



GLOBALIZATION AND CASUALISATION OF WOMEN LABOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

Globalization means the integration of the economy of each country with the global or world economy. It started in India in 1991 by adopting Liberalisation and privatization and Globalisation. This new economic reforms have brought changes in the Indian economy. As result employment has been declined and GDP increased. The globalisation has changed the nature and structure of employment in the Indian economy. The Casual labor has shown an exponential growth after implementation of economic reforms in India.

KEYWORDS : *Globalization, economic reforms, Indian economy.*

INTRODUCTION :

Hence an attempt is made here to study the impact of globalization on women casual labor in India. It is a macro level study using secondary data with support of case studies. It mainly focuses on the position of women casual labor and casualisation of women labor and its consequences. Further it suggests remedial measures to the welfare of security of women labors in Indian economy.

The globalization has ensured increasing degree of competition and openness of the markets resulting in the increasing growth rate of employment. But in fact the growth rate of total employment has been decreasing. Total Employment in the organized sector improved from 26.35 million in 1990 to 28.25 million in 1997. That is an increase by 7.2 percent in 7 years, which is very low growth rate of employment. Thereafter, a continuous downward trend of employment in the organized sector took place and it fell from 28.25 million in 1997 to 27.0 million in 2003. The same trend is observed in the Public as well as Private sectors. Whereas public sector reduced employment on the plea shedding load of the public sector, the private sector encouraged by policies of new economics reforms indicated a decline in employment during 1999-2005. but against the decline in employment, GDP growth during the period was highest over 7 percent per annum.

According to NSS reports women casual labors in rural India is 39.54 percentages while in urban areas it is only 20.14 percentages whereas male casual labors in rural area are 35.63 percent while in urban area it is only 16.09 percent. It means that women casual labors are more than male casual labors in both rural and urban areas.

In case of self-employed workers, rural females workers are more than male workers in both rural and urban areas. But in case of wage and salary workers, the situation is different.

Rural female wage/salary workers are less than their counterparts in both rural and urban areas.

The proportion of different types of casual labours in the women workforce by all employment categories where 43.75% casual women labours are belonging to the Hindu Community and 38.12% casual women labours are Muslims by religion by the type of religion, Hindu women are the majority in the women casual workforce and in all the categories classified by NSSO, women casual workforce are the vast majority of people in total workforce.

Gender composition of work force shows that Globalization has increased feminization of low wage / salaried jobs especially in the unorganized sector. Employers give preference to make contracts with household laborers because they minimize their cost by exploiting them and by providing major amount of wages to low skilled household laborers in which majority of them include women laborers help to take over infrastructure implements and inputs and thus led to the growth of capitalist development.

The unemployment rate went up during the period of 1993-1994 to 2004. In rural India, on an average, per day, a male casual laborer earns Rs56.53, where as female casual labor earns Rs 36.15. it means that the male casual labor is earning nearly Rs20.38 more than female casual laborer. In urban India, wage differences were prominent. A male casual laborer in the urban areas earned Rs 75.51 in a day while the current minimum wage fixed at Rs100 per day. Since unemployment rates for females increased from 5.6% in 1993-1994 to 9.3% in 2004 in rural areas and from 10.5% to 11.7% in urban areas. thus women in the casual labor force have increased during this period after liberalisation and unemployment rate has also increased and rural female participation were more than the urban female participation and they were more exploited by the employers more in rural areas than the urban areas.

Substitution of capital for labor is taking place. If this trend continues in labor surplus economy, it shall act as a serious impediment in improving the overall real wages of labor in the economy. Though it may improve the wage trend of those who are able to retain their jobs. A national wage policy must therefore be accompanied by full employment policy failing which it defeats its very purpose. Unless concrete initiatives in this direction are taken, the task of getting a concrete shape to economic democracy would not have been achieved.

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The employment and unemployment in Indian agriculture is examined empirically in three approaches like usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The usual status approach means that a person's principal usual status was considered working or employed, if he/she was engaged relatively for a long period of time during the reference period of 365 days in any one or more activities. A person categorized as a worker on the basis of his/her principal status worker. The Current weekly status approach means that a person has to be assigned a unique activity status with reference to a period of seven days. And a person was considered working if he was engaged in any one or more of the gainful activities for at least one hour or any one day of the reference period. The current daily status approach means that in assigning the activity status on day, a person was considered working for the entire day if he had worked for four hours or more during the day. If a person was not engaged in any work even for one hour in a day but was seeking for work for four hours or more, he was considered unemployed for the entire day.

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has relatively large sample coverage and is considered reliable estimates of employment compared to the other annual rounds. Table-1 present the persons employed are categorized into three broad category of employment these groups are (i) self-employed (ii) regular employees and (iii) casual labour. The basic structure of the employed as revealed from the table shows that in rural India women are still predominantly self-employed, the proportion of casual employees has been increasing in the last two decades casual workers also from a much larger proportion of the female work force compared to their male counterparts. On the contrary, the proportion of regular workers is relatively high among the male work force. However, while this proportion has been declining in recent years, that of women has been relatively stable. The proportion of self-employed workers has been falling steadily for both men and women workers in rural areas.

Table-2 gives the number of persons employed per 1000 persons or the (WPR) work population of Ratio also called as the Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR) from the statement, it is seen that at the all India level, the employment scenario has remained rather stable over the years. The higher WPR observed for rural males in the latest annual survey (i.e., 50th Round) in comparison to the previous quinquennial surveys is found to be almost at the same level of around 55% for the usual status and during 55th Round it is around 53.1% for the usual status. The female participation rates shows some fluctuations varying from 29 to 32% in the rural sector the current weekly status proportion also show a similar behaviour and are not very different from the usual status rates in most cases as it is be expected.

Table 3, 4 and 5 gives the incidence of Employment as per usual status, current weekly and current daily status for both male and female in rural India state-wise. The employment of male populatiuon at all-India level was higher during the green revolution and post- Green revolution periods and it declined there after. Perhaps, the capacity of agriculture to absorb labour force might be declining. However, the employment rate among female populations was more or less stabilized at about 25%. Among the major states the employment levels for males are lower in Kerala, while in Kerala the focus should be on provision of gainful employment. In most of the states, the employment levels were high around 60 to 70% during the first three periods but substantially fell during the later years. For instance in Andhra Pradesh, the employment levels among males was about 65% in the first three periods but fell to 55% in 1987-88 and then shot up to 60% in 1993-94. Since 1987-88 happens to be agriculturally a bad year, the decline in employment levels can be justified. The evidence was inadequate to infer whether the employment levels were falling sharply in the transition phase of new economic policy. Comparing the employment levels with the population growth data, one can infer that in the late 80's and early nineties the number of unemployed persons might have gone up significantly.

Among the females, the employment levels where relatively lower when compared to males where as these levels were higher in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh. It is to be noted that in many states the employment levels were higher in 1993-94. in comparison to 1987-88 but slightly declined in 1999-2000.

The estimated numbers of employed persons (based on US approach) along with the annual growth rates for various periods are shown in Table-6.6. As per the usual status approach about 127 million male were employed in 1972-73 and in a span of 21 years it had

gone up to 166.4 millions at all – India level registering an annual growth rate of 1.47%. The employment levels were higher during green and post green revolution periods and there was deceleration during the decade ending 1993-94. The trends were similar for female workers but with qualitative difference. The growth rate of employment for females was more than that of males for the entire (two decade period) and it was less than that of males during 1993-94 period. (Table- 7). This indicates that seventies and early eighties offered considerable employment opportunities to female workers and in later period the development process (relatively) favoured male workers. One plausible explanation could be that given the rate of labour supply, when employment opportunities shrink, male labour might be preferred to female workers in the labour markets. Among the states, Haryana experienced a negative growth during the last decade of the study period as far as employed male workers were concerned. Temporal analysis also indicates that during 1993-94, the employed persons grew at faster rate in several states like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh which shows either pockets of chronically unemployed persons or severely affected poverty regions. The scenario with regard to female workers shows that except in Maharashtra, the absorption of workers was lower in the last decade compared to the entire period, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have even experienced a negative growth. The importance of agriculture as a key source of employment did not diminish and in fact it was further strengthened in a number of cases. Highly fluctuating pattern of employment from agriculture could be noticed in the case of female workers; it was rising until 1983 but declined sharply during 1987-88 in several states including Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the labour force (i.e., total of employed and unemployed) is termed as the unemployment rate. Table-6.8 gives unemployment rates along with the number of person's unemployed per 1000 persons compared to the previous round, the proportion of unemployed in the total and current weekly status have rather remained at the same level in the rural sector. The unemployment rate does show a small deterioration. However the fall in unemployment levels during the transition period of the new economic policy regime was contrary to the general expectation. For instance, the unemployment levels declined from 1.9 per cent in 1987-88 to 1.3 per cent for males in 1993-94 based on US approaches. It is to be noted that the rate of growth of employment during this period was 0.61 per cent, which was higher than that for the period of 1983 to 1987-88. In regard to female workers, though the unemployment trends see fluctuation, the incidence was also low during 1993-94. Further, the unemployment rates for females were also lower than the corresponding figures for male workers. These trends warrant careful explanation since the rate of growth of employment was hardly 0.2 per cent during 1987-88 to 1993-94.

Comparison of unemployment levels of usual status with those of current weekly status and current daily status would also indicate the extent of underemployment prevailing in the economy. The unemployment rates steadily rose from 1972-73 (early green revolution period) until 1987-88 (the end of post-green revolution period) but dropped to 3.0 per cent by 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The incidence of unemployment among females was consistently higher than

that of males but the oscillatory movements were also very evident. It is to be noted that the differences between females and male unemployment rates were narrowing down and by 1993-94 they were equal and again difference rise in 1999-2000. The CDS approach which collects data for all the 14 half days of the reference week captures the intensity of unemployment. During the 27th, 32 and 38th rounds, the unemployment rates for males and females under CDS were almost twice those under this approach. However, no clear trends were observed in both the cases. But the levels of unemployment were same for both males and females by 1993-94. While the incidence under usual status and current weekly status approaches had shown a fall in the unemployment levels for males by 1993-94 as a compared to the previous period, it was higher under the current daily status approach. Since CDS approach is superior to the other conceptually, one can infer that unemployment levels had gone up for males and declined considerably for females in early 90s, but raised in 1999-2000.

Table 9, 10 and 11 gives the incidences of unemployment as per usual status current weekly and current daily status for both male and female in rural India state-wise. It is evident that the unemployment levels registered a rise during green revolution period. (1972-73 to 1977-78) in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The post-Green revolution period (1977-78 to 1987-88) was characterized by rise in unemployment rates universally. Though, the growth rates of employment during green and post-green revolution periods were high (above 2%) the rate of growth of population and labour force in the major states was sufficiently high enough to keep unemployment levels to rise. The early phase of liberalization of the economy witnessed fall in rates of unemployment in 11 out of 17 major states and a moderate rise in two states (Maharashtra and Assam). So the phenomenon of open unemployment was an issue of the post-green revolution period than that arising during the transition periods of liberalization. It is to be noted that unemployment levels were high among females than males in 1987-88 that years being a drought year, the female workers were more affected. In the absence of special employment programmes, the unemployment scenario would have been worse.

The data on unemployment incidence using CWS approach (Table- 8) reveal the following:

- i. Unemployment levels had gone up in a number of states during the green and post-green revolution periods.
- ii. In the early phase of new economic policy, the incidence of unemployment was significantly lower in many states for female workers. Similar trends were observable for males in general but the exception being Assam and Maharashtra. States like Kerala experienced a remarkable fall in the levels of unemployment.

However, the scenario based on CDS (Table-9) was rather different.

- i. In general the levels of unemployment were higher under this approach they were the highest in 1972-73 in majority of cases.
- ii. In several states the female workers were more at a disadvantage in comparison to the male workers.
- iii. In 50 per cent of the states the incidence of unemployment for males had risen during 1987-88 to 1993-94; in most of the states the downward swing was noticeable for females during this period. For instance, there was a significant incidence of unemployment in Kerala, Orissa

and Rajasthan. Thus, one can infer from those three tables that unemployment levels were rather high and fluctuating and there was no discernable trend.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Underemployment among those assessed as 'employed' arises due to two kinds of factors. Firstly the labour time of a person classified as employed over the reference period may not be utilized. Thus, for instance, a long reference period over which the status of a person is assessed to classify him as 'employed' or 'unemployed', may include many short spells of unemployment. If the aggregate time of such spells of unemployment is a minor part of the total reference period, the person is assessed as employed because he/she worked for major part of the reference period but clearly the work that was available to her/him could not utilize the labour time of the person full. This kind of under-employment among the persons is visible. The other factor causing underemployment is related to income from work. Though the labour time of an employed person may be utilized at work, uniformly, over the reference period, and hence the person is seen an employed, the compensation received for the time at work may not yield adequate income. Such underemployment is referred to as invisible underemployment.

The problem of visible underemployment has to be understood with reference to a more precise analysis of the use of labour time than what is done in classifying a person as 'employed' or 'unemployed'. Invisible underemployment has to be examined in the context of income from work. However, underemployment due to any reason whatsoever is ultimately responsible for inadequate of income of an employed person. Underemployment indicates the possibility of fuller utilization of the available resources. The social significance of the problem which gives urgency to finding speedy solutions for it, must, however be traced to the need for raising the income of the underemployed. The underemployed have some kind of opportunity for work which, however, do not yield adequate income.

Quantification of the incidence of underemployment is difficult. To measure underemployment "adequate income" below which a person can be considered as underemployed has to be specified. This is the problem of defining a reference level to demarcate the underemployed. Given the sharp variation in income across occupations, it is difficult to specify one "adequate income" for the entire work force. The other problem is of 'measurement' even if a reference level income could be prescribed. For example; a "minimum wage" is fixed by each state for its workers on a normative basis. The level of minimum wage also differs across industries, agriculture etc., in the states. Even if a set of minimum wages could be accepted as a criteria for identifying the underemployed, these can be used only for those employed on wages and not for the entire work force. Fifty five percent of the workers are in the self-employed category (in 1993-94 as per 50th Round of NSS). The concept of 'minimum wage' is not applicable here. The self-employed have a mixed income, which includes wage income. But data on income of the self-employed is not available from the National sample surveys on employment and unemployment only the information on wages of those employed as regular or casual workers is collected. Thus the possibility of using a specified level of income as "adequate income" to distinguish the under-employed among the entire workforce also does not exist (Vol.1 of the Ninth Five Year Plan document, 1997-2002).

VISIBLE UNDER EMPLOYMENT

Given the difficulties in using adequate income to discern under-employment an alternative approach to quantify under-employment is the study of time disposition of workers to determine whether an employed person is fully employed. Data available from NSSO survey on employment has been used for this purpose. Some of the persons categorized as usually employed do not have work throughout the year due to seasonality in work or otherwise and their labour time is not fully utilized they are therefore under employed. In a country, like ours agricultural activities and agricultural based industries account for more than two-third of employment. Workers employed in these activities particularly the self-employed, though employed during the major part of the year may not find enough work during the lean season. Some of them may find alternate work and others either remain unemployed or even withdraw from the labour force. As noted above, it is possible to study the pattern of time disposition of a usually employed person more intensively by reducing the reference period from one year. A set of persons assigned the activity status "employed" on usual basis is reclassified to discern their activity status on weekly status basis. This leads to an estimated of visible under employment. Such of the usual status employed, who turn out to be out of work in a study of time disposition on weekly status basis are referred here as under-employed. The reason for being out of work over the shorter reference period can either be "withdrawal from labour force" or if continuing in labour force it could be "non-availability of work". Incidence of "Visible under-employed" who are out of work 'when seen as to their activity status on weekly status basis.

Incidence of visible underemployment in rural India is shown in Table-12 for three previous quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment. It is seen that the proportion of 'usually employed' who were found to be no employed during the week say the underemployment rate declined gradually during the period from 1983 to 1993-94. This problem of underemployment is seen to be more serious among usually employed females than among employed males.

INVISIBLE UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

Some employed persons, particularly, the self-employed, may appear to work throughout the year. But in terms of productivity or income, the work they are pursuing may not be sufficient for them. They may, therefore, want additional and/or alternative work in order to supplement their income. Such underemployment is termed as "invisible" under employment and therefore, not directly measurable. The National Sample survey seeks to determine indicators of invisible underemployment through a set of probing questions addressed to the employed person on their availability for additional/alternate work. Reasons for seeking additional work are also elicited.

Table- 13 shows the incidence of invisible underemployment in rural India. In respect of males, the invisible underemployment registered a rise but for females it declined during 80s quite a good proportion of male and female workers were reporting inadequate (not fully engaged) employment. During 1987-88, 22.2% of males and 12.7% of females of the usually employed are looking for additional work. But all the employed persons, who look for additional work in order to supplement their income cannot be considered as underemployment, because this is a subjective assessment by the individuals and some of them

may already be having a reasonable level of income. On the other hand, some of those not able to look for additional work may be earning well below a minimum acceptable level of income. Thus the incidence among the usually employed looking for additional work to supplement income can only be a rough indicator of invisible underemployment. The state-wise scenario of levels of underemployment by CWS depicted in Table-14 of usually employed was lower for females in 1987-88 but these have gone up during early 90s. The situation was quite opposite in respect of males. Thus the rates of underemployment in the rural areas amply reveal the failure of labour market in creating adequate employment and work(s) of people's choice.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Human Development Report 1994, puts the percentage of people in absolute poverty for the period 1980-90 at 40 per cent (rural 42 and urban 30 per cent) HDR, 1994) and it needs to be said that 75% of these figures relate to women. The women headed households, about 30 to 35% are of course of poorest, very much in line with world trends.

In common perception poverty and underemployment appear to be two facets of the same problem. However, two important points, as observed in the recent situation are notable. One is that the incidence of poverty, however, defined is much larger than the incidence of unemployment, even if unemployment is measured so as to include an estimate of underemployment. In the foregoing section, we have estimated that unemployment including the element of underemployment in 1993-94 would have been within the range of about 3 to 6% poverty in the same year, at its lowest ever, has been estimated at round 36%. In the earlier quinquennial rounds of NSSO, the outer limit of unemployment (including underemployment) would have been 8% or so, while the incidence of poverty had been about 50% or more. Another notable point is that if we look at the estimates of poverty and unemployment at the state level across the country, we find no correlation between the two. Other studies at dis-aggregative levels also present similar results, leading to an often repeated observation in the literature that "poor are too poor to remain unemployed." (Sidhu, 1991).

Lakdawala, in his presidential address to the ISLE conference in 1977, presented a very detailed analysis of region-wise agricultural output, unemployment rates and per capita consumption and arrived at the conclusion that the extent of rural unemployment did not vary inversely with the level of consumption in rural areas (Lakdawala, 1993). He further concluded that, though unemployment and underemployment were grave problems, poverty was a more severe problem and achievement of full employment at the prevailing wage rates might not take us towards reduction of poverty. Sindhu (1991) examined the relationship between poverty and unemployment with the help of district wise primary data on employment, wages and consumption of rural wage labour households from Punjab and Haryana. He came to the conclusion that poverty and employment were not two sides of the same coin, although there was no significant negative correlation between them either.

Table- 15 presents for selected states of India the rates of unemployment (on currently daily status basis) and the incidence of poverty (the head-count ratio) for the survey year 1993-94. Here the unemployment rates on current daily status basis is chosen to represent the outer limit of unemployment rate taking into account the extent of underemployment. We can see

that the correlation between incidence of poverty if at all would be very weak. We can also notice the vast difference between unemployment rates and the incidence of poverty.

Poverty is related more to the nature of employment than the absolute rate of employment (Hashim S.R. 1999) study shows the poverty incidence among workers with different nature of work/employment for the years 1993-94. The incidence of poverty is highest among agricultural labourers in rural areas and also in casual workers. It is among this category of workers that non-availability of work from time to time (or high incidence of underemployment) leads to poverty. If such workers were dominant in all the regions, then perhaps a cross section analysis would show a higher correlation between unemployment (including underemployment) and poverty. Poverty alleviation for this category of workers would naturally require creating work for them and this justifies to a large extent the employment generation (poverty alleviation) programmes of the government.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is clear from the study that a highly fluctuating pattern of employment from agriculture is noticed in case of female workers and unemployment levels were also high and fluctuating. The female labor is being casualised in the economy. But it is very high in industrial and service sectors in india. Incidence of poverty is also highest among agricultural laboureres in rural areas and also in casual workers.

TABLE-1
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN RURAL INDIA

Year	Male			Female		
	Self-employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour	Self-employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour
1977-78	62.8	10.6	26.6	62.1	2.8	35.1
1983-84	60.5	10.3	29.2	61.9	2.8	35.1
1987-88	58.6	10.0	31.4	60.8	3.7	35.5
1993-94	57.9	8.3	33.8	58.5	2.8	38.7
1999-2000	55.0	8.8	36.2	57.3	3.1	39.6

TABLE-2
EMPLOYMENT RATES IN RURAL INDIA

Sl. No.	NSS Round and Year	Number of employed per 1000 persons				Number of employed per 100 persons days. Current daily status.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	27 (1972-73)	545	318	530	277	NA	NA
2.	32 (1977-78)	552	331	519	232	488	194
3.	38 (1983)	539	322	504	220	501	207
4.	45 (1987-88)	548	319	528	230	NA	NA
5.	50 (1993-94)	553	328	531	267	504	219
6.	55(1999-2000)	531	299	510	253	478	204

Sources: Various Rounds of NSSO

Table-3
INCIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS IN
RURAL AREAS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) %

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000
Andhra Pradesh	73.2 6	71.1 5	70.8 2	60.4	63.1	60.5	52.5 3	51.7 1	53.4 1	48.6	52.1	47.8
Assam	58.1 8	59.3 9	56.8 6	53.2	51.9	52.9	9.00	13.4 5	13.6 9	16.8	15.9	15.1
Bihar	60.4 7	60.7 4	50.0 7	50.7	51.1	49.2	22.9 7	24.5 1	27.3 4	19.5	17.2	17.3
Gujarat	61.4 0	63.0 0	61.4 4	56.6	57.4	58.4	44.5 1	45.1 6	43.2 8	38.5	39.6	41.3
Haryana	58.4 1	59.1 2	58.6 3	49.2	46.3	47.5	34.7 9	31.2 5	31.1 1	30.2	27.1	20.2
Himachal Pradesh	61.0 8	69.4 8	62.9 9	54.7	59.0	53.6	52.8 7	66.8 5	52.5 0	48.2	52.0	47.1
Jammu& Kashmir	64.0 9	63.9 0	51.5 3	54.8	51.9	54.9	27.0 4	44.3 4	29.0 1	34.8	39.1	32.7
Karnataka	67.3 4	67.2 5	68.4 6	57.7	60.4	59.5	50.3 8	43.5 1	46.2 6	38.1	43.0	38.0
Kerala	54.2 6	57.7 0	55.0 1	55.8	53.7	55.3	39.2 7	46.4 6	34.3 1	33.1	23.8	23.8
Madhya Pradesh	66.9 7	67.0 8	66.7 5	54.9	57.2	53.6	52.7 9	49.8 3	51.5 7	43.1	41.0	38.2
Maharastra	64.4 1	65.2 8	64.3 5	55.2	55.1	55.7	53.5 7	54.5 9	51.5 9	46.6	47.7	41.8
Orissa	67.1 3	64.8 6	65.0 3	57.9	56.6	55.1	35.9 3	31.4 0	34.6 0	28.6	31.7	29.9
Punjab	62.8 2	64.6 0	66.0 1	57.1	54.6	53.0	31.2 1	31.7 5	31.1 2	32.1	22.0	28.0
Rajasthan	68.6 3	67.7 9	63.2 9	52.2	54.0	50.0	63.0 9	62.7 0	53.8 5	45.5	45.2	38.8
Tamil Nadu	69.5 3	69.3 0	67.5 0	60.4	60.2	59.4	51.2 1	50.9 0	51.0 2	47.7	47.8	43.0
Uttar Pradesh	62.2 6	61.0 1	61.5 4	52.4	52.2	48.1	28.1 4	24.9 0	51.0 2	47.7	47.8	20.1
West Bengal	59.5 7	61.8 4	61.3 0	56.0	55.7	53.4	15.4 7	20.3 3	22.5 6	20.7	18.5	16.0
Manipur	51.9 6	57.0 3	49.3 0	NA	47.7	49.5	33.9 3	37.7 1	34.2 7	NA	30.8	25.3
Meghalaya	63.7 8	66.6 0	67.3 3	NA	61.9	53.1	54.9 2	63.1 6	50.1 3	NA	49.3	43.4
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.9	51.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.6	44.1
Andaman&Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	58.4 9	NA	61.5	54.7	NA	NA	15.2 2	NA	42.3	18.0
Tripura	59.2 6	66.0 9	54.7 9	NA	52.2	50.4	23.9 1	41.0 4	6.57	NA	12.8	7.3

Arunachal Pradesh	NA	64.98	NA	NA	49.7	42.2	NA	64.12	NA	NA	12.8	31.0
Chandigarh	NA	NA	88.05	NA	53.5	78.4	NA	NA	21.84	NA	11.4	12.8
D&N Haveli	NA	NA	67.43	NA	55.4	58.2	NA	NA	63.06	NA	54.1	35.4
Delhi	52.03	53.52	64.76	NA	58.6	52.0	48.86	9.24	38.90	NA	9.8	2.9
Goa, Daman & Diu	57.60	57.14	62.64	NA	NA	--	46.46	51.31	48.20	NA	NA	--
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.1	49.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.1	11.5
Mizoram	NA	NA	62.84	NA	52.9	55.5	NA	NA	30.17	NA	31.7	44.0
Pondicherry	60.98	61.78	61.59	NA	50.3	56.0	34.41	34.70	32.59	NA	28.2	28.7
India	63.84	64.06	63.23	53.9	55.3	53.1	37.53	38.48	38.74	32.3	32.8	29.9

Source: Sarvekshana, Various Issues
And Report NO. 458 (55/10/2)
Employment & Unemployment situation India,
Part-I NSS 55th Round July 1999-June-2000.

Table-4
INCIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CURRENT WEEKLY
STATES IN RURAL AREAS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)%

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	67.72	66.54	64.69	52.2	60.0	57.8	36.98	38.95	37.88	35.5	43.8	41.2
Assam	56.62	57.20	55.60	48.4	49.9	51.4	6.85	6.62	8.16	6.7	6.7	12.8
Bihar	58.54	57.30	55.98	47.2	49.9	48.2	18.53	15.20	15.66	11.5	13.9	15.2
Gujarat	60.34	59.06	59.58	51.3	55.7	57.1	39.34	32.56	32.75	25.3	33.6	35.5
Haryana	58.06	54.61	56.35	44.4	44.1	46.2	34.04	19.42	15.29	12.1	20.8	17.7
Himachal Pradesh	61.73	59.84	60.10	48.8	54.0	51.0	51.00	41.53	35.28	33.5	46.2	42.4
Jammu & Kashmir	56.97	58.88	51.58	47.9	50.1	52.3	21.50	15.65	4.07	9.8	26.1	22.4
Karnataka	63.05	63.41	63.96	54.2	58.3	58.1	38.68	32.58	33.30	26.9	36.3	34.1
Kerala	49.66	48.23	47.79	45.0	51.7	80.4	23.53	22.31	18.38	16.7	19.7	18.2
Madhya Pradesh	63.44	62.31	62.31	51.3	54.5	81.2	41.34	33.51	34.92	28.8	31.6	30.7

Maharastra	63.3 4	61.7 8	59.5 2	50.9	52.5	51.4	43.4 8	38.4 7	35.4 4	35.0	39.8	33.7
Orissa	62.3 5	60.9 4	61.5 2	53.8	53.4	62.7	24.5 0	17.1 4	21.4 6	18.4	21.7	22.3
Punjab	62.7 4	61.2 2	62.4 5	53.1	54.1	52.3	30.4 9	20.0 2	12.4 5	7.9	19.9	27.2
Rajasthan	65.5 8	62.1 7	58.1 5	47.8	52.6	48.6	55.6 5	39.7 5	40.3 5	36.0	38.7	32.7
Tamil Nadu	66.6 8	64.9 6	60.4 5	54.0	56.2	56.3	41.5 9	38.3 1	34.7 2	36.2	40.9	38.1
Uttar Pradesh	60.7 6	57.6 2	58.4 6	49.2	50.2	46.3	24.5 7	19.2 1	18.0 0	15.1	17.0	16.4
West Bengal	57.7 2	58.5 5	56.5 0	50.7	53.2	49.5	11.7 0	10.1 5	10.4 0	9.6	14.1	12.6
Manipur	51.3 2	52.3 1	48.8 4	42.5	46.4	48.3	28.9 0	25.8 8	27.2 7	16.1	29.0	21.3
Meghalaya	64.8 8	65.6 3	64.3 8	50.5	61.3	55.6	55.2 1	54.7 7	46.9 3	37.7	48.4	42.0
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.3	51.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.2	23.3
Sikkim	NA	NA	54.1 3	45.7	56.0	49.8	NA	NA	22.4 4	18.9	25.9	22.8
Andaman&Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	75.5 1	50.9	55.4	54.3	NA	NA	11.5 5	10.2	23.2	7.3
Tripura	58.4 8	63.5 7	54.0 3	49.4	51.3	50.2	18.7 0	33.0 9	5.40	8.2	11.0	16.4
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	61.7 2	NA	51.4	49.8	41.7	NA	59.6 7	NA	27.5	41.0	29.5
Chandigarh	NA	NA	76.8 2	60.9	52.5	70.4	NA	NA	21.8 4	12.2	11.4	13.0
D&N Haveli	NA	NA	62.9 7	53.5	54.6	58.0	NA	NA	27.1 8	38.1	39.5	26.8
Delhi	52.9 6	57.4 0	55.4 5	45.0	58.6	52.1	50.9 8	3.21	25.6 7	3.9	10.9	3.3
Goa, Daman & Diu	53.2 2	52.9 8	47.3 6	46.5	52.8	--	27.4 7	32.9 7	20.3 8	11.3	NA	--
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	39.0	48.0	49.5	NA	NA	NA	4.1	7.8	8.0
Mizoram	NA	NA	62.6 4	50.9	53.4	54.8	NA	NA	29.1 8	27.5	34.7	42.3
Pondicherry	62.2 6	54.3 8	52.2 4	43.0	43.8	51.4	22.9 4	19.9 7	27.0 0	19.9	24.8	22.6
India	61.4 2	59.9 4	58.9 8	50.4	53.1	51.0	30.5 2	25.9 2	25.0 2	22.0	26.7	25.3

Source: Sarveskhana, Various Issues.

Sarveskshana, Vol.III, No.3, Jan.1980

Sarveskshana, Vol.XI, No.4, Issue No.35, April, 1988.

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TABLE-5
INCIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CURRENT DAILY
STATUS IN RURAL AREAS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) %

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000
Andhra Pradesh	63.5 4	61.8 2	60.3 8	54.5	56.7	53.5	29.8 1	35.4 7	33.0	32.7	37.7	35.5
Assam	55.6 8	52.9 9	53.5 9	48.3	46.5	47.9	6.48	5.81	7.59	6.6	9.5	9.2
Bihar	55.7 4	53.9 3	52.8 6	47.2	47.5	45.0	15.7 7	13.0 2	14.2 3	11.3	12.2	11.7
Gujarat	57.3 1	55.5 9	55.5 9	51.1	53.2	53.1	28.3 3	25.5 5	25.4 9	22.1	25.8	28.1
Haryana	56.3 3	52.4 1	55.1 5	44.0	42.3	44.8	22.1 3	13.4 8	14.3 6	12.0	13.4	10.8
Himachal Pradesh	60.2 9	56.0 7	59.8 3	48.8	51.5	49.8	31.2 7	30.8 3	31.3 1	31.9	36.2	31.3
Jammu& Kashmir	55.5 2	56.4 0	50.4 8	47.8	49.4	51.0	16.7 6	10.9 7	3.70	9.6	17.6	10.6
Karnataka	59.1 7	58.4 2	58.4 3	53.9	55.0	54.2	32.3 5	26.7 6	28.3 6	25.1	30.1	29.2
Kerala	41.1 5	38.3 9	40.5 6	43.5	45.6	42.6	17.7 1	14.7 5	14.5 2	1.3	14.5	13.9
Madhya Pradesh	61.5 4	59.7 2	60.6 9	51.1	53.0	49.4	39.4 4	30.7	32.6	27.3	27.7	27.2
Maharastra	58.4 1	58.2 5	56.0 0	50.6	49.9	48.0	36.3 7	33.1 4	31.3 6	33.0	34.9	32.2
Orissa	58.2 7	55.8 2	57.59	53.5	50.3	49.0	21.0 4	14.3 9	18.9 3	17.8	18.4	18.6
Punjab	60.7 9	58.6 1	59.4 0	52.9	53.3	51.0	21.4 7	12.8 4	9.00	7.1	11.7	15.5
Rajasthan	64.2 2	60.5 0	57.0 8	47.5	51.9	48.0	48.1 2	34.7 0	37.6 1	34.8	33.7	28.2
Tamil Nadu	61.5 7	57.5 1	52.7 1	53.3	50.1	49.3	33.9 7	31.5	28.0 6	33.4	32.5	30.4
Uttar Pradesh	58.7 2	55.6 6	56.3 8	49.0	48.6	44.4	19.7 2	16.2 9	15.5 1	14.7	13.5	12.6
West Bengal	52.3 9	54.4 7	50.6 8	50.3	49.6	44.6	9.49	8.55	8.57	8.9	9.6	8.6
Manipur	49.7 4	50.2 7	88.3 1	42.5	44.0	45.4	25.4 9	23.5 2	26.4 5	16.0	23.0	18.0
Meghalaya	60.4 7	60.7	62.9 3	50.5	56.9	81.0	50.5 2	51.9 0	45.4 6	37.6	41.9	37.1
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.0	50.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.7	18.0
Sikkim	NA	NA	53.5 5	45.7	54.6	48.2	NA	NA	22.1 2	18.9	17.7	14.7

Andaman&Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	56.48	50.0	52.1	53.6	NA	NA	11.28	10.0	15.7	14.7
Tripura	55.33	60.23	52.54	49.1	49.7	49.1	14.97	29.33	4.65	8.0	10.1	6.7
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	58.44	NA	51.2	48.9	37.5	NA	55.14	NA	27.4	39.9	24.1
Chandigarh	NA	NA	76.84	60.9	51.7	77.4	NA	NA	11.93	8.9	8.8	10.0
D&N Haveli	NA	NA	54.84	53.4	54.2	55.8	NA	NA	21.75	37.2	27.1	23.6
Delhi	50.78	56.60	53.85	44.8	58.3	51.3	28.84	2.17	18.29	3.8	10.0	2.3
Goa, Daman & Diu	51.25	48.54	46.02	45.9	NA	--	24.06	28.07	17.99	10.4	NA	--
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	38.7	46.4	47.8	NA	NA	NA	4.1	7.8	7.5
Mizoram	NA	NA	62.53	50.9	46.4	50.5	NA	NA	28.95	27.5	27.3	35.9
Pondicherry	57.82	44.11	46.95	41.5	36.5	43.2	20.58	13.40	21.80	17.5	20.5	16.3
All India	57.99	56.12	55.43	50.1	50.4	47.8	25.22	21.63	21.76	20.7	21.9	20.4

Source: Sarvekshana, Various Issues.

Sarveskshana, Vol.III, No.3, Jan.1980

Sarveskshana, Vol.XI, No.4, Issue No.35, April, 1988.

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TABLE-6
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS
(USUAL STATUS APPROACH) NUMBER IN LAKHS

Status	Males					Females				
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	105.4	122	126.3	133	143.97	76.6	87.20	95.90	105.20	116.92
Assam	37.5	43.1	33.48	55	49.3	4.8	8.70	7.04	16.00	14.27
Bihar	138.5	150.8	147.31	175.0	185.59	45.4	58.20	67.83	66.00	57.90
Gujarat	53.4	62.3	60.19	73.0	73.77	32.4	43.90	49.99	49.00	48.51
Haryana	23.7	25.2	28.2	29	28.03	4.9	12.00	13.70	16.00	14.44
Himachal Pradesh	94.0	10.03	10.64	12.0	12.04	7.8	10.12	9.34	11.00	11.18
Jammu&	12.3	11.7	13.88	15.0	14.5	2.4	8.60	5.94	9.00	10.24

Kashmir										
Karnataka	68.3	73.7	77.53	83.0	88.30	39.9	46.20	52.47	54.0	61.52
Kerala	43.2	50.6	44.7	56.0	52.51	19.9	43.80	30.05	33.00	24.26
Madhya Pradesh	103.5	119.6	118.71	729.0	139.03	73.3	84.20	87.91	92.00	94.69
Maharastra	100.3	113.6	110.38	122.0	125.72	81.2	84.40	90.61	102.0	106.15
Orissa	60.8	64.7	65.16	72.0	72.21	27.07	31.60	25.85	35.00	40.31
Punjab	30.9	33.4	36.65	39	38.14	14.57	15.35	10.43	20.00	13.78
Rajasthan	68.6	72.9	76.18	82.0	88.51	38.8	63.4	60.76	60.0	69.23
Tamil Nadu	90.5	96.9	92.65	104.0	103.7	56.1	72.3	72.41	80.0	80.9
Uttar Pradesh	232.6	230.6	249.07	273	287.3	64.2	85.2	108.24	104.0	107.1
West Bengal	90.9	107	113.1	126	131.7	17.8	33.2	39.13	43	41.34
All India	1272	140.7	1577	1605	1664	706	809	904	920	931

Source: Sarveskhana, Various Issues.

Sarveskhana, Vol.III, No.3, Jan.1980

Sarveskhana, Vol.XI, No.4, Issue No.35, April, 1988.

Sarveskhana, Vol.XX, No.1, 68th Issue, July, 1996.

Sarveskhana, Vol.1990, Sept. (Special issue)

TABLE-7
GROWTH RATE OF EMPLOYMENT: PERIOD-WISE
% PER ANNUM

Status	Males					Females				
	1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1993-94	1972-73 to 1993-94	1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1983	1983 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1993-94	1972-73 to 1993-94
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	3.15	0.70	1.06	1.37	1.74	2.7	2.00	1.94	1.86	2.51
Assam	4.15	-4.46	12.86	1.73	1.83	16.25	-3.82	25.45	-1.80	9.39
Bihar	1.78	-0.46	3.71	1.01	1.62	5.64	3.31	-0.54	-2.05	1.31
Gujarat	3.33	-0.68	4.26	0.18	1.82	7.10	-1.33	3.91	-0.71	2.37
Haryana	1.27	2.38	0.57	-0.56	0.87	28.98	2.83	3.36	-1.63	9.27
Himachal Pradesh	1.34	1.22	2.56	0.06	1.34	5.95	-1.54	3.55	0.27	2.06
Jammu & Kashmir	-0.98	3.73	1.61	-0.56	0.85	51.67	-6.19	10.30	2.30	15.56
Karnataka	1.58	1.04	1.41	1.07	1.40	3.16	2.71	0.58	2.32	2.58
Kerala	3.43	-2.33	5.06	-1.04	1.03	24.02	-6.28	1.96	-4.41	1.04
Madhya Pradesh	3.11	-0.57	1.73	1.30	1.63	2.97	0.88	0.93	0.49	1.39

Maharastra	2.65	-0.57	2.11	0.51	1.21	0.79	1.47	2.51	0.68	1.46
Orissa	1.28	0.14	2.10	0.05	0.87	3.35	2.69	0.47	2.53	2.33
Punjab	1.62	1.95	1.28	-0.37	1.12	1.07	-6.41	18.35	-5.18	-0.26
Rajasthan	1.25	0.90	1.53	1.32	1.38	12.68	-0.83	-0.25	2.56	3.73
Tamil Nadu	1.41	-0.88	2.45	-0.04	0.70	5.78	0.03	2.10	0.19	2.11
Uttar Pradesh	-0.17	1.60	1.92	0.87	1.12	6.54	5.41	-0.78	0.68	3.18
West Bengal	3.54	1.15	2.27	0.76	2.14	17.30	3.57	1.98	-0.64	6.30
All India	2.21	2.42	0.36	0.61	1.47	2.93	2.35	0.35	0.20	1.52

Source: Hanumantha Rao.K. (2000)

TABLE-8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN RURAL INDIA

Sl. No.	NSS Round and Year	Number of unemployed per 1000 persons				No. of unemployed per 1000 persons day.	
		Usual Status		Current weekly status		Current Daily Status	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	27 (1972-73)	NA	NA	30	5	NA	NA
2.	32 (1977-78)	22	55	36	44	71	92
3.	38 (1983)	21	44	37	43	75	90
4.	43 (1987-88)	28	35	42	44	46	67
5.	50 (1993-94)	20	14	30	30	56	56
6.	55 (1999-2000)	21	15	39	37	72	70

Source: Employment and Unemployment in India, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 1999-2000, Part-I, June 1999-2000, 55th round. 1993-94, 50th Round & NSSO (P.44&45)

TABLE-9
INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS PER USUAL STATUS
IN RURAL INDIA

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	1.44	2.5	1.0	1.2	NA	NA	0.91	4.5	0.5	0.7
Assam	NA	NA	2.83	4.7	6.2	4.7	NA	NA	3.99	11.3	14.3	11.9
Bihar	NA	NA	2.35	2.6	2.3	2.4	NA	NA	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Gujarat	NA	NA	1.02	2.4	1.5	0.8	NA	NA	0.53	1.7	0.5	0.3
Haryana	NA	NA	3.08	6.5	2.4	1.3	NA	NA	0.45	4.3	5.3	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	2.21	4.5	2.3	3.0	NA	NA	0.65	0.5	0.6	1.8
Jammu&Kashmir	NA	NA	0.83	1.8	1.3	2.6	NA	NA	1.56	1.9	2.2	7.1

Karnataka	NA	NA	1.02	1.6	1.3	1.0	NA	NA	0.69	1.3	0.6	0.3
Kerala	NA	NA	10.56	12.5	7.2	7.6	NA	NA	17.03	25.0	15.8	19.7
Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	0.43	0.9	0.8	0.7	NA	NA	0.14	1.2	0.2	0.2
Maharashtra	NA	NA	1.27	21.17	NA	2.4	NA	NA	0.14	1.2	0.2	1.1
Orissa	NA	NA	1.84	3.8	2.6	3.1	NA	NA	1.25	5.4	1.7	1.6
Punjab	NA	NA	3.15	2.9	1.4	2.3	NA	NA	11.68	5.4	1.7	6.2
Rajasthan	NA	NA	0.75	0.3	0.4	0.8	NA	NA	0.13	1.8	0.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	3.32	0.4	2.7	3.0	NA	NA	2.85	4.5	1.3	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	1.31	1.8	1.2	1.3	NA	NA	0.12	1.2	0.4	0.6
West Bengal	NA	NA	3.85	0.3	2.8	3.4	NA	NA	4.52	1.06	4.6	13.8
All India	NA	NA	2.12	2.8	2.0	2.1	NA	NA	1.41	3.5	1.4	1.5

Source: Sarveskhana, Various Issues.

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TABLE-10
INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS PER CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS
IN RURAL INDIA

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	1972-73	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	3.54	3.97	3.52	4.0	2.6	3.8	6.50	4.02	4.79	5.3	2.9	4.1
Assam	1.36	1.92	4.11	4.1	5.4	4.5	0.29	0.11	3.47	10.7	11.1	8.8
Bihar	3.64	4.15	3.77	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.98	1.16	5.31	2.5	2.2	2.5
Gujarat	1.70	2.68	1.06	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.45	1.19	0.96	2.7	1.6	1.6
Haryana	2.60	4.52	5.15	7.9	4.6	3.3	0.48	0.37	0.91	3.9	2.2	0.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.72	0.11	2.05	4.1	1.2	2.7	2.00	--	0.72	0.9	0.3	0.7
Jammu&Kashmir	6.48	3.86	7.17	5.7	2.0	4.2	1.41	0.44	2.57	2.0	0.8	1.9
Karnataka	3.10	2.85	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.53	2.29	3.11	2.9	1.2	1.5
Kerala	9.62	10.71	13.41	14.4	7.1	10.1	6.24	5.39	19.33	23.4	12.9	18.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.40	1.30	1.24	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.94	1.00	0.97	1.4	1.7	2.4
Maharashtra	2.36	2.74	3.14	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.57	2.67	1.4	2.0	3.3
Orissa	3.20	3.72	3.60	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.96	1.68	5.92	6.1	4.0	3.8
Punjab	2.18	2.19	3.87	3.4	1.9	3.1	0.40	0.30	5.71	4.8	1.5	1.0

Rajasthan	3.09	2.25	2.59	5.4	1.0	2.6	2.19	0.84	0.88	1.9	0.2	1.5
Tamil Nadu	3.97	5.65	8.12	7.7	4.6	5.2	3.89	2.94	8.48	6.7	3.0	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	1.44	2.44	2.27	2.8	2.0	2.7	0.96	0.33	19.5 7	1.3	4.8	1.0
West Bengal	3.19	4.31	1.97	4.0	4.2	9.2	2.20	0.63	1.42	11.9	6.1	16.5
All India	2.90	3.51	3.72	4.2	3.0	3.9	2.80	1.73	4.26	4.4	3.0	3.7

Source: Sarvekshana, Various Issues.

Sarveskshana, Vol.III, No.3, Jan.1980

Sarveskshana, Vol.XI, No.4, Issue No.35, April, 1988.

Sarveskshana, Vol.XX, No.1, 68th Issue, July, 1996.

Sarveskshana, Vol.1990, Sept. (Special issue)

Report No.458 (55/10/2)

Employment & Unemployment Situation in India

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TABLE-11
INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS PER CURRENT
DAILY STATUS IN RURAL INDIA

Satus	Males						Females					
	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000	1972 -73	1977 -78	1983	1987 -88	1993 -94	1999 - 2000
Andhra Pradesh	7.87	7.82	4.87	4.9	5.9	8.1	10.3 0	7.69	10.5 4	9.4	7.0	8.1
Assam	1.53	1.3	3.47	4.2	7.0	6.4	0.29	0.12	5.98	10.8	12.4	12.5
Bihar	8.06	6.97	7.6	3.7	6.3	7.2	4.50	2.20	10.6	2.6	4.6	6.2
Gujarat	4.99	5.61	5.15	4.7	6.0	5.1	3.12	2.33	4.77	7.1	4.7	4.2
Haryana	3.94	6.69	6.69	8.3	7.5	5.3	0.53	0.56	2.95	5.5	3.2	1.8
Himachal Pradesh	0.93	3.28	2.24	4.1	2.6	3.4	0.12	9.25	0.81	0.9	0.5	0.9
Jammu&Kashmi r	7.90	5.78	8.55	5.7	2.2	5.3	2.31	0.46	2.85	2.0	1.2	3.0
Karnataka	7.27	7.40	6.61	2.5	4.7	4.4	6.12	4.98	8.32	5.3	3.9	4.0
Kerala	20.2 7	20.4 5	24.3 1	16.7	13.1	20.0	10.7 9	9.47	31.0 1	27.5	19.0	26.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.54	2.19	2.07	2.3	2.6	4.0	3.02	1.62	1.81	2.1	2.6	3.5
Maharastra	7.36	5.43	6.25	2.9	4.6	6.3	8.20	5.20	7.73	3.5	4.0	6.9
Orissa	7.10	6.90	7.89 2	5.0	7.6	7.6	6.98	2.50	11.7 9	9.0	5.1	5.6
Punjab	4.92	4.72	6.97	3.8	2.7	4.2	0.58	0.42	9.25	6.6	2.3	1.7
Rajasthan	3.80	3.13	3.50	5.9	1.5	3.3	2.49	1.03	1.5	5.2	0.4	1.9
Tamil Nadu	9.91	13.9 3	17.5 9	8.4	12.8	14.3	9.75	8.49	20.5 3	10.7	11.3	12.3
Uttar Pradesh	3.09	3.76	3.65	3.0	2.9	4.0	1.39	0.63	2.46	3.3	3.9	2.1
West Bengal	8.87	8.64	14.3 6	4.6	8.7	15.2	3.65	.50	24.0 1	15.2	11.2	25.1
All India	6.51	6.77	7.52	4.6	5.0	7.2	4.99	3.29	8.89	6.7	5.0	7.0

Source: Sarvekshana, Various Issues.

Sarveskshana, Vol.III, No.3, Jan.1980
Sarveskshana, Vol.XI, No.4, Issue No.35, April, 1988.
Sarveskshana, Vol.XX, No.1, 68th Issue, July, 1996.
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TABLE-12
INCIDENCE OF VISIBLE UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDIA

Round	Employed by Usual Status but unemployed by Current Weekly Status		Employed by Usual Status but unemployed by Current Daily Status		Employed by Current Weekly Status by unemployed by Current Daily Status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
38 (1983)	2.3	2.4	5.7	5.0	3.8	4.2
43 (1987-88)	2.3	0.8	2.7	2.6	0.4	2.6
50 (193-94)	1.5	1.4	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.1

Source: Hanumanta Rao.K. (2000)

TABLE-13
INCIDENCE OF INVISIBLE UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDIA

Round	Usually Employed but not fully engaged		Usually employed but reporting availability for work/additional work/alternative work	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
38 (1983)	12.6	17.2	20.3	18.1
43 (1987-880)	13.1	9.3	22.2	12.7

Source: Hanumantha Rao, K. (2000)

TBLE-14
ESTIMATES OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS EMPLOYED BY USUAL STATUS BUT UNEMPLOYED BY CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS

Status	1987-88		1993-94	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.4
Assam	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Bihar	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.3
Gujarat	3.0	0.7	1.5	1.1
Haryana	4.3	0.1	2.7	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Karnataka	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Kerala	5.3	3.0	1.8	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	0.2	1.8	1.3
Orissa	2.2	1.1	2.7	2.0
Punjab	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.1
Rajasthan	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Tamil Nadu	4.9	2.2	2.6	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.9
West Bengal	2.1	0.2	2.4	2.9
All India	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.4

Source: Sarvekshana, NSSO.

TABLE-15
UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY FOR SELECTED STATES
IN RURAL INDIA

States	Current daily status unemployment rates (%) of Females 1993-94)	Incidence of Poverty (head count ratio[%])
Andhra Pradesh	7.0	15.92
Assam	12.4	45.01
Bihar	4.6	58.21
Gujarat	4.7	22.18
Haryana	3.2	28.02
Karnataka	3.9	29.88
Kerala	19.0	25.76
Madhya Pradesh	2.6	40.64
Maharastra	4.0	37.93
Orissa	5.1	49.72
Punjab	2.3	11.95
Rajasthan	0.4	26.46
Tamil Nadu	11.3	32.48
Uttar Pradesh	3.9	42.28
West Bengal	11.2	40.80
All India	5.0	37.27

Source: Saravekshana, Vol.XX, No.1, 68th Issue, July, 1996
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