

DYNAMICS OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN INDIAN ECONOMY UNDER WORLD ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

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Abstract:

present paper examined the trend in employment growth in India under world economic recession. From the data information it can be said that during the world economic slowdown the employment remained significant low in public organized industries. Therefore, more impact of global economic slowdown was remained on employment in public organized sectors than private sector. Besides, total employment in both sectors was decreased before crisis and raised very low rate after crisis due to the world economic slowdown. Moreover, it was found that growth of urban unemployment remained higher under both the usual principal status (UPS) and current weekly status (CWS) approaches but rural unemployment higher under the current daily status (CDS) approach. This possibility indicates higher intermittent or seasonal unemployment in rural than urban areas. Therefore, employment oriented programmes undertaken by the government (e.g. MGNREGA, SGSY, SJSRY) should be strengthened especially by choosing appropriate targets and monitoring these properly. Moreover there is a lack of skilled labour in industrial sector, so the government should take initiative for training workers according to the requirements of small units, village industries and also agro based industries. Besides, the India Government should make efforts that the foreign investment should not come in the sectors which produce only consumer goods that can otherwise be produced to a large extent by labour intensive factories in India.

Key Words: Economic Slowdown, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), Employment, Per cent, Unemployment, Labour, Public Sector, Private Sector

One of the most important factors in creating value/production is the human being. For economic development of an economy, full proper use of persons is necessary. India joined the process of globalization with lot of hopes in making the Indian economy more efficient, competitive, creating employment, etc. But the impact of this new policy of 1991 on employment turned to be negative in percentage as the growth rate of employment declined from 1.53 to -0.57 in case of public sector during 1983-94 to 1994-2007 and in private sector during the same period it again decreased from 0.44 to -1.30. On the other side the growth rate of unemployment which was 8.8 per cent in 2002, it declined to 7.2 per cent in 2008. (Economic Survey, 2009-10).

The global slowdown which came by global financial crisis of 2008-09, the failure merger of several large United States based financial firms and spread with the insolvency of additional companies, recession, declining stock market prices and declining employment opportunities around the globe. The Indian economy has also been shown negative impact of the global economic slowdown. The economy was experiencing a down turn, the GDP growth rate was 9.6 per cent in 2006-07 which became 9.3 per cent in 2007-08 and the growth rate became declining. In 2008-09, it reduced to 6.8 per cent (Bhatt, 2011).

The Indian employment wasn't escaped from this global economic slowdown. In India the industrial sector is the large employment intensive sector. This sector was adversely affected by economic slowdown; it has more cascading effect on employment in services sector, real estate, construction and transport (government of India, 2009). A survey which was conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment based on a fairly large sample size across sectors such as Textiles, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Metals, Mining, Construction, Transport and BPO/ IT

sectors stated that employment in these sectors went down from 16.2 million to 15.7 million during the last quarter of 2008, Further, in the manual contract category of workers, the employment has declined in all the sectors/ industries. The most prominent decrease in the manual contract category has been in the Automobiles and Transport sectors where employment has declined by 12.45 per cent and 10.18 per cent, respectively. The overall decline in the manual contract category works out to be 5.83 per cent. In the direct category of manual workers, the major employment loss i.e. 9.97 per cent was reported in the Gems & Jewellery, followed by 1.33 per cent in Metals. Continuing job losses in exports and manufacturing, particularly the engineering sector and even the services sector were increasingly worrying (government of India, 2009).

Realising the tremendous effect of global economic slowdown on employment in Indian economy, it has decided to conduct a study on growth trends of employment in various sectors of India under world economic slowdown. The main object of the study is to examine the trend in growth of employment in India and suggesting measures to achieve a target of full/near full employment. The whole study based mainly on the secondary. Time period was taken from 1999-00 to 2013-14 for evaluation the study. To know the growth rate of employment in India, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) has been calculated. Before evaluation of the present study, it becomes desirable to look in to the relevant studies regarding the research. Therefore, the review of some relevant studies regarding the research has given as following:

Government of India (2009) data indicated that most affected sectors by world slowdown were Gems & Jewellery, Transport and Automobiles where the employment has declined in per cent by 8.58, 4.03, and 2.42, respectively during the last quarter of 2008. In Textile sector, 0.91 per cent of the workers have lost their jobs; Nissanke (2009) has reported that several remittance-dependent countries have already experienced a significant fall in flows from the United States so far. Remittances from Mexican migrant workers fell by 12 per cent on an annual basis during the world financial crisis in 2008; World Bank (2009) data focus on the impact of the growth slowdown on employment and wages; indicated stronger impact on poverty. The ILO estimates that some 30 million more people around the world may be unemployed in 2009, compared with 2007, of which 23 million could be in developing countries; Marcus and Maja Gavrilovic (2010) have traced that the young people suffer disproportionately in labour markets in times of global financial crisis. They are particularly vulnerable to layoffs, were more likely to suffer declining wages, face additional barriers in finding their first jobs and frequently are pushed into informal sector work with very poor pay and conditions and very few protective rights; ILO (2011) has traced that global financial crisis has had profound impacts beyond the financial sector on both the real economy and the world of work, not only in the industrialized countries, but also in developing countries. It is also asserted that unemployment rates were excessively high in the major industrialized countries but both poverty and vulnerable employment rates have been on the increase in developing countries; ILO (2010, 2011) data indicated that the largest falls in employment were in the manufacturing sectors in all regions of the global economy, but were greater in the developed economies; Shah and Aanand (2013) have examined that Index of Industrial production (IIP) of India fell by minus 3.3 percent. They further had distressing impact on employment, capital formation, export-import and poverty during world recession; Das (2014) has asserted that the GDP growth rate has slowed since the last quarter of 2008 owing to deceleration in employment export, import tax GDP ratio reduction in capital inflows and significant outflows due to economic slowdown; Dr. Gupta (2015) has examined that due to recession the unemployment rate is increasing and the Industrial index of production has negative growth. He found the major effect on the service sector on Indian economy.

Findings and Results:

The growth rate of employment in public organized sector has been depicted in Table 1. Whereas the share of organized sector in total employment is approximately 9 per cent, the organized accounts for about 91 per cent share in the total labour force of India (government of India, 2002). But the growth rate of employment in all public organized sectors has been decreasing to negative rate during 1990-00 to 2005-06 as to make the overall rate also negative by -0.85 per cent. This rate during post financial period i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12 came to be positive in state government, quasi- government and local bodies except central government but remained negative as overall public organized sectors by -0.07 per cent. From this analysis it can be concluded that public organized sector totally failed to generate employment opportunities under world economic slowdown.

Table 1: Growth of Employment in Public Organized Sectors

Sector	<i>(Persons in Lakhs)</i>					
	1999-00	2005-06	CAGR*	2007-08	2011-12(P)	CAGR*
Central Government	32.95	28.60	(-2.00)	27.39	25.20	(-1.65)
State Governments	74.60	73.00	(-0.31)	71.71	71.80	(0.02)
Quasi-Governments	63.26	59.09	(-0.97)	57.96	58.00	(0.01)
Local Bodies	22.55	21.18	(-0.70)	19.68	21.10	(1.40)
Total	193.14	181.98	(-0.85)	176.74	176.10	(-0.07)

Source: Economic Survey, 2014-15

Note: *Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, figures in parentheses depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

The growth rate of employment in public organized sector by industry has been worked out in Table 2. Data in the table revealed that compound annual growth rate (CAGR) came to negative during 1999-00 to 2005-06 in manufacturing, 'electricity, gas and water', construction, 'transport storage and communication' and 'community, social and personal service' by -4.71, -1.53, -2.82, -1.98 and -0.89, respectively. But this rate calculated positive in other industries followed by negative i.e. -1.10 in overall which is clear from the table. During the period of 2007-08 to 2011-12 CAGR came to negative in 'agricultural, hunting etc.', 'mining and quarrying', construction, 'transport storage and communication' by -0.04, -0.74, -0.52 and -0.12, respectively. This rate remained negligible positive in other type of industries except 'community, social and personal service' which remained 1.72 per cent only. Growth in overall has also been very low positive i.e. 0.05 per cent during the post world financial era. From this data information it can be said that during the world economic slowdown the employment remained significant low in public organized industries. Some other studies conducted on the basis of primary data on different industries (i.e. iron & steel, auto, etc.) in India revealed that the growth rate of employment declined during the recent past.

Table 2: Growth of Employment in Public Organized Sector by Industry

(Persons in Lakhs)

Industry	1999-00	2005-06	CAGR*	2007-08	2011-12(P)	CAGR*
Agriculture, Hunting etc.	5.14	4.69	(1.30)	4.71	4.70	(-0.04)
Mining and Quarrying	9.24	11.46	(3.12)	11.21	10.80	(-0.74)
Manufacturing	15.31	10.92	(-4.71)	10.44	10.70	(0.49)
Electricity, Gas and Water	9.46	8.49	(-1.53)	7.96	8.20	(0.60)
Construction	10.92	8.94	(-2.82)	8.52	8.30	(-0.52)
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1.63	1.82	(1.59)	1.65	1.70	(0.60)
Transport Storage and Communication	30.77	26.75	(-1.98)	26.34	24.90	(-1.12)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, etc.	12.96	13.90	(1.00)	13.47	13.60	(0.19)
Community, Social and Personal Services	97.71	91.76	(-0.89)	88.54	96.40	(1.72)
Total	193.14	178.73	(-1.10)	172.84	173.30	(0.05)

Source: Economic Survey, 2014-15

Note: *Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, figures in parentheses depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

As growth rate of employment in private organized is concern, the data in Table 3 has revealed that CAGR was negative in manufacturing, 'electricity, gas and water', construction by -1.58, -0.35 and -0.51, respectively followed by positive rate in other industries which given in the table during pre financial crisis i.e. 1990-00 to 2005-06. During this period compound annual growth rate in overall (total) remained very low only 0.21 per cent. Besides, CAGR in 'finance, insurance, real estate, etc' was recorded high than that of other industries.

The compounded annual rate of employment during 2007-08 to 2011-12 in private organized sector by industry has been growing in all the industries except 'agricultural, hunting, etc' but found recorded high in construction, 'wholesale and retail trade', 'transport storage and communication' and 'finance, insurance, real estate, etc' as to make the overall rate positive i.e. 3.94 per cent. From the above data information it can be asserted that due to government policy of liberalization, foreign direct investment increased in private sector, resulted the growth rate of employment in private sector remained higher than that of public sector in India. Therefore, more impact of global economic slowdown was remained on employment in public organized sectors by the industry.

Table 3: Growth of Employment in Private Organized Sector by Industry

(Persons in Lakhs)

Industry	1999-00	2005-06	CAGR*	2007-08	2011-12(P)	CAGR*
Agriculture, Hunting etc.	9.04	10.28	(1.81)	9.92	9.20	(-1.50)
Mining and Quarrying	0.81	0.95	(2.30)	1.11	1.40	(4.75)
Manufacturing	50.85	45.49	(-1.58)	49.70	55.30	(2.16)
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.41	0.40	(-0.35)	0.51	0.60	(3.30)
Construction	0.57	0.55	(-0.51)	0.69	1.20	(11.70)
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.30	3.87	(2.30)	2.72	6.00	(17.14)
Transport Storage and Communication	0.70	0.87	(3.15)	1.04	2.10	(15.09)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, etc.	3.58	6.52	(8.94)	10.96	19.10	(11.75)
Community, Social and Personal Services	17.23	18.78	(1.24)	21.73	24.50	(2.43)
Total	86.46	87.74	(0.21)	98.38	119.40	(3.94)

Source: Economic Survey, 2014-15

Note: *Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, figures in parentheses depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

Comparative growth rate of employment in both public and private organized sector have been given in Table 4. Data depicted that total number of persons which employed in public organized sector was 193.14 lakhs in 1999-00 which declined to 181.88 lakhs in 2005-06 by negative growth (-0.85 per cent) rate. After global financial crisis total employees were 176.74 lakhs in 2005-06 which declined to 176.10 lakhs in 2011-12 by -0.07 per cent compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

As employment growth rate in private organized sector is concerned, the total employees were 86.46 lakh in 1999-00 which increased to 88.05 lakh in 2005-06 by .026 per cent CAGR. Thereafter, total number of employees increased from 98.75 lakhs to 119.70 lakhs during 2007-08 to 2011-12 by 3.92 per cent growth rate. This rate in total of private and public sectors came to the negative (-0.50) before global financial crisis, thereafter remained very low positive (1.43 per cent) after financial crisis during the period of 2007-08 to 2011-12.

From this analysis it can be said that the impact of global economic slowdown remained higher on persons who employed in public sector than that of private sector but total employment in both sectors remained negative before crisis and raised very low rate after crisis due to the world economic slowdown.

**Table 4: Growth of Employment in Public and Private Organized Sectors
(Persons in Lakhs)**

Sector	1999-00	2005-06	CAGR*	2007-08	2011-12(P)	CAGR*
Public	193.14	181.88	(-0.85)	176.74	176.10	(-0.07)
Private	86.46	88.05	(0.26)	98.75	119.70	(3.92)
Total	279.60	269.93	(-0.50)	275.49	295.80	(1.43)

Source: Economic Survey, 2014-15

Note: *Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, figures in parentheses depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

If, we consider the unemployment rate in India, it was 8.8 per cent in 2002 after increase during the corresponding years this rate declined gradually to 6.80 in 2008, which was remarkable low rate. This rate remained recorded high in 2009 and 2010, and then decreased gradually during the corresponding years followed by 8.80 per cent in 2013 which is clear from Table 5. From this information it can be concluded that the impact of global slowdown on employment in India remained higher after the global financial crisis period.

Table 5: Unemployment Rate in India

		(Per cent)	
Year	Rate	Year	Rate
2002	8.8	2008	6.80
2003	9.5	2009	10.70
2004	9.2	2010	10.80
2005	8.9	2011	9.80
2006	7.8	2012	8.50
2007	7.20	2013	8.80

Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com>

Table 6 depicted the employment growth and employment elasticity in India. As the change in employment in million is concerned, as per Census the 88.40 million persons were employed during 1991 to 2001 which decreased to 79.20 million persons during the period of 2001 to 2011. During the above periods the employment growth declined from 2.50 per cent to 1.80 per cent according to the survey. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 5.70 per cent to 7.70 per cent along with employment elasticity declined from 0.44 to 0.24 during the same period.

As per NSS estimate employment changed in number of persons 25.50 million to 73.40 million from 1990s to 2000s. But employment growth rate increased from 1.10 per cent to 1.40 per cent. The gross domestic product has also been increased by 6.80 per cent to 7.30 per cent during the above time.

The change in employment as per Economic Census is concerned, which was 12.90 million in 1990s and increased to 44.10 million during 1998 to 2014. The growth of employment was 2.10 per cent during 1990-1998 that increased to 2.70 during 1998-2014 along with increase in gross domestic product from 6.10 to 6.60. The annual survey industry (ASI) has found different results, by this estimate. According to this survey the employment was 0.43 million during 1990-91 to 1998-99 which increased to 5.07 million during 2003-04 to 2012-13. The growth of employment was increased from 0.60 per cent to 7.50. Besides, growth rate gross domestic product rose to 10.70 per cent from 5.50 per cent during the above given period.

Table 6: Employment Growth and Employment Elasticity in India

Item	CENSUS		NSS		LABOUR BUREAU	ECONOMIC CENSUS		ASI	
	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2011	1993-94 to 1999-00	1999-00 to 2013-14	2011-12 to 2013-14	1990 to 1998	1998 to 2014	1990-91 to 1998-99	2003-04 to 2012-13
Change in Employment (million)	88.4	79.20	25.50	73.40	9.150	12.90	44.40	0.43	5.07
Employment Growth (Per cent)	2.50	1.80	1.10	1.40	1.00	2.10	2.70	0.60	7.50
GDP Growth (Per cent)	5.70	7.70	6.80	7.30	4.60	6.10	6.60	5.50	10.70
Employment Elasticity	0.44	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.35	0.41	0.12	0.54

Source: *Economic Survey, 2014-15, RBI Working Paper Series 6, 2014, Economic and Political Weekly, XLIX (32), 2014, quoted in Government of India, Economic Survey, 2014-15.*

A few very tentative conclusions can be drawn from the above estimates. The aggregate employment growth has been above two percent in the 1990s. The Census and Economic Census are fairly close to each other in this regard, although the NSS data paints a different picture. Employment growth declines to between 1.4 and 1.8 percent in the 2000s according to both the Census and NSS. In contrast, employment growth in organized industry exhibits the opposite temporal pattern, with substantially higher employment growth in the 2000s compared with the 1990s. A similar pattern is suggested for the employment elasticity of growth: higher elasticity of about 0.35- 0.44 in the 1990s and a drop to close to 0.2 in the 2000s. Data from the Labour Bureau indicates that since 2011-12 too, the employment elasticity has remained low. Employment absorption was evidently less successful in the last decade. Regardless of which data source is used, it seems clear that employment growth is lagging behind growth in the labour force. For example, according to the Census, between 2001 and 2011, labour force growth was 2.23 percent (male and female combined). This is lower than most estimates of employment growth in this decade of closer to 1.4 percent. Creating more rapid employment opportunities is clearly a major policy challenge for the government of India (Economic Survey, 2014-15).

Trends in sector wise employment growth during 2004-05 to 2011-12 has been worked out in Table 7. Data in the table reveal that growth rate remained positive in all the sectors except agriculture which was -1.29 per cent. The 'financial, insurance, real estate and business services' came to be the highest compound growth rate i.e. 4.54 per cent followed by 3.43 per cent in the industrial sector and further followed by 2.10 per cent in 'transport, storage and communication' This rate in services, 'trade, hotels, and restaurants' and 'community, social, and personal services' remained very low which was 1.73, 1.04 and 1.54, respectively. From this analysis, it can be said that the impact of global economic slowdown remained higher on sector wise employment in India due to this CAGR remained either less than zero or low positive. Some other studies conducted on the basis of primary data on different industries (i.e. iron & steel, auto, etc.) in Punjab revealed that the growth rate of employment declined during the recent past.

Table 7: Sector-wise Employment Trends (UPS)

(Million)

Sector	2004-05	2011-12	CAGR*
Agriculture	226.80	204.40	(-1.29)
Industry	81.00	106.10	(3.43)
Services	108.00	123.90	(1.73)
Trade, hotels, and restaurants	46.50	50.50	(1.04)
Transport, storage and communication	18.70	22.08	(2.10)
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	7.50	10.70	(4.54)
Community, social, and personal services	35.30	39.90	(1.54)

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) different round reports and CSO, quoted in Government of India, Economic Survey, 2014-15.

Note: *Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, figures in parentheses depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

The overall employment and unemployment scenario has been given in Table 8. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of labour force was 0.39 per cent and 0.68 per cent as per usual principal status (UPS) and current daily status (CDS) measure, respectively during 2004-05 to 2011-12. CAGR of employment was 0.43 per cent and 1.04 per cent as per usual principal status and current daily status, respectively during the same period. The unemployment growth rate decreased both the measure but remained higher as per CDs measure. There have also been structural changes for the first time, the share of the primary sector in total employment has dipped below the halfway mark (declined from 58.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 48.9 per cent in 2011-12), while employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors increased to 24.3 per cent and 26.8 per cent respectively in 2011-12 from 18.1 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively in 2004-05. Self-employment continues to dominate, with a 52.2 per cent share in total employment (Economic Survey, 2014-15).

Table 8: Employment and Unemployment Scenario in India

(Million)

Item	2004-05		2011-12		(2004-05 to 2011-12) CAGR**	
	UPS*	CDS ##	UPS*	CDS ##	UPS*	CDS ##
Persons in the labour force	469.00	417.20	483.70	440.40	(0.39)	(0.68)
Persons and person days employed	457.00	382.80	472.90	415.70	(0.43)	(1.04)
Unemployment rate (Per cent)	2.30	8.20	2.20	5.60	-	-

Source: Various survey rounds of the NSSO on employment and unemployment in India, quoted in Government of India, Economic Survey, 2014-15.

Note: **Depicts Compound Annual Growth Rate in Percentage, UPS*: Usual Principal Status, CDS##: Current Daily Status, figures in parentheses depict Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

Table 9 show the growth rate of central public sector enterprises. The compound growth rate of employment in central public enterprises came to be negative during 2000-01 to 2006-07 i.e. -1.07 per cent. Thereafter, it decreased to -2.34 per cent during 2007-08. Therefore, it can be

said that the impact of world economic slowdown came to higher in public sector than that of private.

Table 9: Growth of Central Public Sector Enterprises Employment

(Persons in Lakhs)

Year	Employment	Year	Employment
2000-01	17.40	2007-08	15.65
2006-07	16.14	2011-12	13.90
CAGR*	(-1.07)	CAGR*	(-2.34)

Source: Public Enterprises Survey, 2011-12

Note: Persons in lakhs excluded contractual and casual workers, *Depicts Annual Compound Growth Rate in Percentage, figure in parentheses depict Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in percentage.

Table 10 depicted the worker population ratio in current weekly status (CWS) and current daily status (CDS). If it compared to the last quinquennial survey (NSS 61st round) with NSS 68th round, worker population ratio (WPR) in current weekly status(CWS) increased by about 0.20 point in male and it decreased in female by 6.80 point in rural area. In urban (WPR) in current weekly status (CWS) almost found same increase in male but 1.40 point decreased in female. Between NSS 61th round and NSS 68th round, WPR in current daily status increased in male 1.60 and 0.90 point in male in rural and urban, respectively but decreased in female by 4.70 and 0.80 in rural and urban, respectively. As per above analysis it can be concluded that employed opportunities for female decreased in Indian both in urban and rural as per both the measure under world economic slowdown.

Table 10: Worker population Ratio (WPR) in current weekly status (CWS) and current daily status (CDS) in India

Round (Year)	CWS#				CDS##			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
61st (2004-05)	52.40	27.50	53.70	15.20	48.80	21.60	51.90	13.30
66th (2009-10)	53.10	22.30	53.60	13.00	50.10	18.20	52.20	11.70
68th (2011-12)	52.60	20.70	53.90	13.80	50.40	16.90	52.80	12.50

Survey, 2014-15

CWS#: Current Weekly Status, CDS##: Current Daily Status,

Table 11 depicted trend in employment and unemployment indicators (per 1000) during various NSS rounds. Labour force participation rate under all three approaches declined in NSS 66th (2009-10) round compared to NSS 61st (2004-05) round, further again declined in NSS 68th (2011-12) round. Besides, work participation rate also declined under three measures during in the given NSS rounds. The unemployment rate decreased under three approaches in NSS 66th (2009-10) round compared to NSS 61st (2004-05) round but increased in NSS 68th (2011-12) in case of UPS and CWS measures and decreased under CDS measure. The increase in unemployment in 2011-12 may due to world economic slowdown. The urban unemployment higher under both the UPSS and CWS but rural unemployment higher under the CDS approach. This possibility indicates higher

intermittent or seasonal unemployment in rural than urban areas, something that employment generation schemes like MGNREGA need to pay attention to (Economic Survey, 2011)

Table 11: All India Employment and Unemployment Indicators (per 1000) during Various NSS Rounds

Indicator	NSS 61st (2004-05)			NSS 66th (2009-10)			NSS 68th (2011-12)		
	UPS*	CWS#	CDS##	UPS*	CWS#	CDS##	UPS*	CWS#	CDS##
LFPR	430	407	381	400	384	365	395	377	359
WPR	420	389	350	392	370	341	386	364	339
Unemployment Rate	23	44	82	20	36	66	22	37	56

Source: NSS 61st, 66th Round quoted in Government of India, Economic Survey, 2014-15 and 68th Round, NSS Report No. 554(68/10/1) (July 2011 - June 2012)

Note: *UPS: Usual Principal Status, #CWS: Current Weekly Status, ##CDS: Current Daily Status, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Work Participation Rate (WPR).

Concluding Remarks:

From the data information it can be concluded that during the world economic slowdown the employment remained significant low in public organized industries. Therefore, more impact of global economic slowdown was remained on employment in public organized sectors than private sector. Besides, total employment in both sectors was decreased before global financial crisis and raised very low rate after crisis due to the world economic slowdown. Moreover, it was found that growth of urban unemployment remained higher under both the UPSS and CWS approaches but rural unemployment higher under the CDS approach. This possibility indicates higher intermittent or seasonal unemployment in rural than urban areas.

The employment oriented programmes undertaken by the government (*e.g.* MGNREGA, SGSY, SJSRY) should be strengthened especially by choosing appropriate targets and monitoring these properly. Moreover there is a lack of skilled labour both in small scale industries and agro based units, so the government should take initiative for training workers according to the requirements of small units, village industries and also agro based industries. Besides, village industry according to location/region has a better scope for providing employment, if some efforts are done by the Government in providing them technical know-how, finance and creating demand for their output. Moreover, the India government should make efforts that the foreign investment should not come in the sectors which produce only consumer goods that can otherwise be produced to a large extent by labour intensive factories in India.

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