

CHAPTER-III

LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total employment in Public Sector which was 7.04 million in 1961 rose to 18 million in 2007. In private sector, the corresponding figures were 5.04 million and 9.28 million.
- The employment in the sectors of agriculture, hunting etc., manufacturing and transport, storage & communication increased marginally – in agricultural, hunting, etc. from 1.08 million during 1970-71 to 1.42 million during 2006-07; in manufacturing from 4.78 million to 5.84 million in respective years; in transport, storage & communication from 2.32 million to 2.74 million in respective years.
- The employment in the sectors of mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate, etc. and community, social & personal services increased substantially – from 0.59 million during 1970-71 to 1.24 million during 2006-07 in mining & quarrying; from 0.49 million during 1970-71 to 0.90 million during 2006-07 in electricity, gas & water; from 0.67 million during 1975-76 to 2.25 million during 2006-07 in financing, insurance, real estate, etc; and from 6.61 million during 1970-71 to 11.04 million during 2006-07 in community, social & personal services. The increase was mainly in public sector in case of mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water and community, social & personal services.
- The employment in sectors of construction and wholesale & retail trade declined during the period between 1970-71 and 2006-07.
- Number of employment exchanges in the country increased from 325 in 1961 to 969 in 2008 and the registrations in the employment exchanges also increased from 3.2 million in 1961 to 5.3 million in 2008. However, the vacancies notified and placements showed declining trend – the former reduced from 0.7 million in 1961 to 0.6 million in 2008 and the latter from 0.4 million to 0.3 million in the corresponding years.
- The labour force participation rate according to principal status in rural areas slightly increased from 397 during 1993-94 to 401 during 2004-05 - while the rate declined from 549 to 546 in case of males, it increased from 237 to 249 in case of females.
- In urban areas, the labour force participation rate according to principal status increased from 345 during 1993-94 to 366 during 2004-05. In case of males, the rate increased from 538 to 556 and in case of females, it increased from 132 to 148.
- The labour force participation rate according to the principal and subsidiary status in rural areas declined from 449 during 1993-94 to 446 during 2004-05 – while it declined from 561 to 555 in case of males, the rate increased from 330 to 333 in cases of females.
- The labour force participation according to principal and subsidiary status in urban areas increased from 363 during 1993-94 to 382 during 2004-05 – in case of males, it increased from 543 to 570 and in case of females, the rate increased from 165 to 178.
- The male unemployment rate (per 1000 persons in the labour force) in rural areas according to principal status reduced from 22 during 1977-78 to 21 during 2004-05; the rate according to principal and subsidiary status increased from 12 during 1972-73 to 16 during 2004-05; the rate according to current weekly status increased from 30 during 1972-73 to 38 during 2004-05; and

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the rate according to current daily status increased from 68 during 1972-73 to 80 during 2004-05.

- The female unemployment rate in rural areas according to principal status declined from 55 during 1977-78 to 31 during 2004-05; the rate according to principal and subsidiary status increased from 5 during 1972-73 to 18 during 2004-05; the rate according to current weekly status declined from 55 during 1972-73 to 42 during 2004-05; and the rate according to current daily status also reduced from 112 during 1972-73 to 87 during 2004-05.
- The male unemployment rate in urban areas according to principal status declined from 65 during 1977-78 to 44 during 2004-05; the rate according to principal and subsidiary status reduced from 48 during 1972-73 to 38 during 2004-05; the rate according to current weekly status declined from 60 during 1972-73 to 52 during 2004-05; and the rate according to current daily status reduced from 80 during 1972-73 to 75 during 2004-05.
- The female unemployment rate in urban areas according to principal status declined from 178 during 1977-78 to 91 during 2004-05; the rate according to principal and subsidiary status increased from 60 during 1972-73 to 69 during 2004-05; the rate according to current weekly status declined from 92 during 1972-73 to 90 during 2004-05; and the rate according to current daily status declined from 137 during 1972-73 to 116 during 2004-05.
- The total workers, as per census, increased from 18.8 crore in 1961 to 40.2 crore in 2001. In case of main workers, the increase was from 18.84 crore to 31.3 crore. The marginal workers increased from 2.2 crore in 1981 to 8.9 crore in 2001.
- Employment in Central Government increased from 26.99 lakh in 1971 to 31.64 lakh in 2004. The percentage of women employed in Central Government rose from 2.51 in 1971 to 9.68 in 2004.
- Employment in mines increased from 5.49 lakh in 1951 to 7.91 lakh in 1992 and thereafter it started showing declining trend and reached the level of 5.59 lakh in 2005.
- The total factory employment in public sector increased from 2.9 lakh in 1951 to 6.8 lakh in 2004. The total factory employment in private sector increased from 2.3 lakh in 1951 to 5.8 lakh in 2004.
- Employment in railways rose from 0.93 million during 1951-52 to 1.41 million during 2006-07.
- Total employment in major ports declined almost half from 1.07 lakh in 1971 to 0.58 lakh during 2006-07. Employment in non-major ports also registered decline.
- Employment in Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation of India increased from 56,000 during 1960-61 to 1.84 lakh during 2007-08.
- Around 11.2 million workers belonging to organized and unorganized/rural sectors have been covered under various training programmes organized by the Central Board for Workers Education under Ministry of Labour & Employment by 2008-09 since its inception in 1958.
- The membership of Central Trade Union organizations increased almost 4 times from 1980 to 2002 – increased from 6 million to 12 million from 1980 to 1989 and then to 25 million in 2002. The increase was significant in case of BMS, AITUC, HMS, CITU and TUCC. Increase in membership in 2002 as compared to 1989 in the industries of clothing, engineering (ors.), engineering (electronic), Defence services, electricity, gas & power, roadways, quarry, agricultural & rural workers, building & construction, Tobacco (Beedi), local bodies, petroleum, salaried employees & professional workers, hospital & dispensaries, personnel services, coir, brick kiln and self employed was quite substantial.