private Sector, the establishments are grouped on the basis of the number of persons employed therein. Establishments employing 25 or more persons are categorised as larger establishments and those employing 10-24 persons are termed as smaller establishments.

TABLE -3

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR
AS ON 31ST MARCH 2001**

SECTOR	No. of Establishments		Percentage Response
	Addressed	Responded	
1	2	3	4
PUBLIC SECTOR	171523	130732	76.2
1. Central Government	8249	5754	69.8
2. State Government	85775	66269	77.3
3. Quasi-Government (Central)	42293	31564	74.6
4. Quasi-Government (State)	20285	15282	75.3
5. Local Bodies	14921	11863	79.5
PRIVATE SECTOR	115545	79131	68.5
1. Larger Establishments	54559	39668	72.7
2. Smaller Establishments	60986	39463	64.7
GRAND TOTAL	287068	209863	73.1

- 3.10 It is observed from the above table that out of the total number of 171523 establishments in the public sector 76.2% rendered the returns whereas in the private sector out of 115545 establishments 68.5 % rendered the returns. The analysis of the rate of response reveals that in the public sector the highest number (79.5%) of establishments in Local Bodies rendered the employment return, followed by State Govt. (77.3%). Quasi Govt. (State) (75.3%) Quasi-Govt. (Central) (74.6%) and Central Govt. establishments (69.8%). In the Private Sector, 72.7% of the Larger Establishments and 64.7 % of the Smaller Establishments had sent the employment returns for the period ending March, 2001.

BRANCHWISE & SIZEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

3.11 Table-4 below presents the distribution of establishments by different branches of public and private sectors as on 31st March of the year and 1999 to 2001.

TABLE-4

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR AS ON 31ST MARCH 1999 TO 2001

Sector / Branch	No. of Establishments			Percentage Change 2001/1999
	1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC SECTOR	169971	168845	171523	+0.9
1. Central Government	8108	8168	8249	+1.7
2. State Government	83559	83941	85775	+2.7
3. Quasi-Govt. (Central)	41645	41953	42293	+1.6
4. Quasi-Govt. (State)	20693	19765	20285	-2.0
5. Local Bodies	15966	15018	14921	-6.5
PRIVATE SECTOR	114998	112735	115545	+0.5
1. Larger Establishments	54122	53322	54559	+0.8
2. Smaller Establishments	60876	59413	60986	+0.2
GRAND TOTAL	284969	281580	287068	+0.7

3.12 It is seen from the above Table that there was increase in the number of establishments in all the branches of the public sector except Local Bodies and Quasi – Government (State) wherein number of establishments decreased by 6.5 percent and 2.0 percent respectively during the period 1999-2001. Number of establishments in the private sector also maintained positive growth.

COVERAGE OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN DIFFERENT ZONES / REGIONS :

3.13 The entire country has been divided into six Zones / Regions, viz., Northern Zone, Central Zone, Eastern Zone, North-Eastern Zone, Western Zone and Southern Zone. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands is outside the scheme of Zonal Councils embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Table-5 below shows the number of establishments in the six zones and in the Union Territories of A & N Islands during 1999-2001.

TABLE -5

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY ZONES
AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1999-2001

	Zones	No. of Establishments			Percentage Change
		1999	2000	2001	2001/1999
		2	3	4	5
I.	Northern Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan	55862	55418	56260	+0.7
II.	Central Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.	45088	44020	44013	-2.4
III.	Eastern Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal	35800	35757	36383	+1.6
IV.	North-Eastern Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram	11061	11147	11157	+0.9
V.	Western Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra.	47856	47457	47716	-0.3
VI.	Southern Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu	89100	87629	91376	+2.6
VII.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	202	152	163	-19.3
	Total	284969	281580	287068	+0.7

* Outside the scheme of zonal classification.

3.14 The above Table reveals that the percentage increase of establishments in the organised sector in 2001 over 1999 was recorded in all the zones except Central Zone and Western Zone where the decrease in the number of establishments was recorded as 2.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. There was marginal increase in other Zones, Southern (2.6%) Eastern (1.6%), North-Eastern 0.9%, and Northern (0.7%). The number of establishments according to the State/Union Territory is contained in Annexure-I

ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES/ SERVICES:

3.15 The distribution of establishments in the organised sector by Industrial Divisions in 1999 and 2001 is shown in Table-6 below:

TABLE-6

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES
AS ON 31st MARCH 1999 AND 2001**

NIC Div.	Description	No. of Establishments		Percentage Change
		1999	2001	2001/1999
1	2	3	4	5
	Primary Sector	11028	10985	-0.4
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	9702	9694	-0.1
1	Mining & Quarrying	1326	1291	-2.6
	Secondary Sector	60300	59060	-2.1
2 &3	Manufacturing	55004	53688	-2.4
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	5296	5372	+1.4
5	Construction	10817	10715	-0.9
	Tertiary Sector	202824	206308	+1.7
6	Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels	13436	13255	-1.3
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	5264	5317	+1.0
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	46627	46829	+0.4
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	137497	140907	+2.5
	Total	284969	287068	+0.7

3.16 The Primary and Secondary Sectors showed marginal decrease of 2.1 percent and 0.4 percent respectively whereas the Tertiary Sector recorded an increase of 1.7 percent in the number of establishments over the year 1999. Community, Social & Personal Services in the Tertiary Sector recorded the highest growth of 2.5 percent followed by 1.0 percent in Transport, Storage and Communication and 0.4 percent in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services in the number of establishments during the period 1999-2001. Industry division Electricity, Gas and Water also recorded a growth of 1.4 percent in the Secondary Sector. All other Industrial divisions in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors recorded a decline in the number of establishments. The number of establishments in the Public & Private Sectors classified by industry Groups is given in Annexure-II.

CHAPTER -IV

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

- 4.1 During the period under review (1999-2001), employment in the organised sector showed decrease of 1.32%. There was a decrease of 0.2% in the employment during the preceding year (1998-99). In absolute terms, employment in the organised sector decreased from 280.90 lakhs at the end of March 1999 to 277.18 lakhs at the end of March 2001.
- 4.2 The sector-wise break-up of employment as on 31st March 1999 and 2001 and percentage variation in 2001 over 1999 is shown in the following Table.

TABLE -7

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS ON 31st MARCH, 1999 TO 2001

Sectors	Employment (in lakh) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
	1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
Public	193.64	193.14	191.16	-1.28
Private	87.26	86.46	86.01	-1.43
Total	280.90	279.60	277.18	-1.32

It is revealed from the data contained in the Table-7 above that employment in the public sector recorded decrease of 1.28% in 2001 over the year 1999. Private sector employment has also shown decrease of 1.43% during the same period.

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR :

4.3 The distribution of employment in different branches of the public sector as on 31st March, 1999 to 2001 is indicated in Table-8 below: -

TABLE -8

**EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR
AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1999-2001**

Branch	Employment (in lakh) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
	1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Central Govt.	32.90	32.73	32.48	-1.25
2. State Govt.	74.60	74.60	74.03	-0.75
3. Quasi-Govt. (Central)	34.11	34.13	33.02	-3.21
4. Quasi-Govt. (State)	29.17	29.13	29.27	+0.34
5. Local Bodies	22.86	22.55	22.36	-2.22
TOTAL	193.64	193.14	191.16	-1.28

An analysis of employment in different branches of the public sector revealed that the decrease in employment was recorded in all the branches of Public Sector except Quasi-Govt. (State) which recorded marginal increase (0.34%). The maximum decrease was recorded in Quasi-Govt. (Central) (3.21%) followed by Local Bodies (2.22%), Central Govt. (1.25%) and State Govt. (0.75%).

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR :

- 4.4 Employment in the private sector is classified by size of establishments. On this basis, the break-up of employment in the private sector by size of establishments is shown in the following Table-9.

TABLE -9

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR BY SIZE CLASS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1999 - 2001

Size Class	Employment (in lakh) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
	1999	2000	2001	
I. Larger Establishments (Employing 25 or more persons)	77.87	77.19	76.77	-1.41
II Smaller Establishments (Employing 10-24 persons)	9.39	9.27	9.24	-1.64
TOTAL	87.26	86.46	86.01	-1.43

It may be observed from the Table-9 that employment in larger and smaller establishments in the private sector went down by 1.41% and 1.64% respectively. The overall decrease in employment in the Private Sector was of the order of 1.43% during the period under review.

ZONE-WISE / REGION-WISE EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

4.5 Table 10 below provides the distribution of employment classified by Zones / Regions:

TABLE-10

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR CLASSIFIED BY DIFFERENT ZONES AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1999 - 2001

S. No.	Zones	Employment (in lakh)			Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2000	2001	
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Northern Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Rajasthan	42.26	42.31	42.00	-0.6
II	Central Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	42.08	41.46	40.21	-4.4
III	Eastern Bihar, Orissa & West Bengal	47.27	47.64	47.42	+0.3
IV	North-Eastern Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura & Mizoram	14.48	14.90	15.14	+4.6
V	Western Goa, Gujarat & Maharashtra, Daman & Diu	56.97	55.75	54.48	-4.4
VI	Southern Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry & Tamil Nadu	77.43	77.15	77.53	+0.1
VII	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	0.36	0.38	0.38	+5.6
	Total	280.90	279.60	277.18	-1.3

* Outside the scheme of zonal classification

Table-10 reveals that increase in Employment in the country was recorded in North-Eastern Zone, Eastern Zone and Southern Zone (4.6%), (0.3%) and (0.01%) respectively over 1999. Whereas employment decreased in Central Zone (4.4%), Western Zone (4.4) and Northern Zone (0.2%). The employment in Andaman & Nicobar Island, which is out side the scheme of zonal classification, has increased by 5.6 percent.

CHAPTER-V

EMPLOYMENT IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

- 5.1 Employment in the organised sector in the country is spread over 28 States/Union Territories. Analysis of data with regard to employment in the organised sector by different Zones/Regions has already been made in Chapter IV. Each Zone/Region has a group of contiguous States/Union Territories. The main focus of analysis is on the trends of employment in the organised sector in various States/Union Territories under each Zone/Region. Employment in different States/Union Territories under each of the six Zones is shown in Annexure III.

NORTHERN ZONE

Haryana

- 5.2 Total Employment in the State had marginally decreased from 6.61 lakh in March 1999 to 6.52 lakh in March 2001 recording a decrease of 1.4%. Employment increased from 2.35 lakh to 2.36 lakh i.e. 0.4% in the Private Sector and Public Sector in the State during the period under review 1999-2001 recorded a decrease of 2.3% only.

Punjab

- 5.3 Employment in the State decreased from 8.72 lakh to 8.53 lakh in March 2001 showing a decrease of 2.2%. Employment in Public Sector decreased from 6.21 lakh to 5.95 lakh i.e. 4.2% where as Private Sector recorded an increase from 2.51 lakh to 2.58 lakh (2.8%). The share of employment in Punjab was 3.08% of the total employment in the organized sector at the end of March 2001.

Himachal Pradesh

- 5.4 Employment in the State increased from 2.98 lakh to 3.04 lakh in March 2001 showing an increase of 2.0%. Employment had increased both in Public and Private Sectors by 0.8% and 9.1% respectively during the period under review (1999-2001). Himachal Pradesh had a share of 1.10% in All India employment at the end of March 2001.

Chandigarh

- 5.5 Employment in the Union Territory had increased from 0.87 lakh at the end of March, 1999 to 0.91 lakh at the end of March 2001 recording an increase of 4.6%. Employment increased in private sector by 12.5% and the public sector recorded an increase of 1.6% only during 1999 – 2001. The Union Territory contributed only 0.33% of the total organised sector employment at all-India level.

Delhi

- 5.6 Employment in the Union Territory had increased from 8.16 lakh at the end of March 1999 to 8.39 lakh at the end of March 2001, reflecting an increase of 2.8% in the organised sector. In the public sector the employment increased by 4.9% while in the private sector it went down by 2.7%. The Union Territory contributed 3.03% to the total organised sector employment at the all India level.

Rajasthan

- 5.7 Employment in the State decreased from 12.79 lakh in March 1999 to 12.48 lakh in March 2001 showing a decrease of 2.4%. In public sector, employment decreased by 2.3% whereas private sector employment also recorded a decrease of 3.0%. The share of the State in all-India employment was 4.50% as at the end of March, 2001.

CENTRAL ZONE

Madhya Pradesh

- 5.8 Total employment in Madhya Pradesh decreased from 16.15 lakh in March 1999 to 11.81 lakh in March 2001 recording a decrease of 26.9%. Public Sector employment had gone down from 13.76 lakh to 9.93 lakh registering a fall of 27.8% as well as Private Sector also recorded decrease in Employment (21.3%). The State had a share of 4.26% of all-India employment in March 1999.

Uttar Pradesh

- 5.9 Total employment in the State decreased from 25.93 lakh in 1999 to 22.53 lakh in 2001 recording decrease at the rate of 14.3%. The Public Sector and Private Sector recorded decrease at the rate of 14.8% and 12.1% respectively. The state accounted for a share of 8.02% of all-India employment as at the end of March 2001.

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

Assam

5.10 Organised Sector Employment in the State had increased from 10.47 lakh in March 1999 to 11.09 lakh in March 2001, recording an increase of 5.9%. Employment in Private Sector increased by 12.4% whereas in Public Sector it decreased by 0.4%. The state had a share of 4.00% of all-India employment.

Meghalaya

5.11 Total Employment in the State had increased from 0.80 lakh in March, 1999 to 0.81 lakh in March 2001 recording an increase of 1.3%. Employment increased in Public Sector by 1.4% whereas employment in Private Sector remains static. The State's share at the end of March, 2001 in all India employment was only 0.29%.

Manipur

5.12 Organised sector employment in the State had increased from 0.82 lakh at the end of March 1999 to 0.83 lakh at the end of March 2001, recording a nominal increase of 1.2%. Employment increased in Private Sector by 50.0% whereas employment remains static in Public Sector. Manipur had a meager share of 0.30% in the total organized sector employment in the country.

Mizoram

5.13 Employment in the State had increased from 0.40 lakh in March, 1999 to 0.41 lakh at the end of March, 2001 recording an increase of 2.5%. In the public sector employment had gone up from 0.39 lakh in 1999 to 0.40 lakh in 2001 showing increase of 2.6%. In the private sector, the employment more or less remained static during the year. The State's share in all-India organised sector employment was only 0.15%.

Nagaland

5.14 Total Employment in the organised sector reflected no change during the period 1999-2001. The public and private sector employment registered no variation in employment. Nagaland had a small share of 0.27% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

Tripura

5.15 Employment in the state increased from 1.22 lakh at the end of 1999 to 1.23 lakh in March 2001 showing an increase of 0.8%. Employment in the Public Sector gone up from 1.09 lakh to 1.10 lakh whereas in Private Sector it remains static. Tripura contributed only 0.44% in the total organized sector employment at all-India level.

EASTERN ZONE

Bihar

- 5.16 Employment in the organised sector in the State had decreased from 16.15 lakh in March 1999 to 16.14 lakh in March 2001 showing a decrease of 0.1%. There was a decrease of Employment in Private sector to the extent of 0.4% whereas employment in Public Sector was static. The organised sector employment in the State as a whole formed 5.82% of the total employment in the organised sector at the all-India level.

Orissa

- 5.17 Total employment in the organised sector in the State increased from 7.84 lakh in March 1999 to 8.25 lakh in March 2001, recording an increase of 5.2%. Employment in the public sector increased by 7.7% but in the private sector it was decrease by 12.8%. The share of the State was 2.98% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

West Bengal

- 5.18 The organised sector employment in the State decreased from 23.28 lakh in March 1999 to 23.08 lakh in March 2001, recording a decrease of 1.1%. Employment in Public sector has gone up by 0.4% but the Private sector suffered a fall of 3.8% in its employment. The overall employment in the State accounted for 8.31% of the total organised sector employment at the all-India level.

WESTERN ZONE

Gujarat

- 5.19 Employment in the organised sector in the State was 16.29 lakh in March, 2001 as compared to 17.57lakh in March 1999. The decrease in the organised sector employment was 7.3% during the year under review. In public and private sectors the decrease in employment was of the order of 5.7% and 9.1% respectively. The total organised sector employment in the State accounted for 5.88% of the total employment in the organised sector at the all-India level.

Maharashtra

- 5.20 Employment in the organised sector in the State decreased from 38.13 lakh in March 1999 to 36.93 lakh in March 2001 showing a decrease of 3.1%. In the public sector the decrease in Employment was 2.1% whereas employment in Private Sector decreased by 4.7% during the year under review. The total organised sector employment in the State constituted 13.32% of the total organised sector employment at the all-India level during the year under review.

Goa

- 5.21 The total organised sector employment maintained a status quo at 1.11 lakh in March, 2001. No change in employment was observed in public and private sectors. The state accounted for only 0.40% of the total organised sector employment at the All-India level.

Daman & Diu

- 5.22 The total organised sector employment in the Union Territory of Daman had gone down from 16 thousand in March 1999 to 15 thousand in March 2001 showing a decrease of 6.3%. The decrease in employment in private sector was 7.1% whereas employment in Public Sector remained static.

SOUTHERN ZONE

Andhra Pradesh

- 5.23 Employment in the organised sector in the State had gone up from 20.61 lakh in March 1999 to 20.94 lakh in March 2001 recording an increase of 1.6%. The employment growth was 6.0% in private sector whereas public sector employment registered no change. In the all India Employment figures, the State accounted for 7.89% and 6.80% in the public and private sector respectively and 7.55% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

Karnataka

- 5.24 Organised sector employment in the State went up from 18.51 lakh in March 1999 to 18.80 lakh in March 2001 showing a rise of 1.6%. Employment in the public sector had gone up by 1.6% and in the private sector by 1.5%. The share of Karnataka was 5.83% and 8.91% in all-India public and private sector employment respectively and 6.78% in the total organised sector employment at the all-India level.

Kerala

- 5.25 The total organised sector employment in the state went up from 12.29 lakh in March, 1999 to 12.42 lakh in March 2001 showing a rise of 1.1%. Employment in the private sector had gone up by 2.2%. However, the employment in public sector was static. Kerala contributed 4.48% in the total organised sector employment at the all India level.

Pondicherry

- 5.26 The total employment in the organised sector decreased from 49 thousand to 25 thousand showing a fall of 49.0%. Employment in the public and private sector decreased by 44.4% and 61.5% respectively. The over all employment in the union territory was 0.09% of the all India employment in the organised sector.

Tamil Nadu

5.27 In this state, organised sector employment has went down from 25.53 lakh in March, 1999 to 25.12 lakh in March, 2001 indicating a decrease of 1.6%. There was a decrease of employment in public and private sectors to the extent of 3.9% and 5.6% respectively. The proportion of organised sector employment as a whole to all-India employment was 9.06% during the year under review.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

5.28 The Union Territory is outside the Zonal classification as per the States Reorganisation Act. Total employment in the organised sector is static. The employment during the period under review increased marginally from 36 thousand to 38 Thousand. Employment in the public and private sector, however, had gone up by 3.1% and 25.0% respectively. The Union Territory accounted for 0.14% of the total organised sector employment at the All India Level.

CHAPTER-VI

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES

6.1 A broad picture about the structure of employment in the organised sector, in different Industries/Services grouped under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors as on 31st March, 1999 to 2001 is presented in the following Table: -

TABLE-11
EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES BY GROUPS

NIC Code	Description of Industries/ Services	Employment (in Lakh) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change
		1999	2000	2001	2001/1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
0&1	Primary Sector	24.07	24.23	23.84	-1.0
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	13.93	14.18	14.31	+2.7
1	Mining & Quarrying	10.14	10.05	9.53	-6.0
2,3 &4	Secondary Sector	77.47	76.02	74.43	-3.9
2 & 3	Manufacturing,	67.43	66.15	64.56	-4.3
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	10.04	9.87	9.87	-1.7
5	Construction	11.85	11.48	11.31	-4.6
6,7,8,9	Tertiary Sector	167.51	167.85	167.59	-
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	4.89	4.93	5.03	+2.9
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	31.04	31.46	31.08	+0.1
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estates & Business services	16.57	16.53	16.15	-2.5
9	Community, Social Personal Services	115.01	114.93	115.33	+0.3
	Total	280.90	279.60	277.18	-1.3

It will be observed from the above Table-11 that Primary Sector comprising Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing and Mining & Quarrying Industry Division showed an over-all decrease of 1.0% in employment. Under this sector, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing recorded an increase of 2.7%, whereas the Mining & Quarrying Division recorded a decrease of 6.0%.

- 6.2 An over-all decrease in employment in Secondary sector was 3.9%. Under this Sector, employment in Construction Division showed decline of 4.6%. Employment in Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas & Water Division has also decreased by 4.3% and 1.7% respectively.
- 6.3 The overall employment in the Tertiary sector was remained static. In this sector a marginal growth of 2.9% in employment was recorded in Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels followed by 0.3% in Community, Social & Personal Services and 0.1 percent in Transport Storage & Communication while Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services division recorded a decrease of 2.5 percent in Employment. Employment in the organised sector by Industry Divisions under public and private sectors as on 31st March 1999 and 2001 is shown in Annexure-VI.

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND BRANCH/SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

- 6.4 The data on employment classified by Industry Division and branches of Public Sector and Act and Non-Act establishments in the Private Sector as on 31st March 1999 and 2001 are contained in Annexure V. Branch-Wise distribution of employment in Public Sector shows that under Central Govt. some Industry Divisions recorded decrease in employment. The maximum decrease in employment was recorded in Mining & Quarrying (13.21%) followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels (4.41%), Manufacturing (2.72%) and Transport, Storage and Communication (2.19%) while other Industry divisions showed increase in employment.
- 6.5 Under the State Govt., the maximum increase in employment was recorded in Industry Division Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (105.83%) followed Mining & Quarrying (3.75%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (2.45%) and Transport, Storage and Communication (0.80%). There was a decreasing trend of employment in all other Industry Divisions in State Govt.
- 6.6 In the Central Govt. (Quasi), employment in some Industry Divisions recorded decreasing trend except agricultural Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing 17.54%, Electricity, Gas and Water 4.12%, Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (4.06%), Transport, Storage and Communication (3.33%) and Community, Social & Personal Service 0.33%. The decrease in employment was recorded in Construction (6.88%) followed by Mining & Quarrying (5.99%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (5.40%) and Manufacturing (2.06%). There was an overall decrease of 3.21% in the Central Govt. (Quasi) during the period under review.

- 6.7 In the State Govt. (Quasi) Employment registered an increase of 5.65% in Transport, Storage and Communication followed by 3.46% in Community, Social & Personal Services and 2.77% in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services. All other Industry Divisions recorded decrease in employment particularly 5.45% in Manufacturing 4.02% in Mining & Quarrying 3.08% in Electricity, Gas & Water, 2.71% in Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels, 2.01% in construction and 1.01% in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing. There was an over all increase of 0.347% in employment in this branch of public sector.
- 6.8 Under Local Bodies, the decrease in employment was universally observed in all Industry Division, except an increase of 2.73% noticed in the Industry Division namely, Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels. There was over all decrease of 2.21% in employment under the local bodies during the year under review.
- 6.9 The distribution of employment in the Private Sector, classified by Act and Non-Act Establishments, by Industries/Services Divisions shows that under Act Establishments, the increase in employment was recorded in Electricity, Gas and Water (28.16%) followed by Transport, Storage and Communication (10.83%). Agriculture, Hunting Forestry & Fishing (7.16%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services (3.56%), Community Social & Personal Services (2.53%) and Whole Sale Retail Trade Hotel & Restaurant 2.46%. There was a fall in employment in the remaining three industry divisions, namely Construction (30.18%) and Mining and Quarrying 8.02%, Manufacturing 4.30%. So far as industry wise composition of employment under non-Act establishments in the private sector is concerned, the industry divisions which registered gains in employment are Electricity, Gas & Water (8.26%), Construction (7.57%), Wholesale and Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotels (1.02%) and Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (0.31%). On the other hand remaining industry divisions recorded decline in employment, the maximum being in Mining & Quarrying (7.84%) followed by Manufacturing (2.42%), Transport, Storage and Communication (2.48%), Community Social & Personal Services (1.39%) and Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (1.11%).

EMPLOYMENT IN KEY INDUSTRIES

- 6.10 The organised sector employment in four key industries comprising Coal, Cement, Iron & Steel and Generation and Transmission of Electric Energy is analysed, on the basis of the data contained in the following Table:

TABLE-12**EMPLOYMENT IN KEY INDUSTRIES**

NIC	Industries/Services	Employment (in thousand As on 31 st March		Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
100	Mining & Agglomeration of coal	755.3	682.5	-9.6
324	Manufacture of Cement, Lime & Plaster	85.5	80.1	-6.3
330	Manufacture of Iron & Steel in Primary Semi-finished forms	321.1	332.4	+3.5
400	Generation and Transmission of Electric Energy	190.8	204.5	+7.2

The analysis of above data reveals that employment increased by 7.2 percent in Generation and Transmission of Electric Energy and 3.5 percent in Manufacturing of Iron & Steel in Primary Semi Finished Forms while in other two key industries there was a decrease in employment. The maximum decrease in employment was recorded in Mining and Agglomeration of Coal (9.6%). Followed by Manufacture of Cement, Lime & Plaster (6.3%).

EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORT SECTOR

6.11 Transport industry is an important constituent of employment in the organised Sector. The following Table-13 gives the distribution of employment in Transport Sector.

TABLE-13

EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORT SECTOR

NIC	Industry	Employment (in thousand) As on 31 st March		Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
700	Railway Transport	1262.6	1249.3	-1.1
701	Passenger Transport by Bus (including Tramways)	726.9	756.8	+4.1
710	Ocean and Coastal Water Transport.	10.6	14.2	+34.0
711	Inland Water Transport	50.4	28.6	-43.3
720	Air Transport Carriers (of passengers & freight)	45.4	48.0	+5.7

As may be observed from the data contained in the above Table-13, employment in ocean and coastal Water Transport showed an increase of 34.0% followed by Air Transport Carriers (of Passenger & freight) (5.7%) and Passenger Transport by bus (including Tramways) 4.1%. However, employment decreased by 43.3% in Inland Water Transport and 1.1% in Railway Transport.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

6.12 The employment trends in Banking and Financial Institutions are indicated in Table-14 below:

TABLE-14

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING INDUSTRY AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

NIC	Industry	Employment (in thousand) As on 31 st March		Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
800	Deposit Activities (Banking)	1148.9	1088.4	-5.3
801	Other Credit activities	87.5	95.0	+8.6
811	Insurance Carriers, Life	123.5	130.4	+5.6
819	Insurance Carriers other than life	71.5	62.7	-12.3

An analysis of the above data shows that Insurance carriers other than life Industry registered a negative growth of (12.3%) followed by Deposit Activities (Banking) (5.3%). However, the employment in the Other Credit Activities and Insurance Carriers, life increased by 8.6% and 5.6% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES SECTOR

6.13 Educational services, Research & Scientific Services and Health & Medical Services mainly comprise the services sector. Table 15 below provides Employment data for these services.

TABLE-15

EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICES SECTOR

NIC	Industry	Employment (in thousand) As on 31 st March		Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
920	Educational Services rendered by Technical or Vocational Colleges, schools and other institutions.	385.5	406.5	+5.4
921	Educational Services rendered by Non-technical colleges, schools, etc.	3890.7	3889.2	-
922	Research and Scientific Services	263.0	256.4	-2.5
930	Health and Medical Service	1092.9	1063.6	-2.7

Column 5 of the above Table-15 shows that all the services in this sector recorded decrease in employment except Educational Services rendered by Technical or Vocational Colleges, Schools and other institutions wherein employment increased by 5.4%. The highest decrease was recorded in Health and Medical services (2.7%) followed by 2.5% in Research and Scientific Services. The employment in Educational Services rendered by Non-Technical Colleges, Schools etc. remained static.

CHAPTER-VII

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

7.1 Employment of women constitutes an important component of the organised sector employment in the country. The employment of women in the organised sector has gone up steadily over the last ten years. It comprises 17.9% of the total employment in the organised sector in the country. An overview of women's employment is given in the following Table: -

TABLE-16

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

Year Ended 31st March	Women Employment (in Lakh)	Percentage Change over previous year	Total Employment (in Lakh)	Percentage of Women Employment to Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5
1992	39.08	+3.4	270.56	14.4
1993	40.26	+3.0	271.77	14.8
1994	41.54	+3.2	273.75	15.2
1995	43.04	+3.6	279.87	15.4
1996	45.27	+5.2	277.80	16.3
1997	47.16	+4.2	285.18	16.5
1998	47.80	+1.4	281.51	17.0
1999	48.15	+0.7	280.90	17.1
2000	49.23	+2.2	279.60	17.6
2001	49.53	+0.6	277.18	17.9

It may be observed from the above Table that women's employment in the organised sector went up from 39.08 lakh in 1991-92 to 49.53 lakh in 2000-01.

- 7.2 The increase in women employment during the year 2000-01 was of the order of 0.6% as compared to 2.2% during the preceding year 1999-2000. It may be seen from the Table – 16 that the share of women’s employment to total employment in the organised sector has risen steadily from 14.4% in 1991-92 to 17.9% in 2000-01.

PATTERN OF WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

- 7.3 The employment of women in public and private sectors as on 31st March, 1999 to 2001 and percentage changes between these two years are presented in the following Table-17.

TABLE-17

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Sector	Employment as on 31 st March (in lakh)			Percentage Change 2001/1999
	1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
Public	28.11	28.57	28.50	+1.4
Private	20.04	20.66	21.03	+4.9
Total	48.15	49.23	49.53	+2.9

It may be observed from the above Table that out of the total 49.53-lakh women employees in the organised sector at the end of March 2001, 28.50 lakh were in the Public Sector and the remaining 20.03 lakh in the Private Sector. Women’s employment in both public and private sectors registered a growth of 1.4% and 4.9% respectively during the years 1999-2001.

BRANCH-WISE AND SIZE-WISE COMPOSITION OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

7.4 The distribution of women's employment by different branches of public sector and by size of establishments in the private sector is presented in Table-18 below.

TABLE-18

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR AND LARGER AND SMALLER ESTABLISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

1	SECTOR 2	Women's Employment as on 31 st March (in thousand)			Percentage Change 2001/1999 6
		1999 3	2000 4	2001 5	
I	Public Sector	2810.9	2857.0	2850.0	+1.4
	Central Govt.	251.9	252.2	254.5	+1.0
	State Govt.	1377.5	1450.0	1410.2	+2.4
	Central Govt. (quasi)	341.1	344.7	346.6	+1.6
	State Govt. (quasi)	247.1	262.5	257.9	+4.4
	Local Bodies	593.3	592.6	580.9	-2.1
II	Private Sector	2004.2	2065.8	2102.9	+4.9
	Larger Estt.	1775.9	1840.6	1875.8	+5.6
	Smaller Estt.	228.3	225.2	227.2	-0.5
	Grand Total (I&II)	4815.1	4922.8	4953.0	+2.9

The branch-wise distribution of women's employment shows an increase in employment in all branches of Public Sector except marginal decrease of 2.1% in Local Bodies. The maximum increase in employment was recorded in Quasi Govt. (State) (4.4%), State Govt., (2.4%) Quasi Govt. (Central) (1.6%) and Central Govt. (1.0%) in Public Sector. There was an overall increase of women's employment in the Public Sector (1.4%) during the period under review. In the Private Sector, women's employment registered an appreciable growth of 5.6% in "Large Establishments" whereas there was a negative growth of (0.5%) in "Smaller Establishments". The overall growth in women employment in Private Sector was 2.9% during the period under review.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

7.5 The break-up of women employment according to Zones/Regions is given in the following table.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES

7.7 The distribution of women's employment by major industries as on 31st March, 1999 to 2001 is given below:

TABLE-20

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES

NIC Code	Industry	Women employment (in thousands) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	472.12	510.0	512.54	+8.6
1	Mining & Quarrying	68.69	66.4	63.85	-7.0
2&3	Manufacturing	1011.24	1033.0	1030.76	+1.9
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	44.66	44.6	46.14	+3.3
5	Construction	76.07	68.1	68.22	-10.3
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	44.41	46.0	46.45	+4.6
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	177.99	176.9	181.54	+2.0
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	232.57	235.0	241.36	+3.8
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	2687.36	2742.8	2762.14	+2.8
	Total	4815.12	4922.8	4952.98	+2.9

An analysis of data on women's employment contained in Table-20 reveals that there was a decrease in women's employment in construction (10.3%) and Mining & Quarrying (7.0%). While there is an increase in other Industry divisions, which were Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (8.6%) followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (4.6%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (3.8%), Electricity, Gas & Water (3.3%), community, Social & Personal Services (2.8%), Transport, Storage & Communication (2.0%) and Manufacturing (1.9%). Sector-wise & Industry wise women employment is presented in Annexure-X.

BRANCH-WISE AND SIZE-WISE COMPOSITION OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

7.4 The distribution of women's employment by different branches of public sector and by size of establishments in the private sector is presented in Table-18 below.

TBALE-18

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR AND LARGER AND SMALLER ESTABLISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

1	SECTOR 2	Women's Employment as on 31 st March (in thousand)			Percentage Change 2001/1999 6
		1999 3	2000 4	2001 5	
I	Public Sector	2810.9	2857.0	2850.0	+1.4
	Central Govt.	251.9	252.2	254.5	+1.0
	State Govt.	1377.5	1450.0	1410.2	+2.4
	Central Govt. (quasi)	341.1	344.7	346.6	+1.6
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	Larger Estt.	1775.9	1840.6	1875.8	+5.6
	Smaller Estt.	228.3	225.2	227.2	-0.5
	Grand Total (I&II)	4815.1	4922.8	4953.0	+2.9

The branch-wise distribution of women's employment shows an increase in employment in all branches of Public Sector except marginal decrease of 2.1% in Local Bodies. The maximum increase in employment was recorded in Quasi Govt. (State) (4.4%), State Govt., (2.4%) Quasi Govt. (Central) (1.6%) and Central Govt. (1.0%) in Public Sector. There was an overall increase of women's employment in the Public Sector (1.4%) during the period under review. In the Private Sector, women's employment registered an appreciable growth of 5.6% in "Large Establishments" whereas there was a negative growth of (0.5%) in "Smaller Establishments". The overall growth in women employment in Private Sector was 2.9% during the period under review.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT BY ZONES

7.5 The break-up of women employment according to Zones/Regions is given in the following table.

TABLE-19**EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN DIFFERENT ZONES OF THE COUNTRY IN
1999-2001**

	Zone	Employment (in thousand) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2000	2001	
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Northern	593.9	603.7	608.5	+2.5
II	Central	429.7	434.1	433.4	+0.9
III	North-Eastern	398.6	437.3	440.6	+10.5
IV	Eastern	440.6	452.9	458.7	+4.1
V	Western	806.3	790.8	787.5	-2.3
VI	Southern	2142.4	2199.0	2218.9	+3.6
VII	A & N Islands*	3.3	5.1	5.5	+66.7
	Total	4815.1	4922.8	4953.0	+2.9

* Outside the Scheme of Zonal Classification.

It may be observed from the above table that women's employment had increased in all Zones of the country except Western Zone wherein employment decreased by 2.3 percent. The highest increase was recorded in Northern Eastern Zone (10.5%), followed by Eastern Zone (4.1%), Southern Zone (3.6%), Northern Zone (2.5%) and Central Zone (0.9%). Women employment in Andaman & Nicobar Island, (which is out side the scheme of zonal classification) recorded an increase of 66.7%.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

7.6 The distribution of women employees by States/U.Ts. Cross-classified by public and private sectors as on 31st March 1999 and 2001 is contained in Annexure IX. It may be observed that in the States/U.Ts. of Pondicherry (65.31%), Madhya Pradesh (20.43%), Uttar Pradesh (13.36%) Gujarat (9.52%), Nagaland (1.49%), Tamil Nadu (1.01%) and Bihar (0.02%) women employment had gone down. In all other States/U.Ts. the employment of women showed an upward trend. There was a significant and substantial growth of women employment noticed in Andaman & Nicobar (67.69%), Assam (13.03%), Chandigarh (11.51%), Daman & Diu (8.52%), Kerala (8.03%), Andhra-Pradesh (7.11%), Orissa (6.26%), West Bengal (5.11%) and Himachal-Pradesh (5.01%) during the period under review (1999-2001).

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES

7.7 The distribution of women's employment by major industries as on 31st March, 1999 to 2001 is given below:

TABLE-20

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES

NIC Code	Industry	Women employment (in thousands) As on 31 st March			Percentage Change 2001/1999
		1999	2000	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	472.12	510.0	512.54	+8.6
1	Mining & Quarrying	68.69	66.4	63.85	-7.0
2&3	Manufacturing	1011.24	1033.0	1030.76	+1.9
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	44.66	44.6	46.14	+3.3
5	Construction	76.07	68.1	68.22	-10.3
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	44.41	46.0	46.45	+4.6
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	177.99	176.9	181.54	+2.0
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	232.57	235.0	241.36	+3.8
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An analysis of data on women's employment contained in Table-20 reveals that there was a decrease in women's employment in construction (10.3%) and Mining & Quarrying (7.0%). While there is an increase in other Industry divisions, which were Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (8.6%) followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels (4.6%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (3.8%), Electricity, Gas & Water (3.3%), community, Social & Personal Services (2.8%), Transport, Storage & Communication (2.0%) and Manufacturing (1.9%). Sector-wise & Industry wise women employment is presented in Annexure-X.

CHAPTER – VIII

LABOUR MARKET

- 8.1 Generally, Labour Market is termed as an area where workers in search of employment and employers in need of workers come in contact with each other or meet. This may be local, regional, provincial, national or even inter-national. The proper appraisal of the Labour Market envisages a regular study of the various economic, social, institutional and cultural factors such as quantum and composition of the labour force, level of education, training and skills, behavioral aspects of job-seekers and employers, mobility, recruitment practices, prevailing wage levels, traditions and institutional barriers, etc.
- 8.2 In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to bring together data flowing from day-to-day operations of the National Employment Service relating to work-seekers, vacancies notified, etc. and the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme of the D.G.E.&T., Ministry of Labour, Government of India regarding the number of persons employed, as both these sets of data taken together have a close bearing on the labour market situation prevailing in our country.
- 8.3 The Employment Exchange statistics provide only a broad indication of the unemployment situation in the organised labour market. Before drawing any conclusions the following limitations of the Employment Exchange statistics as indicators of unemployment in the country must be kept in mind:-
- (i) All persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Quite a number of them are already in employment and have registered their names for better and more suitable jobs.
 - (ii) Registrations being voluntary, all unemployed persons do not register themselves with the Employment Exchanges.
 - (iii) Some work-seekers registered at the Employment Exchanges who secure employment subsequently through sources other than the Exchanges do not get their names deregistered.
 - (iv) Many persons residing in rural areas also register themselves with Employment Exchanges but as the Employment Exchanges are located in urban areas the rural registrants are not likely to get properly represented in the Live Register.
 - (v) Many students, who normally are not considered a part of the labour force, also register themselves for employment assistance primarily with a view to gaining seniority in registration.
 - (vi) Some work-seekers register their names with more than one Employment Exchange.

GENERAL LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

8.4 On the basis of the data available from the 55th Round of the NSS (1999-2000), unemployment was estimated to be 11.53 million according to Usual Principal Status (UPS), 14.35 million according to Weekly Status (WS) and 6508 million person days according to Daily Status (DS). As a percentage of the Labour Force, unemployment according to the three concepts works out to 2.8, 4.4 and 7.3 respectively (Table 21). The unemployment rates are much higher for the urban than for the rural areas and for women than for men. For example, unemployment rate according to UPS was 5.2 percent for the urban and 2.0 percent for the rural areas and 7.1% for females and 4.8% for males in the urban. The unemployment rate in the rural area according to UPS for males is more than for females i.e. unemployment rate according to UPS was 2.1 percent for males and 1.5 percent for females.

TABLE -21

RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (% OF UNEMPLOYED TO LABOUR FORCE) DURING 1993-94 AND 1999-2000 BY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS

Workers	Year	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL (R+U)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
UPS	1993-94	2.0	1.3	1.8	5.4	8.3	5.2	2.6
	1999-2000	2.1	1.5	2.0	4.8	7.1	5.2	2.8
WS	1993-94	3.1	2.9	3.0	5.2	7.9	5.8	3.6
	1999-2000	3.9	3.7	3.9	5.6	7.3	5.9	4.4
DS	1993-94	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	10.4	7.4	6.0
	1999-2000	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	9.4	7.7	7.3

Source:- National Sample Survey Organisation (N.S.S.O)

UPS-Usual Principal Status: A person is considered unemployed according to this concept if he/she was available for work but without work for a major part of the year.

WS-Weekly Status: A person is considered unemployed according to this concept if he/she though being available for work did not have work even for one hour during the reference week.

DS-Daily Status: It is a measure of unemployment in terms of person days of unemployment of all the persons in the Labour force during the reference week.

- 8.5 The absolute magnitude of unemployment has of course, been increasing over the years; but open unemployment rates have also been rising in recent years. Unemployment rates according to UPS criterion increased from 2.6 percent in 1993-94 to 2.8 percent in 1999-2000 and according to WS from 3.6 percent to 4.4 percent. Unemployment rate by daily status criterion has also shown an increase from 6.0 percent to 7.3 percent over this period. These trends suggest that while the total unemployed labour (in person days as measured by daily status concept) has shown an increase as a percentage of the Labour Force, the percentage of unemployed has increased. In other words, the structure of unemployment seems to be shifting from the predominance of underemployment towards rise in open unemployment.
- 8.6 Within the broad trends towards an increasingly open and chronic character of unemployment the following features may be considered of special significance. For one, this trend is seen to be particularly strong in the case of rural areas, where Usual Status unemployment has increased from 1.8 percent of Labour Force in 1993-94 to 2.0 percent in 1999-2000 and Daily Status unemployment has increased from 5.6 percent to 7.2 percent. In urban areas and it remained static at 5.2 percent. A small change in the Daily Status unemployment rate was observed from 7.4 percent to 7.7 percent during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000. No change in the open (usual status) unemployment rate was observed i.e. from 5.4 percent to 4.8 percent and 8.3 percent to 7.1 percent respectively. Secondly, the trend in the increased incidence of open unemployment was stronger in the case of women than men. The usual status rate of unemployment increased from 1.3 percent in 1993-94 to 1.5 percent in 1999-2000 among rural women workers, so also in the case of rural male workers from 2.0 to 2.1 percent. In the urban areas, the open unemployment rate decreased in the case of women and men. Thirdly, the differences between the usual status and daily status unemployment rates were almost same in the case of women and in the case of men, in rural area which implies that underemployment is in same proportion of overall unemployment in the case of women as in case of men.
- 8.7 The most comprehensive measure of incidence of the unemployment is the one based on the daily status concept, as it includes all the person days of unemployment of those openly unemployed as well as of the underemployed. According to this measure, the unemployment rate in the country during 1999-2000 was 7.3% of the labour force as against 6.0% in 1993-94. The all India rates being 5.6% and 7.4% in Rural and Urban areas respectively. The all India unemployment rates as per daily status were 7.2 and 7.7 percent.