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## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALONG WITH WOMEN PARTICIPATION

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### Abstract

*This paper looks at the determinants of female work constrain participation in India, against the background of India having one of the most reduced participation rates for women among associate nations. Utilizing broad Indian family survey information, we demonstrate the work constrain participation selections of women, restrictive on demographic attributes and training, and also taking a gander at the impact of state-level work market adaptability and other state approaches. Our primary finding is that various approach initiatives can help support female financial participation in the states of India, including expanded work market adaptability, interest in infrastructure, and upgraded social spending.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian labor market shows a few striking components: low rates of female labor force participation; significant difference in rates of female labor force participation across Indian states; and a huge share of both women and men working in the casual sector.<sup>2 3</sup> The writing on female labor force participation in India has generally centered around how demographic qualities and instructive fulfillment

influence the labor force participation choices of women [1]. In a different writing, surely understood rigidities in Indian labor markets have been advanced as the purpose behind the high share of casual employment in general employment—for instance, around 85 percent of India's non-agricultural specialists are utilized in casual segment occupations. Contemplates have noticed the absence of medium-sized endeavors in India, and have connected firm

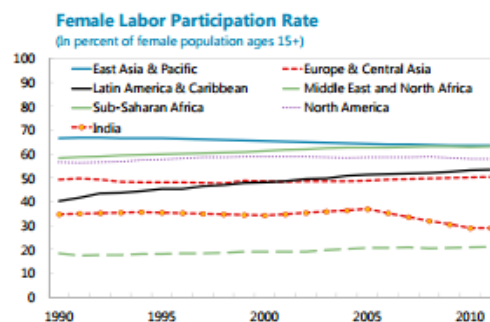
enlisting choices, development, and profitability results to cross-state contrasts in labor market directions.

Female labor force participation in India, dissects how labor market rigidities influence female labor force participation, and furthermore concentrates the drivers of formal versus casual area employment. The cross-state contrasts in labor force participation rates and labor market directions permit us to study how labor market rigidities identify with labor force participation, and whether there are approaches that any given state can execute to build female participation[2].

India has one of the least female labor force participation (FLFP) rates—regularly measured as the share of women that are utilized or looking for work as a share of the working-age female populace — among developing markets and creating nations. At around 33 percent at the national level in 2012, India's FLFP rate is well beneath the worldwide normal of around 50 percent and East Asia normal of around 63 percent. India is the second-most crowded nation on the planet with an expected 1.26 billion people

attend-2014. As needs be, a FLFP rate of 33percent suggests that lone 125 million of the around 380 million working-age Indian females are looking for work or are as of now utilized. Also, India's gender gap in participation (between males and females) is the one of the most stretched out among G-20 economies at 50 percent. Moreover, female labor force participation has been on a declining pattern in India, as opposed to most different districts, especially since 2004/05. Drawing more women into the labor force, alongside other critical auxiliary changes that could make more occupations would be a wellspring of future development for India as it intends to harvest the "demographic dividend" from its huge and youthful labor force[3].

**Figure 1: Represents Female Labour Participation Rate**



That gender equity assumes an essential part in monetary improvement has for quite some time been comprehended in the writing. Different reviews have highlighted how bring down female labor force participation or feeble entrepreneurial movement drags down financial development, and that enabling women has huge monetary advantages notwithstanding advancing gender equity. The World Economic Forum's 2014 Global Gender Gap Report finds a positive connection between gender balance and per capita GDP, the level of aggressiveness, and human improvement pointers.

At first, when the pay level is low and the agricultural area overwhelms the economy, women' participation in the labor force is high, because of the need of attempting to accommodate utilization of merchandise and ventures[4]. As livelihoods rise, women' labor force participation frequently falls, just to rise again when female instruction levels enhance and consequently the value of women's time in the labor market increases. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

in 2005, has brought about higher female labor force participation. 6 Launched as one of the world's biggest employment programs, MGNREGA offers 100 days of ensured wage employment in each monetary year for all enlisted incompetent manual workers (both women and men). The MGNREGA incorporates expert women arrangements as it tries to guarantee that no less than 33 for every penny of taking part workers are women, and stipulates square with wages for men and women. What's more, there are additionally arrangements for offices, for example, childcare at worksites, in order to lessen the boundaries to women's participation (Government of India, 2014). Also, there are different parts of the MGNREGA that may make such work appealing for women, for instance, the stipulation that work is to occur inside 5 kilometers of a candidate's home[5].

## 2. LITREATURE REVIEW

There is a developing writing on the economic ramifications of gender participation gaps. This writing stresses those gender gaps in labor force participation, entrepreneurial movement, or

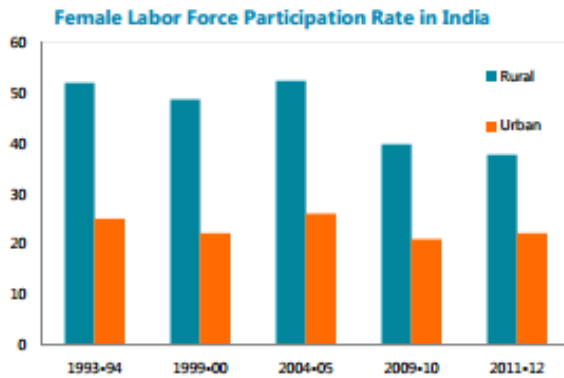
training act to obstruct economic development. The researcher reenact a word related decision display with heterogeneous specialists that force a few contacts on female economic participation and their wages, and demonstrates that gender gaps in enterprise and in labor force participation fundamentally lessen per capita wage. For India, they find that gender gaps bring down general per worker earnings by around 26 percent. In late work, a researcher utilizes a covering eras display in which time utilize is demonstrated more than three stages (youth, working and retirement) and reenacts the impact of open approaches (counting open interest in foundation and effectiveness of spending on wellbeing and training) on participation decisions and economic development (by means of effect on human capital, efficiency and labor input straightforwardly). This paper finds these strategies raise female labor force participation rates, and relying upon the important approaches, economic development could increment by between 1.5–2.4 rate focuses per annum. Swinging to

hypothetical underpinnings, female labor supply is frequently displayed utilizing the structure of the time assignment demonstrate (Becker, 1965), which places that women settle on their labor supply choices considering relaxation and labor tradeoffs, as well as locally situated generation of products and enterprises (counting looking after kids). Most reviews likewise incorporate wages as a key driver of female labor supply.

### 3. FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN URBAN & RURAL CONTEXT

Female labor force participation rates vary widely amongst urban and rural areas. Labor force participation of women in rural areas is considerably higher than women in urban areas (see content figure). After some time, the gap amongst urban and rural areas has limited reasonably, with the greater part of the meeting being driven by the fall in participation rates in rural areas. As a result, taken together, female labor force participation rates nationwide have fallen since the mid-2000s [6].

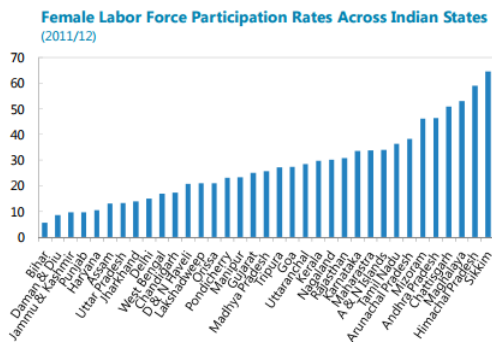
**Figure2: Female Participation Rate in India**



➤ There is an expansive scope of female labor force participation rates across Indian states (content figure), with states in the South and East of India, (for example, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim) by and large showing higher participation rates than those in North India, (for example, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana).

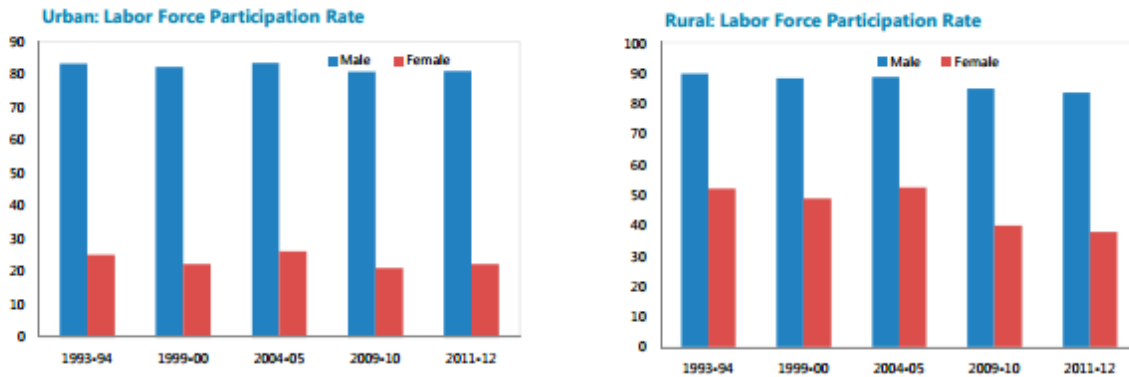
➤ There is additionally a developing gap amongst male and female labor force participation rates (content figures). These gender gaps are especially articulated in urban areas, where they are wider, and normal somewhere in the range of 60 percentage focuses. In rural areas, participation gaps amongst males and females normal around 45 percentage focuses[7].

**Figure 3: Female Participation Rate across Indian States**



**Figure4: Represents Urban & Rural**

**Participation Rate**



➤ There is a U-formed connection amongst training and labor force participation rates of women. With expanding instruction, labor force participation rates for women first begin to decay and after that get among very taught women (especially college graduates), who encounter the draw variable of higher-paying salaried employments.

The gender gap in training in India still remains yet has been narrowing after some time. As the gender gap in training closes advance, especially at advanced education levels, female labor force participation rates can be relied upon to rise. Notwithstanding raising labor input, the subsequent human capital amassing ought to lift potential yield.

**4. ECONOMICAL SPECIFICATION**

In the experimental investigation, we ask the accompanying inquiries:

➤ What are the determinants of female labor force participation in India in both urban and rural areas?

- Is female labor force participation higher in Indian states with less stringent labor market controls?
- Do these variables influence whether employment happens in the formal or informal parts?

The accompanying two-arrange estimation methodology is utilized to break down the above inquiries. In the principal organize; an individual's normal wages are assessed as takes after:

$$w_i = \theta_1 + \theta_2 Z_i + \eta_i \rightarrow E(w) = \hat{w}$$

where  $w$  is the log of day by day wages and  $Z$  is a vector of individual and family qualities factors including: age and age squared, sham factors speaking to proficiency, levels of instructive accomplishment, military status, nearness of youngsters matured 0 to 4, and 5 to 16, regardless of whether the individual lives a rural or urban range, and locale level sham factors to catch local contrasts in labor markets that influence wage determination, (for example, shifting least wages in various

parts of the nation). Expected wages are evaluated since the second stage regressions look to clarify the labor force participation choice of individuals and individuals that are not in the labor force won't have a real wage. In this manner their normal wage restrictive on their individual and family unit qualities is utilized an informative calculate the second stage.

In the primary particular, the likelihood of being in the labor force is then evaluated as takes after:

$$\Pr\{L_i = 1\} = \alpha + \beta_1 \hat{w}_i + \beta_2 EPL + \beta_3 X_i + v_s + \varepsilon_i$$

where  $L_i = 1$  if individual  $i$  is in the labor force,  $\hat{w}$  is the log of day by day wages, EPL is the OECD's employment legislation file specified above, and  $X$  is a vector of

individual and family unit qualities factors including:

- Age, sham variable speaking to whether the individual is hitched,



- Dummy factors speaking to proficiency, and levels of instructive accomplishment
- The normal log of month to month per capita family unit use to intermediary for the wage level of the family unit
- The square of the normal log of month to month per capita family unit use to catch nonlinearities in the wage impact
- The normal log of per capita state residential item (SDP) is likewise included to control for the state's level of improvement.
- State-fakers are incorporated into a few details, to control for unexplained contrasts in labor force participation across states.

We gauge weighted logit models to guarantee the assessments speak to the populace, and standard mistakes are bunched at the family unit level. Past papers that review the impact of labor market strategies or other approach factors on labor participation in India do exclude expected wages as a logical variable. This would

bring about one-sided evaluations of the coefficients of enthusiasm for the occasion that wages and labor market adaptability are corresponded. One would expect that wage determination is influenced by labor market rigidities, making it imperative to incorporate expected wages as a determinant. Khera and Nayak (2009) in a review in rural areas locate that numerous women don't take part in paid work in light of lower wages.

Even dissecting the impact of individual attributes and labor market adaptability on female labor force participation, the degree of informality is additionally contemplated. In later determinations, the needy variable is rather  $FL_i = 1$  when individual  $i$  is in the formal labor force, as per the three characterizations of employment into formal and informal talked about in the past segment. At last, this paper investigates the impacts of different state-level arrangements on female labor force participation. These incorporate state use on the social part, and state-level contrasts in foundation. This paper likewise examinations whether India's driving open employment program, the



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural  
Employment Guarantee Scheme

(MENREGA), engenders higher female  
labor force participation.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Female labor force participation in India is lower than numerous other developing business sector economies, and has been declining since the mid-2000s. Also, there is an expansive crevice in the labor force participation rates of men and women in India. This sex hole ought to be limited to completely tackle India's statistic profit. Various strategy activities could be utilized to address this sexual orientation crevice in Indian labor force participation. These incorporate expanded labor advertise adaptability (which could prompt the production of more formal sector occupations) permitting more women, a considerable lot of whom are working in the informal sector, to be employed in the formal sector. Moreover, supply-side changes to enhance infrastructure and deliver different imperatives to occupation creation could likewise empower more women to enter the labor force. At long last, higher social spending, incorporating investment in instruction, can likewise prompt higher

female labor force participation by boosting female loads of human capital.

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