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EMPLOYMENT IN HARYANA: WHAT DOES THE LATEST DATA SHOWS?

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ABSTRACT

National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th Round on "Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India" paints a grim picture of a limited creation of employment between 2009-10 and 2011-12 in Haryana. There has been a significant decline in employment opportunities in Haryana. There is a widespread withdrawal from work force and labour force especially by women in Haryana during 2009-10 and 2011-12. The most emerging challenge for the State is to provide gainful employment to all its inhabitants. The present study focussed on the employment trends in Haryana during 2009-10 and 2011-12.

KEYWORDS

Employment, Haryana, Worker-Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate, Category of Employment, Average Wage.

INTRODUCTION

Employment is a right to participate in the production process. Improvement in the quality of labour, productivity, skills, working conditions and provision of welfare are crucial elements for quantitative and qualitative enhancement of employment opportunities. It has been experienced over time that the best way to reduce unemployment and poverty is to generate employment opportunities.

The most emerging challenge for the State is to provide gainful employment to all its inhabitants. As a result of economic development, structural changes in the economy occur and the relative importance of different sectors in contributing to the State income changes. These changes are translated in good measure into employment changes as well so that percentage shares of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors change. Tertiary sector tends to become an increasingly predominant employment provider. This changing pattern has been observed both at the all-India level and at the level of most of the States, though in varying degrees. One of the most important roles of the State is to create conditions in which people can find right kind of employment according to their skills and knowledge. The income earning of the people depends upon their basic abilities, acquired skills, knowledge and education and experience and employment.

NSSO collected comprehensive data on employment through its quinquennial surveys, the latest being the 68th round survey conducted in 2011-12. The NSSO has recently released the preliminary data of the large sample round of 2011-12. This latest data reflects a disquieting situation vis-à-vis the employment problem in Haryana. The present paper focussed on the employment trends in Haryana during 2009-10 and 2011-12.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the present study is to study the employment trends in Haryana during 2009-10 and 2011-12.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is exclusively based on secondary data. These data have been taken from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) on "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India" and NSS 68th Round (2011-12) on "Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India".

EMPLOYMENT IN HARYANA**TABLE-1: WORKER POPULATION RATIO (WPR) IN HARYANA ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) (in percent)**

NSS Rounds	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
66 th (2009-10)	52.2	25.0	39.6	55.7	13.0	36.1	53.9	14.0	37.8
68 th (2011-12)	51.8	16.2	35.6	51.4	9.7	31.8	51.7	14.1	34.4

Source: Self calculated from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and 68th Round (2011-12) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

From Table-1, it is seen that WPR for rural person has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 35.6% in 2011-12 and WPR for urban person has declined from 36.1% in 2009-10 to 31.8% in 2011-12 in Haryana. WPR for all the persons (rural and urban) has declined from 37.8% in 2009-10 to 34.4% in 2011-12.

TABLE-2: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE IN HARYANA BY DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS (in percent)

Approach	Male		Female		Persons	
	66 th (2009-10)	68 th (2011-12)	66 th (2009-10)	68 th (2011-12)	66 th (2009-10)	68 th (2011-12)
Rural						
Usual (ps)	52.4	52.9	13.8	6.5	34.6	31.8
Usual(ps+ss)	53.3	53.2	25.2	16.4	40.3	36.5
Cws	52.4	53.0	21.8	14.5	38.3	35.5
Cds	51.7	52.7	17.1	10.1	35.7	33.3
Urban						
Usual (ps)	56.5	53.4	11.2	9.0	35.7	32.5
Usual(ps+ss)	56.9	53.5	13.5	10.2	37.0	33.1
Cws	56.4	53.4	12.9	10.2	36.4	33.1
Cds	56.1	53.2	11.9	9.6	35.9	32.7

Source: Self calculated from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and 68th Round (2011-12) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

The most interesting observation from Table-2 is that there has been a drastic decline in LFPR for women workers both in the urban and rural areas in Haryana. The reasons for such a huge decline in LFPR for women need to be explored. The LFPR for rural males increased marginally in 2011-12, as compared to 2009-10, while for urban males it is actually declined. There is also a decline in LFPR for persons in rural and urban areas.

TABLE-3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED IN HARYANA BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT

RURAL									
NSS Rounds	Category of Employment as per Usual Status (PS+SS)								
	Self employed			Regular wage/salaried employees			Casual labour		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
66 th (2009-10)	54.9	75.4	60.9	20.0	71.0	16.3	25.1	17.5	22.9
68 th (2011-12)	58.2	75.2	61.7	16.5	4.2	13.9	25.3	20.6	24.3
Urban									
NSS Rounds	Category of Employment as per Usual Status (PS+SS)								
	Self employed			Regular wage/salaried employees			Casual labour		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
66 th (2009-10)	35.5	39.5	36.2	51.8	48.4	51.3	12.6	12.1	12.5
68 th (2011-12)	42.7	27.8	40.5	46.3	67.5	49.4	11.0	4.7	10.1

Source: Self calculated from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and 68th Round (2011-12) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

Table-3 depicts that the proportion of self-employment has decreased for female in both rural and urban areas, but it has increased for male both in rural and urban areas in Haryana. There is decline in regular-salaried employment in 2011-12 for persons in rural-urban areas. Casual labours have increased in the rural areas and decreased in urban areas in 2011-12 as compared to 2009-10.

TABLE-4: AVERAGE WAGE RECEIVED BY WORKERS OF AGE 15-59 YEARS IN HARYANA (Rs. 00)

NSS Round		Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Regular Wage /Salaried Employees	66 th (2009-10)	299.11	202.04	287.36	316.91	330.10	318.96
	68 th (2011-12)	396.44	357.28	394.35	810.93	635.59	776.85
Casual workers	66 th (2009-10)	104.84	110.40	107.40	154.27	70.58	142.97
	68 th (2011-12)	202.38	151.85	196.89	206.67	165.75	204.46

Source: NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and 68th Round (2011-12) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

Table 4 shows that there has been an improvement in the wages in Haryana for all categories of workers in 2011-12 as compared to 2009-10. Daily wage earning of a regular wage/salaried person in the rural areas is, on an average, Rs. 394.35; it is Rs. 776.85 in the urban areas in 2011-12. While wage earning of a casual worker in rural areas is, on an average is Rs. 196.89 as compared to Rs. 204.46 in urban areas in 2011-12.

TABLE-5: SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA (IN PERCENTAGE)

	Rural Persons		Urban Persons	
	66 th Round (2009-10)	68 th Round (2011-12)	66 th Round (2009-10)	68 th Round (2011-12)
Agriculture and Allied	59.8	57.8	5.3	6.2
Mining and quarrying	0	0.1	0	0
Manufacturing	9.3	9.8	30.8	22.1
Electricity, gas, water etc.	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.2
Construction	10.9	14.3	11.6	10.7
Trade, hotel and restaurant	6.9	7.1	21.9	18.7
Transport, storage and communication	4.2	3.6	6.3	6.8
Other services	8.4	7.2	23.0	34.3
All	100	100	100	100

Source: Self calculated from NSS 66th Round (2009-10) and 68th Round (2011-12) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India.

From Table 5, it is seen that 57.8% of the people in rural areas and 6.2% people in urban areas are dependent on agriculture and allied activities in Haryana. There has been a decline in the proportion of people employed in agriculture and allied sectors in the rural areas. More importantly, along with a decline in the share of employment in agriculture, there has also been a decline in the share of employment in electricity, gas, water, transport, storage communication and other services in rural areas. There has also been a decline in the share of employment in manufacturing, construction, trade, hotel and restaurant in urban areas.

CONCLUSION

There has not been any significant increase in employment opportunities in Haryana. This almost jobless growth of Haryana economy is accompanied by a significant decline in the WPR for male and female both in rural and urban areas of Haryana. The situation with regard to average daily wage of the workers in Haryana has improved in 2011-12 as compared to 2009-10.

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