

## Research Paper

**A Study of Employment Trend in India**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In India for the development of economy employment is one of the important agenda Demographic, economic, technological, educational and social factors are combining to rapidly transform the employment trend in India. The study is indicated to analyses the recent trend of employment and causes effect of such change in Indian economy.*

**Keywords :** Agenda, Demographic, Economic, Technological, Education, Social Factor, Cause and effect.

**Introduction**

Employment in India is going through a drastic change. For the first time since independence during first five year period between 2000-2005 employment has grown at a faster rate than the growth rate of population. This is just a clear reverse session of jobs witnessed in 90s.

**Review of literatures**

- Ø Employment an important aspect for economic development various studies had made. It a were approach to the subject have varied in different periods during the last 50 years.
- Ø While granting that in An economy with relative abundance of labor a baiting favor of comparatively labour intensive technological is bios natural desirable. It was clearly recognized that considerations of size and technological should not be set a side to empolysize employment (Planning Commission 1956 pp 112-113)
- Ø There are indications towards reserve the deckling trade in elutriations particularly in manufacturing and expiations of a growth structure in which sector with higher employment elastically will growth faster.( T.S. Papola)
- Ø Families are opting more and more members entering the job Marlin order to boo family income. (Azad India Foundation)

**Statement of the problem**

- 1) The Problem of unemployment in developing countries during part last century result rapid and unbalanced development.
- 2) Faster rate of economic growth have accelerated job creation to the point where it is matching or even outpacing growth of the labour force.
- 3) Lower biros rate, higher level of education and training are gradually restoring the balance between population and employment opportunities.

**Objectives**

- 1) To study the present scenario and employment trend in India.
- 2) To study the employment generation in difference sectors.
- 3) To study the recruitment activity of different cities of India.
- 4) To suggest measures for positive improvement.

**Hypotheses**

- 1) There is imbalance of economic growth and employment.
- 2) Service sector providing more employment apportions than manufacturing sector.

**Research Methodology**

Study is based on previous research work and available research articles, books, etc. so it is purely based on available secondary data to arrive at different estimates.

**Limitations of the study**

- 1) Study is based on available source of secondary data.
- 2) Data are recent for October 2011.
- 3) Time and money contrive.
- 4) It has further scope of research

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## Findings and conclusion

Table No 1  
Total No. of Jobs

Sr.No	Sectors	Estimated 2010	May 2011	Estimated June 2011	Estimated Dec.2011	Estimated to add in 2011
1	Banking,Financial,Service And Insurance	907,960		943,400	9,88,660	1,16,240
2	Education,Traning and Consulting	9,794,000		9,845,800	9,901,500	1,07,500
3	Energy	8,95,500		9,08,800	920,400	24,900
4	Hospitality	6,111,300		6,226,500	6,329,500	2,18,200
5	Information Technology &IT services	1,918,865		2,019,665	2,101,865	183,000
6	Manufacturing and Machineres employment	1,134,800		1,167,300	1,203,200	68,400
7	Manufacturing Non- Machinery Products	4,508,000		4,601,800	4,731,400	2,23,400
8	Media and Enter.	1,356,300		1,419,900	1,482,400	1,26,100
9	Pharme	2,84,351		311,051	333,751	49,400
10	Real Estate &Constration	8,59,312		914,500	1,004,022	1,44,700
11	Trad incl.consumer Retail	6,52,800		6,72,700	691,420	38,600
12	Transport storage & Communication	2,682,600		2,716,400	2,775,900	93,000

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2005

\*A Nation wide survey of 2046 employers (with 22.14 lakh employment) across 17 sectors by Mafoi Management cons lent has replaced pune high than Kolkate increase of pace of recruitment activity and employment confidence.

\* In term of gender balance sector wise special showed the pharme of women intrigue in the health care, IT enlaced Service (ITES) Education IT. And Textile & Garment Sectors.

Table No 2  
City Wise Employment

Sr.No	Name of the city	Oct-Dec.2010	Jan.-June2011	July Dec.2011	Total Jan-Dec.2011
1	Mumbai	28,101	60,317	42,567	1,02,884
2	Delhi & NCR	25,251	63,968	38,648	1,02,616
3	Chennai	24,897	37,600	30,534	68,134
4	Kolkate	9,393	15,391	16,368	31,759
5	Bengalore	4,356	11,259	9,535	20,794
6	Pune	4,554	6,442	8,278	14,720
7	Hydrabed	3,818,	7,712	5,777	13,489
8	Ahmedabed	2,178	3,891	3,636	7,527

Source: National Sample Survey Report No. 506

- For India 2010-2011 has been a year of balanced growth rate for the first half of the year was 8.9 percent.
- The indication rate continues to be high a cause for economy.
- Most of the new employment apportions are highly to be generated in the unorganized by per condition of work lack of employment and social security.
- In increasing number of women and elderly are now joining the work force.
- Among the urban male children there is high increase in the population of those working.
- The industrial sector is generating more job than the service sector.
- Cost contrail seen as a constant concern across all sectors.

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### **Suggestions & Recommendation**

· The new employment opportunities are likely to be generated in the unorganized sector, will be characterized by poor condition of worker, lack of employment and social security providing.

· It will require special attention of the state and security large income. Years as the market driven high growth even if a composed by expansion in employment opportunities may not by itself generate to address the issue of social portions.

· Provision of a minimum social protection to the large mass of workers is therefore likely to emerge as a much greater challenge than of expanding employment opportunities.

· In contrast to many regions around the world, the labour market in East Asia has recovered relatively. Quickly however youth unemployment remains a major concern as the youth unemployment rate at 8.3 percent in 2010 is 2.5 times higher than the rate for adults. In 2011 economic growth is projected to show 8.6 percent reflecting reduction stimulation measure. While the regional unemployment rate is expected to show little change.

· India will have a surplus labour force of 47 million.

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