



GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURE INDUSTRY WITH REFERENCE TO URBAN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Employment is always featured as a component of India's development policy. The priority and focus it has received on development plans has changed over time and therefore includes policies and activities for employment generation as well as policies and programs. The present paper describes employment and development in urban India and employment in the service sector from 2000-2001 to 2010-11. In order to shed more light on the future role of products and services as an employment and job supplier in 2000-01 and 2001-2002, the author has studied employment composition and related issues using NSS surveys of employment and employment, Joining the labor force in large numbers. Researchers have not found any momentum in service-sector employment growth related to manufacturing sector in India's urban areas.



KEY WORDS: Kisan Credit Card, KCC schemes, NABARD, RBI.

INTRODUCTION

The service sector is now a major component of the Indian economy, accounting for 53 per cent of GDP. Performance in job creation was not as spectacular as his contribution to GDP. The average employment growth in this sector has increased by 4.2percent over a long period of almost 50 years. Therefore, the share of total employment has increased from 2 per cent in 1992-93 to 5 per cent in 2010-11. During the last ten years for which data is available, the employment percentage in the service sector has increased by 7.6 percent in the last 5-6 compared to 2.5 percent of the total employment growth,as mentioned earlier, excluding social and personal services in the society, employment in all sectors of trade, transport and finance. per cent growth has been reported. Urban labor markets are an independent focus especially for quality because urban mobilization plays an important role in the process of development and development as the driver of economic transformation. In the broader context of economic development and structural change, the order was that agriculture was adopted in the service.

The GDP growth rate has given rise to the strategic discussion of the development of India, assuming the possibility of excluding India from the traditional order and the role of the leading sector in the service sector until the development of India. One of the key concerns of the informal sector is the domination of the informal sector and the low productivity associated with the service sector. Others have pointed to the statistically significant contribution of the modern services sector to GDP growth and suggest a complementary relationship between production and services, as both need to be heavily integrated into

the labour force. In this context, the study of changes in employment growth, composition and skills / educational design of urban India over the last decade can shed more light on recent developments and future prospects.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH:

It is useful to start first with the output or GDP growth rate in mind. Production of the service sector has increased steadily since 1990, and the share of GDP services has grown well beyond international standards, which is related to the average share of services in a country such as GDP per capita. Our estimates based on the National Accounting Statistics (NAS) data show that the services sector increased its annual compound annual growth rate of 5 percent from the period 2001-2007 to 1.3, while production during the same period was 6.5percent in 2013-14. General Chat Chat Lounge In the service sector, group transport, storage and transport increased by 12.3 percent. This mainly reflects the rapid growth of communication services, which has increased by more than 6 percent. That's followed by 7.5 percent of trade and hotel and other business services, up 9.3percent. Real GDP estimates by region are not available separately for rural and urban areas. However, as urban manufacturing dominates most manufacturing and services jobs, it can be safely assumed that the same high production growth rate occurred in the entire urban area.

An alternative way to understand the importance of the urban area in employment generation is to examine the contribution of employment to a perfect number. In the sixth decade, urban areas accounted for about cent percent of the jobs created in India. More than 85 percent of the jobs in business services and over 80 percent of the total manufacturing sector are in urban areas. Similarly, the share of urban sector was more than 48 per cent in both the services of the trade and the hotel; Transport and storage and communication, these three services together account for over 59% of India's total work. In short, urban production and services together account for 39percent of the overall employment continuum. This establishes the relative quantitative importance of services and products in urban employment growth.

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND SIZE OF ENTERPRISE:

Informal employment refers to jobs in industries that do not have labor and social security rules. In the Indian context, he is referring to the employment in the unorganized sector. The informal industry workers are not covered by the terms of work, retrenchment and minimum wage. They are insecure and often suffer from financial shocks. Interference with employment statistics is the reason for informality. This is calculated by the sum of the shares of casual workers and self-employed workers in the total employment in an area. Regular payroll is a proxy for organized sector employment. The salary of a regular wage suggests only constant wage employment. During the period under consideration for both the Principal and all workers, the combined share of both the production and services of casual workers and self-employed workers has remained constant. An alternative approach to capture informality is to consider the distribution of employment by the size of the enterprise of workers. NSS surveys collect this information by asking survey workers the number of enterprises in which they work.

Table 1.1 Worker Distributions by Enterprise Size

Sector		Less than 10		More than 10	
		2010-11	2013-14	2010-11	2013-14
Casual	Manufacture	31.48	29.74	56.17	59.41
	Service	42.35	41.32	44.10	47.82
Regular	Manufacture	53.17	24.85	34.01	32.71
	Service	78.24	79.84	11.42	12.90
All	Manufacture	57.69	26.58	34.00	36.81
	Service	69.43	68.41	21.07	26.50

Source: NSS employment and unemployment

It is clear from above table 1.1 that in the manufacturing sector, there are more than 10 workers in the service sector, regular workers are employed in the formal sector. The statistics also show that the proportion of casual workers is mostly in the informal sector, in industries with less than 10 workers, compared to production. Together, these two suggest that the incidence of informal or informal employment is far more prevalent than working in the manufacturing sector. Considering all the workers together, the proportion of workers in the informal industry (56 per cent) is higher compared to the production of services (59 per cent) in manufacturing. As there is no sign of a decline in the relative decline of informality, it is debatable whether the servicer will provide better employment opportunities to urban workers than to produce.

CONCLUSION:

Skills are lacking in the service sector, and growth in the service sector is more demanding than producing at higher skill levels. We showed that skill design in the work area is significantly different between those with explicit skill bias in services in the two areas. Social security was not found to be significantly better in services. The moderate but sustainable rate of growth, which includes job creation and poverty reduction, is better than the high rate of growth that is based on high income inequality and is more likely to cause instability and crisis. Social security was not found to be significantly better in services.

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