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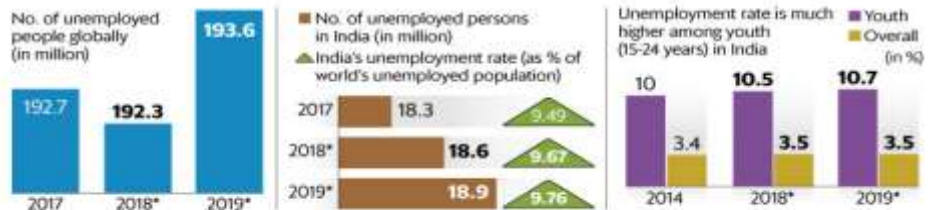
RUBAL CHANNA

"77% of Indian workers to have vulnerable employment by 2019" - ILO

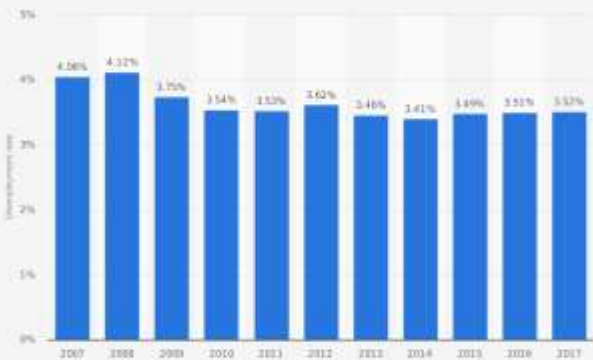
Despite economic growth, 72% of workers in South Asia including India and 46% in South-eastern Asia will have vulnerable employment by 2019. Also According to the report, by 2019, India will have 18.9 million unemployed people or 9.76% of such population worldwide an increase from 18.3 million in 2017. Agriculture still employs more than 40% of India's workforce. For industry and services, the relative share of income has been greater than one in this period. The annual employment share numbers used in these calculations are based on International Labor Organizations' estimations. The biggest takeaway from these figures is that even after 25 years, economic reforms have not been able to address the biggest structural inequality in India's job-market.

JOBS OUTLOOK

By 2019, India will have 18.9 million unemployed people, or 9.76% of such population worldwide.



India: Unemployment rate from 2007 to 2017



The statistic shows the unemployment rate in India from 2007 to 2017. In 2017, the unemployment rate in India was estimated to be 3.52 percent.

India's economy in comparison to other BRIC Countries

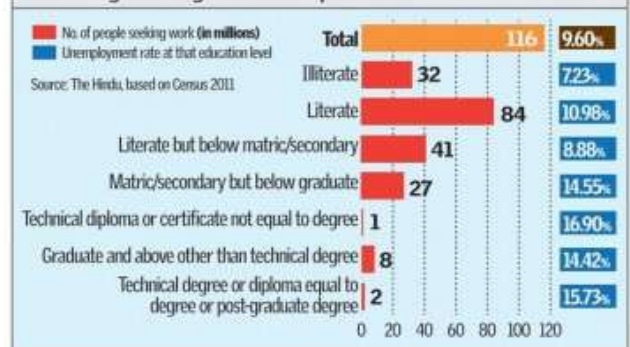
India possesses one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and as a result, India is recognized as one of the G-20 major economies as well as a member of the BRIC countries, an association that is made up of rapidly growing economies. India's manufacturing industry plays a large part in the development of its economy; however its services industry is the most significant economical factor. When considering individual development as a country, India progressed significantly over the years. However, in comparison to the other emerging countries in the BRIC group, India's progress was rather minimal.

India's job challenge: Options aplenty but well-paying ones elude workforce

The biggest reason for this is the employment-income mismatch in agriculture. While the share of agriculture in India's GDP has been coming down, its share of employment has been relatively constant.

WHO ARE INDIA'S UNEMPLOYED?

Data emerging from Census 2011 suggest unemployment rate is high among the better qualified



The annual employment share numbers used in these calculations are based on International Labour Organization's estimations. The biggest takeaway from these figures is that even after 25 years, economic reforms have not been able to address the biggest structural inequality in India's job-market.

Trend of Employments

-The pattern of employment has changed over the last four decades.

-The percentage of workforce in primary sector has decreased from 74.3% (in 1972—73) to 48.9% (in 2011—12).

-The percentage of workforce in secondary sector has increased from 10.9 (in 1972—73) to 24.3 (in 2011—12).



-The percentage of workforce in tertiary sector has increased from 14.8% (in 1972—73) to 26.8% (in 2011—12).

-Similarly, the percentage of self-employed workers has come down from 61.4% (in 1972—73) to 52% (in 2011—12).



*The percentage of regular salaried employees has gone up from 15.4% (in 1972—73) to 18% (in 2011—12).

*The percentage of casual labourers has gone up from 23.2% (in 1972—73) to 30% (in 2011—12).

The workers working in a public sector or other enterprises who hire other workers to get the work done are known as **formal workers**.

On the other hand, the workers working in a primary sector (farmers, agricultural labourers), owners of small enterprises, are self-employed and do not hire workers. They are known as **informal workers**

Employment Generation Programmes in India:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005:

Launched on February 2, 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.



2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna:

The cabinet on March 21, 2015 cleared the scheme to provide skill training to 1.4 million youth with an overall outlay of Rs. 1120 crore. It will focus on fresh entrant to the labour market, especially labour market and class X and XII dropouts.

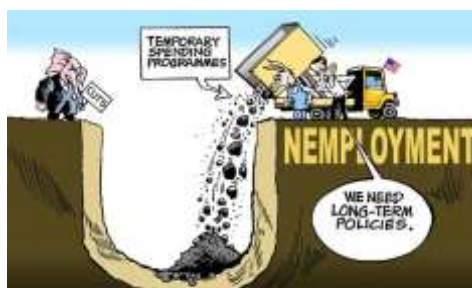
3. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme:

It aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth.



4. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY):

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) started on 01.04.1999 is a major ongoing programme for self-employment for the rural poor. The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy.



Employment pattern in different sectors at time:

Primary sector

*Primary sector has the maximum percentage of work force, i.e., about 66% in rural area and 9% in urban area.

*In the primary sector, men account to about 43% and women account to about 62.8% of the workforce.

*The total percentage of workforce in the primary sector accounts to about 48.9%.



Secondary Sector

*Secondary sector has 16% of the workforce in rural areas and 31% of the workforce in urban areas.

*In secondary sector, women account to about 20% of the workforce and men account to about 25.9 percent of the workforce.

*The total percentage of workforce in secondary sector accounts to about 24.3%.



Tertiary Sector

*Tertiary or Service Sector has 17.4% of the workforce in rural areas and about 60% of the workforce in urban areas.

*In tertiary sector, women account for about 17.2% of the workforce and men account for about 30.5% of the workforce.

*The total percentage of workforce in the tertiary sector is about 26.8%.

