

## PREFACE

This Employment Review 1999 is thirtyth in the series of Annual issues being prepared and published by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour, 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 1999 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. A. K. Khanna, Deputy 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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November, 2003  
Shram Shakti Bhawan  
New Delhi

## **STUDY TEAM**

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>E.M.I</b>	Employment Market Information
<b>EE (CNV) ACT</b>	Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
<b>EMPLOYERS REGISTER</b>	A register of Establishments maintained at the Employment Exchanges – Primary frame for collection of E.M.I.
<b>LIVE REGISTER</b>	A register of persons currently seeking employment assistance through the employment exchanges
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	All the percentages given in the review are based on absolute figures, unless otherwise specified.
<b>TOTAL</b>	On account of rounding off, the individual figures/subtotals (in the different Tables & Annexures) may not necessarily add up to the total shown.
<b>ESTABLISHMENT</b>	Any office or any place where any Industry, Trade, Business or Occupation is carried out.
<b>ESTABLISHMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	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.
<b>ESTABLISHMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	An establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where ordinarily twenty five or more persons are employed to work for remuneration.
<b>IMPORTANT NOTE</b>	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.
<b>EXPLANATION OF SIGN ETC.</b>	(+) = Increase (-) = Decrease - = Negligible
<b>INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION</b>	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.

## CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>(i)</b>
<b>STUDY TEAM</b>	<b>(ii)</b>
<b>EXPLANATORY NOTES</b>	<b>(iii)</b>
 <b><u>CHAPTERS:</u></b>	
<b>I. HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>II. THE ECONOMIC SCENARIO 1998-1999</b>	<b>3-8</b>
<b>III. EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME</b>	<b>9-16</b>
<b>IV. EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR</b>	<b>17-21</b>
<b>V. EMPLOYMENT IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES</b>	<b>22-27</b>
<b>VI. EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES</b>	<b>28-34</b>
<b>VII. WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>35-40</b>
<b>VIII. LABOUR MARKET</b>	<b>41-55</b>
<b>LIST OF ANNEXURES</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>ANNEXURES I TO XI</b>	

## **CHAPTER-I**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- 1.1 The present Employment Review is thirtyth 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 1999. 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 thirty-nine 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 2.85 lakh establishments on the Employer’s Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1999. Of these 1.70 lakh were in the Public Sector and remaining 1.15 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 1.4% over the previous year. The Public Sector establishments increased from 1.67 lakh at the end of March 1998 to 1.70 lakh at the end of March 1999 recording an increase of 2.0%. All branches of Public Sector recorded increase in the number of establishments. The increase of establishments in the Private Sector was of the order of 0.4%. The increase of larger establishments and smaller establishments were recorded 0.4% each.

### **EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR**

- 1.4 Employment in the organised sector goes down from 281.51 lakh in March 1998 to 280.90 lakh in March 1999 recording a decrease of 0.22%. During the preceding year 1997-98 the decrease was 1.3%. Both Public & Private sector employment showed decrease of 0.02 and 0.67 respectively during the period under review 1998-99. The decrease of 0.02% in the Public Sector employment was lower as compared to 2.2% recorded in the previous year 1997-98. In the Private Sector decrease of 0.67% in employment was recorded during the period under report 1998-99 as against an increase of 0.8% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

## **EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT ZONES/REGIONS**

- 1.5 During the year under review 1998-99 Northern Zone, Eastern Zone and Southern Zone recorded an increase in employment of the order of (+0.3%), (+0.1%) and (+0.5%) respectively. Whereas there was a decreasing trend of employment in central zone (-1.5%), North Eastern Zone (-0.2%) and Western Zone (-1.0%).

## **EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

- 1.6 During 1998-99 as would be observed from the results shown in Table 11, there was an increase in employment in wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels (0.6%) Transport, Storage & Communication (0.03%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (1.7%) Community, Social Personal Services (0.7%). Whereas there was decreasing trend of employment in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (3.4%), Mining and quarrying (1.6%), Manufacturing (1.6%). But the employment remained static in electricity, Gas & water and Construction divisions.

## **WOMEN EMPLOYMENT**

- 1.7 Employment of women in the organised sector went up from 47.80 lakh in March 1998 to 48.15 lakh in March, 1999 registering an increase of 0.7%. Women's employment in the Public Sector recorded an increase of 1.9% during the year under report (1998-99), whereas in the Private Sector there was a decrease of 0.8%.

## **WORK-SEEKERS**

- 1.8 The number of work-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country had gone up from 391.87 lakh at the end of March 1998 to 402.06 lakh at the end of March 1999 recording an increase of 2.6%. The number of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) increased from 277.89 lakh at the end of December 1998 to 286.60 lakh at the end of December 1999.

## **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

- 1.9 The number of vacancies notified to the employment Exchanges by various employers in the country during January-December, 1999 was only 3.29 lakh as against 3.59 lakh vacancies notified during January-December, 1998.

## CHAPTER-II

### THE ECONOMIC SCENARIO 1998-99

- 2.1 Economic development in India in 1998-99 has to be viewed against the backdrop of an exceptionally turbulent and unfavourable International economic environment. The year saw significant declines in the GDP of a number of East Asian countries (over 15 percent in Indonesia and 5-7 percent in S. Korea and Thailand), continuing recession in Japan, severe financial crisis in Russia, unusual volatility in capital and forex markets of Industrial countries, continuing drought in capital flows to developing countries and a sharp devaluation in Brazil in January 1999 as a result of capital flight triggered by continuation of unsustainable fiscal weakness. The extension of the East Asian crisis to countries in other continents ensured slowdown of world growth to less than 2 percent in 1998 with little prospect of recovery in 1999. World Trade growth also decelerated sharply, commodity prices fell and deflation affected much of the world economy. India was not wholly immune to these unfavourable developments.
- 2.2 The new, 1993-94 based GDP series shows that GDP growth decelerated significantly in 1997-98 to 5.0 percent from 7.8 percent in 1996-97. The deterioration in growth was perhaps even worse, if one takes into account the fact that one percentage point of growth is attributed to the 20 percent increase in real value added in the "Public Administration and Defence" Sub-Sector arising chiefly from pay increases to government servants. The economy recovered to an estimated growth of 5.8 percent in 1998-99. The recovery, from the cyclical downturn that started towards the end of 1996-97, would have been firmer but for the East Asian crisis and its effect on world import demand and on international capital markets. Domestic uncertainty arising from non-economic factors also played a role in slowing recovery. Inflation rose sharply during 1998-99 because of an exceptional spurt in prices of a handful of agricultural commodities. The pressure from this source has however, begun to abate during the last quarter of 1998-99. The inflation rate which peaked 8.8 percent in late September dropped steeply from December to below 5 percent in January. Average Inflation for the whole of 1998-99 will, however, be higher than the 4.8 percent registered in 1997-98.
- 2.3 The deceleration in the growth of India's exports (in US dollars) continued for the third year in succession and growth was negative for the first nine months of the year. Imports, on a BOP basis have decelerated even more sharply, largely because of a decline in the prices of oil and other commodities, but also because of a slow down of non-DGCI&S imports. The current account deficit consequently fell from 1.6 percent of GDP in 1997-98 to a projected 1.4 percent of GDP in 1998-99. Total net capitals in flows in 1998-99 are expected to be lower than in 1997-98 as result of a deceleration in the private inflows. The decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and commercial borrowing and out flow of portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIS) had been only partly off set by the inflow under resurgent India Bonds (RIBS) Despite these trends, foreign currency reserves continued to increase in 1998-99, though at a slower rate than in 1997-98

**TABLE-1**  
**Key Indicators**

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	Absolute Value				Percent change over previous period			
Gross national product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current prices	1089.8	1272.2 P	1413.2 Q	N.A	17.1	16.7 P	11.1 Q	N. A
At 1993-94 prices	913.8	988.3 P	1038.7 Q	1099.7 A	7.8	8.1 P	5.1 Q	5.9 A
Gross domestic product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current prices	1103.2	1285.3 P	1426.7 Q	N. A	16.9	16.5 P	11.0 Q	N. A
At 1993-94 prices	926.4	999.0 P	1049.2 Q	1110.0 A	7.6	7.8 P	5.0 Q	5.8 A
Agricultural production	160.7	175.4	164.9	171.3 P	-2.7	9.1	-6.0	3.9 P
Food grains production (million tones)	180.4	199.4	192.4	195.3 P	-5.8	10.5	-3.5	1.5 P
Industrial production (2)	122.3	129.1	137.6	139.2 #	12.8	5.6	6.6	3.5 #
Electricity generated (Billion, KWH)	379.9	394.5	420.6	329.4 #	8.4	3.8	6.6	6.6 #
Wholesale price index (3)	299.5	320.1	337.1	353.9*	4.4	6.9	5.3	4.6 #
Consumer price index for industrial workers (4)	319.0	351.0	380.0	429.0 @	8.9	10.0	8.3	15.3 @
Money supply (M3) (Rs. Thousand crore)	604.0	701.8	825.4	934.7 (5)	13.7	16.2	17.6	13.2 (6)
Imports at current prices (Rs. Crore)	122678	138920	151553	132447 #	36.4	13.2	9.0	23.2 #
(US \$ Million)	36678	39133	40779	31583 #	28.0	6.7	4.2	7.1 #
Exports at current prices (Rs. Crore)	106353	118817	126286	101850 #	28.6	11.7	6.3	11.7 #
(US \$ Million)	31797	33470	33980	24287 #	20.7	5.3	1.5	-2.9 #
Foreign currency assets (7) (Rs. Crore)	58446	80368	102507	116515 (8)	-11.5	37.5	27.5	13.7 (8)
(US \$ Million)	17044	22367	25975	27429 (8)	-18.1	31.2	16.1	5.6 (8)
Exchange rate (Rs/US) (10)	33.45	35.50	37.16	41.99 (9)	-6.1	-5.8	-4.5	-11.5 (9)

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

**Q- Quick Estimates; A-Advance Estimates; P-Provisional; NA: Not available**

**1. Index of agricultural production (of 46 crops, including plantations) with base triennium ending 1981-82=100.**

**2. Index of Industrial Production 1993-94=100**

**3. Index with base 1981-82, at the end of fiscal year.**

**4. Index with base 1982=100, at the end of fiscal year.**

**5. Outstanding as on January 15, 1999 for 1998-99 and end of financial year for previous years.**

**6. April 1, 1998 to January 15, 1999.**

**7. Outstanding at the end of fiscal year.**

**8. At the end of January 1999.**

**9. April-January, 1998-99.**

**10. Percent change indicates the rate of appreciation/depreciation (-) of the Rupee vis-à-vis the US dollar**

**\* As on 30.11.1999 (Provisional) @ Dec. 1998 # April-Dec. 1998.**

- 2.4 The marked slowdown in GDP growth in 1997-98 was largely the result of the volatility in agricultural growth, which collapsed to -1.0 percent 1997-98 after soaring to 9.4 percent in 1996-97. This masked the equally sharp slowdown in growth of GDP from manufacturing to 7.7 percent in 1996-97 (from 15 percent the year before). This was followed by a more modest decline to 6.8 percent in 1997-98. Industrial growth, however, remained almost unchanged in 1997-98 as this was compensated by an increase in other sub-sectors. The increase in GDP from Public administration and defence, arising from the decisions on the Pay Commission Report, which increased government employee's salaries substantially, compensated for the slowdown in growth of other services. The increased salary level of Central Government employees since 1997-98 does not seem to have resulted immediately in a proportional increase in consumption. The growth of Private domestic consumption (constant price) fell from 6.8 percent in 1996-97 to 3.9 percent in 1997-98. The most important Proximate factor in the growth slowdown in 1997-98 seems to be agriculture which affected household income, consumption and investment.
- 2.5 The recovery in 1998-99 was led by the rebound in agriculture and allied sectors, which is projected by the CSO to grow by 5.3 percent. All other major sectors of the economy, with one exception, are estimated to have decelerated. The growth of GDP from manufacturing has slipped to 5.7 percent, that from electricity gas and water supply to 6.3 percent and mining to 0.1 percent. Trade, hotels, transport and communications, was the only other category where growth accelerated from 5.7 percent in 1997-98 to 6.8 percent in 1998-99.
- 2.6 Total gross domestic savings declined to 23.1 percent of GDP in 1997-98 from 24.4 percent of GDP in 1996-97. Public Saving contributed 0.5 percent and Private saving 0.8 percent of GDP to this decline. Public saving has declined progressively to 1 percent of GDP from a recent peak of 1.9 percent in 1995-96. Both household and corporate saving contributed to the decline in Private saving rate. The most noteworthy aspect was the one percent of GDP decline in household physical saving rate. Household financial saving bucked the declining trend in saving rates, by rising to 10.3 percent of GDP in 1997-98 from 9.8 percent in 1996-97. This is consistent with the hypothesis that the salary arrears received by Central Government employees consequent on the Pay Commission decision were largely saved.

### **Special-Employment Programmes**

- 2.7 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. Under these schemes both wage employment and self-employment are provided to the people below the poverty line. In 1998-99, government proposed to unify the various poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes under two broad categories of self employment schemes and wage employment schemes. Funding and organizational patterns will also be rationalized to achieve maximum beneficial impact of these programmes.

- 2.8 The salient features of some of the major employment and anti-poverty programme are given below.
- 2.8.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are major self-employment Programmes for poverty alleviation. The basic objective of IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families to augment their incomes and cross the poverty line through acquisition of credit based Productive Assets. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit by the financial institutions for income generating activities. This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States. It is stipulated that at least 50 percent of the assisted families should belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe categories. It is also required that at least 40 percent of those assisted should be women under this programme. About 535 lakh families have been covered up to November 1998, since 1980-81 under the programme out of which coverage of SC/ST families had been 45 percent.
- 2.8.2 The Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is to train Rural youth from the target group of families in skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. It has been laid down that the coverage of youth from SC/ST Communities should be at least 50 percent of the Rural youth trained. Out of the total beneficiaries, at least 40 percent should be women.
- 2.8.3 The programme of Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) aims to improve the Socio-economic status of the poor women in the rural Areas through creation of group of women for income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. Up to November, 1998 1.97 lakh women were benefited.
- 2.8.4 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a wage employment Programme with its main objective of generation of employment in the lean agriculture season to the unemployed and under employed rural people both men & women living below the poverty line. The significant aspect of the scheme is that it is implemented by the Panchayats at the village, block and district levels in the ratio 70:15:15 respectively. An amount of Rs. 2095 crore has been allocated during 1998-99 (B.E) for JRY. Against a target of 396.66 million man-days during 1998-99 a total of 190.28 million man-days were generated up to November 1998 with an expenditure of Rs. 1244 crore.
- 2.8.5 The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been universalized so as to make it applicable to all the rural blocks of the country. It aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to upto two members of family in the age group of 18 to 60 years normally residing in villages in the lean agriculture season, on demand, within the blocks covered under EAS. A sum of Rs. 1990 crore has been provided during 1998-98 (B.E). During the year a total of 237.61 million man-days have been generated under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 1572 crore up to November, 1998.
- 2.8.6 The million wells scheme (MWS) which was earlier a sub-scheme of JRY is funded by the Centre & States in the ratio of 80:20. The objective of the MWS is to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labour.
- 2.8.7 The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) recognizes the responsibility of the Central & State Governments for providing Social assistance to poor households in case of maternity, old age and death of bread earner. NSAP is a Centrally sponsored

Programme with 100 percent Central funding to the States/UTs that provides benefits under its three components viz

- i) National old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
- ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- iii) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

On the basis of suggestions made by the Central Advisory Committee on NSAP, the government has since approved changes relating to enhancement in the rate benefits for NFBS and NMBS.

- 2.8.8 The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which came into operation from 1.12.1997, sub-summing the earlier urban Poverty Alleviation Programme Viz Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services Programme (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). The scheme aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. It is being funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States. It comprises two special schemes i.e. the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). The scheme gives a special impetus to empowering and uplifting the poor women and launches a special programme viz. Development of women and children in urban areas under which groups of urban poor women setting up self-employment ventures are eligible for subsidy up to 50% of the project cost.
- 2.8.9 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for providing Self-Employment to educated unemployed youth had been designed to provide employment to more than a million persons by setting up of seven lakh micro enterprises in Eighth Plan. During the Eighth Plan, loan in 7.70 lakh cases was disbursed. The scheme is being continued in the Ninth Plan. Since inception of the scheme up to the programme year 1997-98, over 7.52 lakh cases have been disbursed. During 1998-99, 57527 cases have been sanctioned loans and 27533 cases disbursed by the end of October 1998.
- 2.9 The Targets and achievements of the Special Employment Programmes are given in Table-2.

**TABLE-2**  
**Performance of Special Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programme**

(in lakh)

S. No.	Programmes	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99 (P) (up to Nov. 98)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>A.</b>	<b>Programme in Rural Areas</b>						
1	JRY – Mandays of employment generated	4141.4	4006.3	3864.9	3883.7	3966.6 *	1902.8
2	EAS -Mandays of employment generated	*	4030.0	*	4717.7	*	2376.1
3	IRDP – Families assisted	*	19.2	*	17.1	*	7.7
4	TRYSEM – Youth trained	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	0.8
5	DWCRA						
	(a) Groups formed	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
	(b) Membership	-	5.8	-	4.6	-	2.0
6	IAY- Houses Constructed	11.2	8.0	7.2	7.7	9.9	3.6
7	MWS – Wells Constructed	-	1.1	-	1.0	-	0.5
8	ARWSP- Habitation/villages	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5
9	CRSP – Sanitary latrin	8.3	12.2	18.8	11.6	16.0	5.6
10	NSAP						
	a) NOAPS - Beneficiaries	53.7	46.6	48.7	40.3	48.8	40.2
	b) NFBS – Beneficiaries	4.6	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.4
	c) NMBS - Beneficiaries	46.0	14.0	25.7	15.4	17.8	6.6
<b>B</b>	<b>Programme in Urban Areas</b>						
1	NRV						
	a) Families assisted	1.2	0.6	**			
	b) Mandays of employment generated	135.8	44.6				
	c) Persons trained	1.2	0.4				
<b>C</b>	<b>Other Programmes</b>						
1	PMRY						
	a) Micro – employment generated @	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	0.3 #
	b) Employment generated \$	4.4	3.2	4.4	2.6	4.4	0.4 #
2	SJSRY \$\$ of which						
	i) USEP -						
	a) Beneficiaries					*	0.2 #
	b) Persons trained					*	0.2 #
	ii) UWEP –					*	12.9 ##
	Mandays of employment generated						
	<p><b>P – Provisional</b>  * - Targets are not fixed  \$ - Estimated @ 1.5 per case disbursed for the concerned programme years.  ** Merged with SJARY  @ Cases disbursed  \$\$ Came into operation from Dec. 97  # Up to Oct.98  ## As per report ending Dec. 98</p>						
	<b>Source: Ministry of Rural Areas &amp; Employment and other concerned Departments</b>						

## **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. 31<sup>st</sup> March, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 30 September and 31<sup>st</sup> 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 1998-99. 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 2,84,969 establishments borne on the Employers' Register as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1999. Of these, the required employment returns were rendered by 2,16,447 establishments both in the Public and Private Sectors. The rate of response works out to 76% during the year 1998-99 as against 74.4% achieved during the last year i.e. 1997-98.
- 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 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1999**

SECTOR	No. of Establishments		Percentage Response
	Addressed	Responded	
1	2	3	4
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	<b>169971</b>	<b>135914</b>	<b>80.0</b>
1. Central Government	8108	5867	72.4
2. State Government	83559	66564	80.0
3. Quasi-Government (Central)	41645	32488	78.0
4. Quasi-Government (State)	20693	15586	75.3
5. Local Bodies	15966	15409	96.5
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>114998</b>	<b>80533</b>	<b>70.0</b>
1. Larger Establishments	54122	40923	75.6
2. Smaller Establishments	60876	39610	65.1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>284969</b>	<b>216447</b>	<b>76.0</b>

- 3.10 It is observed from the above table that out of the total number of 169971 establishments in the public sector 80.0% rendered the returns whereas in the private sector out of 114998 establishments 70.0 % rendered the returns. The analysis of the rate of response reveals that in the public sector the highest number (96.5%) of establishments in Local Bodies rendered the employment return, followed by State Govt. (80.0%). Quasi Govt. (Central) (78.0%) Quasi-Govt. (State) (75.3%) and Central Govt. establishments (72.4%). In the Private Sector, 75.6% of the Larger Establishments and 65.1 % of the Smaller Establishments had sent the employment returns for the period ending March, 1999.

## 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 1998 and 1999.

**TABLE-4**

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1998 AND 1999**

Sector / Branch	No. of Establishments		Percentage Change 1999/1998
	1998	1999	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>PUBLIC SECTOR</u></b>	<b>166622</b>	<b>169971</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
1. Central Government	8034	8108	+0.9
2. State Government	82608	83559	+1.2
3. Quasi-Govt. (Central)	41392	41645	+0.6
4. Quasi-Govt. (State)	19393	20693	+6.7
5. Local Bodies	15195	15966	+5.1
<b><u>PRIVATE SECTOR</u></b>	<b>114523</b>	<b>114998</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
1. Larger Establishments	53913	54122	+0.4
2. Smaller Establishments	60610	60876	+0.4
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>281145</b>	<b>284969</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

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 and private sector during the year 1998-99.

**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 in 1998 and 1999.

**TABLE -5**

**DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY ZONES**  
**AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1998 AND 1999**

	Zones	No. of Establishments		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
	1	2	3	4
<b>I.</b>	<b>Northern</b> Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan	<b>54480</b>	<b>55862</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Central</b> Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.	<b>44402</b>	<b>45088</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Eastern</b> Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal	<b>35827</b>	<b>35800</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>North-Eastern</b> Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram	<b>10937</b>	<b>11061</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>Western</b> Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra.	<b>47922</b>	<b>47856</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Southern</b> Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamilnadu	<b>87375</b>	<b>89100</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands*</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281145</b>	<b>284969</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

\* Outside the scheme of zonal classification.

3.14 The above Table reveals that the percentage increase of establishments in the organised sector over the previous year was recorded in all the zones except Eastern Zone and Western Zone where the decrease in the number of establishments was recorded (0.1%) each. There was marginal increase in other Zones, Northern (2.5%) Southern (2.0%), Central 1.5%, and North-Eastern (1.1%). 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 1998 and 1999 is shown in Table-6 below:

**TABLE-6**

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES**  
**AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 1998 AND 1999**

NIC Div.	Description	No. of Establishments		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>10944</b>	<b>11028</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	9629	9702	+0.8
1	Mining & Quarrying	1315	1326	+0.8
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>59898</b>	<b>60300</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
2 & 3	Manufacturing	54652	55004	+0.6
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	5246	5296	+1.0
5	Construction	10877	10817	-0.6
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>199426</b>	<b>202824</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
6	Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels	13171	13436	+2.0
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	5151	5264	+2.2
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	45288	46627	+3.0
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	135816	137497	+1.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281145</b>	<b>284969</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

3.16 All the sectors Primary, Secondary and Tertiary showed marginal increase of 0.8%, 0.7% and 1.7% respectively, in the number of establishments over the previous year 1998. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services, Transport, storage & Communication in the Tertiary Sector recorded the highest growth of 3.0% and 2.2% respectively, wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels and community, Social & Personal Services also recorded growth in number of establishments 2.0% and 1.2% respectively over the previous year 1998.

In the secondary sector the number of establishments increased in electricity, Gas and water 1.0% and manufacturing 0.6% whereas construction division in the same sector recorded decline in number of establishments 0.6% over the previous year 1998. 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 year under review (1998-99), employment in the organised sector showed decrease of 0.22%. There was a decrease of 1.3% in the employment during the preceding year (1997-98). In absolute terms, employment in the organised sector decreased from 281.51 lakhs at the end of March 1998 to 280.90 lakhs at the end of March 1999.
- 4.2 The sector-wise break-up of employment as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998 and 1999 and percentage variation in 1999 over 1998 is shown in the following Table.

**TABLE –7**

#### **EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 1998 AND 1999**

Sectors	Employment (in lakh) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change 1999/1998
	1998	1999	
1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>Public</b>	<b>193.67</b>	<b>193.64</b>	<b>-0.02</b>
<b>Private</b>	<b>87.85</b>	<b>87.26</b>	<b>-0.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>281.51</b>	<b>280.90</b>	<b>-0.22</b>

It is revealed from the data contained in the Table-7 above that employment in the public sector recorded decrease of 0.02% in 1999 over the year 1998. Private sector employment has also shown decrease of 0.67% 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998 and 1999 is indicated in Table-8 below: -

**TABLE -8**

### **EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PUBLIC SECTOR** **AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1998 AND 1999**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Employment (in lakh)</b> <b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>Percentage Change</b> <b>1999/1998</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1. Central Govt.	32.63	32.90	+0.83
2. State Govt.	74.39	74.60	+0.28
3. Quasi-Govt. (Central)	34.93	34.11	-2.35
4. Quasi-Govt. (State)	29.22	29.17	-0.17
5. Local Bodies	22.51	22.86	+1.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193.67</b>	<b>193.64</b>	<b>-0.02</b>

An analysis of employment in different branches of the public sector revealed that the increase in employment was recorded in all the branches of Public Sector except Quasi Govt. (Central) and Quasi-Govt. (State) which recorded marginal decrease (2.35%) and (0.17%) respectively. The maximum increase was recorded in Local Bodies (1.55%), followed by Central Govt. (0.83%), and State Govt. (0.28%).

## **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 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1998 AND 1999**

Size Class	Employment (in lakh) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change
	1998	1999	1999/1998
I. Larger Establishments (Employing 25 or more persons)	78.30	77.87	-0.55
II Smaller Establishments (Employing 10-24 persons)	9.55	9.39	-1.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87.85</b>	<b>87.26</b>	<b>-0.67</b>

It may be observed from the Table-9 that employment in larger and smaller establishments in the private sector went down by 0.55% and 1.68% respectively. The overall decrease in employment in the Private Sector was of the order of 0.67% 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 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 1998 AND 1999**

S. No.	Zones	Employment (in lakh)		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
	1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>I</b>	<b>Northern</b> Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Rajasthan	<b>42.12</b>	<b>42.27</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Central</b> Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	<b>42.71</b>	<b>42.09</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Eastern</b> Bihar, Orissa & West Bengal	<b>47.22</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>North-Eastern</b> Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura & Mizoram	<b>14.52</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Western</b> Goa, Gujarat & Maharashtra, Daman & Diu	<b>57.54</b>	<b>56.97</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Southern</b> Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry & Tamil Nadu	<b>77.04</b>	<b>77.44</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands*</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281.51</b>	<b>280.90</b>	<b>-0.22</b>

\* Outside the scheme of zonal classification

Table-10 reveals that increase in Employment in the country was recorded in Southern Zone, Eastern Zone and Northern Zone (0.5%), (0.1%) and (0.04%) respectively over the previous year 1998. Whereas employment decreased in Central Zone (1.5%), Western Zone (1.0) and North-Eastern Zone (0.2%). The employment in Andaman & Nicobar Island, which is out side the scheme of zonal classification, remained static.

## **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 increased from 6.58 lakh in March 1998 to 6.61 lakh in March 1999 recording an increase of 0.5%. Employment increased from 2.33 lakh to 2.35 lakh i.e. 0.9% in the Private Sector and Public Sector in the State during the period under review 1998-99 recorded an increase of 0.2% only.

#### **Punjab**

- 5.3 Employment in the State increased from 8.47 lakh to 8.72 lakh in March 1999 showing an increase of 3.0%. Employment in Public Sector increased from 5.99 lakh to 6.21 lakh i.e. 3.7% where as Private Sector recorded an increase from 2.48 lakh to 2.51 lakh (1.2%). The share of employment in Punjab was 3.10% of the total employment in the organized sector at the end of March 1999.

#### **Himachal Pradesh**

- 5.4 Employment in the State increased from 2.93 lakh to 2.98 lakh in March 1999 showing an increase of 1.7%. Employment had increased both in Public and Private Sectors by 1.6% and 2.3% respectively during the period under review (1998-99). Himachal Pradesh had a share of 2.98% in All India employment at the end of March 1999.

#### **Chandigarh**

- 5.5 Employment in the Union Territory had increased from 0.83 lakh at the end of March, 1998 to 0.87 lakh at the end of March 1999 recording an increase of 4.8%. Employment decreased in public sector by 1.6%. Whereas it increased in private sector by 26.3%. The Union Territory contributed only 0.31% of the total organised sector employment at all-India level.

## **Delhi**

- 5.6 Employment in the Union Territory had decreased from 8.45 lakh at the end of March 1998 to 8.16 lakh at the end of March 1999, reflecting decrease of 3.4% in the organised sector. In the public sector the employment decreased by 5.0% while in the private sector it came up by 0.9%. The Union Territory contributed 2.90% to the total organised sector employment at the all India level.

## **Rajasthan**

- 5.7 Employment in the State increased from 12.73 lakh in March 1998 to 12.79 lakh in March 1999 showing an increase of 0.5%. In public sector, employment increased by 0.6% whereas private sector employment did not record any change. The share of the State in all-India employment was 4.55% as at the end of March, 1999.

## **CENTRAL ZONE**

### **Madhya Pradesh**

- 5.8 Total employment in Madhya Pradesh decreased from 16.52 lakh in March 1998 to 16.15 lakh in March 1999 recording a decrease of 2.2%. Public Sector employment had gone down from 14.05 lakh to 13.76 lakh registering a fall of 2.1% as well as Private Sector also recorded decrease in Employment (3.2%). The State had a share of 5.75% of all-India employment in March 1999.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

- 5.9 Total employment in the State decreased from 26.19 lakh in 1998 to 25.93 lakh in 1999 recording decrease at the rate of 1.0%. The Public Sector and Private Sector recorded decrease at the rate of 1.0% and 1.1% respectively. The state accounted for a share of 9.23% of all-India employment as at the end of March 1999.

## **NORTH-EASTERN ZONE**

### **Assam**

5.10 Organised Sector Employment in the State had increased from 10.43 lakh in March 1998 to 10.47 lakh in March 1999, recording an increase of 0.4%. Employment in Public Sector increased by 9.5% whereas in Private Sector it decreased by 7.5%. The state had a share of 3.73% of all-India employment.

### **Meghalaya**

5.11 Total Employment in the State had increased from 0.79 lakh in March, 1998 to 0.80 lakh in March 1999 recording a increase of 1.3%. Employment increased in Private Sector by 12.5% whereas employment in Public Sector remains static. The State's share at the end of March, 1999 in all India employment was only 0.28%.

### **Manipur**

5.12 Organised sector employment in the State had increased from 0.80 lakh at the end of March 1998 to 0.82 lakh at the end of March 1999, recording a nominal increase of 2.5%. Employment increased in Public Sector by 2.6% whereas employment remains static in Private Sector. Manipur had a meager share of 0.29% in the total organized sector employment in the country.

### **Mizoram**

5.13 Employment in the State had decreased from 0.41 lakh in March, 1998 to 0.40 lakh at the end of March, 1999 recording decrease of 2.4%. In the public sector employment had gone down from 0.40 lakh in 1998 to 0.39 lakh in 1999 showing decrease of 2.5%. 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 0.14%.

### **Nagaland**

5.14 Employment in the state had increased from 0.76 lakh in March 1998 to 0.77 lakh at the end of March, 1999 recording an increase of (1.3%). In the Public Sector Employment had gone up from 0.73 lakh to 0.74 lakh showing an increase of 1.4%. In the Private Sector the Employment more or less remained static during the year. Nagaland had a small share of 0.27% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

### **Tripura**

5.15 Employment in the state decreased from 1.33 lakh to 1.22 lakh in March 1999 showing decrease of 8.3%. Employment in the Public Sector went down from 1.20 lakh to 1.09 lakh whereas in Private Sector it remains static. Tripura contributed only 0.43% 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 16.17 lakh in March 1998 to 16.15 lakh in March 1999 showing a decrease of 0.1%. There was a decrease of Employment in Private sector to the extent of 0.8% whereas employment in Public Sector was static. The organised sector employment in the State as a whole formed 5.75% 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 decreased from 8.00 lakh in March 1998 to 7.84 lakh in March 1999, recording a decrease of 2.0%. Employment in the public sector decreased by 2.3% but in the private sector it was static. The share of the State was 2.79% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

### **West Bengal**

5.18 The organised sector employment in the State recorded an increase from 23.05 lakh in March 1998 to 23.28 lakh in March 1999, recording an increase of 1.0%. Employment in Public sector has gone up by 0.9% and in the Private sector by 1.3%. The overall employment in the State accounted for 8.29% 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 17.57 lakh in March, 1999 as compared to 17.88 lakh in March 1998. The decrease in the organised sector employment was 1.7% during the year under review. In Private sector increase in employment was 2.2% whereas in Public Sector employment went down by 1.4%. The total organised sector employment in the State accounted for 6.25% 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 38.46 lakh in March 1998 to 38.13 lakh in March 1999 showing a decrease of 0.9%. In the public sector the decrease in Employment was 0.9% whereas employment in Private Sector decreased by 0.7% during the year under review. The total organised sector employment in the State constituted 13.57% of the total organised sector employment at the all-India level during the year under review.

## **Goa**

- 5.21 Total employment in the state had marginally increased from 1.08 lakh in March 1998 to 1.11 lakh in March 1999 recording an increase of 2.8%. Employment in Private sector increased by 5.1% whereas in Public Sector Employment increased by 1.4%. 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 up from 12 thousand in March 1998 to 16 thousand in March 1999 showing an increase of 33.3%. The increase in employment in private sector was 40% 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 20.52 lakh in March 1998 to 20.61 lakh in March 1999 recording an increase of 0.4%. The employment growth was 0.1% and 1.3% in the public & private sectors respectively. In the all India Employment figures, the State accounted for 7.79% and 6.33% in the public and private sector respectively and 7.34% in the total organised sector employment in the country.

### **Karnataka**

- 5.24 Organised sector employment in the State went up from 18.38 lakh in March 1998 to 18.51 lakh in March 1999 showing a rise of 0.7%. Employment was static in Private sector whereas in public sector employment increased by 1.2%. The share of Karnataka was 5.66% and 8.65% in all-India public and private sector employment respectively and 6.59% 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 12.10 lakh in March, 1998 to 12.29 lakh in March 1999 showing a rise of 1.6%. Employment in the public sector had gone up by 3.0%. However, the employment in private sector was static. Kerala contributed 4.38% in the total organised sector employment at the all India level.

### **Pondicherry**

- 5.26 The total employment in the organised sector decreased from 52 thousand to 49 thousand showing a fall of 5.8%. Public sector went down by 10.0% whereas private sector showed an increase of 8.3%. The over all employment in the union territory was 0.17% of the all India employment in the organised sector.

## **Tamil Nadu**

5.27 In this state, organised sector employment has gone up from 25.52 lakh in March, 1998 to 25.53 lakh in March, 1999 indicating an increase. The employment increased in public sector by 0.6% and decreased by 1.0% in private sector. The proportion of organised sector employment as a whole to all-India employment was 9.09% 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. There is no change in public & private sector employment. The Union Territory accounted for 0.13% 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998 and 1999 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 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>0&amp;1</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	24.71	24.06	-2.6
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	14.42	13.93	-3.4
1	Mining & Quarrying	10.29	10.13	-1.6
<b>2,3 &amp;4</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	78.56	77.48	-1.4
2 & 3	Manufacturing,	68.52	67.44	-1.6
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	10.04	10.04	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	11.85	11.85	-
<b>6,7,8,9</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	166.39	167.51	+0.7
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	4.86	4.89	+0.6
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	31.03	31.04	+0.03
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estates & Business services	16.30	16.57	+1.7
9	Community, Social Personal Services	114.20	115.01	+0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>281.51</b>	<b>280.90</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

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 2.6% in employment. Under this sector, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing recorded a decrease of 3.4%, whereas the Mining & Quarrying Division recorded a decrease of 1.6%.

- 6.2 An over-all decrease in employment in Secondary sector was 1.4%. Under this Sector, employment in Electricity, Gas and Water and Construction Division remained static and manufacturing division showed decline of 1.6%.
- 6.3 There was an overall increase in employment in the Tertiary sector of 0.7%. In this sector a nominal growth of 0.6% in employment was recorded in Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels followed by 0.7% in Community, Social & Personal Services while Transport, Storage & Communication and Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services division recorded increase in Employment (0.03%) and 1.7% respectively. Employment in the organised sector by Industry Divisions under public and private sectors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998 and 1999 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998 and 1999 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 (42.39%) followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels (27.92%), Agricultural Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing (3.72%), Manufacturing (1.41%) and Financing, insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (1.02%) while other Industry divisions showed increase in employment.
- 6.5 Under the State Govt., the decrease in employment was recorded in Industry Division Financing, Insurance; Real Estate & Business Services (4.21%) followed by Transport, Storage and Communication (4.23%), and industry division Agricultural Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing 1.70%, manufacturing 4.09%, construction 0.45%. Mining and quarrying showed no change in employment whereas other divisions showed marginal increase in employment.
- 6.6 In the Central Govt. (Quasi), employment in some Industry Divisions recorded decreasing trend except agricultural Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing 5.31%, Electricity, Gas and Water 0.31%, construction 1.01%, Community, Social & Personal Service 0.30%. The decrease in employment was recorded in manufacturing 4.96% followed by Transport, Storage and Communication 11.90%. There was an overall decrease of 2.34% in the Central Govt. (Quasi) during the period under review.

- 6.7 In the State Govt. (Quasi) Employment decrease was recorded in the Industry Transport, Storage and Communication (0.35%) followed by Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (3.20%) followed by Mining, Quarrying 3.36%, Manufacturing 5.01% and an increase in employment was recorded in Electricity Gas and Water (0.02%), Construction 0.17%, Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurant, Hotels (0.04%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services 7.12%, Community Social & Personal Services 2.24%. There was an over all decrease of 0.16% in employment in this branch of public sector.
- 6.8 Under Local Bodies the maximum increase in employment was registered in Manufacturing (341.37%) followed by Financing insurance Real Estate & Business Services 84.71%, Transport, Storage and Communication 6.27%, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (2.10%), Electricity Gas and Water 1.17%, Community Social & Personal Services 0.37%. The employment decreased in construction and whole sale and retail trade and Restaurant, Hotel 0.29% and 7.56% respectively. There was over all increase of 1.55% 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 Construction (7.29%) followed by Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services (4.87%), Community Social & Personal Services (1.39%), Transport, Storage and Communication (5.44%) Whole Sale Retail Trade Hotel & Restaurant 1.78%. There was a fall in employment in the remaining four industry divisions, namely Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing 3.95% Mining and Quarrying 4.49%, manufacturing 0.98%, Electricity Gas and Water 2.97%. 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 (12.37%), Mining and Quarrying (4.08%), Financing, Insurance and Real Trade & Business Service 2.50%, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurant, Hotels (1.99%), Community, Social & Personal Services (0.03%). On the other hand remaining industry divisions recorded decline in employment, the maximum being in Agriculture, hunting, Forestry & Fishing (17.88%), Transport Storage and Communication (5.56%), Construction (4.67), Manufacturing (3.47%).

## **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	Industry Industries/Services	Employment (in thousand As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5
100	Mining & Agglomeration of coal	760.5	755.3	-0.7
324	Manufacture of Cement, Lime & Plaster	90.6	85.5	-5.6
330	Manufacture of Iron & Steel in Primary Semi-finished forms	357.5	321.1	-10.2
400	Generation and Transmission of Electric Energy	190.8	190.8	-

The analysis of above data reveals that employment in all above-mentioned key Industries recorded decrease in Employment. The maximum decrease in employment was recorded in Manufacturing of Iron & Steel in Primary semi finished forms by (10.2%) followed by Manufacturing of Cement Lime & Plaster (5.6%). There was marginal decrease in Mining and Agglomeration of Coal (0.7%). But in Generation and Transmission of Electric Energy the employment was static.

## **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**

<b>NIC</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment (in thousand) As on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>Percentage Change 1999/1998</b>
		<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
700	Railway Transport	1224.4	1262.6	+3.1
701	Passenger Transport by Bus (including Tramways)	756.9	726.9	-4.0
710	Ocean and Coastal Water Transport.	10.6	10.6	-
711	Inland Water Transport	53.3	50.4	-5.4
720	Air Transport Carriers (of passengers & freight)	45.4	45.4	-

As may be observed from the data contained in the above Table-13, employment in Inland Water Transport showed a decrease of 5.4% followed by Passenger Transport by bus (including Tramways) by 4.0%. However, employment in Railway Transport increased by 3.1%. Employment in Ocean & Coastal Water Transport Sector and Air Transport Carriers remained static.

## **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**

<b>NIC</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment (in thousand) As on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>Percentage Change</b>
		<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1999/1998</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
800	Deposit Activities (Banking)	<b>1134.2</b>	<b>1148.9</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
801	Other Credit activities	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
811	Insurance Carriers, Life	<b>127.4</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
819	Insurance Carriers other than life	<b>72.3</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

An analysis of the above data shows that Insurance carriers other than life Industry registered a negative growth of (1.1%) followed by insurance carrier Life (3.1%). However, the employment in the Deposit Activities (Banking) and Other Credit Activities increased by 1.3% and 0.3% 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**

<b>NIC</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment (in thousand) As on 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>Percentage Change</b>
		<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1999/1998</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
920	Educational Services rendered by Technical or Vocational Colleges, schools and other institutions.	<b>369.9</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
921	Educational Services rendered by Non-technical colleges, schools, etc.	<b>3850.4</b>	<b>3890.7</b>	<b>+1.0</b>
922	Research and Scientific Services	<b>264.3</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
930	Health and Medical Service	<b>1083.2</b>	<b>1092.9</b>	<b>+0.9</b>

Column 5 of the above Table-15 shows that all the services in this sector recorded increase in employment except research and scientific service. The highest increase was recorded in Educational Services rendered by Technical or Vocational colleges, Schools and other institutions (4.2%). Followed by Health and Medical services (0.9%) and Educational Services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools etc. (1.0%). The Employment in Research and scientific service went down by 0.5%.

## 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 17.1% 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

<b>Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>Women Employment (in Lakh)</b>	<b>Percentage Change over previous year</b>	<b>Total Employment (in Lakh)</b>	<b>Percentage of women employment to total employment</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1990	36.46	+2.8	263.53	13.8
1991	37.81	+3.7	267.33	14.1
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

It may be observed from the above Table that women's employment in the organised sector went up from 36.46 lakh in 1989-90 to 48.15 lakh in 1998-99.

7.2 The increase in women employment during the year 1998-99 was of the order of 0.7% as compared to 1.4% during the preceding year 1997-98. 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 13.8% in 1989-90 to 17.1% in 1998-99.

### **PATTERN OF WOMEN EMPLOYMENT**

7.3 The employment of women in public and private sectors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998 and 1999 and percentage changes between these two years are presented in the following Table-17.

**TABLE-17**

### **WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Employment as on 31<sup>st</sup> March (in lakh)</b>		<b>Percentage Change</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1999/1998</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Public	<b>27.59</b>	<b>28.11</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
Private	<b>20.21</b>	<b>20.04</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.80</b>	<b>48.15</b>	<b>+0.7</b>

It may be observed from the above Table that out of the total 48.15-lakh women employees in the organised sector at the end of March 1999, 28.11 lakh were in the Public Sector and the remaining 20.04 lakh in the Private Sector. Women’s employment in public sector registered a growth of 1.9% whereas in Private Sector the women employment was decreased by 0.8%. During the year 1998-99.

**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**

	SECTOR	Women's Employment as on <u>31<sup>st</sup> March (in thousand)</u>		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
	1	2	3	4
<b>I</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>2758.7</b>	<b>2810.9</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
	Central Govt.	246.4	251.9	+2.2
	State Govt.	1339.7	1377.5	+2.8
	Central Govt. (quasi)	342.3	341.1	-0.4
	State Govt. (quasi)	246.8	247.1	+0.1
	Local Bodies	583.4	593.3	+1.7
<b>II</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>2021.7</b>	<b>2004.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
	Larger Estt.	1791.6	1775.9	-0.9
	Smaller Estt.	230.1	228.3	-0.8
	<b>Grand Total (I&amp;II)</b>	<b>4780.4</b>	<b>4815.1</b>	<b>+0.7</b>

The branch-wise distribution of women's employment shows an increase in employment in all branches of Public Sector except marginal decrease in Central Govt. (Quasi) 0.4%. The maximum increase in employment was recorded in State Govt. (2.8%), Central Govt., (2.2%) local bodies (1.7%) and State Govt. Quasi (0.1%) in Public Sector. There was an overall increase of women's employment in the Public Sector (1.9%) during the period under review. In the Private sector, women's employment registered a negative growth in both "Larger establishments" (0.9%) and "Smaller establishments" (0.8%). The overall negative growth in women employment in Private Sector was 0.8% 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 1998 AND 1999**

	Zone	Employment (in thousand) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
	1	2	3	4
I	Northern	581.8	593.9	+2.1
II	Central	423.2	429.7	+1.5
III	North-Eastern	406.8	398.6	-2.0
IV	Eastern	442.8	440.6	-0.5
V	Western	803.2	806.3	+0.4
VI	Southern	2119.3	2142.4	+1.1
VII	A & N Islands*	3.3	3.3	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4780.4</b>	<b>4815.1</b>	<b>+0.7</b>

\* 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 North-Eastern and Eastern Zone. The highest increase was recorded in Northern Zone (2.1%), followed by Central Zone (1.5%), Southern Zone (1.1%) and Western Zone (0.4%) While there is no change in women employment in Andaman & Nicobar Island, (which is out side the scheme of zonal classification). The Women employment in North-Eastern Zone decreased by (2.0%) followed by Eastern Zone (0.5%).

### **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 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998 and 1999 is contained in Annexure IX. It may be observed that in the States/U.Ts. of Assam (3.3%), Kerala (2.6%), Mizoram (2.08%) and West Bengal (2.0%), 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 Chandigarh (14.5%), Himachal Pradesh (8.0%), Daman & Diu (8.0%), Meghalaya (7.4%) and Nagaland (4.6%) while women's employment had no change in Andaman & Nicobar during the period under review (1998-99).

## WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES/SERVICES

7.7 The distribution of women's employment by major industries as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998 and 1999 is given below:

**TABLE-20**

### **WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES**

NIC Code	Industry	Women employment (in thousands) As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	493.16	472.12	-4.3
1	Mining & Quarrying	70.35	68.69	-2.4
2&3	Manufacturing	1039.89	1011.24	-2.8
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	44.09	44.66	+1.3
5	Construction	67.79	76.07	+12.2
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	44.20	44.41	+0.5
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	172.61	177.99	+3.1
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	225.87	232.57	+3.0
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	2622.39	2687.36	+2.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4780.35</b>	<b>4815.11</b>	<b>+0.7</b>

An analysis of data on women's employment contained in Table-20 reveals that there was increase in women's employment in construction (12.2)% followed by, Transport, storage & Communication (3.1%), Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (3.0%) Community, Social & Personal Services (2.5) Electricity, Gas & Water (1.3%), Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels (0.5%). While there is a decrease in other Industry divisions, which were Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (4.3%) Manufacturing (2.8%) and Mining & Quarrying 2.4%. 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 50<sup>th</sup> Round of the NSS (1993-94), 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 2.56, 4.28 and 6.03 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 5.21 percent for the urban and 1.79 percent for the rural areas and 8.21% for females and 4.54% 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 1.96 percent for males and 1.40 percent for females.

**TABLE -21**

### **RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (% OF UNEMPLOYED TO LABOUR FORCE) DURING 1987-88 AND 1993-94 BY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS**

Workers	Year	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL (R+U)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
UPS	1987-88	2.87	3.52	3.07	6.07	8.77	6.56	3.77
	1993.94	1.96	1.40	1.79	4.54	8.21	5.21	2.56
WS	1987-88	4.16	4.27	4.19	6.71	8.93	7.12	4.80
	1993.94	2.92	2.90	2.89	5.20	8.55	5.91	4.28
DS	1987-88	4.58	6.91	5.25	8.79	12.00	9.26	6.09
	1993.94	5.64	5.55	5.61	6.72	10.52	7.43	6.03

**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 decreased from 3.77 percent in 1987-88 to 2.56 percent in 1993-94 and according to WS from 4.80 percent to 4.28 percent. Unemployment rate by daily status criterion has also shown a decline from 6.09 percent to 6.03 percent over this period. These trends suggest that while the total unemployed labour (in person days as measured by daily status concept) has shown a decline 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 decreased from 3.07 percent of Labour Force in 1987-88 to 1.79 percent in 1993-94 and Daily Status unemployment has increased from 5.25 percent to 5.61 percent. In urban areas, only a small change in the open (usual status) unemployment rate was observed from 6.56 to 5.21, so also in the Daily Status unemployment rate from 9.26 to 7.43 percent. 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 decreased from 3.52 in 1987-88 to 1.40 percent in 1993-94 among rural women workers but the decrease in the case of rural male workers was from 2.87 to 1.96 percent. In the urban areas also, 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, 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 1993-94 was 6.03% of the labour force as against 6.09% in 1987-88. The unemployment rates (DS), among the major states, was highest in Kerala during 1993-94; the rates were 14.7% and 17.7% in its Rural and Urban areas respectively, the corresponding all India rates being 5.6% and 7.4% in Rural and Urban areas respectively. In this state the rates among males and females were 13.1% and 19.0% in rural and 14.1% and 27.8% respectively, in urban areas. The states followed by Kerala were Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh has the lowest unemployment rate (3.1% and 4.8%) in rural and urban areas respectively. Next lowest was in Madhya Pradesh, 2.6% and 6.8% in rural and urban areas respectively.

## WORK-SEEKERS

8.8 The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country has gone up from 391.87 lakh at the end of March 1998 to 402.06, lakh at the end of March 1999. The number of men and women on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges and the percentage changes over the years are presented in the following Table: -

**TABLE-22**

**NUMBER OF WORK-SEEKERS REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**  
**BY SEX: 1990-1999**

Year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March	No. of work seekers (in lakh)			Percentage change		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1990	270.37	62.12	332.49	+9.1	+12.3	+9.7
1991	280.95	67.95	348.90	+3.9	+9.4	+4.9
1992	291.57	73.94	365.51	+3.8	+8.8	+4.8
1993	287.35	75.71	363.44	-1.4	+2.4	-0.7
1994	282.34	78.05	360.39	-1.7	+3.1	-0.7
1995	286.23	80.12	366.35	+1.4	+2.7	+1.7
1996	287.97	80.29	368.25	+0.6	+0.2	+0.6
1997	291.34	84.97	376.31	+1.2	+5.8	+2.2
1998	300.96	90.91	391.87	+3.3	+7.0	+4.1
1999	306.12	95.94	402.06	+1.7	+5.5	+2.6

It may be observed from the Table-22 that there has been an increase in the number of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges over the years from 1990 to 1999. The number of work-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges has gone up from 391.87 lakh at the end of March, 1998 to 402.06 lakh at the end of March, 1999 recording an increase of 2.6%. In the case of male registrants there was an increase of 1.7%, whereas female registrants increased by 5.5% during the period 1998-1999. The number of work seekers at the end of March, 1998 and 1999 by States/UTs is contained in Annexure-XI.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS**

8.9 All types of persons approaching Employment Exchanges for seeking employment assistance are registered by the Employment Exchanges in accordance with their educational qualification and skills. Educated job seekers i.e. those who are matriculates and above form a significant segment on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. Providing employment to educated job seekers poses relatively more intricate problem than to those in the uneducated category, as most of the educated people are generally desirous of seeking white-collar jobs. The following Table-23 presents the number of educated job-seekers classified by sex and educational qualifications:

**TABLE-23**

### **DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX AT THE END OF DEC. 1999 AND DEC. 1998**

	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	NO. OF WORK SEEKERS (in lakh)					
		Dec. 1999			Dec.1998		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	10 <sup>th</sup> Class Passed	120.99	41.76	162.75	118.29	39.54	157.83
2	10 <sup>th</sup> + 2 Passed	53.68	18.55	72.23	53.15	17.06	70.21
3	Graduates including Post Graduates	34.69	16.93	51.62	33.37	16.48	49.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>209.36</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>286.60</b>	<b>204.81</b>	<b>73.08</b>	<b>277.89</b>

As per data contained in the above Table, out of 286.60 lakh-educated job seekers, 209.36 lakh were men and 77.24 lakh were women as on Dec. 1999.

## GRADUATE & POSTGRADUATE JOB SEEKERS

8.10 Break-up of graduate and post-graduate job seekers (men and women) classified by faculties is shown in Table-24

**TABLE-24**

(in thousand)

Area of study	Dec. 1999			Dec. 1998		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total Graduates</b>	<b>3092.3</b>	<b>1418.1</b>	<b>4510.4</b>	<b>2987.3</b>	<b>1401.7</b>	<b>4389.0</b>
Arts	1210.7	554.3	1765.0	1200.5	558.5	1759.1
Science	600.9	237.0	837.9	557.2	226.8	784.0
Commerce	514.5	162.3	676.8	538.7	161.9	700.5
Engineering	177.3	26.6	203.9	153.8	21.1	175.0
Medicine	26.2	13.7	39.9	20.6	10.7	31.3
Education	366.1	346.9	713.0	379.7	345.1	724.8
Agriculture	26.0	4.0	30.0	28.1	3.4	31.4
Others	170.6	73.3	243.9	108.7	74.1	182.8
<b>Total Post Graduates</b>	<b>375.6</b>	<b>275.4</b>	<b>651.0</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>596.0</b>
Arts	190.5	132.5	323.0	180.1	123.2	303.3
Science	67.9	60.9	128.8	65.4	54.6	120.0
Commerce	56.6	22.3	78.9	54.1	19.3	73.5
Engineering	7.5	0.7	8.2	4.9	1.0	5.9
Medicine	3.7	3.0	6.7	2.3	1.5	3.8
Education	32.8	34.8	67.6	29.2	30.8	60.0
Agriculture	4.4	0.9	5.3	4.6	0.6	5.1
Others	12.1	20.3	32.4	9.0	15.3	24.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3468.2</b>	<b>1693.3</b>	<b>5161.5</b>	<b>3337.0</b>	<b>1648.0</b>	<b>4985.0</b>

It may be seen from above data that out of total 5161.5 thousand graduate and post-graduate job seekers, 4510.4 thousand were graduates and 651.0 thousand post-graduates at the end of Dec. 1999. As regards women work seekers, out of 1693.3 thousand graduates and post-

graduates, 1418.1 thousand were graduates and the remaining 275.4 thousand were post-graduates. Faculty wise analysis of graduate job-seekers reveals that 1765.0 thousand were degree holders in Arts, followed by 837.9 thousand in Science, 676.8 thousand in Commerce and 713.0 thousand in Education. The number of registrants holding degree in Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine and other faculties was much less as compared to registrants holding degree in Arts, Science, Commerce and Education. Faculty-wise composition of women job-seekers reveals that the number of women job-seekers holding degrees in almost all the disciplines had gone up considerably during 1999. Out of 651.0 thousand post-graduate registrants, 323.0 thousand were post-graduate in Arts, 128.8 thousand in Science, 78.9 thousand in Commerce and 67.6 thousand in Education. The number of post-graduate job seekers in the remaining faculties was less as compared to above faculties. Faculty-wise distribution of women post-graduate job seekers reveals that there was an increase in favour of all the disciplines except Engineering where it was static.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF JOB-SEEKERS BY ZONES**

8.11 There were approximately 402 lakh work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1999. The total number of educated job seekers as on June 1999 was around 287 lakh.

8.12 The Zonal distribution of total work-seekers as also educated work-seekers borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is shown in the following Table

**TABLE-25**  
**ZONE-WISE TOTAL WORK-SEEKERS AND EDUCATED WORK-SEEKERS ON**  
**LIVE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

Zone	Total No. of Work-seekers As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Percentage Change	No. of Educated Work-seeker As on 30 <sup>th</sup> June		Percentage Change
	1998	1999		1998	1999	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern	4329.2	4529.7	+4.6	3059.4	3074.5	+0.5
Central	5042.8	5237.6	+3.9	4034.1	4034.2	0.0
Eastern	10039.4	9962.7	-0.8	6576.3	6438.4	-2.1
North-Eastern	2127.7	2259.0	+6.2	1333.0	1508.0	+13.1
Western	4958.7	5194.2	+4.7	3826.1	3799.6	-0.7
Southern	12632.7	12962.1	+2.6	8932.2	9787.6	+9.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.2	27.3	+8.3	8.6	8.5	-1.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39155.7</b>	<b>40172.7</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>27779.6</b>	<b>28650.9</b>	<b>+3.1</b>

**Note: Zonal distributor is as per states covered under the EMI programme**

## **OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF JOB-SEEKERS**

8.13 The distribution of job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1999 by broad occupational divisions is presented in the following Table.

**TABLE-26**

### **NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 1999 BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS.**

<b>Occupational Division Code</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>No. on Live Register as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1999 (in thousand)</b>	<b>Percentage to total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
0&1	Professional & Technical Workers	2677.6	6.6
2	Administrative and Related Workers	17.8	0.1
3	Clerical and Related Workers	2516.0	6.2
4	Sales Workers	7.2	-
5	Service workers	382.6	1.0
6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related workers	124.6	0.3
7,8&9	Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	8973.6	22.2
10	Workers not classified by occupations	25672.1	63.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40371.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note- Figures may not tally due to rounding off.**

It may be seen from the above classification of work-seekers that 63.6% of the job-seekers belonged to the fresher categories and therefore these workers are not classified by specific occupations. Of the total job seekers, 6.6% were Professional and Technical workers, 6.2% were Clerical and related workers, 22.2% were Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers; 1.0% Service workers, 0.3% Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers and 0.1% Administrative and Related workers.

## LABOUR MARKET SITUATION

8.14 The registration of job-seekers, vacancies notified and placements effected as per Live Register of Employment Exchanges give an idea about the labour market situation in the country. The following Table contains data on registration of job-seekers, vacancies notified and persons placed in suitable employment through the Employment Exchanges:

**TABLE-27**

**REGISTRATIONS EFFECTED, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND PLACEMENTS MADE  
DURING 1990-1999 (Jan-Dec.)**

(in lakh)					
Year	Registrations Effected	Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges	Placements made through Employment Exchanges	Percentage of Vacancies notified to Registration Effected	Placements effected to Registrations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990	65.41	4.91	2.65	7.5	4.0
	(-0.5)	(-18.2)	(-8.3)		
1991	62.36	4.59	2.53	7.4	4.1
	(-4.7)	(-6.5)	(-4.5)		
1992	53.01	4.20	2.39	7.9	4.5
	(-15.0)	(-8.5)	(-5.5)		
1993	55.32	3.85	2.31	0.1	4.2
	(+4.4)	(-8.3)	(-3.3)		
1994	59.27	3.96	2.05	6.7	3.5
	(+7.1)	(+2.9)	(-11.3)		
1995	58.58	3.86	2.15	6.6	3.7
	(-1.2)	(-2.5)	(+4.9)		
1996	58.72	4.24	2.33	7.2	4.0
	(+0.2)	(+9.8)	(+8.4)		
1997	63.22	3.93	2.75	6.2	4.3
	(+7.7)	(-7.3)	(+18.0)		
1998	58.52	3.59	2.33	6.2	4.0
	(-7.9)	(-8.7)	(-15.3)		
1999	59.66	3.29	2.21		
	+1.9	-8.4	-5.2	5.5	3.7

(Figures in brackets show percentage change over previous year)

Data in the Table-27 shows that about 59.7 lakh work-seekers got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges in the year 1999. A continuing fall in the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by various employers over the last ten years from 1990 to 1999 is observed. The number of registrants placed in suitable employment has also shown a declining trend.

**VACANCIES NOTIFIED BY BROAD OCCUPATIONS**

8.15 The following Table indicates data about the number of vacancies notified and cancelled for lack of suitable applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the calendar year 1999.

**TABLE-28**

**Occupational distribution of Vacancies notified during the year 1999 (Jan-Dec)**

(In Thousand)

<b>Occupational Division Code</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>No. of vacancies notified during 1999</b>	<b>Percentage to total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>0-1</b>	<b>Professional &amp; Technical workers (excluding Teachers)</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; related workers</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>3-4</b>	<b>Clerical &amp; Sales Workers (excluding Typist)</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Service Workers</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>7-8&amp;9</b>	<b>Production and Related Workers and transport Equipment operators</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>
	<b>Others</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be seen from the above data that out of 329 thousand vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges 85.3 thousand (25.9%) were meant for Professional & Technical workers, 128.1 thousand (39.0%) for Production and Related Workers and Transport Equipment Operators, 46.6 thousand (14.2%) for Clerical and Sales Workers (excluding Typists), 20.8 thousand (6.3%) for Service workers. Around (14.3%) 47.1 thousand vacancies belonged to other occupational categories.

## **NUMBER OF VACANCIES OPEN TO FRESHERS**

8.16 The following Table indicates data about the number of vacancies open to freshers.

**TABLE-29**

### **NUMBER OF VACANCIES OPEN TO FRESHERS (DEGREE & DIPLOMA HOLDERS) DURING 1998-1999**

Faculty		No. of Vacancies Notified during 1999		Percentage of Vacancies open to freshers to the total number of vacancies notified	
		Total	Freshers	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Engineering	9974	6222	28.3	62.4
2.	Technology	238	89	32.5	37.4
3.	Agriculture	1827	853	24.1	46.7
4.	Medicine	5124	2278	39.9	44.5
5.	Natural Science	3136	1681	28.5	53.6
6.	Social Science (Including Teachers)	8918	6850	48.0	76.8
7.	Others	11297	4758	48.9	42.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>40514</b>	<b>22731</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>

**Source: Bulletin on job opportunities in India, 1998.**

It may be observed from the data contained in the Table-29 that the proportion of vacancies open to freshers increased from 40.7% during 1998 to 56.1% during 1999. Among the Faculties, the proportion of vacancies open to freshers to the total vacancies notified was the highest in Social Sciences (76.8%) followed by Engineering (62.4%) Natural Science (53.6%), Agriculture (46.7%), Medicine (44.5%) and Technology (37.4%).

## **JOB SEEKERS OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES**

8.17 Large number of women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and physically handicapped persons are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, as may be seen from Table below.

**TABLE-30**

### **NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES DURING 1998-1999**

	Category	No of Job-seekers (In thousands)		Percentage change
		1998	1999	1999/1998
1	Women	9526.1	9932.7	4.3
2	Scheduled Castes	5799.4	5948.0	2.6
3	Scheduled Tribes	1705.6	1762.4	3.3
4	Physically Handicapped	415.3	455.9	9.8

Data in the table above shows that the number of Physically Handicapped Job seekers had gone up by 9.8% followed by women job seekers (4.3%), scheduled tribes (3.3%) and scheduled caste (2.6%)

## **SCHEDULED CASTE / SCHEDULED TRIBE JOB-SEEKERS**

8.18 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job seekers form an important constituent of the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. The number of these job seekers, classified by their educational levels is shown in the following Table.

**TABLE -31**  
**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Work-Seekers**  
**Dec. 1998 and 1999**

Educational Level	Scheduled Castes		Percentage Change	Scheduled Tribes		Percentage change
	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	1999/98	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	1999/1998
Number on Live Register (total)	5799.4	5948.0	2.6	1762.4	1705.6	3.3
(i) Below 10th Standard including illiterates.	1940.9	1986.3	2.3	552.7	700.2	-21.1
(ii) 10th Class Passed	2344.8	2415.9	3.0	754.2	620.7	21.5
(iii) 10th + 2 Passed	971.0	1004.7	3.5	294.8	265.9	10.9
(iv) Graduates including Post-Graduates	542.7	541.1	0.3	160.7	119.6	34.4
2. Reserved Vacancies (year ending December)						
(i) Notified	25.6	25.6	-	19.8	18.2	8.8
(ii) Filled	13.2	15.0	13.6	8.5	7.8	-9.0
(iii) Percentage of (ii) to (i)	51.6	58.6	-	42.9	42.9	9.4
3. Total number of placements made during the year. (Both against reserved and unreserved vacancies)	26.5	28.6	7.9	17.6	12.8	37.5

It may be noticed from data in the Table above that at the end of Dec. 1999 there were 59.5 lakh Scheduled Caste job seekers and 17.6 lakh Scheduled Tribe job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. The number of S.C. job seekers recorded an increase of 2.6% and the number of S.T. job seekers increased by 3.3% in 1999 over 1998. The large chunks of such work-seekers were matriculates followed by below matriculate (including illiterates). The number of vacancies filled by Scheduled Castes showed an increase of 13.6% whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes there was a declining Trend of 9.0% during 1998-99.

## **WOMEN WORK-SEEKERS**

8.19 The information about registration and placement effected by the Employment Exchanges in respect of women work-seekers during the year 1990-1999 is given in the following Table:

**TABLE-32**

### **NUMBER OF REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT OF WOMEN EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES 1990-1999**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Registration ‘(000)</b>	<b>Placement ‘(000)</b>	<b>Percentage of Placement to Registration</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1990	1319.9	50.6	3.8
1991	1326.7	50.9	3.8
1992	1160.9	44.2	3.8
1993	1226.2	42.4	3.5
1994	1316.5	42.1	3.2
1995	1376.0	43.6	3.2
1996	1446.9	50.1	3.5
1997	1609.1	61.5	3.8
1998	1518.0	42.0	2.8
1999	1616.7	53.0	3.3

It would be seen from above data that the percentage placement of women to the total female registrants during 1990-1999 was in the range of 2.8% to 3.8%. In fact the data in the above table indicates almost a declining tendency in the number of women placements between 1990 and 1999. However placement of women has recorded a increase in 1999 at 53.0 thousand.

## EDUCATED WOMEN WORK-SEEKERS

8.20 The following Table contains the number of registration and placement of educated women job seekers.

**TABLE-33**

### **NUMBER OF REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT OF EDUCATED WOMEN WORK-SEEKERS DURING 1998 AND 1999**

(In thousand)

Category	Registration affected During		% age change	Placement made during		% age change	% age placement to Reg.
	1998	1999	1999/1998	1998	1999	1999/1998	1999
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1. Below 10th Standard (including illiterate)	435.9	146.3	-66.4	20.4	18.9	-7.4	12.9
2. 10th and 10th + 2 Passed	816.0	1147.2	40.6	14.1	23.7	+68.1	2.1
3. Graduates including Post Graduates	266.1	323.2	21.5	7.5	10.4	38.7	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1518.0</b>	<b>1616.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

An analysis of above data reveals an overall increase of 6.5% in the registration of educated women candidates in 1999 over 1998. The registration of women graduates including Post Graduates has increased by 21.5%. Percentages of placement of women Graduates & Post-graduates and under-graduate job seekers to their respective registrations were 3.2% and 2.1% respectively during 1999. Whereas the percentage of placement to registration in respect of women candidates below matriculation was 12.9%.