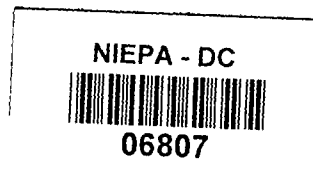


REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
ON UNEMPLOYMENT

MAY 1973

VOLUME II
APPENDICES



Acc. No. 6809.....

Date 18/9/73.....

National Staff College,
for Educational Planners,
and Administrators,
NEW DELHI.

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Appendix I
(Para 1.2)

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
Department of Labour and Employment
(Directorate General of Employment and Training)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1970.

No. MP-10(110)/69: The problem of unemployment and underemployment in the country, in the rural and urban areas, has been a cause of serious concern to the Government in recent years. The emergence of considerable surpluses among the educated persons in general and technically qualified persons such as engineers and technicians in particular, has added a new dimension to the problem. The Government have now decided to set up a Committee to assess the extent of unemployment and under-employment and to suggest suitable remedial measures. The Committee will have the following composition:

Chairman

Shri B. Bhagavati, M.L.A. Assam.

Members

1. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
Member, Lok Sabha
2. Shri M. Anandan
Member, Rajya Sabha
3. Shri V.L. Gidwani, Employment Commissioner
Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Cabinet Affairs).
4. Shri J.C. Mathur, Additional Secretary,
Department of Agriculture.
5. Shri K. Balachandran, Additional Secretary,
Department of Industrial Development.

6. Dr. Ashok Mitra, Chief Economic Adviser,
Department of Economic Affairs.
 7. Shri D.N. Banerjee, Special Officer
and Ex-officio Secretary, Home Department,
Government of West Bengal.
 8. Shri N. Sundaram, Development Commissioner,
Government of Madhya Pradesh.
 9. Dr. Gautam Mathur, Professor,
Osmania University.
- Member-Secretary
10. Shri N.S. Pandey, I.A.S.

The following will be the terms of reference
of the Committee:-

- (i) To assess the extent of unemployment
and under-employment in all its aspects,
taking into account the recommendations
made by the Committee of Experts on
Unemployment Estimates set up by the
Planning Commission under the Chairmanship
of Prof. M.L. Dantwala.
- (ii) To recommend the directions in which the
programmes included in the Fourth Five-
Year Plan could be made more employment
oriented in their implementation, with
due regard to their timely execution,
economy and productivity and to the require-
ments of rapid economic development.
- (iii) To suggest suitable strategies for
employment generation, both short-term
and long-term, including technical,
financial and fiscal measures, in respect
of different sectors of the economy, taking
into account the mobility of labour and the
openings for employment and self-employment
in the tertiary sector as a result of
implementation of Plan programmes and various
measures initiated by the Government for
activating the economy.
- (iv) To suggest specific programmes for
promoting productive employment and self-
employment of the educated unemployed in

general and the unemployed technical personnel such as engineers, technicians, etc., in particular and to suggest measures to rectify the imbalance between the out-turn of educated and technical persons on the one hand and the available employment opportunities on the other.

- (v) To suggest a suitable machinery at the Centre and State level for a continuous appraisal of the changing employment and manpower situation and assessment of long-term demand and supply.

The Committee is requested to submit its report within a period of one year.

4. The Committee will devise its own procedure. It may call for such information and take such evidence as it may consider necessary. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India will furnish such information and documents and render such assistance as may be required by the Committee.

5. The Government of India trust that the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories, public and private sector undertakings, organisations of employers and workers and all other concerned organisations will extend to the Committee their full cooperation and assistance.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the GAZETTE of India, Part I, Section 1.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

Sd/-
(I.D.N. Sahi)
Additional Secretary.

N.B.

1. Shri B.C. Ganguli, Development Commissioner, West Bengal was nominated Member vice Shri D.N. Banerjee vide Resolution No.MP-10(110)/69, dated the 25th January, 1971.
2. Subsequently Shri M.M. Kusari, Development Commissioner, West Bengal was nominated Member vice Shri B.C. Ganguli vide Resolution No.EEI/200(10)/71, dated the 24th May, 1971.
3. Later Shri J.C. Talukdar, Commissioner for Planning and Development and ex-officio Secretary to Government of West Bengal, Department of Development was nominated Member vice Shri M.M. Kusari vide Resolution No.EEI/200/10/71, dated 31.8.1971.
4. Shri B.R. Gupta, Additional Chief Secretary, West Bengal and ex-officio Development and Planning Commissioner was appointed Member in place of Shri J.C.Talukdar vide Resolution No.EEI-200(10)/71, dated the 23rd October, 1972.
5. The following three members of Parliament were appointed as additional members of the Committee:-
 - (i) Shri R.K. Sinha, Member, Lok Sabha vide Resolution No.EEI-200(10)/71, dated 2.12.1971
 - (ii) Shri J.S. Tilak, Member, Rajya Sabha vide Resolution No.EEI-200(10)/71, dated 23.12.1971
 - (iii) Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha vide Resolution No.EEI-200(10)/71, dated 23.12.1971
6. Shri M. Ramakrishnaya, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of India was appointed Member vice Shri J.C. Mathur vide Resolution No.EEI/200(10)/71 dated 23.12.1971.

7. Subsequently, Shri I.J. Naidu, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of India was nominated Member vice Shri M. Hanakrishnayya vide Resolution No.200(10)-EEI, dated 15.12.1972.

8. Dr. Ashok Mitra was renominated Member of the Committee in his personal capacity with effect from 16th July, 1972 consequent on his relinquishing the post of Chief Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India vide Resolution No.EFI-200(10)/71, dated 21.8.1972.

9. Shri V.L. Gidwani was renominated a Member of the Committee in his personal capacity with effect from 14th July, 1972 consequent on his relinquishing the post of Employment Commissioner, Cabinet Secretariat, vide Resolution No.EFI-200(10)/71, dated 21.8.1972.

10. Shri G.L. Shukla, Development Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh was appointed Member vice Shri N. Sundaram vide Resolution No.EFI-200(10)/71 dated 29.9.1972.

11. Subsequently, Shri N.V. Krishnan, Development Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh was appointed Member vice Shri G.L. Shukla, vide Resolution No.DGET-200/10/71-EEI, dated the 2nd March, 1972.

12. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Chief Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India was nominated Member of the Committee vide Resolution No. DGET-200/10/71-EEII, dated the 2nd March, 1973.

Composition of the Committee on
Unemployment during the concluding
stages of its work.

Chairman

1. Shri B. Bhagavati,
Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha.

Members

2. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Member of Parliament,
Lok Sabha.
3. Shri M. Anandam,
Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha.
4. Shri K. Balachandran,
Secretary,
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,
Government of India
5. Dr. Gautam Mathur,
Professor,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad (A.P.)
6. Shri R.K. Sinha,
Member of Parliament,
Lok Sabha.
7. Shri J.S. Tilak,
Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha.
8. Shri Chandrajit Yadav,
Member of Parliament,
Lok Sabha.
9. Shri V.L. Gidwani,
6, Dupleix Lane,
New Delhi.
10. Dr. Ashok Mitra,
2/8, Sarat Bose Road,
First Floor,
Calcutta-20.
11. Shri B.R. Gupta,
Additional Chief Secretary & Development
Commissioner to the Government of West Bengal,
Calcutta.

12. Shri I.J. Naidu,
Additional Secretary,
Department of Agriculture,
Government of India.
 13. Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Chief Economic Adviser,
Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance,
Government of India.
 14. Shri N.V. Krishnan,
Development Commissioner,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal.
- Member-Secretary
15. Shri N.S. Pandey.

No. ECU/27/71—Pt I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Vigyan Bhavan Annexe

New Delhi, May 26, 1971

From

N. S. Pandey,
Member-Secretary,
Expert Committee on Unemployment.

To

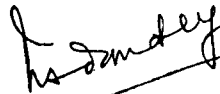
Sir,

The Expert Committee on Unemployment which has been set up to assess the extent of unemployment and under-employment and to suggest suitable remedial measures issued recently a public notice inviting memoranda, comments and suggestions. In the light of the views and suggestions contained in the communications received in response to the public notice and on the basis of a preliminary study of the items included in the terms of reference, a questionnaire has now been drawn up. A copy of this questionnaire (entitled Questionnaire I) is attached to this letter.

2. We are sure that your replies would be of immense help to us in our work. We are, therefore, taking the liberty of sending a copy of the questionnaire with a request that you may kindly favour us with replies to those questions which might be of interest to you.

3. It will be appreciated if ten copies of your replies to the Questionnaire are sent to us so as to reach us by 15th July, 1971. The envelopes containing the replies may please be superscribed "Replies to the Questionnaire".

Yours faithfully,



(N. S. Pandey)
Member-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT
VIGYAN BHAVAN ANNEXE
NEW DELHI-11

Please furnish the following particulars along with each
copy of your reply to the questionnaire.

-
1. Name and address
(Person/union/service association/organisation/State).
 2. If person, please give occupation or profession.
 3. Please indicate the region/area/district with reference to
which your reply is generally furnished.
-

QUESTIONNAIRE I

(Note : For questions marked with an asterisk kindly see Annexure for Explanatory Notes).

I. GENERAL

1. (a) What are the main causes for increase in the number of the unemployed in the country? Please indicate in order of priority the various factors to which such increase may be ascribed such as the following :

- i) growth of population;
- ii) slow progress and imbalance in economic growth and development;
- iii) the lacuna in the planning, training and utilisation of the manpower resources of the country;
- iv) the social and economic structure.

(b) Are there any peculiar features/special circumstances which are affecting the employment position in a particular segment of the population or in particular regions or areas of the country? In your area particularly are there any sections which are in a special way affected by unemployment? If so, please specify these sections.

2. It is stated that the substantial increase in gross national product or in the agricultural or industrial production has not benefited the weakest and the poorest sections of the community; it has, on the other hand, resulted in high incomes and job opportunities for a limited number of persons or for specified groups or sections who are placed in a more advantageous position. This indicates, prima facie, that the increase in the job/employment

opportunities has not been adequate. Are there any aspects of the financial, fiscal and economic policies adopted which have been responsible for such a situation?

3. Do you think that there should be a national policy on employment? What should be the main features of such a policy, if any?

4. It has been stated that rapid economic development of the country and greater industrialisation will *ipso facto* create more job opportunities, will have a snowballing effect on employment opportunities, and will bring about substantial improvement in the employment situation without any special measures specifically directed towards the creation of employment being taken. Do you agree with this view? Please state your reasons. If you agree, what would be your suggestions for accelerating the tempo of economic growth and industrialisation of the country for dealing with unemployment within a specified period?

5. It is stated that over the last several Plans certain priorities and norms of allocation of resources between the different sectors have been adopted which have been responsible for inadequate growth of employment opportunities, e.g. greater emphasis on basic and heavy industries (which involve the over-stimulation of capital-intensive and labour saving technology) as opposed to small scale industry and agriculture. To what extent do you agree?

6. Do you think that a great deal of unemployment in the rural sector has been due to the past neglect of agriculture including poor investment and backward technology in agriculture as also the neglect of agro-industries, small scale industries, etc. and due to other sectors e.g. the industrial and service sectors, not having registered sufficiently fast growth?

7. Do you think that our present educational system has something to do with the absence of aptitude for manual work or work involving soiling the hand?

8. Are the present social norms, standards and the existing milieu among the factors responsible for the present increase in the educated unemployed? If so, please state corrective measures that should be taken to tackle these factors.

9. Have you any other suggestions or observations of a general nature to make in relation to the problem of unemployment?

II. UNEMPLOYMENT/UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

10. To measure the size of the problem of unemployment quantitatively it is essential to adopt certain criteria for identifying 'employed', 'under-employed' and 'unemployed' persons in Indian conditions. In this connection, please indicate your views regarding the following points :

- (a) For counting a person as 'employed' what should be the criteria with reference to the following aspects :
 - (i) Time spent in gainful activity during a specific period of time
 - (ii) Minimum earnings
- (b) For identifying a person as 'under-employed' (which term includes a person in seasonal employment or one who is fractionally unemployed) what should be the criteria with regard to the following aspects :
 - (i) Number of days worked during a specified period

- (ii) Intensity of work
 - (iii) Earnings
- (c) What should be the criteria for classifying a person as 'unemployed' having regard to the following aspects :
- (i) Minimum age
 - (ii) Evidence of non-participation in economic activity and of actively seeking full-time work

III. FOURTH PLAN PROGRAMMES—RESHAPING OF

11. (a) What changes in the Fourth Plan programmes should be undertaken in order to make them more employment-oriented? This should be stated with reference to various sectors of development and with reference to the main types of Plan schemes :

- (i) Schemes in the State Plans
- (ii) Centrally sponsored schemes
- (iii) Schemes in the Central Plan

What would be your specific suggestion in respect of the variation in the outlays on them? In making your suggestions please also keep in view the short term employment generation potential of these schemes.

(b) Would your suggestions be different if the long term employment generation potential were to be kept in view? If so, in what respects?

12. In what respects could the implementation of the existing Fourth Plan programmes be made more employment-oriented with due regard to their timely execution, economy and productivity?

13. (a) Do you think that more investment in the various sectors of the Plan and greater mobilisation of institutional resources therefor, can create greater job opportunities? If so, what should be the order of this additional outlay and what will be the size of additional employment created thereby?

(b) In what respect can the Central Ministries assist the State Governments in formulating and implementing more employment-oriented schemes?

14. What changes in the priorities of the Plan Schemes and in the allocations of various sectors or heads of development, would you suggest in order to generate more employment? If as a result of such changes in allocations for various sectors, the overall size of the Plan is increased, how would you suggest the additional outlay should be found?

15. It has been suggested that a massive programme of construction in the rural areas including housing and other kinds of construction like roads, markets, godowns, etc. etc., including the manufacture of local building materials, like bricks, tiles, etc., an equally massive programme of housing in the urban areas and a programme of redevelopment in the metropolitan areas would generate considerable employment. What would be the size in physical terms of such a programme within the next five years? What are the impediments at present

in the way of (i) construction activities in rural areas, (ii) a similar programme in urban areas, (iii) redevelopment activity in the metropolitan areas?

16. (a) What are the various factors in the order of their importance which stand in the way of large scale housing programme in the rural areas—(i) lack of finance; (ii) lack of building materials like bricks, cement, etc.; (iii) lack of suitable developed sites; (iv) other infrastructure facilities like water supply, drainage; (v) existing rules and procedures; and (vi) psychological or any other factors?

(b) What steps would you suggest for the removal of the impediments?

(c) If a sizeable programme of rural housing is to be undertaken, what would be the order of the funds required to finance such a scheme? What will be the sources of this finance?

17. What other steps should be taken to encourage the people in rural areas and small towns to undertake housing on a large scale? What will be your suggestions in respect of your own area?

*18. Will a massive programme of the construction of roads and the improvement of rural communications including market and feeder roads generate considerable productive employment in the rural area? In this connection certain objectives of public policy have been suggested, e.g., to bring every village in a developed and agricultural area within 6.4 Kms. (four miles) of metalled road and 2.5 Kms. (1.5 miles) of any road. The targets for the villages in semi-developed areas and those in undeveloped and uncultivated areas are lower still, i.e. within 13 Kms. (8 miles) and 19 Kms. (12 miles) of a metalled road respectively. In this connection, what criteria should be adopted for the selection of the villages in developed areas which could be brought within 2.5 Kms. (1.5 miles) of any road within, say, the next five years. Further, should there be any lowering of the maximum distance from any road in respect of the villages (i) in semi-developed areas and (ii) undeveloped and uncultivable areas within the next five years? If so, what should be the targets therefor?

19. What would be the size in physical and financial terms of the programme required for achieving the targets mentioned in the preceding question? Do you think that part of the finances required should be provided by the financial institutions and, if so, what part? Should there be greater contribution by the rural bodies like the panchayats by (i) increasing the existing taxes, (ii) the levy of toll or octroi duties, (iii) compulsory levy on the areas served?

20 (a). Will an accelerated programme of rural electrification create employment opportunities of considerable size in the rural areas? What should be the size of the programme during the next five years and the outlay required for its execution?

(b) What would be your suggestions for financing such a programme?

21. Within what period of time should we aim at electrifying all the villages in the country? What would be the order of investment required for this purpose and how are the necessary resources to be found?

22. Please state in order of priority the employment potential in the rural areas of the following programmes :— (i) water supply schemes ; (ii) the improvement of social services; (iii) the development of transport facilities for obtaining the optimum use of feeder and market roads and for the haulage of products of agriculture as well as of agro-processing industries. What should be the size of the programme and the financial outlay involved in these programmes during the next five years?

23. Do you think that a coordinated programme of road construction, drinking water supply and electrification in the rural areas which are essential parts of the infrastructure facilities should be undertaken in those areas where these facilities are lacking?

IV. STRATEGIES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION—MEASURES FINANCIAL, FISCAL, TECHNICAL ETC.

A. FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

24 (a). The absence of adequate financial assistance and credit facilities to the self-employed including the educated unemployed desiring to become self-employed is stated to be one of the main handicaps in the way of such persons becoming self-employed. Are the existing facilities of loans, advances and commercial credit adequate? Is the allocation of greater resources from nationalised banks and other financial institutions called for for this class of persons? Have the present policies and programmes of the nationalised banks etc. met adequately the current needs of such persons?

(b). Do you think that the criteria of credit worthiness and the past practices, traditions and attitudes of minds stand in the way of providing loans or credit facilities on an adequate scale to this class? What are, in your opinion, the main factors, in the order of importance, responsible for this state of affairs?

25. What steps should be taken in the matter by

- (1) the nationalised banks and financial institutions ;
- (2) the other commercial banks and agencies like co-operative banks, etc. ;
- (3) the various governments—Central and State?

26. Do you think that any of the provisions of the enactments relating to the banking institutions, namely, the Reserve Bank of India Act, the State Bank of India Act, the Banking Companies Act, etc., require to be changed with a view to liberalising credit facilities? If so, what would be your specific suggestions regarding the changes to be made?

27 (a). Please suggest specific schemes for which financial assistance in the shape of loans etc. may be given to unemployed persons desiring to become self-employed.

(b) If more loans are given to the unemployed youths for schemes of self-employment, what steps would you suggest for ensuring proper utilisation of the funds?

28. Do you think that any special programmes or schemes of assistance are needed to enable the rural youth, particularly the drop-outs from the schools, to be employed as wage earners? If so, what are your suggestions in respect of the programmes as well as the organisation needed for it?

29. What additional facilities in the following spheres should be provided to the technical personnel to enable them to become self-employed or to take up occupations involving manual work :—

- i) Financial assistance, credit facilities ;
- ii) Availability of raw materials ;
- iii) Marketing facilities ;
- iv) Production facilities including testing and quality control, etc.
- v) Developed sites/plots/industrial estates, etc.;
- vi) Technical guidance.

B. INDUSTRIES

30. Would you suggest any changes in (i) the present policies and procedures in regard to industrial licensing and (ii) the other provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act (particularly those relating to substantial expansion, the production of new articles, etc.) with a view to accelerating the growth of industry and increasing the employment potential?

31. It is stated that the existing licensing policies have tended to concentrate economic power in a few industrial houses and families and have accelerated the growth of monopolies which has affected the expansion of employment opportunities. Do you suggest any changes in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, with a view to expansion of employment?

*32. Do you think that the recent modifications in the industrial policy have given enough incentives for more industries being set up or for their being set up in industrially backward and undeveloped regions? What more incentives or inducements should be given for the setting up of industries in such areas for the wider diffusion of industrialisation?

*33. With a view to removing regional imbalances the Planning Commission have prepared, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, a list of industrially backward districts which qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions. They have also prepared another list of industrially backward districts and areas which qualify for Central subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new industrial units. Have you any comments or suggestions to make in this regard?

34. Do you think that any changes are necessary in other policy measures or the legislative enactments or rules relating to industrial development, e.g., the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the Companies Act, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, etc., and/or the procedures under them with a view to fostering faster industrial growth?

35. Do you think that the present list of industries reserved for the small sector is adequate? Should the list be expanded? If so, in what respects?

36. Do you think that the present facilities/incentives for the growth of small scale industries are adequate? If not, in what respect should these be liberalised?

37. Among the various factors inhibiting the growth of small scale industries are stated to be (1) lack of finance, (2) lack of raw materials, (3) lack of developed plots/industrial estates, (4) lack of production and marketing facilities, etc. What measures should be undertaken in order to remove these impediments to foster the growth of the small sector?

38. Are the existing facilities for sale provided to the small scale sector, for example, price preference of 15% for purchase by the Central Government departments adequate? If not, what more facilities or incentives would you suggest for being given to the small scale sector in the matter of purchases by Government/public sector undertakings?

39. Should in your view, the financing facilities given for the small scale sector be extended and the terms and conditions of financial assistance liberalised? Do you suggest any changes in the organisational set-up or structure of institutions, both administrative and financial, in order to achieve this objective?

40. Do you think that existing financial institutions, banks etc. are adequately serving the needs of finance of the small scale industry? What measures for the greater flow of funds to this sector would you suggest?

41 (a). Is there, in your view, a need for establishing an apex financial institution like a Small Scale Industries Finance Corporation? If so, please give reasons.

(b) Is there any need for the creation of a suitable agency at the regional/district level for providing assistance towards equity capital or capital for fixed investment for the small scale sector?

42. What measures should, in your view, be taken to deal with the existing deficiencies of goods produced by the small scale sector, like unevenness of quality, low standard of performance, lack of conformity to standards or specifications etc.? What measures should be taken to improve these including facilities and assistance for such units to improve their quality, standards and marketability?

43. Do you think that measures should be taken to ensure that large scale industries obtain their requirements of components, spares, sub-assemblies and even assemblies from the small scale sector?

44. What distribution of the areas of production would you suggest between the large-scale sector and the small scale sector?

45 (a). In what respects are delays/difficulties being caused by the administrative methods and procedures at (1) the Centre (2) the State and (3) the district level? What steps should be taken to ensure speedy disposal of all matters relating to the small scale industry?

(b) Do you think that any special organisation is needed at the district or at lower levels for organising and promoting the marketing of products of rural industries including those of the unorganised sector like village industries, handicrafts, handloom etc.? Give an outline of the structure of such an organisation.

C. AGRICULTURE

46 (a). What measures would you suggest for providing employment to the landless labour, people with small holdings, and marginal farmers so as to make them viable in agriculture and allied occupations like animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries, etc.?

(b) What would be your specific suggestions for giving employment to such persons in the rural areas in non-agricultural occupations, e.g., industries, transportation, construction, services, etc., either as self-employed persons or as workers?

47. It has been suggested that one way of giving gainful employment to such persons (i.e. those with uneconomic holdings or landless persons etc.) is to distribute the land becoming available after the enforcement of the legislation relating to ceilings. How far will this help, in your view, to solve the unemployment problem of such persons ?

48. It has been suggested that the land reforms legislation of the States involving, inter alia, the abolition of intermediaries, ensuring the security of tenure, the prescription of ceilings and the consolidation of holdings contributes to higher employment potential in agriculture, through higher agricultural growth. What measures, if any, would you suggest for more effective enforcement of this legislation for achieving this objective ?

49 (a). What has been the impact of the new agricultural technology on the rural employment, under-employment and the shift in the pattern of agricultural activities ?

(b) Opportunities for additional employment from agriculture vary, depending on agro-climatic conditions, the availability of water, cropping patterns etc. in the context of the recent agricultural technology. What are, in your opinion, the steps necessary for accelerating this process and for increasing employment opportunities in both agricultural areas with assured irrigation and those in the rain-fed areas ? What is the additional investment necessary for this purpose during the next five years ?

50 (a) What has been the extent of additional employment created by the new agricultural technology (i) in the secondary sector and (ii) in the tertiary sector ? What will, in your opinion, be the order of additional employment to be created by the extension of this technology in these sectors during the next five years ? What other supporting measures should be taken by way of a faster growth of infrastructure in the rural areas, for instance, the provision of electricity, water, roads, transportation, etc. for securing the optimum results in these sectors ?

(b) What economic and other incentives need to be provided for motivating the farmer to adopt new agricultural practices with a view to accelerating the growth in agriculture?

51. What would be your suggestions for generating employment in (i) dry farming, (ii) up-land farming, and (iii) farming in the hilly areas ?

52. What kind of technology and machinery would be feasible for this country without affecting the quantum of employment in agriculture ? What has been the impact of the growing use of agricultural machinery on the employment situation ? Do you think that the more extensive use of tractors, harvesters, threshers, etc. should be restricted and only selective mechanisation permitted ? What should be the nature of restrictions in areas with different labour supply situations ?

53. Has the new agricultural technology by and large by-passed the weaker sections of the community in rural areas, viz. small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and farmers in the unirrigated/drought-affected areas ? If so, what practical measures for bringing the benefits of the new technology to such sections would you suggest ?

*54. Government have undertaken a number of schemes with a view to alleviating the prevailing conditions of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. Notable among these schemes are following:

- (1) Scheme in respect of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA)
- (2) Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL)
- (3) Schemes of dry farming under Integrated Dry-land Agricultural Development
- (4) Agro-Service Centres
- (5) Rural Works in chronically drought affected areas
- (6) The Crash Programme for Rural Employment.

What are your views regarding their (i) coverage (ii) structure (iii) financial outlays (iv) the improvement in their implementation at the district and block levels and (v) their expansion and employment potential during the next five years? How should these programmes be integrated *inter se* as also with the general development programme of the area?

55. During the execution or implementation of the programmes mentioned in Question 54 a considerable amount of employment will be generated. The size of this employment will, however, decline in the post-execution/implementation stage and the extent of direct employment on the maintenance of these works will be limited. What remedial measures would you suggest for dealing with the situation which may arise?

56. There may be regions or areas in a State some of which are surplus in agricultural labour while in others such labour is in short supply. Does this phenomenon affect agricultural operations or productivity in agriculture? What remedial measures would you suggest? Will more inter-regional/inter-district migration of labour provide a solution to this? Should any steps be taken to encourage this?

57(a). What other measures should, in your view, be taken for developing services like marketing, storage and other allied services like transportation so that the producer gets remunerative prices for his products without exploitation by intermediaries?

(b) In areas where the cooperative system is weak and ineffective, what remedial measures should be taken or organisational/structural changes made to improve the marketing of agricultural commodities, leading in its turn to better and more employment?

58. What is the scope for additional employment in rural areas through the development of animal husbandry, poultry and piggery, particularly for the benefit of the landless and backward classes?

59. What is the scope for additional employment in fisheries, both inland and marine? What type of steps are necessary to create employment potential in this field?

60. What is the scope for additional employment in forestry?

D. MISCELLANEOUS

61. Do you think that the present objective of the national Family Planning Programme to bring down the birth rate to 25 per thousand within next 8 to 10 years is adequate or should this programme be accelerated and intensified? What should, in your opinion, be the target and by what date should it be achieved?

62. Would you consider that any changes in the existing labour legislation including that relating to wages are necessary with a view to promoting employment expansion, removing disincentives to the employment of labour and discouraging the increasing use of labour saving equipment?

63. What are the industries or individual units in a particular industry where the installed capacity is not fully utilised for one reason or the other? What is the extent of such under-utilisation in such industries or these units? What practical measures would you suggest for better or fuller utilisation of the capacity so that more employment may be generated?

64(a). Should overtime working be done away with/reduced in order to generate more employment?

(b) What are the other implications of doing away with/reducing overtime in industrial units, commercial establishments and in public utilities, public offices etc.?

65. Will it be more conducive to employment expansion as well as more economic and less time-consuming if instead of putting up new units/additional facilities, the existing units are made to work more shifts than at present? Are there other implications such as adverse effect on the health of workers, the payment of higher wages, the faster wear and tear of machinery etc. if multiple shift is resorted to on an extensive scale or is made obligatory in selected areas or industries?

66. Will a reduction in the average working hours of industries either by reducing the overtime or by cutting down the standard hours of work per week lead to an increase in the total quantum of employment? What would be your views with regard to the standard working week, having regard to the totality of circumstances?

67. It is stated that for more employment generation the pace of industrialisation will have to be accelerated which will require greater capital and current input requirements, for example, import of more industrial raw materials, intermediates, components and spares, the installation of more sophisticated machinery etc. This can be done by a sustained increase in the earning of more foreign exchange for which the exports, particularly of manufactured and finished goods would have to be steadily expanded, exportable surpluses created and an active policy of import substitution adopted. What practical steps should, in your view, be taken for a much faster growth and development of the country's exports?

68. Do you consider that in respect of export industries which are highly competitive in the international markets, the most modern technologies should be adopted in order to keep production cost in line? Will it be feasible to adopt two technologies side by side in the same industry, i.e., a modern technology for the export sector and an intermediate technology for the units catering to the domestic market?

V. EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

69. What, in your view, are the reasons for the problem of unemployment being so acute among the educated, and particularly among the technical personnel? What remedial measures would you suggest?

70. There is a certain imbalance at present between the supply of the educated and the technical personnel and the demand for them. What measures would you suggest for removing this ?

71. (a) What programmes/facilities for training related as closely as possible to present and future employment opportunities should be provided at an early stage so as to discourage unnecessary drift towards universities and institutions of higher learning?

(b) Do you think that it will be desirable to adopt a rational system for selecting students for entry to (i) universities and institutions of higher learning ; (ii) higher technical institutes and colleges like the IITs, engineering colleges, medical colleges, etc.; (iii) pre-university classes? What would be your specific suggestions in respect of such a system ?

(c) Should the system mentioned above be applied uniformly or whether certain relaxations or flexibility should be allowed in its application to certain sections like (i) females, (ii) backward classes, and (iii) backward and undeveloped areas?

72. (a) What measures should, in your view, be adopted to step up the rate of adult literacy/primary education which have registered a slow growth?

(b) What should be the target of literacy within the next 10 years and what steps should be taken to achieve the target? What will be the scope for creating additional jobs thereby?

*(c) How much employment will be generated if free and compulsory education as laid down in the Directive Principles of the Constitution is introduced?

73. Is it correct that our educational system as a whole has too much academic and literary bias? What steps should be taken to make the system less academic and literary in bias so as to increase the employability of educated persons ?

74. Please state whether in your opinion the public policy in regard to recruitment to public services should be changed with a view to removing the present emphasis on the possession of a university/technical degree for jobs for which such degree is not necessary.

75. Do you consider that if the present age of recruitment for entry to the services like subordinate/executive and clerical posts is lowered, the existing pressure on the universities/technical colleges will decrease with consequent beneficial effect on the number of the educated unemployed? If so, what are your specific suggestions?

76. (a) Do you think that an extensive programme of vocational guidance or career advice should be established or improved to provide advisory services and supporting technical services to the educated unemployed who are looking for job opportunities?

(b) Would you suggest planned programmes of vocational training to impart employable skills to the educated unemployed including in-plant training/upgrading of the existing training to qualify such persons for jobs of higher skill and responsibility?

(c) Would you suggest any special training programmes, in particular, for the rural youth, particularly school leavers with a view to increasing their employability or suitability for further training?

*77. Government have recently introduced a number of schemes for providing assistance/ training to the educated unemployed and unemployed technical personnel :

- 1) The scheme of the Ministry of Industrial Development for training of technical personnel for entrepreneurship;
- 2) Apprenticeship Scheme of the Ministry of Labour;

Please give your assessment of the coverage and extent of the schemes and of their impact on the employment of such personnel. What suggestions would you make for the extension of their coverage and for more effective implementation thereof?

78 (a). What steps should be taken to encourage the technical and engineering graduates and diploma holders to go in for self-employment or to take up occupations involving manual work?

(b) Do you consider that any special programmes of training or upgrading of the existing training should be undertaken to qualify such persons with appropriate potential as entrepreneurs, managers, supervisors, etc.? If so, indicate the broad outlines of such schemes.

VI. MACHINERY AT THE CENTRAL AND STATE LEVELS

79. Does any machinery exist at the Central/State Government levels to watch constantly the situation and make appraisal of the changing pattern of employment and manpower and assessment of the long term perspective? What kind of organisation would you suggest (a) at the Central level (b) at the State level and (c) the regional and district level, if any?

80. What would be the outlines of the organisational structure of such machinery?

81. Is such a machinery necessary? What will be its functions and responsibilities? What measures of liaison with the existing employment agencies would you suggest?

82. The present employment agencies/exchanges are the responsibility of State Governments. What roles would you assign to the Central Government/State Governments respectively in the proposed machinery?

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(The numbers given in the margin refer to the question numbers in Questionnaire I)

I. GENERAL

18. RURAL ROADS

A Road Development Plan (1961-1981) was framed by the Chief Engineers in order to meet the needs of the country for a period of 20 years from the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan and presented to the Government of India in 1958. It was observed in the Plan that the future road pattern of the country should give due attention not only to urban areas but also to rural areas. Since in rural areas, it will not be possible to serve every small village individually, it would be desirable to adopt a system of grouping villages, a minimum aggregate population of about 5 thousand being taken as a workable unit. The objective in this Plan was to bring every village :

- (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road,
- (ii) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road, and
- (iii) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road.

2. The matter was reviewed by the Committee on Rural Roads (Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Government of India) in April, 1968. The Committee expressed a feeling of disappointment in respect of rural roads and observed that the net-work of rural roads should be much bigger than that of the rest of the higher types of roads. A developed country has a ratio of 10 to 1 for rural and other roads whereas semi-developed countries can have a ratio of 5 to 1. The Committee estimated that with the achievement of the targets shown in the Chief Engineers 20 year (1961-81) Plan, the country will have a ratio of 1.6 to 1. The Committee recommended that the development targets suggested by the Chief Engineers in their 20 year Plan should be followed and these targets be achieved by about 1989.

IV. STRATEGIES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

32. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The recent modifications in the industrial licencing policy are contained in Government's Press Note of 18th February 1970 and Notifications dated 19th February, 1970 and 28th February, 1970 and subsequent orders, the salient features of which are as follows :—

- (i) There would be a list of 'core' industries consisting of basic, critical and strategic industries in the economy. Detailed industry plans will be prepared for these industries and essential inputs made available on a priority basis.

- (ii) Such of the industries in the 'core' list as are included in Schedule—A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 (as amended from time to time) will continue to be reserved for the public sector. In addition to the core sector, all new investment propositions of over Rs. 5 crores shall be deemed to be in the 'heavy investment' sector. Undertakings belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses, as defined in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, together with foreign concerns and subsidiaries or branches of foreign companies, would be expected to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries mainly in the core and heavy investment sectors, except for the industries reserved for the public sector, leaving the opportunities in the remaining sectors primarily to other classes of entrepreneurs.
- (iii) In the middle sector, involving investments ranging from Rs. 1 crore to 5 crores, licence applications of parties other than the Larger Industrial Houses shall be given special consideration and licences shall be issued liberally except where foreign exchange implications necessitate careful scrutiny. Licence applications from undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Groups and foreign branches/subsidiaries, shall be considered for normal expansion, where such expansion is necessary for development of a minimum economic level and cost efficiency.
- (iv) The criteria for classification of undertakings belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses as evolved by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and stated in para 2.16 of its report have been accepted.
- (v) The policy of reservation for the small scale sector (involving investment in machinery and equipment upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs) will be continued and the area of such reservation will be expanded.
- (vi) In respect of agro-industries, particularly units processing sugar cane, jute etc., preference will be given in licensing to the cooperative sector.
- (vii) The exemption limit from licensing provisions including licensing of new undertakings and substantial expansion of existing units has been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in the case of undertakings or categories of undertakings which have existing assets of less than Rs. 5 crores and which (i) do not belong to the Larger Industrial Houses (ii) do not require more than Rs. 10 lakhs or more than 10 per cent by way of foreign exchange for import of machinery and equipment, whichever is less, and do not require foreign exchange except marginally for import of raw materials, components etc., and (iii) are not included in the category of dominant undertakings, as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.
- (viii) Government has recognised the need for an adequate orientation of licensing policy in order to step up export efforts.
- (ix) Public financial institutions will, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, exercise option for conversion of future loans and debentures either wholly or partly into equity within a specified period of time in respect of loans above a specified amount. As regards the past loans and debentures, the financial institution concerned will have discretion to negotiate conversion in case of default.

- (x) The public sector will be substantially expanded beyond the fields included in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. Public financial institutions will consider applications for financial assistance for projects to be set up in the public sector on the same terms as applicable to the private parties.

33. INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

The Planning Commission has, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, selected a number of districts (a) for concessional finance from financial institutions (which are given in Appendix I) and (b) for the 10 per cent outright grant of subsidy by the Centre as listed in Appendix II. The concessions given to the districts listed in Appendix I include :—

- i) Lower interest rate of 7 per cent ;
- ii) Extension of the period for the repayment of the first instalment of the principal amount of the loan from the present 3 years to 5 years ;
- iii) Longer period of 15-20 years for the repayment of the loan as against 10 to 12 years normally stipulated;
- iv) Reduction of the normal service charges by 50%;
- v) Reduction of the margin of security by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to 30/35 per cent.

54 (1). SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES SCHEME

The Small landholders in the country form 52 per cent of the total rural households but only 19 per cent of the cropped area is comprised in small holdings. The benefits of the new agricultural technology have largely been availed of by the bigger farmers. Modern technology is, however, rendering even small farmers of 1-2 hectares economically viable. The Government of India have decided upon the establishment of specific projects for the benefit of the small but potentially viable farmers, with the object of making available to these farmers the inputs including credit to enable them to participate in the available technology, practise intensive agriculture and diversify their activities. The Fourth Plan provides for 46 pilot projects being set up in selected districts throughout the country. The project areas have been selected keeping in view the factors like :

- (i) adequate number of small but potentially viable farmers,
- (ii) infrastructure like cooperatives,
- (iii) irrigation potential, and
- (iv) compactness of area.

Each of these projects has a separate agency registered under the Societies Registration Act and functioning under the chairmanship of the Collector/Deputy Commissioner. The main function of the agency is to identify the small but potentially viable farmers in its area of operation. The agency would assist the participating farmers in getting the necessary credit, other inputs and services required by them. The agency will not be giving credit directly but will function as a catalyst and stimulate the flow of credit from various institutional agencies. For this purpose, it will provide a risk fund to the cooperative institutions. The agency would

also assist the institutions concerned with the distribution of inputs, marketing, processing and storage to enable them to build up adequate infra-structure for improving these facilities in the project areas. It will see that adequate number of custom service units are set up by agro-industries corporations and cooperatives and will also organise new cooperative societies. To enable the participants to avail of such services, the agency will provide subsidies at prescribed rates. Similar subsidies can also be given by the agency for investment in agriculture requiring heavy capital outlay as well as for setting up dairy and poultry units.

A sum of Rs. 67.5 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan for these projects, roughly at the rate of Rs. 1.5 crores per project. It is expected that with various schemes for stimulating the development programmes in the project areas, an investment of about Rs. 200 to Rs. 275 crores would be generated in these areas.

54 (2). THE SCHEME FOR MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

This scheme has been devised to assist the marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labour in view of the very high priority accorded in the Fourth Plan to measures specifically designed to enable the weaker sections of the rural population to benefit from the economic development in the rural sector. Under the scheme 41 projects are being set up in selected districts throughout the country during the Fourth Plan period. In selecting the project areas a number of factors have been kept in view, for instance, predominance of agricultural labour and marginal farmers in the area, accessibility to an urban centre or consumers center, the existence of backward and tribal areas near forest/mining centres, the availability of infra-structure of institutional agencies like the cooperatives and the compactness of the area.

For each project, there will be a separate agency registered under the Registration of Societies Act under the chairmanship of the Collector/Deputy Commissioner. The scheme will cover marginal farmers having holdings of not more than one hectare and agricultural labourers having homestead and earning 50 per cent or more of their income from agricultural wages. In selecting the participants, efforts will be made to cover all those with holdings upto 1 acre first. These projects will cover about 20,000 families during the Fourth Plan period of which roughly two-thirds would be from the category of marginal farmers and the rest from agricultural labourers.

The task of the agency would *inter alia* be to (i) identify eligible marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and investigate their problems. (ii) formulate economic programmes for providing productive employment to the participants, and promote rural industries, (iii) evolve adequate institutional, financial and administrative arrangements for implementing various programmes, and (iv) to promote the creation of common facilities for production, processing, storage and marketing of products. The main characteristic of the project is that marginal farmers and agricultural labourers would be enabled to get institutional credit facilities for undertaking various economic activities. For this purpose the agency will stimulate the flow of credit from various institutional credit agencies particularly the cooperatives. To encourage these institutions to give loans to this category of borrowers, the agency would provide grants in the shape of risk fund to the cooperatives. The agency would also assist the institutions concerned with distribution of inputs, marketing, processing and storage to enable them to build up adequate infra-structure for improving the facilities for the benefit of the participants. It would also ensure that adequate number of custom service units are set up by the Agro-

Industries Corporations, Cooperatives etc., in the project area. In order to help the participants to obtain such custom services at cheaper rates the agency will give subsidy at a prescribed rate; besides a subsidy will also be available to the marginal farmers for capital investment in agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry etc.

On the average, a sum of Rs. 1 crore will be available for each project as grant from the Central Government.

54 (3). SCHEMES OF DRY FARMING UNDER INTEGRATED DRY LAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the context of spreading out agricultural development, the dry land farming areas are of great importance since there are about 128 districts accounting for nearly 60 million hectares or about one half of the total net area sown which have low to medium rainfall under 11.25 mm annually and very limited irrigation facilities. At present cropping in these areas yields poor returns and involves great instability due to uncertain rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities. The break-through in agriculture achieved in irrigated and/or assured rainfall areas needs to be extended to the dry areas by integrated development of dry land agriculture.

The main components of the both research and development aspect of farming in an integrated manner are :

- (i) Intensive research at a number of centres by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for evolving techniques which would help to give maximum returns from the available soil and moisture resources in the dry areas.
- (ii) Practical application of the available knowledge on soil and moisture conservation practices, cultivation of drought-tolerant and short duration varieties of crops, new techniques of fertilizer application including foliar spraying, adoption of plant protection measures etc.

This programme will be taken up in 24 projects in 12 States around the main and sub-research centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The programme (with a Plan provision of Rs. 20 crores) includes consolidation of holdings, soil conservation, land shaping and land development. Other measures included in the programme are improvement in tillage and soil management through deep ploughing, water-harvesting practices, addition of organic matter, soil analysis, introduction of new varieties, development of multiple cropping, popularisation of drought resistant crops and grasses, animal husbandry programmes etc.

These projects are to be taken up in compact areas of 8000 acres. In view of the special nature of the programme and weak economic standing of the farmers, subsidies are proposed to be given for inputs and some other operations at least in the initial stage. Subsidies and/or loan will be given to meet the cost of new sprinkler irrigation and of operations like water harvesting and aerial spraying. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 3 lakhs per project consisting of Rs. 2 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1 lakh as grant has been provided for animal husbandry programme including pasture development. For other inputs like special varieties of seeds, pesticides, basal and deep application of fertilizers, subsidies on tapering basis will be available, while the balance will be advanced as short-term loans.

The cost of each project works out to Rs. 119 lakhs and while nine such projects were initiated during 1970-71, in subsequent years it is proposed to establish 24 projects per year.

54 (4). AGRO-SERVICE CENTRES

The scheme for the establishment of Agro-Service Centres provides for assistance to the unemployed graduates and diploma holders in Mechanical, Agricultural and Electrical Engineering and allied fields and to graduates in Agriculture and Science with experience in industry/agriculture for establishing workshops, organising agricultural machinery, repairing and hiring facilities and other technical services like supply of spare parts, inputs etc. etc. The objects of the scheme are :

- (i) to provide self-employment opportunities to technical personnel;
- (ii) to provide on-the-farm maintenance and repair facilities for agricultural machinery and implements;
- (iii) an easily accessible source of supply for spare parts, fuel oils, lubricants and other engineering stores; and
- (iv) supply of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides etc.

2. The scheme of setting up Agro-Service Centres has been included for assistance under the programme of training and assistance to engineer entrepreneurs being implemented under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Special orientation training and in-service training for a period of 3 months will be provided with free board and lodging to those qualified personnel who are committed to set up workshops etc.

3. The investments for equipping these Centres will be made out of loans from the State Bank of India and other financial institutions which have liberalised credit terms for engineer-entrepreneurs. The scheme of assistance will also include the establishment of repair and maintenance workshops. In suitable cases, the entire investment, i.e., the owners' equity and working capital are eligible for loan assistance from the banks. A subsidy equal to the difference between the normal lending rate of the bank or the financial institution and 5 per cent, which is the maximum rate payable by the borrower initially under the scheme, will be given. The subsidy will be made available on all the loans by the State Bank of India, the State Finance Corporations, nationalised banks and other commercial banks. The State Government and the Agro-Industries Corporation would assist in the preparation of the schemes and their acceptance by the financial institutions for grant of loans.

4. Other assistance will include an over-riding priority by the Agro-Industries Corporation in the allotment of imported tractors and other agricultural machinery and the appointment of these Centres by the Agro-Industries Corporation as their agents for the sale of agricultural machinery and implements and also for the servicing of agricultural machinery. The State Government would promote the scheme by providing available accommodation in the industrial estates, common facility workshops, block development offices, Tehsil headquarters etc. at nominal hire charges.

5. Initially 20-30 Centres will be set up in each State. It is expected that about 5,000 Centres would be set up during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

54(5). RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME OF CHRONICALLY DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

This is a special programme with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and was initiated during 1970. This programme is designed to deal with the problem of agricultural labour which is particularly acute in the drought affected areas where relief can be provided only by taking up a concerted programme of rural works with high employment potential and scope for increase in the productivity of land and labour. For implementation of this programme, 54 districts have been identified on the basis of objective criteria such as rainfall distribution, irrigation facilities, frequency of occurrence of drought etc. In these districts, planned action has been taken to formulate work schemes which would be labour intensive. These schemes will include :

- (i) Medium and minor irrigation projects.
- (ii) Soil Conservation and Afforestation.
- (iii) Village and District Roads.

2. The emphasis in the programme is on the construction of civil works of a permanent nature. For each selected district, a Master Plan has to be prepared keeping in view the objectives of the programme and potentials and needs of the local areas. All the schemes in the Master Plan would be integrated with the on-going development programmes and will be in addition to the efforts under the normal plan. Under the scheme for every Rs. 1 crore of expenditure under the programme, employment is expected to be provided in the relevant working season of the year for about 25 thousand to 30 thousand persons.

54(6). CRASH PROGRAMME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

The Crash Programme for Rural Employment is intended for the benefit of all the districts of the country and particularly the districts which are not covered under other schemes. The programme will remain in operation till the end of the Fourth Plan. This is a centrally sponsored scheme but is being implemented through the agency of State Governments and Union Territories. The cost of the scheme i.e. about Rs. 50 crores per annum will be met entirely by the Central Government.

2. The scheme has a two-fold purpose. First, each project should provide employment for 1 thousand persons on an average continuously over a working season of 10 months in a year in every district. The figure of one thousand persons is, however, not rigid and some flexibility is permitted. Second, each project should produce works or assets of a durable character in accordance with local development plan.

3. The projects should employ as far as possible persons belonging to families where no adult member is employed. Where this is not feasible, persons should be selected for employment with due regard to the possibility of their finding alternative employment. The rate of wages for the persons employed in these projects shall be equal to the off-season rate for agricultural labour in the district and shall not, in any case, exceed Rs. 100 p. m. The projects are required essentially to be labour intensive like :

- (i) Road building;
- (ii) Reclamation and development of land;

- (iii) Drainage, embankments, etc;
- (iv) Water Conservation and ground water re-charging;
- (v) Minor irrigation;
- (vi) Soil Conservation;
- (vii) Afforestation, and
- (viii) Special repairs which will make the existing works durable and more useful.

4. This list is, however, illustrative and any project that is labour-intensive can be undertaken subject only to the conditions that works or assests of a durable nature are produced and these are in consonance with the local development needs. The scheme also permits some expenditure on materials, equipment etc., with the condition that their cost should not exceed 25 per cent of the cost of labour. Under the scheme, the responsibility for the maintenance of works or assests will be that of the State Governments and Union Territories.

V EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

72(c). Article 45 of the constitution of India lays down that

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years”.

77(1). THE SCHEME FOR THE TRAINING OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ENGINEER ENTREPRENEURS (UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)

A three months' training programme is provided under the scheme to technically qualified personnel to help them to set up new industries. In the training programme, emphasis is laid on the various practical aspects of the setting up and running of new industries including precedural matters connected with the establishment of such industries. The training programme is broadly designed for those who are committed to starting new industries and who would require some assistance in the formulation of their projects as well as an oppourtunity to see at first hand some of the existing industries in the particular field.

2. The training programme is normally open to engineering graduates and diploma holders, who are for the time being without employment. In exceptional cases, science graduates with a minimum period of three years (with Physics or Chemistry as main subjects)/production experience in industry may be considered. Matriculates, however, will not be eligible for assistance under this scheme. The selection of trainees will be made by a Screening Committee at the State Level.

3. The training programme is so oriented as to enable the trainee to have the theoretical as well as practical aspects of industrial management. He has to prepare a feasibility report on his own project during the training programme, as a proof of the fact that he has successfully undergone the training programme.

4. The training programme will be undertaken at 12 Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs), the five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), and two Proto-type Production-cum-Training Centres of the N.S.I.C. If necessary 4 more Centres can be opened.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

5. Financial assistance will be made available only to those who have undergone the training. This assistance will be supplementary and will not supplant the normal financial

assistance to be rendered by banks, the State Financial Corporations and other developmental agencies. No financial assistance will be provided in the form of equity participation under this scheme. The assistance will be in the form of a subsidy equivalent to the difference between the normal lending rate of the bank or financial institution and 5 per cent, the maximum rate payable by the borrower initially under the scheme. The period of subsidy shall be three years normally except in the areas declared as backward by the Planning Commission for the purpose of concessional finance where the period shall be 5 years. The subsidy will be made available on all the loans advanced by the State Bank of India, the State Financial Corporations, nationalised banks and other commercial banks.

6. The scheme is a Central one and is being implemented by the Central Government in cooperation with the State Governments. It is expected that about 2,000 engineer entrepreneurs will be trained every year and that by the end of the Fourth Plan Period, about 6,000 such persons would have been provided with assistance under the scheme.

77 (2). NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

Acute shortage of labour in the skilled categories and a plethora of it in the unskilled categories is felt in many industries. Hence, the importance of apprenticeship as a source of supply of skills to the industry. The Apprentices Act, 1961 imposes an obligation on all the employers in the specified industries to engage apprentices as per ratio prescribed in the designated trades. One hundred and ninety-five industries have so far been specified as covered under the Act while 54 trades relating to engineering and non-engineering industries have been specified as designated under the Act. More trades are designated as required to meet the demand for skilled labour in different industries.

2. The minimum educational qualifications for admission under the scheme vary for the different trades. For some trades the standards are matriculation or equivalent with Mathematics and Physics whereas for some others they are two classes below Matriculation or equivalent. In the case of some trades they are even lower. A person male or female is qualified for being engaged as an apprentice if he is not less than 14 years of age and has the prescribed standards of physical fitness. Employers can recruit either freshers or passed-out trainees of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) as apprentices.

3. For 46 out of 54 trades the duration of training is 3 years. Some trades have, however, shorter or longer periods of training. Though the minimum rates of stipend are prescribed under the scheme, the employers are encouraged to pay higher stipends. Every apprentice who has completed the prescribed period of apprenticeship training can appear for an all-India trade test which is held twice a year. Successful apprentices are granted the National Apprenticeship Certificate which has been recognized by the Central and the State Governments.

4. It is not obligatory on the part of employer to offer any employment to the apprentice nor is it obligatory on the part of apprentice to accept an employment under the employer on successful completion of training unless it is specifically provided in the contract of apprenticeship.

5. For the promotion and implementation of the programme, 4 regional apprenticeship headquarters have been established at Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that a target of 75,000 apprentices in position will be achieved.

List of Industrially Backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the Financial Institutions (as on March 31, 1971).

STATE	DISTRICTS
1. Andhra Pradesh :	Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nizamabad.
2. Assam :	Goalpara, Cachar, Nowgong, Kamrup, Mikir Hills and Mizo Hills district.
3. Bihar :	Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Champaran, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa.
4. Gujarat :	Panchamahals, Kutch, Amreli, Broach, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana and Surendernagar.
5. Haryana :	Mohindergarh, Hissar and Jind.
6. Himachal Pradesh :	Chamba, Kinnaur, Kangra, Kulu and Lahaul and Spiti.
7. Jammu & Kashmir :	Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramula, Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Ladakh, Poonch and Rajouri.
8. Kerala :	Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malapuram.
9. Madhya Pradesh :	Bastar, Mandla, Surguja, Seoni, Jhabua, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Sidhi, Betul, Raigarh, Raipur, Dhar, Tikamgarh, Rajgarh, Khargone, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Chindwara, Rewa, Panna, Dewas, Mandsaur, Chhatarpur, Guna, Datia, Morena, Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Bhind, and Sagar.
10. Maharashtra :	Bhir, Osmanabad, Bhandara, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Yeotmal, Chanda, Dhulia, Buldhana, Nanded, Parbhandi, Jalgaon and Colaba.
11. Meghalaya :	Both the districts of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills.
12. Mysore :	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
13. Nagaland :	Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang.
14. Orissa :	Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Balasore, Koenjhar, Koraput and Phulbhani.
15. Punjab :	Hoshiarpur, Bhatinda, Gurdaspur and Sangrur.
16. Raiasthan :	Jalore, Banswara, Dungarpur, Nagaur, Churu, Alwar, Tonk, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jaiselmer and Barmer.
17. Tamil Nadu :	South Arcot, Thiruchirnapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri.

18. **Uttar Pradesh :** Almora, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Banda, Ballia, Badaun, Chamoli, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshar, Etah, Etawah, Shahjahanpur and Deoria.
19. **West Bengal :** Purulia, Bankura, Midnapur, Darjeeling, Malda, Cooch Bihar, West Dinajpur, and Murshidabad.

UNION TERRITORIES

1. **Andaman & Nicobar Islands :** Entire area
2. **Chandigarh :** Nil
3. **Dadra & Nagar Haveli :** Entire area
4. **Delhi :** Nil
5. **Goa, Daman & Diu :** Entire area.

APPENDIX II

List of Industrially Backward Districts/Areas selected to qualify for Central Subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new industrial units.

(as on March 31, 1971)

STATE	DISTRICTS/AREAS
1. Andhra Pradesh :	*
2. Assam :	Goalpara and Mikir Hills.
3. Gujarat :	Panchamahar.
4. Bihar :	Darbhanga. @
5. Haryana :	Mohindergarh.
6. Himachal Pradesh :	Kangra.
7. Jammu & Kashmir :	Srinagar and Jammu.
8. Kerala :	Alleppey.
9. Madhya Pradesh :	*
10. Maharashtra :	Ratnagiri.
11. Mysore :	*
12. Meghalaya :	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills.
13. Nagaland :	Kohima and Mokokchung.
14. Orissa :	Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj.
15. Punjab :	Hoshiarpur.
16. Rajasthan :	*
17. Tamil Nadu :	*
18. Uttar Pradesh :	Ballia and Jhansi.
19. West Bengal :	Purulia.
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)
3. Goa, Daman and Diu)
4. Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands	) Entire district excluding the area within
5. Nefa	) the municipal limits of their capitals.
6. Pondicherry)
7. Tripura)
8. Manipur	The whole territory excluding the area within the municipal limits of the Capital.

* Proposals under consideration.

@ Proposals for another district under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT
VIGYAN BHAVAN ANNEXE
NEW DELHI-11

QUESTIONNAIRE II

(To be answered only by the Ministries of the Central Government and/or by State Governments)

1. (a) What is the total number of vacancies occurring annually in the Ministries/Departments/Organisations under the Government of India? Please indicate figures for the last five years.

(b) What proportion of these vacancies is due to (i) the normal superannuation, natural wastage, dropout, etc. of the personnel, and (ii) the increase in the number of posts.

2. (a) What is the total number of persons employed directly under the Central Government (including its subordinate, field organisation) as on 1st January, 1961 and 1st January 1971 respectively? Out of them, how many were employed as casual labour?

(b) What has been the rate of growth of employment under the Central Government over the last decade? Do you think that the rate of growth is tapering off? If so, what is the reason for it?

3. (a) What was the total employment under the various sector/departmental undertakings engaged in industrial and commercial activities under the Central Government as on (i) 1st January 1961 and (ii) 1st January 1971 respectively? Out of them how many were employed as casual or badli labour?

(b) What has been the rate of growth of employment in them during the last ten years?

4. (a) What is the total number of vacancies occurring annually under the State Government? Please indicate figures for the last five years.

(b) What proportion of these vacancies is due to (i) factors like normal superannuation, natural wastage, etc., (ii) the increase in the number of posts.

5. (a) What was the total number of persons employed directly under (1) State Government/the Local Bodies, (2) the commercial and industrial undertakings of State Governments either run as public companies or departmental undertakings as on 1st January 1961 and 1st January 1971 respectively? Out of them how many were employed as casual/badli labour under each category?

- (b) What has been the rate of growth of such employment?
6. What has been the rate of expansion of employment in the organised sector? Do you think that a labour intensive and/or an intermediate technology can be adopted with a view to generating more employment?
7. In what industries/lines of commercial/business activity is there scope for adopting a more labour intensive technology so as to create more avenues of employment?
8. If the rate of growth of employment under the Government is reduced, what other avenues would you suggest for the absorption of the personnel which would have normally joined public services? In what way can they be assisted to find other avocations or avenues of employment?
9. Can the rate of growth of absorption in the commercial and industrial undertakings in the public sector be increased? Would the adoption of more labour intensive/intermediate technologies help in this process?
10. (a) What amount in each State has been given as loan by nationalised banks for self-employed persons for (a) agriculture and farming, (b) trade and business, (c) industry and (d) other occupations from the date of the nationalisation of banks upto 31.12.1970?
- (b) Is there need for the allocation of greater resources from nationalised banks and other financial institutions for loans, advances, etc. to the self-employed sector? Have the present policies of the nationalised banks and financial institutions met adequately the credit needs of (i) the self-employed, (ii) the weaker sections and (iii) the unemployed? If not, what would be your suggestions?
11. (a) How many branches have been opened (i) by the nationalised banks since their nationalisation and (ii) by other commercial banks during the same period? The figures may be given State wise.
- (b) What are the criteria laid down for the opening of new branches of banks in a particular area? Do you think that these criteria or the guidelines in respect of them need any modification with a view to generating more employment?
12. What changes in the Plan priorities or in the Plan Schemes and in the allocations under various sectors or heads of development would you suggest in order to generate more employment? If, as a result of such changes in allocations for various sectors, the overall size of the Plan is increased, how should the additional outlay required be found? Should it be found, in your opinion, by (i) reducing the outlay on other less essential sectors, heads of development etc., (ii) increased taxation, (iii) increased resource mobilisation like small savings, compulsory deposits, increased contribution to provident funds, larger public borrowings, etc., or (iv) the diversion of further resources from nationalised banks/financial institutions?
13. What should be the respective contributions of (i) the Central Government, (ii) the State Governments, (iii) Financial institutions and nationalised banks to this increased outlay?

14. (a) What is the size of the average land holding in the State? How many holdings are uneconomic and what proportion do they bear to the total number of holdings? What is the criteria adopted for treating a holding as uneconomic?

(b) What is the total number of persons in the State who are landless?

(c) Do you think that the problems of these two categories of the rural population, namely, people with uneconomic holdings and the landless labour call for any special treatment? What specific measures would you suggest for dealing with their problems during the next five years?

15. What would, in your view, be a feasible programme for providing additional employment opportunities in the next five years in the agricultural sector and what will be the order of investment required for this purpose? How is this investment to be financed?

16. What is the impact of the programmes referred to in Question 54 of Questionnaire I on the employment situation in the rural areas? What modifications, if any, would you suggest in their coverage, financial outlays etc. in order to make sizeable impact on the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas?

17. What additional outlays under the following categories of programmes would you suggest for creating more employment opportunities in rural areas? Please state your reply with reference to specific schemes and projects:

- (i) Rural housing - construction of private houses, planning and resiting of villages, construction of other buildings like storage godowns, markets, public utilities, minor irrigation works, etc.
- (ii) Rural communication including market and feeder roads;
- (iii) Rural electrification;
- (iv) Small scale industries, industrial estates, new industrial centres etc.

18. Should the additional programmes to be taken up for employment generation be all Centrally sponsored schemes or should they be included in the State Plans? If in the latter category, what should be the respective shares of the State Governments/Central Government in the outlay on them?

19. The enlargement of the size of the Plan and the consequent increase in the Plan outlay is likely to require a massive national effort for the mobilisation of resources. In what ways could the States generate additional resources commensurate with the requirements of the situation?

20. It has been stated that any further enhancement of the total outlay of the Fourth Plan would stretch the resources of the country to a breaking point and would, to that extent, have unhealthy repercussions on the economy and also other reactions to which our democratic set-up could not remain insensitive. Do you agree? If so, how would you reconcile the requirements of a larger outlay on Plan programmes with the need of avoiding these repercussions and reactions?

21. What steps are being taken by the State Government to bring in industries in their state or in the industrially backward/undeveloped areas of the state? Are the current incentives and facilities adequate? If not, what further facilities would you suggest on the part of (i) the Central Government, (2) State Governments?

22. Do any of the present policies of the State Governments require to be modified in order to foster an accelerated growth of industries in the state, particularly in respect of (1) sales tax, (2) octroi duties, (3) urban property taxes (4) electricity/water charges, (5) acquisition of land, establishment of industrial estates, urbanised townships and other facilities, etc.? What modifications would you suggest, if any?

23. Are you satisfied with the criteria adopted for the identification of (i) industrially backward districts which would qualify for Central subsidy towards the fixed capital investment of new industrial units and (ii) similar districts which would be eligible, for concessional finance from the financial institutions? What are your specific suggestions if any, in the matter?

24. (a) What is your appreciation of the working of the Family Planning Programme in your State? What is your estimate of the number of live births having been prevented during the last five years ending 31st March, 1971?

(b) It has been stated that the country has been too much concerned with methodology of birth control and not enough with effective management practices. What is your comment on this?

(c) With reference to Question No. 61 in Questionnaire I what further steps, both administrative and programmatic, should be taken to attain the objectives of the national Family Planning Programme during the next eight to ten years?

✓ 25. Should Governments (both Central & State) adopt, in your opinion, an active policy through the media of publicity and mass communication to bring about changes in the present social standards and value judgements in respect of manual work?

✓ 26. Should the entire educational system be vocationalised from the secondary stage onwards? What will be the order of the capital outlay required for providing the requisite machinery and other technological facilities for this purpose throughout the entire gamut of the secondary school system in the country? How are the requisite resources to be found?

27. (a) What has been the role of the Employment Exchanges and the employment services vis-a-vis the unemployment problem in your State? Have they in substance achieved the objectives with which they were set up? Please give your appreciation of their working.

(b) What measures, if any, would you suggest for improving their efficiency, effectiveness and purposiveness?

28. (a) What are the various programmes of vocational training currently under way under the State Government?

(b) What is the total number of persons trained under each of these schemes during the last five years? Please indicate the various trades, professions in which such persons have been employed. What is the number of such persons who are still without employment?

(c) Do you think that a new direction/reorientation should be given to the various training programmes under the employment programme in order to impart new and higher skills and occupations suited to the changing employment patterns and make the training more closely related to job opportunities? If so, please state your suggestions.

29. (a) Have the State Government launched any programmes specially designed for providing relief to the unemployed during the Third and Fourth Plan Periods?

(b) What is the number of the unemployed persons absorbed by such programmes?

30. What is the area in the State which has got the benefit of assured irrigation and what percentage does it constitute of the entire cultivated area?

31. What is the average yield in the State of wheat and paddy in respect of (i) the areas with assured irrigation and (ii) in unirrigated areas?

32. What is the total area under multiple cropping in the State and what percentage does it constitute of the total cultivated area?

33. What is the area in the State (i) directly under cultivation by the landholders or landowners and (ii) by tenants, sub-tenants, share-croppers, etc., respectively.

34. (a) What is the area of the Government wasteland in the State which is available for distribution?

(b) How much land has become available for distribution as a result of (i) the enforcement of the ceilings on land, and (ii) the Bhoodan Movement?

(c) How many acres of land have been distributed to the landless and others in the State since the enforcement of ceilings under the legislation relating to land ceilings?

35. What percentage does the reserved forest land constitute of the total area of the State?

36. What is the total acreage in the State being at present cultivated by the use of tractors? What is the total number of the tractors in use in the State and what is your estimate of the annual demand for tractors?

37. (a) How many villages have been electrified in the State upto now and what proportion do they bear to the total number of villages?

(b) What percentage of the total electric consumption in the State is utilised for (i) agricultural purposes and (ii) for industries?

38. What is the tariff rate of electricity in the State (i) for agricultural purposes and (ii) for industrial purposes? What is the principle underlying the fixing of such tariff rates?

39. What was the per capita consumption of electricity (i) in villages and (ii) in towns in the State for the year 1970 (or the latest period for which the figures may be available)? What was the corresponding figure for the years 1961 and 1966?

40. What is the per capita income and (ii) per capita consumer expenditure in the State? Please supply the information with reference to 1970 or the latest year for which the figures may be available.

41. What is the expenditure incurred by the State Government during the last five years (i) on schemes of small scale industries and (ii) on schemes of Khadi and village industries under the aegis of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

Composition of the Working Groups/Panel set up
by the Committee on Unemployment.

- I. Panel on the assessment of the extent of unemployment and under-employment
- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Dr. Ashok Mitra,
Chief Economic Adviser,
Department of Economic
Affairs & Member of the
Committee. | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Gautam Mathur,
Professor, Osmania University,
& Member of the Committee. | Member |
| 3. | Shri A. Chandra Sekhar,
Registrar General of India
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. | Shri S.C. Chaudhuri,
Chief Executive Officer,
National Sample Survey,
Government of India,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 5. | Shri H.R. Sharma,
Director (Statistics),
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi. | Secretary |
- II Working Group on Education
- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Dr. L.S. Chandrakant,
Educational Adviser (Tech),
Ministry of Education and
Youth Services,
New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri D.P. Nayan,
Senior Specialist (Education),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. | Col. S.G. Pendse,
Director of Training,
DGE&T, New Delhi. | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 4. | Dr. P.K. Kelkar, Director,
IIT, Bombay. | Member |
| 5. | Shri D.V. Narasimhan,
Deputy Education Adviser (Tech),
Ministry of Education and
Youth Services,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 6. | Shri T.R. Doss,
Director of Technical Education,
Hyderabad (A.P.) | Member |
| 7. | Shri K.N. Butani,
Director,
Institute of Applied Manpower
Research, New Delhi. | Member |
| 8. | Shri Veeraraghavan,
Director (Pilot Projects and
Adult Education),
Ministry of Education and
Social Welfare,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 9. | Shri T.C. George,
Deputy Director,
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi. | Secretary |
| III | Working Group on Financial and Fiscal
Measures | |
| 1. | Dr. D.T. Lakdawala,
Director,
Department of Economics,
Bombay University,
Bombay. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri T.S. Sankaran,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Labour & Employment,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. | Shri Rajpal,
Director, (Export Assistance),
Ministry of Foreign Trade,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. | Dr. R.M. Honavar,
Additional Chief Economic
Adviser, Ministry of Finance,
Department of Economic Affairs,
New Delhi. | Member |

5. Dr. J.N. Sinha, Member
Senior Fellow,
Institute of Economic Growth,
Delhi.
6. Shri G. Ramanujam, Member
General Secretary,
Indian National Trade Union
Congress, 17, Janpath,
New Delhi.
7. Dr. M.N. Goswami, Member
Ex-Vice-Chancellor,
Gauhati University,
Gauhati.
8. Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Director, Member
Sardar Patel Institute of
Economic and Social Research,
Sheth Mangaldas Marg,
Ahmedabad.
9. Dr. G.S. Bhalla, Member
Professor of Economics,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.
10. Shri D.H. Pai Panandiker, Member
Senior Assistant Secretary,
Federation of Indian Chambers of
Commerce and Industry,
Federation House,
New Delhi.
11. Dr. M. Yadava Reddy, Member
Reader, Department of Economics,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad-7.
12. Dr. M.K. Rakshit, Member
Professor of Economics,
Presidency College,
Calcutta-12.
13. Dr. P.D. Ojha, Member
Director, Economic Department
of the Reserve Bank of India,
Post Box No.1036,
Bombay-1.
14. Dr. V. Agnihotri, Secretary
Director (Economics),
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi.

- IV Working Group on Agriculture
1. Dr. K. Ramiah, M.P.
"Swathi",
XIX Cross Road,
Bangalore. Chairman
 2. M.K. Mukherji,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Agriculture,
New Delhi. Member
 3. Shri Ram Saran,
Economic & Statistical Adviser,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi. Member
 4. Dr. Raj Krishna,
Professor of Economics,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur. Member
 5. Shri A.K. Dutt,
Director of Agriculture,
West Bengal,
Calcutta. Member
 6. Shri K.K. Bhatnagar,
Deputy Secretary (Manpower),
Department of Agriculture,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi. Member
 7. Dr. Nilakantha Rath,
Indian School of Political
Economy, Poona. Member
 8. Miss F.K. Wadia,
Joint Director,
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi. Secretary
- V Working Group on Industries
1. Shri A.G. Kulkarni, M.P.
86, Shahjahan Road,
New Delhi. Chairman
 2. Shri G.B. Navalkar,
Federation of Association of
Small-Scale Industries in India,
New Delhi. Member

3. Shri Vinay Shah, Member
Chairman,
National Alliance of Young
Entrepreneurs, Alliance House,
C-20/B, Green Park Extension,
New Delhi.
4. Shri K. Venkataraman, Member
Director,
Ministry of Industrial Development,
New Delhi.
5. Dr. Ram K. Vepa, Director, Member
Ministry of Industrial Development,
New Delhi.
6. Shri K.L. Nanjappa, Member
Development Commissioner,
Small-Scale Industries,
Ministry of Industrial Development,
New Delhi.
7. Shri Satya Pal, Chief, Member
Industries Division,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.
8. Dr. C.V.S. Ratnam, Member
Managing Director,
National Research Development
Corporation of India,
61, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar III,
New Delhi.
9. Professor V.M. Dandekar, Member
Gokhale Institute of Politics
and Economics,
Poona-4.
10. Dr. A.K. Chosh, Member
Economic Adviser,
Ministry of Industrial Development,
Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
11. Shri P. Chentsal Rao, Member
Joint Secretary-General,
Federation of Indian Chambers of
Commerce and Industry,
Federation House, New Delhi
12. Dr. V. Agnihotri, Secretary
Director (Economics),
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi.

- VI Working Group on Plan
1. Shri Arjun Arora, M.P.,
90, Shahjahan Road,
New Delhi. Chairman
 2. Shri Raja Kulkarni, M.P.,
19, Janpath,
New Delhi. Member
 3. Shri M.K.K. Nayar,
Joint Secretary,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. Member
 4. Shri S.L. Kathuria,
Chief Engineer (Roads),
Ministry of Shipping & Transport,
(Transport Wing),
New Delhi. Member
 5. Shri P.K. Ramanujam,
Director,
Ministry of Irrigation and Power,
New Delhi. Member
 6. Shri R.G. Gokhale,
Director,
National Buildings Organisation,
Ministry of Works and Housing,
New Delhi. Member
 7. Shri K. Ray,
Scientist-in-charge,
Division for Scientific &
Technical Personnel,
CSIR, New Delhi. Member
 8. Shri B.N. Nair,
Director (Plan),
Committee on Unemployment,
New Delhi. Secretary

Appendix IV
(para 1.10)

List of the high dignitaries of the Central Government Parliamentary Parties, Parliamentarians, Political leaders etc. with whom the Committee had discussion at New Delhi.

S.No.	Name	Date of meeting
1.	Shri V.V. Giri, President of India.	12.12.1972
2.	Shri G.S. Pathak, Vice-President of India.	6.12.1972
3.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.	16.7.1971
4.	Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Defence.	6.8.1971
5.	Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Planning.	6.8.1971
6.	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture.	3.9.1971
7.	Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport.	19.4.1972
8.	Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit, Minister of Works, Housing and Health and Family Planning.	21.11.1972
9.	Dr. K.L. Rao, Minister of Irrigation and Power.	17.1.1973
10.	Shri Mohan Dhanra, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.	19.7.1971
11.	Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission.	2.12.1972

S.No.	Name	Date of meeting
	Member of Parliament:	
1.	Shri Darbare Singh, Congress, (Dy. Leader-Lok Sabha).	26.6.1971
2.	Shri Shashi Bhushan, Congress,	26.6.1971
3.	Shri Pitambar Das, Jan Sangh, (Leader-Lok Sabha)	17.7.1971
4.	Shri P.K. Deo, Swatantra, (Leader-Lok Sabha).	17.7.1971
5.	Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Member, Lok Sabha.	17.7.1971
6.	Shri A.K. Gopalan, CP (M) Leader-Lok Sabha.	20.7.1971
7.	Dr. G.S. Melkote, Telangana, Praja Socialist, (Leader-Lok Sabha).	20.7.1971
8.	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, Congress (O), Leader-Lok Sabha.	6.8.1971
9.	Shri S.N. Mishra, Congress (O) (Leader-Lok Sabha).	30.3.1972

Appendix V
(para 1.11)

List of States visited by the Committee
on Unemployment.

Sl. No.	State	Period of visit
1.	Kerala	17th to 20th August, 1971.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14th to 18th September, 1971.
3.	Tamil Nadu	12th to 16th October, 1971.
4.	Mysore	25th to 28th October, 1971.
5.	West Bengal	8th to 11th November, 1971.
6.	Delhi	17th & 18th April, 1972.
7.	Haryana	8th and 9th May, 1972.
8.	Maharashtra	14th to 17th June, 1972.
9.	Gujarat	28th to 30th August, 1972.
10.	Punjab	5th to 6th September, 1972.
11.	Assam	22nd to 25th September, 1972.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	28th to 30th September, 1972.
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	18th October to 21st October, 1972.
14.	Bihar	25th to 28th October, 1972.
15.	Orissa	9th to 11th November, 1972.

Appendix VI
(para 1.12)

List of special studies alongwith the names of
Institutions to whom entrusted.

Sl. No.	Subject of Study	Name of the Institution	Date of Sanction of Study	Date of submission of Report
1.	Field study into the problem of unemployment in some selected urban and rural areas of West Bengal.	University of Calcutta, Calcutta, (Deptt. of Commerce)	11.2.72	21.10.72
2.	Unemployment in certain selected rural and urban areas of Assam.	Dibrugarh University, Assam.	14.3.72	6.1.73
3.	Intensified study of the problem of unemployment and under-employment in specific urban and rural areas of Kerala.	University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	14.3.72	Revised Report awaited
4.	Study of impact of rural electrification and minor irrigation on rural unemployment.	Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.	14.3.72	8.1.73

Sl. No.	Subject of Study	Name of the Institution	Date of sanction of Study	Date of submission of Report
5.	Study of employment pattern of the post graduate students of University of Calcutta.	University of Calcutta, Calcutta, (Deptt. of Economics)	14.3.72	15.11.72
6.	Study for appraisal of schemes of rural employment.	Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.	27.7.72	14.3.73
7.	Study of employment and unemployment in selected areas of Assam.	Gauhati University, Gauhati.	28.11.72	12.3.73



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

INTERIM REPORT
ON
SHORT-TERM MEASURES FOR EMPLOYMENT

VIGYAN BHAVAN ANNEXE, NEW DELHI
FEBRUARY, 1972



INTERIM REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT
ON
SOME SHORT-TERM MEASURES FOR EMPLOYMENT

FEBRUARY, 1972

CHAIRMAN

Phone { Off. 383255
Res. 372646

Government of India
Expert Committee on Unemployment
Vigyan Bhavan Annexe
NEW DELHI

D.O. No. 1/2/72-ECU (Adm)

12th February, 1972.

Dear Shri Khadilkarjee,

I am presenting herewith the Interim Report of the Committee on Unemployment on Some Short term Measures for Employment.

2. Some basic issues have come up for consideration by us both during our formal sittings while taking evidence and in our own discussions. Some of these relate to the necessity of a substantial re-structuring of the Plan and its priorities, as also the fiscal and financial policies for tackling the problem of unemployment. Thus, it has been discussed as to how far employment creation should be linked with production of essential consumer goods, and to what extent the techniques to be adopted should have a high or low degree of mechanisation. Another important question which has been raised is as to the extent to which employment-oriented schemes would require resources raised by taxation or public borrowing, and whether some schemes could be financed from credit specially created for the purpose as they would be quick yielding and would result in development of essential infra-structure or production of consumer necessities. All these questions, along with other relevant issues, are being studied by the various Working Groups which the Committee has set up. While we are keen that these discussions should be finalised as early as possible, we shall be able to consider these issues adequately and formulate our views thereon only after the Working Groups have completed their task. We have, therefore, thought it proper to defer the examination of these issues to our final report.

3. In the meanwhile, we have felt it necessary to submit this Interim Report so as to suggest some suitable measures which can have immediate effect and which would lead to greater production as well as generation of substantial employment in the short term, particularly in the rural areas. We have been impressed both by the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and the pressing and urgent need to suggest some remedial measures which could be taken during the next two years. We hope that these measures besides providing employment opportunities in the short term, would also have a multiplier effect and would generate further employment and promote rural development over a long term.

4. During the deliberations of the Committee we have received valuable assistance from our former colleague, Shri J. C. Mathur, who has also helped us in the preparation of the Interim Report. He has expressed his agreement with the recommendation made in the Report and would like to be associated with them, though formally he is not signing the Report as a Member of the Committee. I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record the Committee's appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Shri Mathur in its work.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd.

(B. BHAGAVATI)

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR,
Minister of Labour & Rehabilitation,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

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**INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT
ON
SOME SHORT-TERM MEASURES FOR EMPLOYMENT**

INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Unemployment was set up by the Government of India with the Department of Labour and Employment Resolution No. MP-10 (110)/69 dated 19-12-1970 to assess the extent of unemployment and under-employment and to suggest remedial measures. A copy of the said Government Resolution is placed at Annexure I.

2. Though the Committee was constituted towards the end of 1970, it had to encounter a number of difficulties in the first few months in obtaining its basic requirements and facilities like suitable office accommodation and essential secretariat staff. However, shortly after the first meeting held on 11th January, 1971, public notices were issued inviting the views, comments and suggestions from individuals, organised bodies, associations, etc., on the unemployment problem in India and the ways and means of dealing with it. These notices were published in the leading national and regional newspapers of the country and were widely publicised by repetitive publication in the months of March, May and June, 1971. In response to these notices a large number of communications and memoranda (about 1,600) were received from individuals and organisations throughout the country. In May-June 1971, the Committee issued Questionnaires I and II. Questionnaire I was intended to elicit the views and comments on the various issues arising out of the terms of reference of the Committee from a wide cross-section of the community, including the political parties, trade unions, chambers of commerce, employers' organisations, universities and from individuals having wide experience and knowledge about the problem. The second Questionnaire sought to elicit information and data on specified points from the Ministries/other organisations of the Central Government and the State Governments, Administrations of Union Territories, etc. The response to these questionnaires has been encouraging and 400 replies have been received so far.

3. In order to undertake a study and examination of the various issues, the Committee constituted one Panel and five Working Groups composed of experts and knowledgeable persons from various walks of life, namely, the Central and State Governments, Universities, organised industries, trade unions, professions, etc. They will require some time to analyse the data and material submitted to

them, complete their studies, formulate their proposals and submit their report to the Committee. The Committee's secretariat could commence functioning in full strength only in October 1971 when the research staff was made available. The work of the Study Groups, however, could start in right earnest still later when the directors/other senior staff attached to the Working Groups were placed in position.

4. The Committee has had the benefit of discussions with the Prime Minister, the Union Ministers of Agriculture, Defence and Planning, the Minister of State for Planning and a number of leading parliamentarians. Moreover, in order to study the problem of individual States and to ascertain the views and obtain the suggestions and comments of the State Governments, leading persons and local organisations, it decided to pay visits to the State headquarters and some other important centres. It has so far visited Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and West Bengal between August and November 1971.

5. The material received in response to our requests as also the discussions with a large number of knowledgeable people, both at the Centre and in the States have thrown up in bold relief certain aspects of the problem. The predominant impression borne in upon us has been that unemployment is severe both in intensity and incidence in the rural as well as urban areas and among the educated as well as the uneducated persons; the problem is getting accentuated year by year, causing great hardship and suffering and generating a sense of frustration and resentment particularly among the educated unemployed. Quite apart from open unemployment, which is acute in certain areas, the incidence of under-employment involving both seasonal and insufficient employment is very high. The period of enforced total or partial idleness extends well over several months of the year for vast numbers of our rural population. We are greatly concerned at the magnitude of the problem and feel that there is pressing and urgent need for remedial measures.

The Present Trends

6. Pending the report of the Panel which is examining the extent of unemployment and under-employment, we have had a look at the employment exchange data despite their well known limitations. They indicate that unemployment has been increasing over the last few years at a disquieting pace. A statement showing the number of persons on the live register from December 1966 to June 1971 is at Annexure II. The total number of registrants has increased from 2.62 million at the end of 1966 to 4.07 million at the end of 1970. The position in respect of educated persons is still more disturbing. The number of engineers including diploma holders registered a three-fold increase from about 23,000 at the end of 1966 to about 64,000 at the end of 1970, while the number of matriculates

almost doubled from 6·19 lakhs to 11·01 lakhs. The latest figures available show that the total number of job-seekers has increased from 36·21 lakhs in June 1970 to 44·95 lakhs in June 1971, that is, a rise of about 24 per cent in a year.

7. Similarly in June 1971 out of the total number of Job-seekers *i. e.* 44·95 lakhs, as many as 20·53 lakhs were educated persons, *i. e.* matriculates and above, while the number of engineering degree and diploma holders was about 65,000. In the circumstances while awaiting the reports of our Working Groups, we have felt it necessary to suggest immediately some short term and quick yielding measures which should be undertaken to alleviate, to some extent, the widespread suffering and hardship caused by unemployment and under-employment.

THE EXISTING PROGRAMMES

8. We are aware that during the last three years, the Central Government have initiated a number of programmes to deal with the problem of unemployment of educated and technically qualified persons and weaker sections of the rural population. The schemes for educated and technical personnel include the special scheme for financial assistance to young entrepreneurs operated by the State Governments, the State Bank of India and other commercial banks, the Scheme for training of engineers for entrepreneurship, etc. A special outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes to provide employment for educated unemployed and a number of schemes have been initiated under this programme. The programmes for the Small Farmers Development Agencies, the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies, the Rural Works Programme for Chronically Drought Affected Areas (now known as the Drought Prone Area Programme) and the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment are intended to assist the under-privileged classes among the rural population and to meet the special requirements of chronically drought prone areas. In the next few paras we are making a few observations on some of these programmes.

9. The SFDA and MFAL programmes (for which an outlay of Rs. 67·50 crores and Rs. 47·50 crores respectively has been provided for the Fourth Plan period) are intended mainly to assist the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, by the provision of inputs, services and credit, to make the maximum productive use of their small holdings and to augment their incomes by supplementary occupations like horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry farming, etc. The main work of implementation of these two programmes on the ground has commenced only in 1971-72. Most of the earlier year (1970-71) was taken up in the preparatory work such as identification of the areas, formulation of guidelines, preparation of detailed project reports and setting up of the Agencies. These programmes are in the nature of pilot projects and are expected

to provide experience, throw up problems and lead to improvement as they make progress and it is too early to assess their working or their effectiveness in the field.

10. The success of the SFDA and MFAL programmes depends to a large extent upon the arrangements made for the marketing of the produce of the supplementary occupations referred to above. Although the guidelines laid down for the implementation of the programmes have pointed out the need for arrangements regarding marketing of such produce, the Committee would like to reiterate the importance of ensuring that adequate arrangements are in fact made for this purpose since most of these products like milk, eggs and meat, are perishable. We understand that the Government of Maharashtra propose to undertake a study for suggesting suitable type of organisation for the processing and marketing of dairy, poultry and piggery products of small farmers and agricultural labourers. In our view, it is desirable that similar studies be undertaken in other States also.

11. Further, some of the more vulnerable farmers, like sharecroppers and tenants without recorded rights in land, are facing difficulties in obtaining loans from financial institutions, due to their inability to provide sureties to the satisfaction of the banks, for the loans advanced to them. In view, however, of the pressing need to help these small farmers in supplementing their incomes through subsidiary occupations, the Committee feels that the SFDA and MFAL agencies should take practical steps to assist them. They should identify such tenants after local inquiries, taking care, where necessary to avoid the possibility of adverse effects on them. Later on they should take steps to persuade the banks to advance short-term and medium-term loans to them for cultivation as well as for undertaking occupations like dairying, fish or poultry farming and piggery. It may be necessary for the agencies not only to subsidise such loans but also to impress upon the financial institutions the need of not insisting on sureties from share-croppers and oral tenants.

12. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment aims at providing employment for one thousand of the more needy persons in every district in the country. An outlay of Rs. 12.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for each district although additional allocations have been made in some States. The Committee feels that the provision of a fixed amount uniformly for each district, without taking into account the varying conditions in different districts, would not produce the desired impact on unemployment. The Committee suggests that the allocation for each district should be suitably refixed after taking into account its population, state of agricultural development and other relevant factors. Further, we have observed that as operated at present, the benefits of the scheme are thinly spread throughout the district and its impact is, therefore, rather diffused. In size view, it is desirable to take up works of reasonable size in

some selected parts of the district having regard to the severity of the problem.

13. We wish to emphasise that the success of the scheme depends on proper selection and efficient execution of works. It is necessary that the organisational arrangements should be strengthened and streamlined so that the works undertaken result in durable assets and no undue waste or diversion of funds takes place. The organisational arrangements would naturally depend on the local administrative set-up and the need to associate closely representatives of the people, different technical departments and others concerned. We consider that sufficient attention should be paid to this aspect in order that the implementation of the scheme makes satisfactory progress.

14. Further, the scheme as at present conceived is not likely to throw sufficient light on the magnitude and nature of the problem in the rural areas and the size of resources needed for providing adequate employment for all persons seeking work. The Committee feels that it is necessary to undertake some pilot projects in small compact areas in selected districts. These projects should deal with all aspects of development and should progressively be able to provide employment in different economic pursuits to every person offering himself for work in that area. The projects should not concern themselves exclusively with agricultural development but with development in other sectors also. Such pilot projects should be undertaken as action-cum-study programmes so that the problems faced in their implementation under differing conditions may be highlighted. The lessons and data made available from them would provide guidance for planning more comprehensive programmes of employment in future.

15. The Scheme for the setting up of agro-service centres for the training of entrepreneurs for off-farm maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery which was introduced in 1971-72 also has potential for providing employment/self-employment to engineering graduates and technicians in the rural areas. In view of this as also the stimulus it will provide for the new technology in agriculture, the Committee feels that the implementation of this scheme should be given a high priority. The Agro-Industries Corporations in the different States which supply inputs and agricultural machinery should set up service and repair centres in increasing numbers in the rural areas. These should serve both as catalysts for the extension of the new technology as well as for the creation of employment.

16. We have made a few observations on some of the existing programmes in the foregoing paragraphs. These programmes are of a special nature and are intended to provide additional employment and incomes to the weaker sections of the community. They

are additional to the various programmes of development in the Fourth Five Year Plan which would also be generating employment and incomes of a sizeable order.

17. We feel that besides these additional programmes there is sufficient scope for accelerating and expanding some of the more labour-intensive programmes included in the Plan. In view of the pressing and urgent need for immediate measures to tackle this problem, we suggest that during the remaining two years of the Plan period, greater emphasis should be laid on the execution of some of the programmes included in the Plan which are more labour-intensive. These are :

1. Minor irrigation.
2. Rural electrification.
3. Construction of roads and inland water transport.
4. Programmes of rural housing.
5. Rural water supply.
6. Education.

Besides, we wish to suggest a few measures to promote productive employment for the educated unemployed or assist them to become self-employed. These are :

- (i) maximum utilisation of installed capacity in industry and the reopening of closed units.
- (ii) promotion of productive employment for educated unemployed.

Further in order to provide some relief to the unemployed persons we are also suggesting the exemption of such persons from the payment of application fees.

PROGRAMMES OF CONSTRUCTION IN RURAL AREAS

18. As is well known much of the infra-structure in the rural area still remains to be developed and hence there is a vast scope for undertaking construction work, labour intensive in nature, on infra-structural projects like the development of transport and communication, dams, irrigation and electricity schemes, rural housing, etc. Such programme will provide scope for the employment of mainly unskilled and semi-skilled persons. A programme of construction

of various types should, therefore, occupy a high place among the measures designed to create an immediate and direct impact on the problem of unemployment. This programme will help in improving the infrastructure necessary for rural development including industries and the diversification of rural occupations. Further it will provide essential amenities like water supply, housing, etc., in the rural areas. It will facilitate the development of markets and growth centres and thereby improve the quality of rural life. Thus not only would such a programme bring relief in the immediate future but it would have a long term impact on employment generation in the rural areas. In order to be able to make sufficient dent on the rural unemployment, however, the programme has to be multi-faceted and comprehensive. It may also require some diversion of public investment from the urban to the rural areas. We propose to make some comments on the first five programmes mentioned in Para 17 *ante*, which should constitute an integral part of rural construction and on which we consider greater emphasis should be laid and more investment made in the immediate future.

MINOR IRRIGATION

19. The employment potential of minor irrigation is very large. Assured and controllable water supply through minor irrigation not only facilitates the intensification of cultivation by introducing multiple cropping but also enhances the employment of labour on the land. The farm management studies conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in selected regions in the country have revealed a much larger utilisation of rural labour per hectare in irrigated areas and among those cultivators using high-yielding varieties of seeds than in the rest of the surveyed areas. These studies have also found that there is a much higher utilisation of human labour per hectare on small farms than on large-sized farms (Annexures III and IV).

20. For small farms, therefore, assured irrigation facilitates intensity of cultivation as well as generates additional employment. Minor irrigation programmes like the construction of dugwells and tanks would be a more feasible source of water supply for small farmers. As the bulk of the farmers in the rural areas have small sized holdings, the minor irrigation programmes would be the quickest way of developing the availability of water supply for them.

21. Apart from the employment generated on the farms, the amount of labour required in the construction of minor irrigation works itself is substantial. It is understood that an estimated investment of Rs. 260 crores per annum for minor irrigation (comprising investment through the Plan outlay, institutional finance, and the farmers' own investment under this programme) would have an employment potential of 328 million man-days of unskilled labour

and 38.50 million man-days of skilled labour as indicated in the statement below :

Item	Total Investment per annum	Cost of Unskilled labour	Cost of Skilled labour	Potential for Em- ployment (in million man-days)	
				Unskilled @Rs. 2.50 per man-day	Skilled @Rs. 7.50 per man-day
(Rupees in Crores)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dugwells	50.00	22.50	7.50	90.00	10.00
Improvement of dug- wells.	10.00	2.50	1.50	10.00	2.00
Panquets/Persian Wheels	65.00	9.75	6.50	39.00	8.60
Tubewells (Private and State).	80.00	16.00	8.00	64.00	10.00
Surface flow works . . .	45.00	29.25	4.50	117.00	6.00
Lift Irrigation	10.00	2.00	1.00	8.00	1.30
TOTAL	260.00	82.00	29.00	328.00	38.50

Source : Ministry of Agriculture.

At the rate of roughly 300 man-days per year for each person, the construction work on minor irrigation schemes by themselves would generate employment for nearly one million unskilled labourers and 1.28 lakh skilled labourers.

22. The Plan outlay for minor irrigation programmes is of the order of Rs. 520 crores. The bulk of the expenditure was to be in the State sector as in the Central sector a provision of Rs. 8.50 crores only has been made. In addition, an investment of the order of about Rs. 650 crores was expected to be mobilised from institutional agencies including land development banks, central cooperative banks, commercial banks, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, etc. It was also hoped that the cultivators themselves would invest an amount

of Rs. 300 crores. The progress expected to be made in the first three years of the Plan is as follows :

	(Rupees in Crores)	
	1969-74 (Target)	1969-72 (Anticipated Achievement)
Plan Outlay	520	295
Institutional Investment	650	380
Farmers' Contribution	300	120
Area covered (million hectares)	7.2	4.5

Source : Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission.

Further, out of the anticipated Plan target of 1.25 million pump-sets and tubewells, about 0.26 million were energised in the rural areas during 1969-70 and a further 0.26 million are expected to have been energised in 1970-71. It is quite likely that the States will achieve the target under minor irrigation during 1969-74. The net irrigated area under minor irrigation will rise from 12.9 million hectares in 1950-51 to 25-26 million hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan period (Annexure V).

23. As the employment potential of minor irrigation is large not only at the construction stage but later also on account of the amount of labour employed for intensive cultivation, we feel that the tempo of this programme should be accelerated and the area to be covered by minor irrigation expanded during the next two years. An additional area of about half a million hectares at a total cost of Rs. 100 crores could, in our view, be reasonably covered during the next two years. It should be possible to arrange for the additional resources from financial institutions. Part of this outlay could be profitably utilised on drainage schemes in flood-affected and water-logged areas in States like West Bengal and Bihar. This additional programme is expected to generate during the construction phase employment for nearly 4 lakh unskilled workers (126 million man-days) and about 50 thousand skilled workers (14.80 million man-days) during the next two years. Together with the balance of the Plan outlay, institutional finance and farmers' contribution, the total outlay on the programme during the next two years will be Rs. 675 crores, and is expected to generate employment, in the construction phase, for 23 lakh unskilled workers and 4.5 lakh skilled workers.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

24. Rural electrification is one of the important programmes for the development of infra-structure in the rural areas. Studies made in the past have indicated that this programme has helped the transformation of agriculture as irrigation with electrically pumpsets/tubewells can bring about radical changes in the techniques of cultivation/cropping pattern, etc. It is difficult to quantify the contribution to employment generation by this programme. We are, however, taking steps to get an assessment made of the impact of this programme on employment in the rural areas and we hope to consider this in connection with our final report. This programme has, it is generally accepted, a good potential for the generation of wealth and employment and, therefore, great emphasis has been laid on rural electrification schemes in the Fourth Plan.

25. The investment on rural electrification programme has been stepped up over the successive Plans. During the first three Five Year Plans, the investment on rural electrification was Rs. 236 crores. During the three annual Plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the total investment on this programme was Rs. 238 crores and thus by the end of 1968-69, it has almost doubled to Rs. 474 crores. For the Fourth Plan (1969-74), an outlay of Rs. 295 crores has been provided in the State Plans. In addition, Rs. 150 crores have been provided in the Central Sector for outlay on rural electrification thus making a total outlay of Rs. 445 crores. The break-up of the outlay for the respective States and Union Territories and the outlay through the financing programme of the Rural Electrification Corporation is given in Annexure—VI. Apart from the Plan provision it was envisaged that funds of the order of Rs. 75 crores would also be available to the State Electricity Boards from other financial institutions, such as, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Agricultural Finance Corporation and commercial banks. Thus it was estimated that the total investment on the programme during the Fourth Plan would be around Rs. 520 crores and about 15 lakh additional irrigation pumpsets/tubewells would be energised. It was also expected that along with the energisation of 15 lakh pumpsets/tubewells, about 50,000 new villages would also be electrified during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The original expectation of electrifying 50,000 new villages during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been realised in the first three years of the Fourth Plan itself.

26. The agency in the Central Sector for providing finance to selected programmes of rural electrification is the Rural Electrification Corporation which was set up in July, 1969 on the recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India, with a Plan outlay of Rs. 150 crores. The Corporation provides additional funds to the State Electricity Boards over and above the provision in the State plans with a view

to enabling them to implement their rural electrification programme. While sanctioning schemes, it adopts a "project approach" with the accent on electrification of a cluster of irrigation pumpsets and insists that the scheme should be such as to help the general economic development of the area by stimulating the efforts for increased agricultural production and for the growth of rural industries. It has so far sanctioned 157 schemes of the State Electricity Boards for a loan assistance of Rs. 93.5 crores for the electrification of about 15,000 villages, energisation of 2.26 lakh pumpsets/tubewells and the provision of 36,000 connections for small-scale industries and agro-industries. In addition, loan assistance of Rs. 12.8 crores has also been given to five pilot rural electric cooperatives for the electrification of villages, energisation of irrigation pumpsets and the provision of 1,600 electric connections for industrial purposes.

27. It has been observed that as indicated in Annexure VII, the progress of village electrification has been slow in nine States and is below the all-India percentage of about 20. This has been mainly due to the constraints of financial resources. Among other factors responsible for the slow progress are the inadequate or irregular supply of materials like steel, poles, etc. and the lack of high tension transmission and distribution lines. Some of these States do not have adequate field organisations to survey and select areas on a priority basis. The Rural Electrification Corporation has, however, been giving special attention to the financing of schemes from these backward States and it has provided special loans for extending the high tension transmission and distribution net works in these States.

28. In view of the employment and wealth generation potential of rural electrification and satisfactory progress made in its implementation, it is of great importance that the programme should be extended to cover more areas and more villages in order to bring the benefits of the new agricultural technology, cropping patterns, agro-based and small-scale industries, etc. to newer and fresher areas. An exercise has been made, we understand, by the Central Water and Power Commission, in consultation with the State Governments, in making an estimation of the extent of additional energisation of pumpsets/tubewells and electrification of villages which could be feasible during the remaining period of the Plan. The new target would, according to this fresh exercise, cover the electrification of about 87,000 villages and the energisation of 18 lakh pumpsets/tubewells that is 37,000 villages over the existing Plan targets. The Committee is of the view that it should be possible, given the necessary will and effort, to electrify 37,000 new villages during the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan. The additional resources required for undertaking this programme and achieving these targets would be of the order of Rs. 235 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 130 crores for additional 37,000 villages and Rs. 105 crores for 3 lakh pumpsets/tubewells. The programme should, however, be so formulated and implemented that the comparatively backward

States are assisted to take up the electrification projects selected for those areas, the underlying intention being to bring them upto the national level.

ROADS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

29. A network of well-integrated system of roads is a *sine qua non* for economic development. It not only helps in integrating the rural and urban economies but also in widening the market economy. For a predominantly agrarian economy like ours with millions of unemployed and under-employed persons living and earning their livelihood in rural areas, a system of well-knit highways and roads serving the rural areas would be an essential infra-structure; moreover, the construction of roads and improvement of rural communication including market and feeder roads would quicken the pace of all-round development and thereby generated employment on a large-scale in rural areas.

30. While in recent years there has been greater awareness of the importance of a net-work of roads, the question of improving rural roads has not received adequate attention. In fact, only in the Fourth Five Year Plan, some definite outlay has been provided for rural roads. The Fourth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 453 crores for roads in the State Plans and Rs. 418 crores in the Central Plan, making a total of Rs. 871 crores for the road development programme. Out of the outlay on this programme in their Plans, the State Governments have agreed to earmark 25% for rural roads; the provision in the State Plans would thus amount to approximately Rs. 112 crores. In addition to this, a provision of Rs. 25 crores has also been made for market and other rural roads under the Rural Works Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rs. 10 crores under the command area works programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and another Rs. 8 crores under the Market Committee Funds Scheme of the Haryana and Punjab Governments. In all, the total provision for rural roads would thus work out to Rs. 155 crores.

31. According to the document "Mid-term Appraisal" of the Fourth Plan, the total expenditure on road development programmes during the first three years of the Plan would amount to Rs. 394 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 477 crores to be spent during the next two years. The main factors responsible for the slow tempo of implementation of road development programmes have been the constraints of resources as well as certain organisational deficiencies at the State level. The organisational deficiencies have now been overcome, we understand, to a great extent in most of the States though some of the States are still in the process of strengthening their set-up for undertaking larger development programmes. The diversion of funds from the road sector to other sectors is also reported to be partly responsible for the uneven performance. The system of block allocation of Central assistance may also have contributed, although unintentionally, to this state of affairs. In view of this, we consider that

the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments should devise appropriate measures by which any diversion of funds from the roads programme is completely eliminated. We trust it will readily be appreciated that if any programme of improvement of road communications and particularly of rural roads has to go forward and achieve the physical targets set for it, it is imperative that the funds earmarked for the programme are in fact spent on it.

32. The development programme of rural roads is primarily a State responsibility and the provision, therefore, has been mainly in the State Plans. There is, however, a marked variation in the implementation of the rural roads programme. For example, Punjab has devoted almost two-thirds of its total road outlay on rural roads over and above the resources which they have raised through the market committees. Some other States have not, however, been able to spend on rural roads more than 10% of their total road outlay. The programme is, however, of such great significance from the point of view of the development of infra-structure and for the improvement of the rural economy that, if necessary, additional provision should also be made for expenditure on such schemes during the remaining part of the Fourth Plan. If a State has been able to fully utilise its Plan outlay on roads and if it is in a position to execute further programmes of roads, including rural roads, it should, in our view, be suitably assisted by the provision of additional funds. It is expected that the States would be in a position to utilise an additional sum of Rs. 110 crores on this programme during this period.

33. As regards the employment generation potential of the programme, it may be stated that an earlier estimate (1960-61) made by the Planning Commission had indicated that an investment of Rs. 1 crore would generate 10,435 man-years of employment in road construction. On account of considerable increase in prices since the time these estimates were framed, the same investment would generate, in terms of the current prices, 5,463 man-years of employment in road construction. Applying the suggested norms, an additional employment of about 8.5 lakh man-years may be expected from the programme during the next two years.

Inland Water Transport

34. Closely allied to road transport is the inland water transport system which has also got considerable employment potential. We notice that the Central Government has recently appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati to suggest a phased programme of development of inland transport in the country. The Committee's report, which was submitted in 1970, is at present, we understand, under the consideration of the Government. The Committee made a number of recommendations which will have a bearing on the generation of employment. These relate to the improvement of production of certain ship-building yards by installing modern

equipment, the replacement of old crafts, evolving of standard designs of hulling and propelling machinery, deepening and widening of certain important canals, etc.

35. India is traversed by several waterways systems extending over 14,000 kilometres of navigable waterways. If inland water transport is properly developed, it would not only provide low cost mode of transport but also considerable scope for generating employment in several parts of the country. Moreover, with the emergence of Bangla-Desh, the inland water transport system in the eastern sector is expected to receive considerable fillip and may need to be renovated or expanded. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have, we understand, been accepted by the Government. We consider that they should take an early decision on the remaining recommendations also, keeping in view the employment potential of the programme.

RURAL HOUSING

36. The construction of houses for the rural population should be an integral part of any programme of construction in the rural areas. Nearly 80 per cent of our population lives in rural areas where the housing conditions are deplorable. Roughly four-fifths of the rural population lives in miserable kucha structures with flooring made of mud and walls and roofs built of grass, reed or thatch. Hardly 2 per cent lives in pucca houses with plastered flooring, brick walls and concrete or tile roofing.*

37. Under these conditions a bold programme of rural housing is urgently necessary. Such a programme is also warranted by other considerations. In consequence of the break-through in agricultural production in parts of the country as a result of the application of the new agricultural technology, high yielding varieties of seeds, etc., there has been substantial increase in the incomes of a section of the agricultural sector. A programme of construction in rural areas would provide socially useful investment of the increased resources in the rural areas and it would not only improve the living conditions of the persons directly concerned, but also have a snowballing effect by spreading prosperity and generating employment for other sections among the rural people.

38. The Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan had estimated the shortage of pucca houses in rural areas at 718 lakhs at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. As against this, the rate of annual construction in rural areas, according to the 22nd Round of the N.S.S. was 0.65 unit per thousand persons in 1967-68 or about 2.6 lakh new units. The Fourth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 237 crores for housing in the public sector. This along with the investment in the private sector, would mean an annual addition of about 2.8 lakh

*Report of the Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan—1969—74.

units to the existing number of houses. On the other hand, the number of houses required for the annual increase in population (about 13.7 million in 1972) would be about 27 lakhs—22 lakh new houses in rural areas and 5 lakhs in urban areas. Thus the new houses that could be constructed with the Plan provision along with the investment in the private sector would not, to any extent, meet the annual increase in housing requirements, leaving the huge backlog serverely along. Of the Plan outlay of Rs. 237 crores, the sums provided for village housing are very meagre, amounting to 6% only. The Planning Commission has observed in the 'Mid-Term Appraisal' that village housing has been neglected.

39. Taking the rural and urban areas together, the overall rate of construction in the country works out to 2 pucca houses* for 1000 persons annually as against 7.2 in Japan, 6.8 in Hong Kong, 7.3 in France, 7.6 in Denmark, 6.5 in U.S.A., 10.2 in West Germany and 10.3 in U.S.S.R. With the investment proposed in the Fourth Plan, we may not be able to achieve a rate of construction anywhere approaching the rates realised in these countries.

We consider that taking into account the deplorable housing condition in rural areas and the resources generated in these areas by growth of production in the agricultural sector in recent years, efforts should be made to undertake a rate of construction of 0.8 unit per thousand persons or 3.6 lakh new units in 1972-73 and 0.9 unit per thousand persons or 4.1 lakh new units for 1973-74 as against the rate of 0.7 unit per thousand persons or 3.1 lakh units expected to be reached in 1971-72.

Programme for Rural House Construction

40. Assuming a cost of Rs. 3000 per unit for undertaking construction at the rate of 0.8 unit per thousand persons, the total investment needed for the year 1972-73 would amount to Rs. 108.0 crores and that for 1973-74 to Rs. 123.0 crores making a total of the order of Rs. 231.0 crores as given in the table below :

Year	New units per thousand of population	New units in physical terms (in lakhs)	Total investment (Rupees crores)
1972-73	0.8	3.6	108.0
1973-74	0.9	4.1	123.0

*Report of the Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan—(1969-74).

For the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 each, a step-up of 0.1 unit per thousand persons is envisaged. Since the total shortage of houses is estimated to be of more than 800 lakh units in rural areas, the problem is of such vast magnitude that no significant impact can be made on it in the short term; a modest attempt may, however, be initiated to reduce the cumulative shortage over a period of time.

Employment Potential

41. As for employment potential of the proposed programme, we have assumed that direct wage component of the total investment will be 30 per cent while that of material will be 70 per cent. Taking the wage of an unskilled worker on an average at Rs. 3 per day and that of skilled at Rs. 5.50 per day, the investment per man-day (the ratio of skilled to unskilled worker is 1:2) would be Rs. 11.50. On the basis of 300 days' working in the year, the above investment will provide direct employment for 0.9 lakh workers in 1972-73 and 1.1 lakh in 1973-74. This does not include the indirect employment potential likely to be generated by the requirements of building materials, fittings and fixtures and the provision of other services--all of which are bound to be of considerable dimensions. Assuming an indirect employment of the order of 1.6 times the direct employment, *i.e.*, about 3.2 lakh workers, the total direct and indirect employment potential of this programme would be about 5.2 lakh workers for the next two years.

Housing Finance

42. In the recent past there appears to have been some increase in building activity in the rural areas, caused no doubt by the steady increase in the incomes, of some sections of the rural population. There is also a desire among the new affluent classes in the rural areas to improve their living conditions and to have better housing, clothing, education, means of transport, etc. This desire could well be properly utilised and channelised if the Government could initiate steps for providing institutional framework for mobilising them for house construction. To some extent, investment in housing from new incomes has been inhibited by the absence of an effective institutional framework to give sustenance and support to such programme. With the provision of the institutional framework the programme of construction will, it is expected, receive considerable impetus. Its success will, however, require considerable initiative from the inhabitants of the rural areas themselves.

43. In our considered opinion, it is essential that a large scale programme of construction of rural houses should be formulated, initiated and launched by the Government (the term includes both the Central and State Governments). The Government have to play in this programme a positive and active role. In the existing circumstances in the rural areas and in view of the inertia and apathy of the past, a

programme in the nature of a mass movement would, in order to be launched, need active stimulus and encouragement from the Government as also an institutional framework, financial support etc.

44. The Government should, in our view, act as a catalytic agent by providing the necessary institutional framework and by actively promoting the development of rural housing through the publicity media and the Government agencies operating in the rural areas, e.g., the officials at the block-level, the panchayatiraj organisations, etc. As its main agency, Government should take steps to set up in each State a Board and/or a rural housing finance corporation with a corporation for rural housing as the apex organisation at the Centre. Government action would further be needed in the matter of removing the existing difficulties for example those of a legal and administrative nature in the matter of availability of land. The problem of the weaker sections of the community, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes, would require special attention. Some of the State Governments have, we notice, promoted legislation for conferring homestead rights on landless workers in respect of the house sites already in their possession while a few others have taken other measures to deal with the problem. We would emphasise that as an essential step the weaker sections of the community in the rural areas should be assisted to acquire house sites on a larger scale.

45. As regards the institutional framework, we notice that a Housing and Urban Development Corporation entrusted with the task of organising, coordinating and accelerating the programme of housing and urban development in its widest context throughout the country, has recently been set up by the Central Government. This Corporation, however, intends to confine its operations to urban areas only and to concentrate initially on the four metropolitan cities though it is competent under its charter to undertake the financing of rural housing and village renewal programmes also. In several States, Housing Boards have been established; their functions, *inter alia*, are the acquisition and development of land, formulation and improvement of housing schemes and projects, management of housing estates, the raising of resources through the issue of debentures and guidance and assistance to other authorities. These institutions also have been hitherto operating in the urban areas only. We consider, however, that the requirements of the situation would demand that there should be in existence in each State a suitable institutional agency, to undertake in the rural areas the types of functions which the Housing Boards are at present undertaking in respect of the urban areas, *viz.*, the acquisition, development of land, formulation and execution of housing schemes, etc. They could also assist the rural people by preparing plans, designs etc. for rural houses with due regard to the local conditions, environment and climate and arrange to make them available to the prospective house builders. They could also render technical advice to the co-operative societies, panchayati raj bodies, etc., take up research on

housing and examine the suitability of local materials for use in construction and also organise or promote the production of building materials for houses.

46. The great majority of the inhabitants of rural areas would need financial assistance for house building which should be provided to them by institutional agencies. For this purpose, we consider that there should be in existence in each State a Rural Housing Finance Corporation charged with the duty of providing financial assistance to cooperative societies, panchayati raj institutions, individuals, etc. for housing projects or individual houses. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (or a separate corporation, if necessary) at the Centre may function as the apex organisation for financing rural housing. The seed capital of the apex corporation, which should be quite sizeable, should be provided by the Central Government and it should be in a position to build up a large revolving fund by raising funds from various sources, *i.e.*, through the Central Government, the financial institutions like the L.I.C., the Unit Trust, nationalised banks and rural debentures. The central organisation should operate through the rural housing finance corporations in the States. The latter should, in their turn be provided with the seed capital by the State Governments and should raise the maximum possible funds from various sources like the apex body, the L.I.C., nationalised banks, etc.

47. A rural house building programme of any size will require large resources which cannot be found by the beneficiaries themselves or even by Government. Therefore, besides a Rural Housing Finance Corporation at the Centre and its counterparts in the States, the financial institutions like the L.I.C. and the nationalised banks would have to make their contribution to such a programme. In particular, the L.I.C. which does not appear to have provided any assistance worth the name upto now, would have to play its part in fostering and promoting a programme of housing in rural areas and thereby provide a better service to its rural policy-holders.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

48. A programme of rural water supply would provide one of the basic amenities to the rural areas which are widely lacking in them. It would also help build up an essential *infra*-structure for rural development and improve the quality of rural living. In addition, it would provide employment to engineers, and other technical and non-technical personnel.

49. Though the bulk of the country's population living in villages has not yet, by and large, been provided with the ready availability of potable water, it is estimated that in about 1.45 lakh villages covering a population of 9.9 crores the availability of water is grossly inadequate or highly unhygienic. These include approximately 60,000 villages situated in permanently disadvantaged areas such as hilly and mountainous regions, arid zones and saline tracts and about 37,000 village

prone to endemic diseases such as cholera and guinea-worm. A sum of Rs. 125 crores has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for rural water supply schemes. It is proposed under this programme to provide drinking water to 70,000 villages—to 20,000 villages through pipes and to 50,000 villages through tubewells and hand-pumps. Besides, there is a centrally sponsored scheme for setting up special investigation divisions for indentifying difficult and scarcity areas and preparing plans and estimates for selected rural water supply schemes on a priority basis. In addition a provision of Rs. 5.7 crores has been made for installation of 12,000 hand-pumps/tubewells and 200 power-driven tubewells in the rocky areas of the country with 100 high speed pneumatic drilling rigs expected to be received from the UNICEF.

50. More recently some additional resources have been provided for the programme relating to rural water supply. Out of the current year's budget provision of Rs. 25 crores for schemes relating to the educated unemployed, a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided for the setting up of design units for rural water supply scheme, with a total outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores spread over the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. This scheme envisages the setting up of Planning and Design Units in all States for drawing up detailed estimates and Plans for piped water supply schemes in scarcity villages during the Fourth and Fifth Plan period. It is proposed to give 100% financial assistance to the State Governments for this purpose.

51. Out of the targeted number of 70,000 villages, approximately 50 per cent, that is 35,000 villages will be those which are situated in the permanently disadvantaged areas, including cholera and guinea worm infested villages. On the assumption that the targets laid down in the Fourth Five-Year Plan are achieved, there will still remain approximately 62,000 villages where acute scarcity of drinking water is felt. Thus the programme of rural water supply will have to be considerably stepped up so as to provide adequate relief in the acute scarcity areas. The actual execution of water supply schemes in these villages would involve an outlay of the order of Rs. 186.00 crores. The expansion off the existing water supply programme with such additional outlay would not, however, be feasible at this stage either financially or administratively.

52. In view of the importance of the programme, we feel that the pace of execution of the current programme should be accelerated and its coverage extended. In our view, the programme should be extended to at least 21,000 additional permanently disadvantaged and disease—infested villages over the remaining two years of the Plan. Of this 10,000 villages should be served with piped water and the rest through simpler measures (*e.g.* dug-wells and handpumps). This will be over and above the number to be covered under the existing schemes. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 61.55 crores, both for the planning and designing as well as the execution of the water supply schemes. The employment generated as a result of the extended

scheme is expected to be 25,498 man-years both for engineers and other staff. We suggest further that the designing of suitable schemes and preparation of plans and estimates for the remaining villages also, *i.e.*, about 42,000 villages should be taken up in the immediate future, so that the execution of these works may be taken up when the resources become available therefor. This is expected to involve an expenditure of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

53. The L.I.C. have recently entered the field of financing rural water supply schemes by giving loans to Zila Parishads in a State for such schemes. It is desirable that they as well as other term lending institutes should extend support to this programme by giving loans etc.

In any such programme it stands to reason that the beneficiaries of the scheme should be called upon to make contribution to the cost of the scheme. While, in villages which are inhabited predominantly by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or backward communities the entire cost may be provided as a grant as at present, in respect of other villages, we would like to reiterate the suggestion already made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan document that, wherever possible, capital contribution and levies should be collected from the beneficiaries.

EDUCATION

54. The magnitude as well as intensity of the problem of educated unemployed, especially matriculates and graduates in the country, has assumed serious proportions and needs separate study and analysis. Besides involving a huge wastage of the resources invested in educational development, the widespread unemployment of educated persons creates numerous social problems. Unemployed educated persons become frustrated and feel a strong resentment against the existing social order and they become a source of social, economic and political discontent and turmoil in the country. The provision of job opportunities to the increasing number of educated unemployed needs therefore immediate attention.

55. It is difficult to make a precise estimate of the number of the educated unemployed in the country. The latest employment exchange data available show that 44.95 lakh job-seekers in all were registered with them on 30-6-1971. Out of these, 20.53 lakh job-seekers (or 44 per cent) belonged to the category of 'educated'. The break-up of this number on the basis of the levels of education is given below :—

Level	Number in lakhs
Matric	11.91
Above matric but below graduation	5.29
Graduates & above	3.33
	20.53

Primary Education

56. Some schemes for the employment/self-employment of engineers and technical persons have been formulated by the Union Government and State Governments and are already under implementation. Expansion of primary education is one of the chief measures which can in our view generate large employment opportunities in the short-term for the other category of the educated unemployed. The Union Government has also recognised this fact, and has recently sanctioned a scheme of assistance to States for the appointment of 30,000 teachers and 240 Inspectors for an expansion of the programme of primary education, which will cost Rs. 4.4 crores in the current year and Rs. 12 crores annually in the next two years. The current year's requirement has been provided out of the budget allotment of Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed. An outline of the scheme is given in Annexure VIII. We have, however, felt that the provision made in this programme is not adequate, considering the large number of unemployed educated persons and the great leeway to be made up in attaining universal primary education as envisaged in Article 45 of the Constitution. We, therefore, suggest that a more comprehensive programme of expansion of primary education should be undertaken in the immediate future. This programme should be suitably phased so as to provide educational facilities for 95 per cent of the children of the age-group 6—11 and for 45 per cent of the children of the age-group 11—14 by 1975-76. The implementation of this programme is likely to generate additional employment opportunities for nearly 1.25 lakh teachers and 1,000 Assistant Inspectors of primary schools every year, besides the requirements for normal replacement.

57. The statement at Annexure IX shows, according to the ranking of the States in respect of achievement, the Statewise position regarding the enrolment in classes I to V and the targets proposed for the age group 6—11 years. At present, the enrolment in these classes is about 600 lakhs or nearly 80 per cent of the age group 6—11 for the country as a whole. By 1975-76, it will require to be increased to at least 790 lakhs in order to achieve the proposed target of 95 per cent. This will involve the additional enrolment of nearly 38 lakh children in these classes every year.

58. The statement at Annexure X shows, according to the States ranking the statewise position of enrolment in classes VI—VIII in 1970-71 and the additional enrolment that will have to be undertaken during the next five years, that is, by 1975-76. At present, the enrolment in classes VI—VIII is of the order of 140 lakhs or 35 per cent of the population of the age-group 11—14. It will need to be increased to about 206 lakhs by 1975-76 in order to achieve the proposed target of 45 per cent of this age-group. This will involve an increase of nearly 13 lakh children in these classes every year. The enrolment of 13 lakh additional students, can, however, be divided into 9 lakh students

in regular classes and 4 lakh students in part-time classes for student-workers. The system of part-time classes is the one recommended by the Education Commission and is discussed further below.

59. As the development of primary education varies greatly from State to State, the expansion programme will have to be drawn up separately for each State, keeping in view the stage of development and the local factors affecting its development.

60. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has calculated the total cost of the scheme as in Annexure VIII on the basis of an average cost of Rs. 275 per mensem per additional teacher but they have mentioned that the teachers appointed under the scheme will draw salary and allowances prevalent in a State for that category of teachers. Considering the great variation in the scales of pay of primary school teachers in different States, the average salary of a teacher may be taken as Rs. 200; to this may be added 20 per cent for non-teaching costs and pensionary benefits making a total of Rs. 240 as the average cost per mensem as detailed in Annexure XI. The average annual cost per child at the lower primary stage would thus come to Rs. 72, if the teacher-pupil ratio is taken as 1:40. Similarly the average annual cost of education in the upper primary stage comes to Rs. 105 per student. The financial implications of these proposals worked out for the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan are broadly indicated in Annexure XI and would amount approximately to Rs. 130 crores for the remaining two years of the Plan. Keeping in view the difficulty of attaining such a high percentage of enrolment within a short span of time and also the need for reasonable expansion of primary education, we indicate below some measures that should help in the solution of some of the problems attendant upon such additional enrolment.

61. The following are some of the measures that may be considered in this connection, subject to their administrative feasibility :

- (i) *The Adoption of Double-Shift System at Lower Primary Stage Since due to.*—paucity of resources, we are recommending only a national amount for school buildings, we suggest that the existing school buildings and equipment should be put to more intensive use by the adoption of double-shift system in classes I-V of the primary stage without involving any extra shift working for the teachers. This system will help in economising on the expenditure on buildings, equipment and other overhead charges. It has been successfully adopted, we understand, in Kerala State.
- (ii) *Part-time Education.*—Another measure recommended by the Education Commission and emphasised in the Fourth Plan is to provide part-time education to all children who cannot attend schools on a full-time basis. At present nearly 75 per cent of the children drop out before reaching class VIII.

Most of these children are the helpless victims of poverty and they are impelled to leave schools in order to make some contribution, however meagre to the low earnings of their families. If a programme of part-time education with suitable hours of schooling is adopted, these children can at a later stage be brought into the schools to complete their elementary education. This programme can be organised in the existing school buildings and with the existing equipment and by utilising the services of educated unemployed persons by giving them a suitable honorarium. Besides reducing costs (by about 50 per cent), this programme will provide educational facilities to such drop-out students and also increase employment opportunities for the educated unemployed.

62. An important strategy should be to involve the local community, both organisationally and financially, in the programme of primary education, in relation particularly to the construction of school buildings. It is on this consideration that we are including only a modest amount of Rs. 30 crores for the construction of school buildings. The programme of construction of these buildings should, where possible, be linked with schemes like the Crash Scheme of Rural Employment, so that the labour component of the cost may be met out of the provision made under these schemes. The cost of building materials alone need be met out of the proposed outlay. In this connection, the possibility of financing the construction programme either wholly or partly through loans raised from financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation also requires to be explored, since this will reduce the immediate strain on the Government's budgetary resources and will spread the incidence of the capital cost over a longer period during which the loans may be amortised.

Besides, in order to minimise the economic waste involved in a large proportion of the new entrants to primary schools dropping out before completing the primary stage and to make the schools more attractive, sufficient provision should be made for amenities like mid-day meals, free supply of books, stationery, uniforms etc. to the needy children. These amenities would help in tackling the problem of retention of children in schools.

63. The programme of expansion of primary education suggested by us will create a large volume of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed as teachers, inspectors of schools and in other supervisory and clerical positions. According to this programme, an additional enrolment of 38 lakh children in the lower classes and 9 lakh children in the regular classes of the upper primary stage of education has to be made every year upto 1975-76. Based on the present teacher-pupil ratio of 1:40 and 1:30 respectively in the two stages, nearly 95,000 teachers would be required for the lower primary stage and about 30,000 for the upper primary stage i.e. a total of 1.25

lakh additional teachers each year. In addition to this, there would be additional employment of about 1,000 assistant inspectors of schools at the usual rate of one inspector for 125 additional teachers. Thus for the remaining 2 years of the Plan period, employment opportunities would be generated for 2.50 lakh teachers and 2,000 inspectors of primary schools. The programme of providing part-time education to 4 lakh children would also provide more employment opportunities on part-time basis for matriculates.

Adult Literacy

64. In spite of the unprecedented expansion of primary education and despite many literacy drives and programmes, the number of illiterates in the country has increased from 333 million in 1961 to 386 million in 1971, and the percentage of overall literacy in the country has registered only a modest increase from 24.0 per cent in 1961 to 29.4 per cent in 1971. We consider, therefore, that it is essential to undertake immediately a programme of mass literacy. This programme may be launched in 100 selected districts where the number of educated unemployed is comparatively large. This programme should aim at covering illiterate adults preferably in the younger age groups of 18—35.

65. This programme should be considered by the Ministries concerned with technical avocations such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Industrial development etc., as an investment in productivity and they should show greater awareness of its potentiality. In order to make the programme attractive and fruitful, the instructions should not only be confined to traditional teaching of 3 R's but the curriculum should have a functional and occupational bias suited to the background of the adult trainees who may be grouped suitably according to their occupations, e.g., agriculture, village industries, crafts etc. Further a sound continuing programme of follow-up and supply of reading material is essential, if the newly literate adults are not to relapse into illiteracy. For this purpose suitable books and brochures giving useful information about rural occupations and other material dealing with the economic and social uplift of the villages, family planning etc. should be prepared and supplied; in addition light literature in simple language should also be made available. Besides making the people literate, this programme will help in increasing the effectiveness of developmental efforts due to improved receptibility on the part of the literate population and improve the professional competence of persons engaged in different occupations, broaden their outlook and improve their quality of living.

66. These classes or adults have necessarily to be of short duration say, 1½ hours per day and that too in the evenings. Part-time teachers at an honorarium of Rs. 60 per month should be appointed to teach a class of about 35 illiterates, the duration of the course per batch being limited to 6 months. Each teacher will thus cover 70 illiterates in a year. We consider that 30,000 part-time teachers may be appointed

under this programme which will cover more than 2 million illiterates in a year. The estimated cost of this programme (on the basis of Rs. 60 per teacher per month plus Rs. 10 as non-teaching cost for 30 thousand teachers per year) will be Rs. 2.50 crores annually making a total of Rs. 5 crores for the remaining two years of the Plan period. This modest programme should be able to cover during the next two years about 4 million illiterates, i.e., approximately 4% of the illiterate persons of the districts selected.

67. The financial implications of these proposals as worked out for the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan are broadly indicated in Annexure XI and would amount approximately to Rs. 130 crores. The mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan has revealed a great shortfall in expenditure as only 37.7 per cent of the total outlay has been spent on elementary education leaving Rs. 146.27 crores for the remaining two years of the Plan. The Current expenditure on the programmes relating to the expansion of primary education and adult literacy involving an outlay of Rs. 100 crores (approximate) could therefore be found out of this outlay, while the expenditure of Rs. 30 crores in respect of school buildings could be met from the capital resources of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) *Maximum utilisation of Installed Capacity in Industry and the Reopening of Closed Units*

68. It is well-known that in recent years there has been considerable under-utilization of installed capacity in various industries which has had serious effect on the employment situation. The main factors responsible for under-utilization of capacity in different industries include : insufficient demand, shortage or irregular supply of raw materials, components, spares, etc., shortage or irregular supply of power, transport bottlenecks, disturbed industrial relations and other management problems.

69. In order to generate employment in the industrial field in the short-term, it is essential that this under-utilization of installed capacity in various industries be reduced to the maximum extent possible. These industrial units have been put up at great cost involving scarce capital and still scarcer foreign exchange resources and it is essential that these should be put to the best use. Besides creating additional direct employment, the fuller utilization of capacity will have a multiplier effect on employment in other sectors. For these reasons it is essential that adequate attention be paid to the adoption of suitable measures for tackling the factors which have resulted in the under-utilization of the installed capacity.

70. We are aware that action on some of the remedial steps has already been initiated by the Government. A crash programme has been launched to increase the production of cotton and jute. It is

proposed to establish a 'steel bank' to procure steel in advance of requirements and to supply essential needs ex-stock. More recently it has also been decided* that in respect of 54 specified industries additional production would be allowed subject to certain conditions. When the licence issued to a party mentions a specific capacity on the basis of one or two shift working, the party would be allowed an increase in the licensed capacity on the basis of the maximum utilization of the plant and machinery. In other cases too, the licensed units have been permitted to operate upto 100% above the licensed capacity.

These measures, besides securing better utilization of capital invested in these industries and increasing the supply of goods, will also contribute to improvement in the employment situation. In order to increase productive employment in this field it is essential that increased utilization of capacity should also be allowed to other industries. We suggest that the cases of other industries should be examined on individual merits and they should be allowed similar facilities if that would demonstrably lead to creation of substantial employment.

71. *Closure of Sick Units.*—Another phenomenon which is affecting not only the growth of employment but diminishing even the existing level of employment is that of the closure of 'sick' units. The stoppage of work in an increasing number of factories has thrown out of employment a large number of industrial workers and created social tensions affecting the law and order situation. The Government have recently taken a number of steps to deal with this problem, e.g. the enactment of the Gotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act empowering Government to take over the sick textile units, the setting up of the National Textile Corporation for financing and managing these mills, the amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act giving Government powers to take over the management of other industries, etc. We feel, however, that in this matter suitable action requires to be taken by Government even at an earlier stage before the malaise becomes acute. The closure of a unit is generally the culminating point in a series of events which may involve mismanagement, lack of finances, lack of raw materials, obsolescence of machinery, labour-management tensions etc. In many cases action at an earlier stage could have prevented closure. We would suggest that the Government should set up an agency charged with the duty of overseeing the economic health and the state of affairs obtaining in such industries where closures have taken place or are apprehended (e.g. cotton textile, engineering). Such an agency should organise a proper system of timely reporting for this purpose and it should keep Government apprised of the developing situation from time to time to enable Government to take effective steps to

*Ministry of Industrial Development Notification dated 1st January, 1972.

prevent the situation from deteriorating further. This monitoring organisation should have the power to get periodical reports relating to the selected industries and the units therein. We suggest that the Ministry of Industrial Development should initiate studies to identify the industries which require to be brought within the scope of such organisation from time to time. It is also important that remedial and timely action by the authorities concerned in the matter may not be stalled on account of the non-availability of requisite financial resources, adequate provision for which should, in our view, exist. We would recommend the setting up of a separate corporation for the purpose with adequate revolving fund.

(ii) *Promotion of Productive Employment for the Educated Unemployed //*

72. In view of acute unemployment among the growing number of educated and technically qualified persons a number of schemes have been initiated to assist them to find employment. It is not, however, possible to provide all such persons salaried/wage-paid employment and hence increasing attention has been paid in the recent past to devising schemes to enable these persons to take up self-employment in industries, agriculture, professions etc. or to engage in other productive activities. In the "Fourth Five Year Plan" document, it is indicated that schemes will be formulated for training and financial assistance to technically qualified persons so as to enable them to set up industries. Besides these schemes, the Government of India (Ministry of Industrial Development) have recently sanctioned a centrally sponsored scheme with a provision of Rs. 6.5 crores for providing assistance to the educated unemployed for setting up small industries. This sum has been earmarked out of Rs. 25 crores provided in the current year's budget specifically for schemes to assist the educated unemployed.

73. After the nationalisation of the banks in July, 1969, they are expected to subserve the objectives of public policy, become instruments of economic development and assist employment generation. These banks and the State Bank of India have, in the recent past and particularly since nationalisation, been operating schemes of special financial assistance to help entrepreneurs and certain categories of self-employed persons like professionals, transport operators, etc. A Committee (popularly known as the Thakkar Committee) was set up by the Reserve Bank of India in October, 1970 to review the existing institutional arrangements and special schemes for meeting the credit requirements of various types of self-employed persons, to identify the categories of such persons who should be eligible for special financing and to evolve guidelines in respect of security, rates of interest, period of repayments and other terms and conditions for such financing. In the light of this Committee's recommendations, the Reserve Bank of India have prescribed in March, 1971, certain guidelines* for the commercial banks in respect of the operation of these special credit schemes.

*Reserve Bank of India Circular letter dated 19-3-1971.

74. The Thakkar Committee have emphasised that the banks and similar financial institutions, which mobilise the savings of the community and canalise them into productive investment, have to play an important role in stimulating employment. They have, therefore, to adopt a conscious policy of employment promotion. They have suggested, *inter alia*, that if each branch of the banks entertains on an average about 50 proposals in a year for assistance to unemployed persons, about 3 million jobs could be created by all the commercial banks in the next 5 years, besides substantial indirect employment. Another suggestion made is that each branch of nationalised banks should be enjoined to sponsor projects which within a year would create 100 additional jobs.

75. The number of branches of banks exceeded 12,000 in 1971, and the rate of opening of new branches is also high—more than 4,000** branches have been opened since the nationalisation of the banks. The performance of banks in deposit mobilisation has been very encouraging and the deposits of the scheduled commercial banks have registered an increase of 16·6% in 1970 and of 20·4% in 1971@. With their increasing resources it should be possible for the banks to play an increasingly purposive and fruitful role in providing assistance to the various categories of self-employed persons. It is difficult for us to lay down a definite target for each branch and in a matter like this the banking authorities should themselves set a target of sponsoring employment-oriented projects which each branch should be expected to attain. In view of the high rate of growth of deposits and the resources of banks, it is essential that a suitable portion of these additional resources should be earmarked for such schemes. Without being specific about any particular proportion, the amount to be earmarked in a year for these schemes could, in our opinion, be reasonably placed at 25 to 30% of the additional resources.

76. The Thakkar Committee have indicated certain categories of persons who should be treated as self-employed for purposes of special credit schemes of banks. They have, however, taken pains to emphasise that the list given by them is by no means exhaustive but only illustrative. The Reserve Bank of India have also recommended in their guidelines of March 1971 that banks should, on their own initiative, formulate special credit schemes for promoting the generation of employment according to their innovative capacity and they should exercise a measure of healthy competition with other banks in this regard. Since the categories of self-employed persons identified by the Thakkar Committee are only illustrative, we feel that banks should take a broad and liberal view of the categories to be eligible for assistance and should extend it to the entire range of the self-employment field so as not to deny credit facilities to any class of persons wanting to set up as self-employed persons in a profession or business activity. Many persons setting up in profession

**Actually 4172 branches, (the Reserve Bank of India press note dated Dec. 29, 1971.)

@Deptt. of Banking, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

will also create employment opportunities for others e.g. a journalist setting up a publishing house or printing press or a person organising a troupe of artists will employ many other persons also.

77. In order that these measures of special credit assistance should be really efficacious, it is also essential that the terms of the loans, e.g., the rates of interests, period of repayment, margins, security, etc. should be made softer and should take into consideration the requirements and limitations of such borrowers. In this connection suggestions have been made that the margin requirements by the commercial banks should be nominal or should be dispensed with altogether in suitable cases and also that these persons should be offered differential rates of interest for the advances made. We observe that some of these points inter alia, were recently considered by the Committee on Differential Interest Rates set up by the Reserve Bank of India in September, 1970. We consider that a decision on these points should be taken very early by the authorities concerned taking into account, on the one hand, the needs and requirements of such underprivileged persons and on the other, the disabilities and serious limitations, which have practically inhibited them in the past from availing of the various facilities offered by the banking system.

78. It is, however, as important as the formulation of measures of special credit assistance to ensure that the schemes undertaken are operated efficiently and in a proper spirit and that the service provided by the banks is prompt and timely and gives satisfaction to their customers. The procedure adopted by them in processing the applications for assistance of the young entrepreneurs are, we are told, tardy and time-consuming and many applicants feel discouraged and frustrated as a result of these procedural delays. It is also essential for the unemployed taking up self-employment to have necessary technical guidance/assistance in respect of availability of land, sheds, machinery, raw materials and on matters relating to taxation, finance, labour management, marketing etc. We hope that the banks themselves will appreciate the importance of streamlining and improving their methods and procedures so that they may be able to provide more prompt and efficient service.

As regards the provision of technical assistance etc., we notice that the setting up of a Multi-Service Agency has been suggested. This Agency will not only collect the relevant data and information in respect of the educated unemployed but will also give advice and technical assistance to the entrepreneurs on the feasibility of their projects and on other cognate matter. The setting up of such agency for providing these essential service, both to the lending institutions and the prospective entrepreneurs, should be of great help in the operation of these special schemes and is to be welcomed on that account. The difficulties of the young entrepreneurs do not end there, since on account of the limitations of their resources, technical expertise, experience, etc., they come up against a number of difficulties in the matter of raw materials, working capital and necessary marketing arrangements

during the working of their enterprises. It is desirable that some institutional arrangements should exist to look after these tasks in a more organised and systematic way, on behalf of these entrepreneurs working in a particular locality or industry. For this purpose they might organise themselves into an association or body which will tackle the problems of small industries like raw materials, finance, marketing of products, etc. and take them up with the appropriate authorities, where necessary. The formation of such voluntary organisations to provide, or assist in the provision of common service facilities should, in our view, be encouraged by the Government.

(iii) Exemption for unemployed persons from payment of application fees

79. Among the suggestions received by us, one relates to application fees generally payable by the candidates who apply for jobs and the other to travelling allowance and daily allowance for those who are called for interview. The suggestion pressed for consideration is that no fees should be charged by the appointing authorities from the unemployed applicants and that all such persons as are called for interview should be paid travelling and daily allowances. It is contended that on grounds of equity and social justice the unemployed persons should not be burdened with any expenses while seeking employment. They have generally to apply many a time before they get a job and therefore the cost of the application fees and the travelling expenses, prevent such persons from taking advantage of the existing employment opportunities.

80. On these points, there are differing points of view. While the proposal is pressed on the considerations mentioned above, it is argued, on the other hand, that the exemption of unemployed persons from the payment of fees would lead to a proliferation of applications from persons who are not either properly qualified or otherwise keen about competing for or taking up the job in question. Also, the application fees collected by the employers can be and are generally used to defray the travelling expenses which are paid to the candidates called for interview. We feel, however, the exemption from the payment of application fee will be a good gesture and would bring some relief to the unemployed persons and would be appreciated as such by the persons affected. The payment of travelling allowance to all unemployed applicants may, however, have wide financial and administrative implications which would need to be examined in all their aspects.

81. A somewhat selective approach in the matter would, in our view, be desirable. Wherever an interview is an essential step in the process of selection, it is desirable that the unemployed candidates called for an interview be paid travelling expenses to enable them to appear for it. If the selecting authorities exercise proper discretion, as they normally do, in calling the candidates for the interview, this should not prove to be too much of a financial burden. However, in case a competitive test of all the applicants is an essential step in that process, it should not be necessary to pay travelling allowances to all the candidates.

CONCLUSION

82. In the foregoing paragraphs we have endeavoured to outline some programmes for generating employment in the short-term, particularly for the rural unemployed and under-employed. We suggest that these should be implemented forthwith over the next two years. We have no doubt that a speedy and effective implementation of these programmes will generate considerable volume of employment in the rural areas. As would appear from the statement summarising the financial outlay (Annexure XII), the total financial outlay on the programmes suggested by us for implementation over the next two years should be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. Since all these schemes (with the exception of the scheme for rural housing as outlined by us) are already included in the Fourth Plan and specific provisions for them have been included in the Plan outlay, our proposal would involve during the next two years a net addition of the order of Rs. 740 crores for all these programmes including that for rural housing. Out of this amount the sum required from the budgetary resources of Govt. would be about Rs. 280 crores, while a sum of equal order would be required from the financial institutions leaving a sum of Rs. 180 crores to be invested by the residents of rural areas on houses.

83. A sizeable portion of the additional outlay required is expected to be found by the financial institutions including the nationalised banks and the individuals concerned. One of the heartening features of our economy in recent years has been the rapid expansion of branches by banks mostly in the rural areas and consequently there has been impressive mobilisation of deposits. As will be apparent from the statement below the deposits of scheduled commercial banks rose sharply by Rs. 1,171 crores to Rs. 6,856 crores during 1971 registering an increase of 20.6% :

Aggregate Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(As on last Friday of the Calendar year)

Year	No. of new branches opened	Aggregate deposits (Rs. crores)	Percentage increase in deposits
1968	677	4220.9	..
1969	1369	4876.5	15.5
1970	2137	5684.9	16.6
1971	1254*	6855.8	20.6

*Upto 31st October, 1971.

Source : Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

The Fourth Plan document originally took credit of the order of Rs. 3000 crores on account of accretion to the banks' deposits. This figure may, according to later estimates, exceed Rs. 4000 crores.

84. The complaint is, however, made that the funds obtained by the banks through the mobilisation of rural resources are mostly diverted to the metropolitan areas and other big urban centres, thereby depriving the rural areas of adequate funds needed by them. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that a part of these resources are invested in the rural areas for the types of schemes that we have endeavoured to outline in the foregoing paras. We feel that it should not be a difficult task for the nationalised banks etc. to provide additional resources of the order of Rs. 280 crores for investment in these schemes. The remaining sum of Rs. 180 crores is expected to be invested in house building by the people in rural areas. Since an expenditure of about Rs. 70 to 80 cores per year is, according to some estimates, already being incurred by the rural people in building their houses, our proposals would involve a modest step-up only of this outlay to Rs. 90 crores per annum, out of the average investment of Rs. 115 crores per year on the programme.

85. The Committee is fully conscious that the provision of additional resources of the order of Rs. 280 crores for implementing its interim recommendations will involve a sizeable draft on the Government's budgetary resources, even after taking into account the resources which may be contributed by the public financial institutions and the banking sector. On our rough calculations, there would be the need for about Rs. 280 crores by way of budgetary resources in the course of the next two years for implementing the schemes suggested in this report.

It is also aware of the financial burdens which the Government at the Centre and in the States are required to bear owing to recent developments. Despite these factors, however, the Committee feels that the nation owes it to the unemployed and the under-employed to make the extra sacrifice necessary for implementing the schemes proposed in this report, which will help in better utilisation of the country's human resources and reducing acute social tensions caused by widespread unemployment. The Committee has not as yet gone into the basic question of finances. A study group is studying the financial and fiscal measures. In the meantime, as the Committee is recommending certain measures, it is necessary for it to suggest some areas for raising fresh resources also. While it is not within the competence of this Committee to spell out the details of the fiscal measures required for raising the Government's budgetary resources, it would nevertheless venture to suggest some of these where scope exists for raising fresh resources. For example, it may be possible for the Union Government to levy a special employment surcharge on income and corporation taxes. Further, there could be a levy on commercial advertising. The Government may also examine

the possibility of levying an integrated income-tax comprising both the agricultural and non-agricultural incomes, in which provision could be made for a higher limit of exemption in respect of purely agricultural incomes.

86. It is extremely difficult to estimate in precise terms the contribution to the growth of employment that will result from the programmes suggested in the foregoing paragraphs. In many cases, for example in rural housing, it is not possible to have any reliable figures of the present level of employment and hence, of the additional employment likely to be generated. An attempt has, however, been made to give rough estimate of additional employment in respect of some of the programmes earlier. For instance the proposed investment on roads and inland water transport over the next two years is expected to generate employment for 8.50 lakhs while the total employment under the proposed minor irrigation programme should be of 27.50 lakhs comprising roughly 4.5 lakhs skilled and 23 lakhs unskilled workers. Similarly, the direct employment as a result of investment on the rural water supply schemes is expected to be 52,000 out of whom 8,000 will be for engineers and skilled persons and 44,000 for the unskilled workers. In the field of education including adult literacy, the additional direct employment should be 2.8 lakhs—all for the educated persons. Our suggestions for the promotion of self-employment through banks as well as the implementation on a priority basis of the scheme of agro-service centres and the construction programmes in the rural areas relating to minor irrigation, road construction etc. would also provide employment to a large number of engineers and other technical personnel.

87. Though any estimates would suffer necessarily from well-known limitations, it should be a reasonable guess that direct employment as a result of the programmes suggested by us would be off the order of 4 million over the next two years. It is important to bear in mind, however, that these estimates are based on the essential premise that the resources adequate to meet the original Plan outlay on these programmes are, in fact, found and that additional investment as indicated by us is also made by raising resources from different sources.

It will not be out of place to mention that, besides direct employment, the programme involving construction have generally an indirect employment potential also and a ratio of 1:1.6 is normally taken as the ratio for measuring the direct and indirect employment in such programmes. There should, therefore, be indirect employment also of considerable magnitude as a result of our proposals.

88. It is no doubt true that almost all these programmes as included in the Plan would have generated employment of significant magnitude in the course of their implementation. The likely dimensions

of such employment would, however, be smaller than what may have been expected from the size of the Plan provision, since the execution of some of the programmes has been lagging behind and there has been considerable short-fall in the expenditure incurred on them, e.g. the programme of elementary education, road development, etc.

89. Lastly, we would like to conclude with just a few remarks. We feel it is essential that these programmes which are in the main intended for rural areas, should be implemented in the field in a co-ordinated manner, and that the individual schemes should be dovetailed into the overall development plans for the areas concerned which may have already been drawn up or may be proposed in the near future. Specific surveys should be undertaken for this purpose to collect necessary data in respect of the infra-structure, natural resources, the ground water levels, local raw materials, etc. The information collected through these surveys would facilitate the drawing up of integrated district plans and the adoption of the process of planning from below in subsequent years. It should be ensured that the results achieved from surveys are properly utilised in the preparation of district plans. We understand that a programme to cover 25 districts in backward areas under a scheme of rural engineering surveys has already been prepared for the rest of the Fourth Plan period. In the Committee's view, an integrated survey approach would be useful for ensuring more active and purposive participation in planning by the rural community and the latter's cooperation and collaboration in implementation of the development programmes.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

90. Our main recommendations may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The Committee would like to reiterate the importance of ensuring that adequate arrangements are made for the marketing of the produce of supplementary occupations as most of the products like milk, eggs and meat are perishable. Studies may be undertaken by the States to examine the suitable type of organisation necessary for the processing and marketing of dairy, poultry and piggery products of small farmers and agricultural labourers. (Para. 10)

(2) Practical steps need to be taken by the SFDA and MFAL agencies to assist share-croppers and tenants without recorded rights in land by their identification for the purpose of enabling them to obtain short-term and medium-term loans for cultivation as well as supplementary occupations like dairying, poultry farming and piggery. (Para. 11)

(3) The allocation of funds for each district under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment should be suitably refixed after taking into account its population, the state of agricultural development

and other relevant factors. It is desirable to take up works of reasonable size in some selected parts of the district having regard to the severity of the problem. (Para. 12)

(4) Pilot projects should be undertaken in small compact areas in selected districts to deal with all aspects of development and they should progressively be able to provide employment in different economic pursuits to every person offering himself for work in that area. Such projects should be undertaken as action-cum-study programmes to highlight the problems faced in their implementation under differing conditions and make available lessons and data for planning a more comprehensive programme of employment in the future. (Para. 14)

(5) The implementation of the scheme for Agro-Service Centres should be given a high priority as it has potential for providing employment/self-employment to engineering graduates and technicians in the rural areas. (Para. 15)

(6) As the employment potential of minor irrigation is large, an additional area of about half a million hectares at a total cost of Rs. 100 Crores could be covered during the next two years. This would be in addition to the Fourth Plan programmes already under implementation. (Para. 23)

(7) In view of the employment and wealth generation potential of rural electrification programme, this programme should be extended to cover 37,000 villages and to provide for 3 lakh pump-sets over and above the existing plan targets, with an investment of Rs. 235 crores. (Para. 28)

(8) The programme should be so formulated and implemented that the comparatively backward States are assisted to take up the electrification projects selected for these areas, the underlined intention being to bring them upto the national level. (Para. 28)

(9) We consider that the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments should devise appropriate measures by which any diversion of funds from the roads programme is completely eliminated and the funds earmarked for the programme are in fact spent on it. (Para. 31)

(10) If a State has been able to fully utilise its Plan provision on roads and if it is in a position to execute further programmes of road construction, we feel that additional sum of Rs. 110 crores should be made available for these programmes during the remaining part of the Fourth Plan. (Para. 32)

(11) Keeping in view the employment potential of a system of inland water transport, we consider that the Government should take an early decision on the remaining recommendations of the Committee on Inland Water Transport headed by Shri B. Bhagavati. (Para. 35)

(12) Taking into account the deplorable housing condition in rural areas and the resources generated in these areas by growth of production on the agricultural sector in recent years, efforts should be made to undertake a rate of construction of 0.8 unit per thousand persons or 3.6 lakh new units in 1972-73 and 0.9 unit per thousand persons or 4.1 lakh new units for 1973-74 making a total of 7.7 lakh units at an estimated investment of the order of Rs. 230 crores over the next two years. (Para. 40)

(13) A large scale programme of construction of rural houses should be formulated, initiated and launched by the Government. Government should provide the necessary institutional framework and actively promote the programme through rural publicity media and the Government agencies operating in the rural areas, e.g., the officials at the block levels, the panchayati raj organisations, etc. (Para. 44)

(14) We consider that the requirements of the situation demand that there should be in existence in each State a suitable institutional agency to undertake in the rural areas the types of functions which the Housing Boards are at present underaking in respect of the urban areas, viz. the acquisition, development of land, formulation and execution of housing schemes, etc. (Para. 45)

(15) We recommend the setting up of a Rural Housing Finance Corporation in each State with the task of providing financial assistance to cooperative societies, panchayati raj, institutions and individuals, for housing projects, individual houses, etc. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (or a separate Corporation, if necessary) at the Centre may function as the apex organisation for financing rural housing. (Para. 46)

(16) The L.I.C. should play its part in fostering and promoting the programme of housing in rural areas. (Para. 47)

(17) The pace of execution of the existing programme of rural water supply should be accelerated and its coverage extended. The programme should be extended to 21,000 more villages, with a total outlay of Rs. 61.55 crores (over and above the current Plan provision of Rs. 125 crores) over a period of two years (Para. 52)

(18) The designing of suitable schemes and preparation of plans and estimates for the remaining 41,000 permanently disadvantaged villages should also be taken up immediately. (Para. 52)

(19) A more comprehensive programme of expansion of primary education should be undertaken in the immediate future. This programme should be suitably phased so as to provide educational facilities for 95% of the children of age group 6-11 and for 45% of the children of the age group 11-14 by 1975-76. (Para. 57 & 58)

(20) We consider that it is essential to undertake immediately a programme of mass literacy. This programme may be launched in 100 selected districts where the number of educated unemployed is comparatively large. (Para. 64)

(21) In order to generate employment in the industrial field, it is essential that the underutilisation of installed capacity in various industries be reduced to the maximum extent possible. Recently it has been decided that in respect of 54 specified industries additional production to the extent of 100% above their licenced capacity would be allowed subject to certain conditions. We suggest that the cases of other industries should also be examined on their individual merits and they should be allowed similar facilities if this would demonstrably lead to creation of substantial employment. (Paras. 69 & 70)

(22) To deal with the problem of closure of 'sick' units, the Government should set up an agency charged with the duty of overseeing the economic health and state of affairs obtaining in such industries where closures have taken place or are apprehended. Such an agency should organise a proper system of timely reporting for this purpose and it should keep Government apprised of the developing situation from time to time. The Ministry of Industrial Development should initiate which require to be brought within the scope of such organisation from time to time. It is also important that remedial and timely action by the authorities concerned in the matter may not be stalled on account of the non-availability of requisite financial resources, adequate provision for which should, in our view, exist. We would recommend the setting up of a separate corporation for the purpose with adequate revolving fund. (Para. 73)

(23) With their increasing resources it should be possible for the banks to play an increasingly purposive and fruitful role in providing assistance to the various categories of self-employed persons. The banking authorities should themselves set targets of sponsoring employment-oriented projects which each branch of a bank should be expected to attain. A suitable portion of the additional resources should be earmarked for such schemes. The amount to be earmarked in a year for these schemes could be reasonably placed at 25 to 30% of the additional resources. (Para. 75)

(24) In our view the banks should also take a broad and liberal view of the categories of self-employed persons to be eligible for assistance and should extend it to the entire range of the employment field so as not to deny credit facilities to any class of persons wanting to set up as self-employed persons in a profession or business activity. (Para. 76)

(25) In order that the measures of special credit assistance should be really efficacious, it is also essential that the terms of the loans, e.g., the rate of interest, period of repayment, security margins, etc., should be made softer and take into consideration the requirements and limitations of such borrowing. We consider this a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on Differential Interest Rates should be taken very early by the authorities concerned. (Para. 77)

(26) Some institutional arrangements should exist to look after the difficulties in the matter of raw materials, working capital marketing etc., in a more organised and systematic way, on behalf of the entrepreneurs working in a particular locality or industry. For this purpose

the entrepreneurs might organise themselves into an association or body which will tackle the problems of the small industries like raw materials, finance, marketing of products, etc. and take them up with the appropriate authorities, where necessary. The formation of such voluntary organisations should be encouraged by the Government. (Para. 78)

(27) Unemployed persons should be exempted from the payment of application fees. A selective approach may, however, be adopted in regard to the payment of travelling expenses. Only in such cases where an interview is an essential step in the process of selection, unemployed candidates called for an interview should be paid travelling expenses to enable them to appear for it. However, in case a competitive examination/test of all the applicants is an essential step in the process of selection, it should not be necessary to pay travelling expenses to all the candidates. (Para. 80)

(Sd.)

(B. BHAGAVATI)

Chairman

(Sd.)

(V. L. GIDWANI)

Member

(Sd.)

(K. BALACHANDRAN)

Member

(Sd.)

(ASHOK MITRA)

Member

(Sd.)

(M. RAMAKRISHNAYYA)

Member

(Sd.)

(J. C. TALUKDAR)

Member

(Sd.)

(N. SUNDARAM)

Member

(Sd.)

(JYOTIRMOY BOSU)*

Member

(Sd.)

(R. K. SINHA)

Member

(Sd.)

(CHANDRAJIT YADAV)

Member

(Sd.)

(M. ANANDAM)

Member

(Sd.)

(J. S. TILAK)

Member

(Sd.)

(GAUTAM MATHUR)

Member

(Sd.)

(N. S. PANDEY)

Member-Secretary

NEW DELHI
February 11, 1972.

*Subject to a note at Appendix.

**APPENDIX
and
ANNEXURES**

APPENDIX

Note by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Member

“I wish to submit the following for the interim report : I fully stand for transitional schemes to give work to the unemployed but I am not satisfied that the current schemes as they are being planned and executed will meet the needs of the situation. Although it is not within the terms of reference, the minimum that the Government should do is atleast to guarantee a certain sum for each unemployed person as relief pending the acceptance of “Right to Work” as basic fundamental in our Constitution.”

ANNEXURE I

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1970

No. MP-10(110)/69.—The problem of unemployment and under-employment in the country, in the rural and urban areas, has been a cause of serious concern to the Government in recent years. The emergence of considerable surpluses among the educated persons in general and technically qualified persons such as engineers and technicians in particular, has added a new dimension to the problem. The Government have now decided to set up a Committee to assess the extent of employment and under-employment and to suggest suitable remedial measures. The Committee will have the following composition :

Chairman

Shri B. Bhagavati, M.L.A., Assam.

Members

1. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Member, Lok Sabha.
2. Shri M. Anandam,
Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Shri V. L. Gidwani,
Employment Commissioner,
Cabinet Secretariat (Deptt. of Cabinet Affairs).
4. Shri J. C. Mithae, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture.
5. Shri K. Balachandran, Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development.
6. Dr. Ashok Mitra, Chief Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs.
7. Shri B. C. Ganguli, Development and Planning Commissioner and *ex-officio* Secretary, Department of Development and Planning, West Bengal.
8. Shri N. Sundaram, Development Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
9. Dr. Gautam Mathur, Professor, Osmania University.

Member-Secretary

10. Shri N. S. Pandey, I.A.S.

The following will be the terms of reference of the Committee :—

- (i) To assess the extent of unemployment and under-employment in all its aspects, taking into account the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts On Unemployment estimates set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala.
- (ii) To recommend the directions in which the programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan could be made more employment-oriented in their implementation, with due regard to their timely execution, economy and productivity and to the requirements of rapid economic development.

- (iii) To suggest suitable strategies for employment Generation, both short-term and long term, including technical, financial and fiscal measures in respect of different sectors of the economy, taking into account the mobility of labour and the openings for employment and self-employment in the territory sector as a result of implementation of Plan programmes and various measures initiated by the Government for activating the economy.
- (iv) To suggest specific programmes for promoting productive employment and self-employment of the educated unemployed in general and the unemployed technical personnel such as engineers, technicians, etc., in particular and to suggest measures to rectify the imbalance between the out-turn of educated and technical persons on the one hand and the available employment opportunities on the other.
- (v) To suggest a suitable machinery at the Centre and State levels for a continuous appraisal of the changing employment and manpower situation and assessment of long-term demand and supply.

3. The Committee is requested to submit its report within a period of one year.

4. The Committee will devise its own procedure. It may call for such information and take such evidence as it may consider necessary. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India will furnish such information and documents and render such assistance as may be required by the Committee.

5. The Government of India trust that the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories, public and private sector undertakings, organisations of employers and workers and all other concerned organisations will extend to the Committee their full co-operation and assistance.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the GAZETTE of India, Part I, Section 1.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be Communicated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories and all others concerned.

Sd.
(I. D. N. Sahi)
Additional Secretary

N.B.—1. Subsequently Shri M. M. Kusari, Development Commissioner, West Bengal was nominated as Member *vice* Shri B. C. Ganguli *Vide* Resolution No. EEI/200/10/71, dt. 24-5-1971.

2. Later on Shri J. C. Talukdar, Commissioner for Planning & Development and Ex-Officio Secretary to Govt. of West Bengal, Department of Development & Planning was nominated as Member *vice* Shri M. M. Kusari *Vide* Resolution No. EEI/200/10/71, dt. 30-8-1971.

3. The following three Members of Parliament have been appointed as additional members of the Committee :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Shri R. K. Sinha, Member, Lok Sabha | } <i>vide</i> Resolution No. EEI/200/10/71, dt. 2-12-71. |
| (ii) Shri J. S. Tilak, Member, Rajya Sabha | |
| (iii) Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha | . <i>vide</i> Resolution No. EEI/200/10/71, dt. 23-12-71. |

4. Shri M. Ramakrishnayya, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, was appointed as a member *vice* Shri J. C. Mathur *vide* Resolution No. No. EEI/200/10/71, dt. 23-12-71.

No. of Applicants on the live registers of the employment exchanges

(in '000s)

Sl. No.	Applicants	As on 31st December					As on 30th June	
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970	1971
1	Total applicants	2619.0	2740.0	3011.6	3423.9	4068.6	3621.3	4494.6
2	Educated Applicants	917.5	1087.4	1309.3	1526.2	1821.6	1625.9	2053.4
	(a) Graduates & above	93.6	121.5	175.4	215.2	276.5	232.3	333.4
	(i) Engineers	4.3	7.0	11.0	13.1	16.5	13.4	16.6
	(ii) Diploma Holders	18.7	28.2	39.6	44.7	47.3	47.3	48.4
	(iii) Others	70.6	86.3	124.8	157.4	212.7	171.6	268.4
	(b) Under-Graduates	204.4	251.8	324.3	401.3	443.9	395.1	529.0
	(c) Matriculates	619.5	714.1	809.6	909.7	1101.2	998.5	119.0

Source : D.G.E.T., Department of Labour and Employment.

ANNEXURE III

Utilisation of Human Labour per hectare on Different Crops

(man-days of eight hrs. each)

District/State	Year	Paddy		Wheat		Maize	Jowar	Barley	Gram	Sugarcane	
		HYV	Local	HYV	Local					Planted	Ratoon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)	1967-68		74	61	50(C)	50			32	141	93
	1968-69		69	62	46(C)	46			31	114	99
Ferozepur (Punjab)	1967-68		80	75	52	69					
	1968-69		65	62	51	70					
Deoria (U. P.)	1967-68		91(EU)		66(U)			86(U)		187(U)	105(U)
			96(EI)		103(I)			96(I)		395(I)	182(I)
Thanjavur (Tamilnadu)	1967-68										
	(ADT-27)	132	104(Kuruvai)								
	(Co-25)	129	110(Samba)								
	(Co-25)	101	142(Thaladi)								
Surat & Bulsar (Gujarat)	1967-68		149		63			57(U)			
Cuttack (Orissa)	1967-68		92(K)								
			215(R)								
Cuddapah (A. Pradesh)	1967-68		123(I)					38(U)			

Nowong (Assam)	• 1968-69	72 (Winter Sali) 63 (Winter Boro) 83 (Autumn Adu)				
Pali (Rajasthan)	• 1962-63 1964-65		127	38		
Raipur (M.P.)	• 1962-63 1964-65	99	45			
Alleppey & Quilon (Kerala)	1962-63 1964-65	148 102(V) 135(M) 140(P)				
Karnal Rohtak & Jind (Haryana).	1963-64		70(I) 52(U)	29(U)	168(PR)	47

G.—Combined

E.U.—Early Unirrigated

E.I.—Early Irrigated

L.U.—Late Unirrigated

U.—Unirrigated

I—Irrigated

K—Kharif

R—Rabi

V—Viruppu

M—Mundaka

P.—Punja

P.R.—Planted Ratoon Combined

Source : Farm Management Studies Reports, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

ANNEXURE IV

Inputs of Human Labour per hectare as Related to Intensity of Cropping

Size-group (Hectares)	Intensity of Cropping	Human Labour days per hectare
1	2	3
<i>Muzaffarnagar (U.P.), 1967-68</i>		
Below 2.87	150.52	147.86
2.88—4.71	150.78	114.94
4.72—6.96	146.27	115.62
6.97—10.65	143.87	80.04
10.66 and above	140.37	
All Farms	144.16	95.34
<i>Deoria (U. P.), 1967-68</i>		
0—1.04	141.42	185.91
1.05—1.79	134.92	150.20
1.80—3.07	132.24	133.07
3.08 and above	120.58	118.85
All Farms	124.91	127.40
<i>Ferozepur (Punjab), 1968-69</i>		
Below 6	144.66	91.10
6—9	133.19	78.86
9—14	132.96	85.86
14—24	126.79	66.80
24 and above	95.95	49.78
Region	123.92	77.41
<i>Surat & Bulsar (Gujarat), 1967-68</i>		
Below 2.50	125	240.48
2.51—5.00	119	202.83
5.01—7.50	120	208.97
7.51—10.00	115	183.40
10.01 and above	112	187.44
Over all	118	201.41

1	2	3
<i>Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu), 1967-68</i>		
Upto 1.16	170	238.15
1.17—2.02	163	204.08
2.03—3.05	159	177.35
3.06—5.71	153	182.02
5.71 and above	126	122.97
All groups	145	163.23

Source : Farm Management Studies Reports, Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Ministry of Agriculture.

ANNEXURE V

Fourth Five Year Plan Programmes for Area Under Minor Irrigation

('000 hectares)

State	Fourth Plan Target (1969-74)	1969-70 (Achievement)	1970-71 (Achievement)	1971-72 (Anticipated Achievement)	1972-73 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	400.00	38.52	48.97	75.00	85.00
Assam	140.00	15.52	30.08	48.54	56.23
Bihar	800.00	80.00	130.20	181.13	169.00
Gujarat	500.00	70.00	103.00	118.00	127.00
Haryana	250.00	40.00	107.00	43.00	30.00
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	1.64	1.66	2.16	2.60
Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	2.40	6.40	12.00	18.00
Kerala	80.00	6.31	7.51	8.80	8.00
Madhya Pradesh	620.00	74.00	104.00	118.00	116.00
Maharashtra	600.00	104.00	87.00	91.00	130.00
Meghalaya	10.00	1.00	1.10	1.50	3.00
Mysore	220.00	17.00	52.00	47.00	52.00
Nagaland	9.00	1.15	1.40	2.00	2.00
Orissa	100.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	27.00
Punjab	600.00	177.00	121.00	122.00	125.00
Rajasthan	300.00	102.00	98.00	44.00	47.00
Tamil Nadu	500.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	95.00
Uttar Pradesh	2,400.00	458.00	487.00	471.00	451.00
West Bengal	250.00	40.00	51.00	50.00	50.00
Union Territories	50.46	9.91	8.30	10.19	11.45
All India	7,200.00	1,348.45	1,560.12	1,575.32	1,605.28

Source : Agriculture Division, Planning Commission.

ANNEXURE VI

Outlay and Targets for Energisation of Additional Pumpsets in the Fourth Five Year Plan as Specified in the Plan Document

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Outlay on Rural Electrification During Fourth Plan (Rs. crores)	No. of additional pumps likely to be energised during IV Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	50,000
2	Assam	10.88	3,200
3	Bihar	36.00	89,000
4	Gujarat	6.00	15,000
5	Haryana	10.00	25,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.21	Nil
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	120
8	Kerala	4.50	11,250
9	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	50,000
10	Maharashtra	25.00	1,00,000
11	Mysore	15.50	38,670
12	Nagaland	0.07	Nil
13	Orissa	6.05	1,500
14	Punjab	9.00	22,500
15	Rajasthan	14.00	35,000
16	Tamil Nadu	41.15	1,52,165
17	Uttar Pradesh	61.00	1,50,000
18	West Bengal	10.00	2,410
TOTAL (States)		286.36	7,45,815
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
1	A. & N. Islands	0.55	Nil
2	Chandigarh	Nil	195
3	D. & N. Haveli	0.34	Nil
4	Delhi	2.50	2,500
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	2.27	100
6	LMA Islands	0.18	Nil
7	Manipur	0.79	Nil
8	N.E.F.A.	1.40	Nil
9	Pondicherry	Nil	1,300
10	Tripura	0.30	90
TOTAL (U. Ts)		8.33	4,185
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		294.59	7,50,000
R.E.C. Financing Programme		150.00	5,00,000
GRAND TOTAL		444.69	12,50,000

Source : Central Water & Power Commission.

ANNEXURE VII

Villages Electrified

States/Union Territories	Total No. of villages	Number electrified as on:			Percentage of villages electrified
		31-3-71	30-9-71	31-10-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	27,084	8,078	8,270	8,404	31.03
Assam	25,702	687	707b	707b	2.75
Bihar	67,665	7,822	7,981	7,981c	11.79
Gujarat	18,584	3,907	4,225*	4,275*	23.00
Haryana	6,669	6,669	6,669	6,669	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	13,060	4,073	4,162	4,162c	31.87
Jammu & Kashmir	6,559	685	685c	685c	10.44
Kerala	1,573	1,196	1,209	1,219	77.50
Madhya Pradesh	70,414	6,906	7,759d	7,759d	11.02
Maharashtra	35,851	12,197†	12,700†	12,794†	35.69
Mysore	26,377	8,328	8,602	8,776	33.27
Nagaland	814	68	75	75	9.21
Orissa	46,466	1,261a	2,261a	1,261a	2.71
Punjab	11,947	6,179	6,260	6,267	52.46
Rajasthan	32,241	3,067	3,394	3,576	11.09
Tamil Nadu	14,124	11,166	11,699	11,844	83.86
Uttar Pradesh	1,12,624	20,719	21,156	21,156c	18.78
West Bengal	38,454	2,966	3,035	3,035c	7.89
TOTAL (States)	5,56,208	1,05,974	1,09,849	1,10,645	19.89
<i>Union Territories</i>					
A. & N. Islands	399	21	26	26	6.52
Chandigarh	31	23	23	23	74.19
D. & N. Haveli	72	12	13	13	18.06
Delhi	276	276	276	276	100.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	245	127	135	135	55.10
L.M.A. Islands	10	9	8	8	80.00
Manipur	1,866	188	188	188	10.08
N.E.F.A.	2,451	46	46	46	1.88
Pondicherry	388	342	360	362	93.30
Tripura	4,932	66	68	68	1.38
TOTAL (U. Ts.)	10,670	1,109	1,143	1,145	10.73
TOTAL (All-India)	5,66,378	1,07,083	1,10,992	1,11,790	19.72

Source : Central water and Power Commission.

Figures relate to 1961 Census.

Figures as on 30-9-71 and 31-10-71 are provisional.

†—Includes 65 Nos. electrified by licensees.

*—Includes 95 Nos. electrified by licensees.

a—As on 28-2-1971

b—As on 30-6-71

c—As on 31-3-71

d—As on 31-8-71

e—As on 30-9-1971

ANNEXURE VIII

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare Scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed.

With the object of providing employment to the educated unemployed the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has formulated a scheme under which assistance is being provided to the States/Union Territories for the appointment of additional primary teachers and assistant inspectors of schools; distributing free text books and stationery to children provision of midday meals to additional children and introduction of work-experience in middle schools.

The details of the programmes envisaged under the scheme are as follows :—

1. Appointment of 30,000 primary school teachers at the average cost of Rs. 275 p. m. for 4 months during 1971-72. A sum of Rs. 3.30 crores has been provided for it. In the appointment of teachers under the scheme preference will be given to trained matriculates.
2. Under the scheme it has been proposed that one assistant inspector of schools may be appointed for every 125 teachers. For appointing 240 assistant inspector of schools at the rate of Rs. 500 per month for 4 months during 1971-72 amount of Rs. 4.8 lakhs has been allocated. Primary school teachers and assistant inspector of schools will draw the salary and allowances as are admissible to that of similar category in the State/Union Territory. The statewise distribution of teachers and assistant inspectors may be seen at annexure I*. States/Union Territories which do not have large scale unemployment among matriculates have been excluded.
3. It is well known that the girls and children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute the bulk of the non-attending children. It is also recognised that it is necessary to provide incentives in the form of free text-books and stationery in order to promote and sustain the enrolment of such children. For the supply of free text-books and stationery the average cost calculated is Rs. 5/- per annum per child. During the year 1971-72 the average cost per child has been taken as Rs. 3/- and amount of Rs. 27 lakhs has been provided for supply to 9 lakhs children. The allocation of funds to different states for the purpose is as in Annexure II*.
4. Supply of midday meals has proved to be a good incentive for increasing enrolment. In the border states of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territories, this has not been introduced so far as the CARE organisation does not operate in these areas. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been set apart under the present scheme for supply of feeding material to these States. The administrative and transportation costs may be borne by the States and Union Territories from their own resources as is being done in other States. Where CARE programme is already in operation, the expansion of the programme has lagged behind due to want of resources for meeting the administrative and other expenses. It is proposed to assist these States/Union Territories on the assumption that additional feeding material will be received from foreign agencies as at present. To meet additional administrative and transportation costs during the remaining period of 1971-72 at Rs. 3/- per pupil for 8.6 lakhs additional pupils an amount of Rs. 25.3 lakhs has been provided. For 1972-73 and 1973-74 the cost has been calculated @ Rs. 5/- per annum per child. The Statewise distribution of the financial assistance may be seen at annexure III*.

5. It is recognised that one of the reasons for the present plight of the educated unemployed is their liking for white collar jobs and ignorance of the common skills needed in every-day life. This can be remedied to a large extent by introducing in the schools a programme of work experience as suggested by the Kothari Commission. The programme can also provide employment as introduction to agriculture graduates, I. T. I. and Poly-technic trained persons at present unemployed. It is proposed to introduce the work-experience programme in 1,000 middle schools and or middle departments of high school during the current year. At the average monthly emoluments of Rs. 350/- p.m. per teacher per school amount of Rs. 14,00,000/- for 4 months during 1971-72, has been provided. In addition to that a sum of Rs. 3,000/- per school for the cost of equipment and work-shed has been provided. Balance will be met by the State Government and/ or local community. As the schools taken up during 1971-72 are not likely to be fully equipped during 1971-72 amount of Rs. 20/- lakhs for this year has been earmarked and the rest *i. e.* Rs. 10/- lakhs will be made available in 1972-73. The statewide distribution of the assistance may be seen at annexure IV*.

The criteria on which the distribution of financial assistance to States/Union Territories have been based are :-

- (i) The position of the number of educated unemployed in each State/Union Territory and
- (ii) its comparative backwardness.

The Central assistance under the scheme will be available only if the States/Union Territories utilise to the full outlays earmarked under elementary education in the State Annual Plans. The Assistance to each state will be determined on the basis of physical targets envisaged under the scheme. Thus the Central assistance will be available only for the numbers of teachers appointed during the year over and above the teachers' posts sanctioned under its plan and non-plan budgets. The central assistance will be in the non-plan sector and will be available upto 1973-74 *i. e.* Fourth Five Year Plan. After that States/Union Territories will have to provide funds for the continuation of the scheme. The following provision has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.

1971-72	Rs. 441.6 lakhs.
1972-73	Rs. 1194.4 lakhs.
1973-74	Rs. 1184.4 lakhs.
TOTAL	Rs. 2820.4 lakhs.

Sanction to the States/Union Territories for implementating the scheme has been issued on 8-10-71.

*Not attached.

ANNEXURE IX

Statement—Enrolment in Classes I—V (1970-71—1975-76)

Sl. No.	State	Enrolment in Classes I—V in 1970-71£	Percentage of enrolment in Classes I—V to total Population in the Age Group 6-11 in 1970-71*	Target of estimated Enrolment necessary in Classes I—V in 1975-76 to cover the 95% Population of the Age Group 6-11. ⁵
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nagaland	73	122.8	62
2	Kerala	3321	116.6	3055
3	Tamil Nadu	5132	107.6	4775
4	Maharashtra	6433	94.0	7311
5	Uttar Pradesh	10718	86.6	12827
6	Gujarat	3288	85.9	4172
7	Mysore	3450	85.1	4199
8	Andhra Pradesh	4383	77.7	5873
9	West Bengal	4773	74.4	6878
10	Orissa	2074	71.9	3062
11	Jammu & Kashmir	375	70.9	551
12	Haryana	1027	69.5	1668
13	Punjab	1431	66.0	2447
14	Assam	1561	65.9	2629
15	Bihar	5009	62.2	3440
16	Rajasthan	2205	58.1	4071
17	Madhya Pradesh	3206	55.7	5906
INDIA		60112	79.6	79036

Sources : *Report of Population Projection Committee.

*The enrolment in classes I—V includes age group of below 6 and above 11. Hence these values.

£Planning Commission.

ANNEXURE X

Statement—Enrolment in Classes VI—VIII (1970-71—1975-76)

(In Thousands)

Sl. No.	State	Enrolment in Classes VI—VIII in 1971*	Percentage of Enrolment in Classes VI—VIII to the total Population in the age group 11—14 in 1970-71	Target of Enrolment necessary in classes VI—VIII in 1975-76 to cover 45% of the total population of the age group 11—14†
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	1069	70.9	788
2	Nagaland	21	65.8	16
3	Tamil Nadu	1409	51.9	1279
4	Jammu & Kashmir	129	48.1	142
5	Haryana	350	47.8	420
6	Maharashtra	1637	46.0	1904
7	Punjab	470	43.7	617
8	Gujarat	837	42.7	1068
9	Mysore	749	34.2	1093
10	West Bengal	1135	34.0	1759
11	Assam	361	29.6	652
12	Andhra Pradesh	869 [§]	28.4	1535
13	Uttar Pradesh	1862	27.3	3345
14	Rajasthan	518	26.1	1097
15	Orissa	395	25.9	795
16	Madhya Pradesh	749	23.7	1548
17	Bihar	965	21.9	2188
	INDIA	14160	34.9	20574

Sources : *Planning Commission.

†Report of Population Projection Committee.

§Figures are estimated.

ANNEXURE XI

Statement—Estimated cost involved in the expansion schemes under Education for generating additional employment opportunities :

Sl. No.	Programme	Average Unit Cost in Rs.	Total cost during remaining two years of the Fourth Plan (Rs. in crores)		
			1972-73	1973-74	Total
1	Additional Annual enrolment of 38 lakh children of the age group 6—11 will create employment opportunities for 0.95 lakh teachers.	Rs. 60 per student per annum.	22.80	45.60	68.40
2	Additional enrolment of 13 lakh (9 for regular classes and 4 for part-time education) children will create employment opportunities for 0.30 lakh teachers and also for other educated un-employed.	Rs. 80 per student per annum for regular classes and Rs. 40 per student per annum for part-time classes.	8.80	17.60	26.40
3	Provision for 1,000 school Inspectors at the rate of one Inspector for every 125 additional teachers.	Rs. 400 per month per Inspector.	0.48	0.96	1.44
4	Provision for school buildings	<i>Ad-hoc</i>	10.00	20.00	30.00
5	Adult literacy	Rs. 70 per teacher per month	2.50	2.50	5.00
			44.58	86.66	131.24
			(rounded to 130 crores)		

Explanatory Notes.—(i) The average annual cost, based on average salary of Rs. 200 per month per teacher plus 10 per cent old age benefits etc. and 10 per cent non-teaching cost and 1 : 40 teachers pupil ratio in lower primary stage comes to Rs. 72 per student in lower primary stage.

In actual practice, however, this cost differs from State to State and in fact in the educationally backward States like U.P. and Bihar, where there is a great scope for the expansion, the average cost is substantially low. Therefore, average annual cost of Rs. 60 per additional student has been taken as the basis for working out the total cost involved in the education of 38 lakh annual additional children of the age group 6-11.

(ii) The average annual cost per student in upper primary stage, based on the formula of 50% more cost than in lower primary stage and 1 : 30 teacher pupil ratio comes to Rs. 105 but on the basis of the very low rate of teaching cost in educationally backward States, in which larger number of additional children of the age group 11-14 are to receive education, the average annual cost is assumed to be Rs. 80. For part-time education, where the cost is estimated to be 50% less than in regular classes, the average annual cost per additional child is assumed to be Rs. 40.

(iii) The costs related to total costs and includes the cost of the students brought under the programmes in the previous year(s).

ANNEXURE XII

Summary of the Financial Outlays Proposed

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	4th Plan Outlay (in crores)	Proposed outlay for 1972-74 (in crores)	Outlay to be met out of 4th Plan outlay	Net additional requirement in 1972-74 (in crores)	Break-up of net additional outlay (in crores) during 1972-74			Remarks
						Govt. budgetary resources	Financial institutions	Private investment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Minor Irrigation	@1470.00	@675.00	@575.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	@Inclusive of institutional investment and farmers' contribution.
2	Rural Electrification	*520.00	*325.00	90.00	*235.00	100.00	135.00	..	*Inclusive of institutional investment.
3	Road & Inland Water Transport	871.00	587.00	477.00	110.00	110.00	..	..
4	Construction of Rural Housing	..	230.00	..	230.00	20.00	30.00	180.00	
5	Rural Water Supply	125.00	116.00	51.00	65.00	50.00	15.00	..	
6	Education	243.04	130.00	130.00	
TOTAL		3229.04	2063.00	1323.00	740.00	280.00	280.00	180.00	

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PDGET-128
2000

Price : (Inland) Rs. 1·35 (Foreign) 3s. 2d. or 49 Cents.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS NASIK-6
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS DELHI-6 1977

Studies Recommended by the Advisory Committee of Economists.*

<u>Studies</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
1. Concepts and definitions and studies on labour force characteristics.	A comprehensive labour force survey may be taken up in the 27th issue of the National Sample Survey.
2. Estimates of Employment generation.	Three groups might be set up to undertake studies on employment generation in selected sectors namely (i) construction, roads, houses, canals and dams etc. (ii) industries (select large scale industries, small industries, agro-industries) and (iii) impact of mechanisation in agriculture.
3. Impact studies on command areas of major irrigation projects.	These studies will primarily be undertaken by the state governments, who can be given necessary guidance by the Ministries and the Institute for Manpower Research. Selected studies may also be entrusted to the universities.
4. Studies on Green Revolution including impact of mechanisation.	The group (iii) suggested in (2) above might deal with this.
5. Studies on choice of technology.	A study of the employment generation of the technical manpower in the Nagarjuna Sagar project may be taken up.
6. Studies on manpower mobility and rural-urban migration during slack and peak agricultural seasons.	The NSS Organisation might take suitable studies.
7. Income and Associated Studies.	The NSS Organisation might take suitable studies on the basis of existing data and organising collection of

* The Planning Commission constituted an advisory committee of economists in April, 1971 to make recommendations for studies on different aspects of employment.

- | 1 | 2 |
|---|--|
| 8. Analysis of Agricultural wage data. | The agricultural wage data should be collected on a more systematic basis by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture. The Directorate also should attempt a detailed analysis of the data by various occupational categories in different districts, so as to study the seasonal variations in respect of different categories of agricultural workers and for various agricultural operations. |
| 9. Studies on impact of special programmes such as MFAL, SFDA, etc. | While side by side with the implementation of these programmes there would be a concurrent evaluation by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the long-term aspects would be investigated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, it was felt that there was scope for some studies by agro-economic research centres as well as selected universities on the employment implications of these special programmes in selected areas. |
| 10. Fiscal measures for promoting employment. | A study might be taken up. |
| 11. Studies regarding planning at the local level and preparation of integrated district Plans. | Selected studies should be undertaken by the Government in close association with universities and research institutions. |

State-wise percentage of 'workers', of 'non-workers' with secondary activity, of 'Other non-workers', and of their total to total population, classified by sex and rural-urban residence (1971 Census).

State/Union Territory	(a) Males											
	Rural				Urban				All areas			
	'Workers'	'Non-workers' with secondary activity	'Other non-workers'	Total Col.(2) to Col.(4)	'Workers'	'Non-workers' with secondary activity	'Other non-workers'	Total Col.(5) to Col.(9)	'Workers'	'Non-workers' with secondary activity	'Other non-workers'	Total Col.(10) to Col.(12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	60.20	0.10	0.30	60.60	47.68	0.10	1.36	49.14	57.75	0.10	0.51	58.36
2. Assam	48.77	0.02	0.91	49.70	50.14	1.01	1.87	52.02	48.90	0.01	1.00	49.91
3. Bihar	52.96	1.00	1.07	54.03	47.80	0.01	3.02	50.83	52.40	0.01	1.28	53.69
4. Gujarat	52.77	0.05	0.36	53.18	47.19	0.09	1.57	48.95	51.17	0.06	0.74	51.97
5. Haryana	47.09	0.00	0.85	47.94	45.24	0.04	1.26	47.54	46.93	0.01	0.93	47.87
6. Himachal Pradesh	51.53	0.04	0.78	52.35	54.54	0.00	1.74	56.28	51.77	0.04	0.85	52.66
7. Jammu & Kashmir	53.21	-	0.40	53.61	47.27	0.02	1.52	48.81	52.19	0.04	0.49	52.72
8. Kerala	44.56	0.10	2.30	47.06	43.33	0.15	3.96	47.44	44.44	0.10	2.58	47.12
9. Madhya Pradesh	55.42	0.05	0.48	55.95	45.34	0.05	1.88	47.97	53.83	0.05	0.72	54.60
10. Maharashtra	52.49	0.06	0.52	53.17	50.52	0.10	2.72	53.44	51.87	0.07	1.32	53.26
11. Mysore	56.50	0.06	0.22	56.78	47.96	0.06	1.10	49.12	54.37	0.07	0.44	54.88
12. Nagaland	54.26	0.00	0.12	54.38	69.30	-	-	69.30	56.16	0.00	0.11	56.27
13. Orissa	55.93	0.16	0.58	56.67	50.42	0.15	1.07	51.64	53.44	0.16	0.62	56.22
14. Punjab	53.47	0.01	0.48	53.96	49.42	0.01	0.94	50.37	52.50	0.01	0.59	53.10
15. Rajasthan	53.80	0.03	0.23	54.06	44.49	0.05	1.15	45.68	52.13	0.03	0.29	52.55
16. Tamil Nadu	58.37	0.05	0.70	59.12	50.53	0.03	3.02	53.58	55.96	0.04	1.41	57.41
17. Uttar Pradesh	53.55	0.00	0.49	54.04	48.40	0.00	1.40	49.80	52.80	0.01	0.62	53.43
18. West Bengal	48.54	0.02	0.91	49.47	49.87	0.02	3.72	53.61	48.89	0.02	1.65	50.56
19. Andaman & Nicobar	60.49	0.37	0.19	61.05	66.10	0.01	2.37	68.48	61.84	0.29	0.71	62.84
20. Chandigarh	57.46	0.00	-	57.46	53.26	0.00	1.08	54.31	53.66	0.01	0.95	54.62
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.43	1.35	0.27	57.05	-	-	-	-	55.43	1.35	0.27	57.05
22. Delhi	43.92	0.21	1.74	45.87	51.14	0.03	1.31	52.48	50.41	0.03	1.36	51.80
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	46.53	0.35	2.98	49.86	50.17	0.17	2.44	52.78	47.53	0.30	2.84	50.67
24. L.M. & A. Islands	38.43	2.37	0.12	40.92	-	-	-	-	38.43	2.37	0.12	40.92
25. Manipur	46.71	0.03	0.34	47.08	38.93	0.00	1.12	40.05	45.68	0.02	0.45	46.15
26. Meghalaya	54.34	0.02	0.14	54.50	47.08	0.00	0.74	47.82	53.36	0.02	0.22	53.60
27. NEFA	61.40	0.00	5.53	66.93	61.12	0.00	26.95	88.07	61.39	0.00	6.35	67.74
28. Pondicherry	51.66	0.01	1.81	53.48	44.11	0.00	1.71	45.82	48.49	0.00	1.77	50.26
29. Tripura	49.90	0.00	0.60	50.50	41.15	0.00	3.83	44.48	49.22	0.00	0.81	50.03
All India	53.55	0.04	0.66	54.25	48.62	0.05	2.18	50.85	52.53	0.04	0.98	53.55

* This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in the other specific

(b) Females

State/Union Territory	Rural				Urban				All areas			
	Workers ¹	Non-workers ¹ with secondary activity	Other non-workers ¹	Total Col.(2) to Col.(4)	Workers ¹	Non-workers ¹ with secondary activity	Other non-workers ¹	Total Col.(6) to Col.(8)	Workers ¹	Non-workers ¹ with secondary activity	Other non-workers ¹	Total Col.(10) to Col.(12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.59	3.10	0.07	31.76	11.05	0.55	0.29	11.89	25.24	0.67	0.11	26.02
2. Assam	6.31	0.05	0.25	6.61	4.25	0.07	0.44	4.76	6.15	0.06	0.26	6.47
3. Bihar	11.00	0.04	0.13	11.17	6.42	0.03	0.26	6.71	10.58	0.05	0.14	10.77
4. Gujarat	12.51	1.07	0.04	13.62	5.74	0.58	0.13	6.45	10.65	1.13	0.06	11.84
5. Haryana	3.17	0.08	0.20	3.42	3.17	0.08	0.31	3.57	3.17	0.05	0.22	3.44
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.37	0.21	0.22	22.80	7.51	0.10	0.87	8.48	21.46	0.20	0.26	21.92
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5.17	0.77	0.06	6.00	3.45	0.15	0.21	3.81	4.86	0.67	0.08	5.61
8. Kerala	14.29	0.63	0.99	15.91	10.50	0.70	1.75	12.95	13.68	0.63	1.12	15.43
9. Madhya Pradesh	22.01	1.72	0.14	23.87	7.62	0.47	0.26	8.35	19.77	1.53	0.16	21.46
10. Maharashtra	26.56	2.14	0.03	28.73	9.16	0.58	10.37	10.03	21.49	1.88	0.13	23.70
11. Mysore	16.82	0.78	0.05	17.65	9.70	0.38	0.28	10.36	15.15	0.67	0.10	15.92
12. Nagaland	50.22	0.00	0.13	50.39	9.08	-	-	9.08	47.42	0.00	0.17	47.59
13. Orissa	7.62	2.93	0.05	10.60	7.10	3.63	0.08	10.81	7.58	2.98	0.06	10.62
14. Punjab	1.26	0.01	0.07	1.34	2.01	0.02	0.20	3.23	1.67	0.01	0.10	1.78
15. Rajasthan	11.47	0.48	0.03	11.98	5.40	5.05	0.13	10.58	10.42	0.46	0.04	10.92
16. Tamil Nadu	19.88	1.31	0.26	21.45	10.10	6.30	0.83	11.23	16.96	1.01	0.43	18.40
17. Uttar Pradesh	9.52	0.02	0.15	9.69	4.87	0.09	0.17	4.33	8.78	0.04	0.15	8.97
18. West Bengal	5.54	0.10	0.13	5.77	4.74	0.01	0.44	4.29	5.36	0.08	0.20	5.64
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.09	3.92	-	8.01	6.19	1.06	-	7.25	4.53	3.32	0.00	7.85
20. Chandigarh	3.33	0.00	-	3.33	6.65	0.13	0.19	6.97	6.35	0.09	0.18	6.62
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.95	13.70	-	52.65	-	-	-	-	38.95	13.70	-	52.65
22. Delhi	5.32	0.05	0.16	5.53	5.13	0.05	0.35	5.53	5.15	0.05	0.33	5.53
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	17.16	2.62	0.66	20.44	11.45	1.59	0.38	13.42	15.73	2.37	0.59	18.69
24. L.M.& A. Islands	13.54	18.94	0.13	32.61	-	-	-	-	13.54	18.94	0.13	32.61
25. Manipur	27.22	0.11	0.28	27.61	18.00	-	0.14	18.14	26.00	0.10	0.26	26.36
26. Meghalaya	39.20	0.43	-	39.63	14.00	-	0.83	40.91	39.26	0.37	0.10	39.73
27. NEFA	53.80	0.00	1.69	55.49	11.12	-	10.16	29.28	52.80	0.00	2.08	54.88
28. Pondicherry	14.65	0.96	0.15	15.76	7.29	0.51	0.40	8.20	11.55	0.66	0.26	12.57
29. Tripura	5.26	0.13	0.03	5.42	5.42	-	0.34	5.76	5.28	0.12	0.05	5.45
All India	14.55	1.00	0.15	15.70	7.37	0.36	0.39	8.12	13.15	0.91	0.20	14.26

¹This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in the other specific categories of non-workers viz., students, household workers, rentiers, pensioners, beggars and vagrants and dependents.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(c) Persons

State/Union Territory	Rural				Urban				All areas			
	'Work-ers'	'Non-work-ers' with secondary activity	'Other* non-workers'	Total Col.(2) to Col.(4)	'Work-ers'	'Non-work-ers' with secondary activity	'Other* non-workers'	Total Col.(6) to Col.(8)	'Work-ers'	'Non-workers' with secondary activity	'Other* non-workers'	Total Col.(10) to Col.(12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	44.52	1.59	0.19	46.30	29.83	0.44	0.84	31.11	41.68	1.37	0.31	43.36
2. Assam	28.47	0.04	0.59	29.10	30.41	0.04	1.26	31.71	28.63	0.04	0.65	29.32
3. Bihar	32.25	0.03	0.61	32.89	29.34	0.01	1.79	31.14	31.96	0.03	0.72	31.71
4. Gujarat	33.14	0.68	0.20	34.02	27.61	0.33	0.94	28.88	31.58	0.58	0.41	32.57
5. Haryana	26.53	0.01	0.55	27.09	26.42	0.06	0.83	27.31	26.51	0.02	0.60	27.13
6. Himachal Pradesh	37.00	0.13	0.50	37.63	34.38	0.05	1.36	35.79	36.82	0.12	0.56	37.50
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30.67	0.39	0.16	31.22	27.06	0.08	0.91	28.05	30.01	0.38	0.25	30.64
8. Kerala	29.30	0.37	1.64	31.31	26.93	0.40	2.86	30.19	28.91	0.37	1.84	31.12
9. Madhya Pradesh	39.08	0.86	0.31	40.25	28.17	0.25	1.13	29.55	37.30	0.77	0.45	38.52
10. Maharashtra	39.60	1.24	0.33	41.17	31.95	0.28	1.66	33.89	37.21	0.95	0.74	38.90
11. Mysore	36.93	0.81	0.14	37.48	29.69	0.21	0.71	30.61	35.17	0.36	0.28	35.81
12. Nagaland	52.31	0.00	0.15	52.46	50.09	-	-	50.09	52.09	0.00	0.14	52.23
13. Orissa	31.74	1.55	0.31	33.60	30.56	0.53	0.62	31.71	31.64	1.47	0.34	33.45
14. Punjab	29.05	0.01	0.29	29.35	28.01	0.62	0.60	28.63	0.81	0.01	0.36	29.18
15. Rajasthan	33.49	0.35	0.13	33.97	26.25	0.15	0.68	27.08	32.22	0.22	0.23	32.67
16. Tamil Nadu	39.21	0.67	0.48	40.36	30.83	0.15	1.95	32.94	36.67	0.51	0.93	38.11
17. Uttar Pradesh	32.77	0.01	0.33	33.11	28.41	0.05	0.84	29.30	32.16	0.02	0.40	32.58
18. West Bengal	27.69	0.06	0.53	28.28	30.45	0.02	2.31	32.78	28.37	0.05	0.97	29.39
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.83	1.79	0.11	39.73	44.69	0.35	1.52	46.56	39.39	1.48	0.43	41.30
20. Chandigarh	35.23	0.00	-	35.23	39.21	0.04	0.69	33.94	33.40	0.04	0.62	34.06
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.16	7.55	0.13	54.84	-	-	-	-	47.16	7.55	0.13	54.84
22. Delhi	26.31	0.01	1.03	27.35	30.72	0.04	0.88	31.54	30.27	0.03	0.90	31.20
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	31.66	1.51	1.80	34.97	31.90	0.85	1.46	34.21	31.72	1.34	1.71	34.77
24. L.M. & N. Islands	26.11	10.56	0.13	36.80	-	-	-	-	26.11	10.56	0.13	36.80
25. Manipur	37.05	0.06	0.31	37.42	28.55	0.00	0.64	29.18	35.92	0.41	0.36	36.69
26. Meghalaya	46.91	0.22	0.07	47.20	31.61	0.00	0.78	32.39	44.92	0.09	0.16	45.17
27. NEFA	57.75	0.00	3.69	61.44	43.24	0.00	23.81	67.05	57.30	0.00	4.32	61.62
28. Pondicherry	33.29	0.47	0.99	34.75	25.73	0.26	1.06	27.05	30.11	0.38	1.02	31.51
29. Tripura	29.27	0.06	0.32	28.65	23.94	0.00	1.89	25.83	27.93	0.06	0.44	28.43
All India	34.53	0.51	0.41	35.45	29.56	0.19	1.36	31.11	33.84	0.44	0.60	34.59

*This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in the other specific categories of non-workers viz., students, household workers, farmers, pensioners, beggars and vagrants and dependents.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State-wise percentages of 'workers' and of 'persons seeking work' and of their total to total population, classified by sex and rural-urban residence.

(1961 Census)

(a) Males

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			All areas		
	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(2) + Col.(3)	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(5) + Col.(6)	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(8) + Col.(9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	64.32	0.13	64.45	52.40	1.10	53.50	62.22	0.30	62.52
2. Assam	53.98	0.49	54.47	55.36	0.92	56.28	54.10	0.52	54.62
3. Bihar	56.00	0.19	56.19	51.74	1.35	53.09	54.40	0.30	54.70
4. Gujarat	55.80	0.24	55.54	48.37	1.66	50.03	53.47	0.62	54.09
5. Jammu & Kashmir	59.28	0.24	59.52	50.78	0.92	51.70	57.83	0.36	58.19
6. Kerala	47.42	1.43	48.85	45.98	2.01	48.79	47.20	1.64	48.84
7. Madhya Pradesh	61.58	0.05	61.63	52.44	0.67	53.11	60.21	0.14	60.35
8. Maharashtra	58.07	0.24	58.31	54.83	2.17	57.00	57.09	0.82	57.91
9. Mysore	60.40	0.11	60.51	51.57	1.20	52.77	53.38	0.36	58.74
10. Orissa	61.02	0.17	61.19	57.22	1.02	58.24	60.76	0.23	60.99
11. Punjab	53.44	0.40	53.84	50.93	1.17	52.10	52.92	0.56	53.48
12. Rajasthan	60.13	0.06	60.19	48.04	0.58	48.62	58.14	0.14	58.28
13. Tamil Nadu	62.19	0.32	62.51	53.16	2.09	55.25	59.74	0.80	60.54
14. Uttar Pradesh	59.20	0.11	59.31	51.74	0.91	52.65	58.19	0.22	58.41
15. West Bengal	53.46	1.04	54.50	55.38	4.08	59.46	53.98	1.86	55.84
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.27	0.19	64.46	66.17	1.50	67.67	67.80	0.49	68.29
17. Delhi	47.82	1.23	49.05	52.80	1.41	54.21	52.25	1.39	53.64
18. Himachal Pradesh	63.47	0.13	63.60	56.44	0.81	57.25	63.11	0.16	63.27
19. Laccadive, Minicoy & Niangivi Islands	51.60	-	51.60	-	-	-	51.60	-	51.60
20. Manipur	47.93	0.18	48.11	40.99	2.57	43.56	47.31	0.40	47.71
21. Tripura	55.24	0.29	55.53	46.84	1.54	48.38	54.47	0.40	54.87
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.04	-	62.04	-	-	-	62.04	-	62.04
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	51.77	0.23	52.00	48.75	0.29	49.04	51.27	0.24	51.51
24. Pondicherry	57.13	1.55	58.78	48.74	2.70	51.44	55.14	1.90	57.04
25. NEFT	80.99	-	80.99	-	-	-	80.99	-	80.99
26. Nagaland	61.04	0.03	61.07	52.13	0.43	52.56	60.50	0.05	60.55
All India	58.22	0.30	58.52	52.40	1.76	54.15	57.12	0.55	57.67

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Rural		
	Workers'	Persons seeking work'	Total Col. (2) + Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	45.99	0.01	46.00
2. Assam	32.41	0.17	32.58
3. Bihar	28.49	0.01	28.50
4. Gujarat	34.15	0.01	34.16
5. Jammu & Kashmir	29.51	0.01	29.52
6. Kerala	20.88	0.36	21.24
7. Madhya Pradesh	48.60	0.01	48.61
8. Maharashtra	46.74	0.02	46.76
9. Mysore	36.79	0.00	36.79
10. Orissa	27.39	0.00	27.39
11. Punjab	16.50	0.01	16.51
12. Rajasthan	40.82	0.01	40.83
13. Tamil Nadu	37.11	0.02	37.13
14. Uttar Pradesh	19.90	0.01	19.91
15. West Bengal	10.62	0.09	10.71
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.42	0.01	22.43
17. Delhi	21.98	0.02	22.00
18. Himachal Pradesh	57.74	0.03	57.77
19. Jammu & Kashmir	51.68	-	51.68
20. Lakshadweep, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	44.86	0.01	44.87
21. Manipur	22.40	0.02	22.42
22. Tripura	57.94	-	57.94
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.96	0.02	33.98
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	22.96	0.03	22.99
25. Pondicherry	17.21	-	17.21
26. NEFA	60.34	0.00	60.34
26. Nagaland	31.42	0.04	31.46
All India	31.42	0.04	31.46

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(b) Females					
Urban			All areas		
Workers'	Persons seeking work'	Total Col. (5) + Col. (6)	Workers'	Persons seeking work'	Total Col. (8) + Col. (9)
5	6	7	8	9	10
10.74	0.07	10.81	41.32	0.02	41.34
9.93	0.10	9.93	30.91	0.17	31.08
10.40	0.07	10.47	27.12	0.02	27.14
9.24	0.04	9.28	27.89	0.01	27.90
5.78	0.47	6.25	25.63	0.09	25.72
13.00	0.69	13.69	19.71	0.41	20.12
14.50	0.03	14.53	43.99	0.01	44.00
13.45	0.16	13.61	38.10	0.05	38.15
14.87	0.11	14.98	32.04	0.03	32.07
13.12	0.02	13.14	26.58	0.01	26.59
4.70	0.07	4.77	14.20	0.02	14.22
10.05	0.06	10.11	35.89	0.02	35.91
14.05	0.14	15.09	31.29	0.05	31.34
5.34	0.02	5.36	18.14	0.01	18.15
5.11	0.56	5.67	9.43	0.19	9.62
5.07	0.04	5.11	18.75	0.02	18.77
4.45	0.14	4.60	6.51	0.13	6.64
11.93	0.06	11.99	55.83	0.03	55.86
-	-	-	51.68	-	51.68
40.43	0.28	40.71	44.48	0.03	44.51
5.46	0.25	5.71	20.91	0.04	20.95
57.94	-	57.94	57.94	-	57.94
20.04	0.03	20.07	31.79	0.02	31.81
11.20	0.10	11.30	20.07	0.05	20.12
-	-	-	17.21	-	17.21
9.63	0.15	9.84	58.24	0.00	58.24
11.09	0.16	11.25	27.96	0.06	28.02

NA = Not Available

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Rural			Urban			All areas		
	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(2) + Col.(3)	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(5) + Col.(6)	'Workers'	'Persons seeking work'	Total Col.(8) + Col.(9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.22	0.07	55.29	35.98	0.60	36.58	51.87	0.16	52.03
2. Assam	48.79	0.34	49.13	37.00	0.59	37.59	43.28	0.35	43.63
3. Bihar	42.16	0.10	42.26	43.22	0.78	34.00	41.40	0.16	41.56
4. Gujarat	44.96	0.13	45.09	29.88	0.89	30.77	41.08	0.32	41.40
5. Jammu & Kashmir	45.31	0.13	45.44	30.17	0.72	30.89	42.79	0.23	43.02
6. Kerala	33.97	0.89	34.86	29.56	1.76	31.32	33.31	1.02	34.33
7. Madhya Pradesh	55.19	0.03	55.22	34.94	0.38	35.32	52.29	0.08	52.37
8. Maharashtra	52.42	0.13	52.55	36.43	1.28	37.71	47.91	0.45	48.36
9. Mysore	48.76	0.06	48.82	34.05	0.63	34.73	46.47	0.20	45.67
10. Orissa	44.07	0.09	44.16	37.51	0.59	38.10	43.64	0.14	43.78
11. Punjab	36.17	0.22	36.39	30.18	0.63	30.86	34.97	0.31	35.28
12. Rajasthan	50.52	0.03	50.55	30.34	0.33	30.67	47.55	0.08	47.63
13. Tamil Nadu	49.63	0.17	49.80	34.41	1.14	35.55	45.57	0.43	46.00
14. Uttar Pradesh	40.33	0.06	40.39	30.96	0.51	31.47	39.12	0.12	39.24
15. West Bengal	32.67	0.58	33.25	34.66	2.63	37.29	33.16	1.08	34.24
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.56	0.12	50.68	43.90	0.97	44.87	49.09	0.31	49.40
17. Delhi	35.97	0.68	36.65	31.65	0.86	32.51	32.13	0.84	32.97
18. Himachal Pradesh	60.70	0.08	60.78	37.66	0.50	38.16	59.61	0.10	59.71
19. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	51.64	-	51.64	-	-	-	51.64	-	51.64
20. Manipur	46.37	0.10	46.47	40.71	1.43	42.14	45.91	0.21	46.10
21. Tripura	39.36	0.16	39.52	27.41	0.94	28.35	38.28	0.23	38.61
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60.03	-	60.03	-	-	-	60.03	-	60.03
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	42.51	0.12	42.63	34.32	0.16	34.48	41.19	0.13	41.32
24. Pondicherry	40.04	0.84	40.88	29.47	1.37	30.84	37.49	0.97	38.46
25. NEFA	67.60	-	67.60	-	-	-	67.60	-	67.60
26. Nagaland	60.69	0.02	60.71	35.76	0.32	36.08	59.40	0.03	59.43
All India	45.07	0.17	45.24	33.43	1.03	34.46	42.98	0.31	43.29

NA = Not Available

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State-wise percentage of 'persons seeking work' (1961 Census) and of 'other non-workers'* (1971 Census) to respective total population classified by sex and rural-urban residence.

(a) Males

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		All areas	
	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers'* (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers'* (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers'* (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0.30	1.10	1.36	0.30	0.51
2. Assam	0.49	0.91	0.92	1.37	0.52	1.00
3. Bihar	0.19	1.07	1.35	3.02	0.30	1.28
4. Gujarat	0.24	0.36	1.66	1.67	0.62	0.74
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.24	0.40	0.92	1.52	0.36	0.49
6. Kerala	1.43	2.30	2.81	3.96	1.64	2.58
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.05	0.48	0.67	1.88	0.14	0.72
8. Maharashtra	0.24	0.62	2.17	2.72	0.82	1.32
9. Mysore	0.11	0.22	1.20	1.10	0.36	0.44
10. Orissa	0.17	0.58	1.02	1.07	0.23	0.62
11. Punjab	0.40	0.48	1.17	0.94	0.56	0.59
12. Rajasthan	0.06	0.23	0.58	1.15	0.14	0.39
13. Uttar Pradesh	0.11	0.49	0.91	1.40	0.22	0.62
14. Tamil Nadu	0.32	0.70	2.09	3.02	0.80	1.41
15. West Bengal	1.04	0.91	4.08	3.72	1.36	1.65
16. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19	0.19	1.50	2.37	0.49	0.71
17. Delhi	1.23	1.74	1.41	1.31	1.39	1.36
18. Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.78	0.81	1.74	0.16	0.85
19. L.N.& A. Islands	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
20. Manipur	0.18	0.34	2.57	1.12	0.40	0.45
21. Tripura	0.29	0.60	1.54	3.33	0.40	0.81
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
23. Goa Daman & Diu	0.23	2.98	0.29	2.44	0.24	2.84
24. Pondicherry	1.65	1.81	2.70	1.71	1.90	1.77
25. NEFA	-	5.53	-	26.95	-	6.35
26. Nagaland	0.03	0.12	0.43	-	0.05	0.11
27. Haryana	NA	0.85	NA	1.26	NA	0.93
28. Chandigarh	NA	-	NA	1.05	NA	0.95
All India	0.30	0.66	1.76	2.18	0.55	0.98

* This includes residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in the other

(b) Females

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		All areas	
	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.02	0.11
2. Assam	0.17	0.25	0.10	0.44	0.17	0.26
3. Bihar	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.26	0.02	0.14
4. Gujarat	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.06
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.06	0.47	0.21	0.09	0.08
6. Kerala	0.36	0.99	0.69	1.75	0.41	1.12
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.16
8. Maharashtra	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.37	0.05	0.13
9. Mysore	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.23	0.03	0.10
10. Orissa	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.06
11. Punjab	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.02	0.10
12. Rajasthan	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.04
13. Uttar Pradesh	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.01	0.15
14. West Bengal	0.09	0.13	0.56	0.44	0.19	0.20
15. Tamil Nadu	0.02	0.26	0.14	0.83	0.05	0.43
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	-	0.04	-	0.02	-
17. Delhi	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.35	0.13	0.33
18. Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.87	0.03	0.26
19. L.M. & A. Islands	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
20. Manipur	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.03	0.26
21. Tripura	0.02	0.03	0.25	0.34	0.04	0.05
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.02	0.66	0.03	0.38	0.02	0.59
24. Pondicherry	0.03	0.15	0.10	0.40	0.05	0.26
25. NEFA	-	1.69	-	10.16	-	2.01
26. Nagaland	0.00	0.18	0.16	-	0.00	0.17
27. Haryana	NA	0.20	NA	0.31	NA	0.22
28. Chandigarh	NA	-	NA	0.19	NA	0.18

State/Union Territory	(c) Persons					
	Rural		Urban		All areas	
	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' * (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.07	0.19	0.60	0.84	0.16	0.31
2. Assam	0.34	0.59	0.59	1.26	0.35	0.65
3. Bihar	0.10	0.61	0.78	1.79	0.16	0.72
4. Gujarat	0.13	0.20	0.89	0.94	0.32	0.41
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.16	0.72	0.91	0.23	0.25
6. Kerala	0.89	1.64	1.76	2.86	1.02	1.84
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.03	0.31	0.38	1.13	0.08	0.45
8. Maharashtra	0.13	0.83	1.28	1.66	0.45	0.74
9. Mysore	0.06	0.14	0.68	0.71	0.20	0.28
10. Orissa	0.09	0.31	0.59	0.62	0.14	0.34
11. Punjab	0.22	0.29	0.68	0.60	0.31	0.36
12. Rajasthan	0.03	0.13	0.33	0.68	0.08	0.23
13. Uttar Pradesh	0.06	0.33	0.51	0.84	0.12	0.40
14. West Bengal	0.58	0.53	2.63	2.31	1.08	0.97
15. Tamil Nadu	0.17	0.48	1.14	1.96	0.43	0.93
16. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.11	0.97	1.52	0.31	0.43
17. Delhi	0.68	1.03	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.90
18. Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.50	0.50	1.36	0.18	0.56
19. L.M. & A. Islands	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
20. Manipur	0.10	0.31	1.43	0.64	0.21	0.36
21. Tripura	0.16	0.32	0.94	1.89	0.23	0.44
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
23. Goa Daman and Diu	0.12	1.80	0.16	1.46	0.13	1.71
24. Pondicherry	0.84	0.99	1.37	1.06	0.97	1.02
25. NEFA	-	3.69	-	23.81	-	4.32
26. Nagaland	0.02	0.15	0.32	-	0.03	0.14
27. Haryana	NA	0.55	NA	0.83	NA	0.60
28. Chandigarh	NA	-	NA	0.69	NA	0.62
All India	0.17	0.41	1.03	1.36	0.31	0.60

* This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in the other specific categories of non-workers viz., students, household workers, rentiers, beggars and vagrants and dependents.

NA = Not Available

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State-wise percentage of 'persons of age 15-59 seeking work' (1961 Census) and of 'other non-workers'* of age 15-59 (1971 Census) to total population in the same age group classified by sex and rural-urban residence.

(a) Males

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		All areas	
	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-worker' (1971)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.23	0.49	1.92	2.17	0.54	0.83
2. Assam	0.79	1.53	1.40	2.62	0.86	1.71
3. Bihar	0.34	1.74	2.16	4.57	0.54	1.18
4. Gujarat	0.43	0.43	2.79	2.66	1.09	1.26
5. Haryana	NA	1.30	NA	1.93	NA	1.43
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.33	0.46	1.57	2.30	0.54	0.81
7. Kerala	2.73	3.95	4.97	6.61	3.09	4.41
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.76	1.14	2.80	0.25	1.08
9. Maharashtra	0.41	1.12	3.38	4.10	1.43	2.24
10. Mysore	0.20	0.37	2.03	1.75	0.64	0.74
11. Nagaland	0.05	0.23	0.63	-	0.10	0.19
12. Orissa	0.29	0.97	1.54	1.60	0.39	1.03
13. Punjab	0.78	0.71	1.97	1.28	1.06	0.92
14. Rajasthan	0.10	0.30	1.01	1.83	0.25	0.59
15. Tamil Nadu	0.53	0.99	3.46	4.72	1.34	3.02
16. Uttar Pradesh	0.20	0.58	1.53	1.98	0.39	0.80
17. West Bengal	1.81	1.54	5.99	5.42	3.13	2.76
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.30	2.09	3.27	0.70	1.09
19. Chandigarh	NA	0.00	NA	1.52	NA	1.38
20. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	8.53	NA	-	0.14	0.53
21. Delhi	2.46	3.10	2.34	1.92	2.35	2.02
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.42	4.86	0.49	3.52	0.43	4.45
23. Himachal Pradesh	0.21	1.24	1.25	2.62	0.27	1.38
24. L.M. & A. Islands	NA	-	NA	-	0.05	-
25. Manipur	0.36	0.54	4.41	2.01	0.75	0.75
26. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	7.19	NA	25.83	NA	8.31
27. Pondicherry	2.64	3.01	4.46	2.76	3.07	2.91
28. Tripura	0.54	1.17	2.69	3.84	0.76	1.48
29. Meghalaya	NA	3.72	NA	1.03	NA	0.36
All India	0.52	1.06	2.88	3.37	1.01	1.59

* This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in other specific categories of non-workers viz., students, household workers, rentiers, pensioners and vagrants and dependents.

NA = Not available

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(b) Females

State/Union Territory	Rural		Urban		All areas	
	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' ** (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' ** (1971)	'Persons seeking work' (1961)	'Other non-workers' ** (1971)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.13
2. Assam	0.27	0.36	0.20	0.66	0.27	0.38
3. Bihar	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.08
4. Gujarat	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.02	0.08
5. Haryana	NA	0.14	NA	0.45	NA	0.19
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	0.09	0.90	0.29	0.16	0.13
7. Kerala	0.68	1.61	1.27	2.82	0.77	1.81
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.02	0.12
9. Maharashtra	0.02	0.05	0.28	0.55	0.09	0.21
10. Mysore	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.47	0.02	0.18
11. Nagaland	0.00	0.17	0.32	-	0.01	0.16
12. Orissa	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.18	0.01	0.06
13. Punjab	0.01	0.11	0.13	0.31	0.04	0.16
14. Rajasthan	0.01	0.29	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.42
15. Tamil Nadu	0.03	0.21	0.25	1.12	0.09	0.48
16. Uttar Pradesh	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.12
17. West Bengal	0.14	0.14	1.01	0.60	0.34	0.26
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.02	-	0.08	-	0.03	-
19. Chandigarh	NA	-	NA	0.34	NA	0.31
20. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	-	NA	-	0.02	-
21. Delhi	0.05	0.21	0.27	0.53	0.25	0.50
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.04	0.82	0.05	0.66	0.04	0.86
23. Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.29	0.11	1.53	0.04	0.37
24. L.M. & A. Islands	NA	2.27	NA	-	-	2.27
25. Manipur	0.02	0.21	0.49	-	0.06	0.18
26. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	2.10	NA	29.56	NA	2.81
27. Pondicherry	0.04	0.27	0.10	0.73	0.08	0.47
28. Tripura	0.04	0.06	0.49	0.48	0.08	0.11
29. Meghalaya	NA	-	NA	1.30	NA	0.20
All India	0.06	0.17	0.29	0.57	0.10	0.25

* This includes the residual category of non-workers who reported to be seeking work and were not classified in other specific categories of non-workers viz., students, household workers, rentiers, pensioners and vagrants and dependents.

NA = Not available

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Number and percentage of the persons
seeking work among the
technical personnel.

(1971 Census, Special Enumeration)

State/ Union/ Territory	Number of Respondents		Number of respondents seeking work		Percentage of respondents seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra	1,7,770	16,536	18,790	3,398	11.71	20.55
2. Assam	43,212	3,271	5,009	2,200	10.39	26.60
3. Bihar	1,17,969	10,990	29,040	2,912	24.61	26.49
4. Gujarat	1,07,477	25,200	7,759	4,471	7.22	17.74
5. Haryana	31,252	3,258	3,369	1,633	10.78	19.83
6. Madhya Pradesh	1,23,399	25,023	11,799	4,574	9.19	18.23
7. Jammu & Kashmir	12,749	2,822	1,524	717	11.95	25.41
8. Kerala	94,411	39,424	17,317	10,913	18.34	27.68
9. Mahara- shtra	2,16,114	61,584	11,355	7,487	5.53	12.16
10. Mysore	1,17,579	21,667	14,124	4,602	12.06	21.22
11. Nagaland	1,146	119	42	14	3.66	11.76
12. Orissa	43,473	5,371	1,245	333	2.86	7.22
13. Punjab	59,465	19,129	5,756	3,410	11.40	17.83
14. Rajasthan	76,551	12,325	4,862	1,867	3.35	14.78
15. Tamil- nadu	1,32,700	25,741	15,429	5,119	11.63	19.89
16. Uttar Pradesh	2,23,036	51,317	20,545	6,474	9.21	12.62
17. West Bengal	1,16,006	23,498	30,313	7,901	26.13	33.62
18. A & N Islands	1,043	179	32	23	3.05	15.64
19. Chandri- garh	12,373	4,451	434	625	3.51	14.04
20. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117	16	5	5	4.27	31.25
21. Delhi	93,319	39,093	3,274	8,977	8.42	22.96
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	4,876	1,429	240	175	4.92	12.25
23. Himachal Pradesh	14,316	2,970	393	433	6.26	14.58
24. L.A. & A. Islands	131	32	1	6	0.55	13.71
25. Manipur	3,931	537	569	148	14.47	27.56
26. Mizor- am	1,120	114	14	15	1.25	13.11
27. Pondi- cherry	2,103	452	153	57	7.51	12.6
28. Tripura	5,852	1,240	905	379	15.46	30.4
29. Westbanga- la	1,950	455	46	67	2.35	14.7

Percentages of the graduates and technical personnel
seeking work by sex and subject fields
(1971 Census - Special Enumeration)

State/Union Territory*	Arts and Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science		General Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine and systems of medicine		Nursing		Technical and Vocational trades		Others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.6	10.7	15.0	31.1	15.1	19.5	7.9	10.2	15.7	23.5	14.0	32.2	0.0	11.3	5.0	9.1	19.5	44.9	9.7	23.1	11.7	20.5
2. Assam	10.7	20.6	9.6	21.7	3.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	11.5	24.0	10.4	10.2	3.1	6.7	2.9	3.5	22.5	32.0	4.3	27.7	10.4	26.6
3. Bihar	25.7	27.5	44.1	10.0	17.3	0.0	10.0	40.0	21.4	26.2	17.5	21.5	6.1	12.3	7.6	3.5	43.0	16.7	14.5	15.1	24.6	26.5
4. Gujarat	5.5	10.2	9.7	19.2	4.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	11.9	19.9	7.0	9.1	2.2	5.1	-	3.4	6.4	12.9	5.6	13.3	7.2	17.7
5. Haryana	11.0	20.6	12.2	22.2	0.3	33.3	2.2	0.0	14.6	15.2	9.3	10.5	2.9	6.3	-	4.9	9.3	14.3	7.4	26.3	10.0	19.0
6. Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	25.0	12.6	33.3	4.0	50.0	1.0	-	26.7	3.0	10.6	15.4	3.1	6.7	-	-	0.9	0.0	6.5	27.6	12.0	25.4
7. Kerala	12.0	25.6	22.0	40.4	0.1	34.6	10.4	20.0	22.5	32.5	27.0	34.5	6.0	10.0	4.0	3.5	39.7	50.7	23.0	30.6	10.3	27.7
8. Madhya Pradesh	7.4	10.6	12.7	23.3	7.7	12.5	0.6	0.0	13.0	19.5	12.9	16.0	4.1	7.6	-	3.5	13.9	31.3	5.4	14.3	9.2	10.3
9. Maharashtra	4.2	12.2	10.6	12.9	12.1	16.7	3.3	37.5	5.6	14.6	4.4	11.4	1.0	4.0	2.7	2.4	11.2	6.5	4.2	9.2	5.5	12.2
10. Mysore	0.6	20.0	11.0	25.6	7.2	20.0	2.3	9.5	14.5	24.2	16.1	17.6	6.7	7.5	5.3	10.0	0.6	30.0	7.1	17.9	12.1	21.2
11. Orissa	2.0	0.1	3.1	10.5	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.4	6.6	2.7	3.7	2.4	2.9	-	1.1	2.5	0.0	2.4	10.5	2.9	7.2
12. Punjab	10.9	10.4	9.5	4.5	7.6	0.3	1.7	14.3	17.1	15.9	12.4	15.5	2.7	4.9	-	5.0	13.2	32.0	10.5	24.6	11.4	17.0
13. Rajasthan	5.6	15.0	7.6	10.3	5.9	25.0	4.5	-	6.4	12.0	10.9	12.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	0.0	25.0	9.3	16.3	6.4	14.0
14. Tamil Nadu	10.9	19.9	10.2	27.0	0.6	3.6	0.5	0.0	15.3	22.3	10.5	22.6	2.1	4.1	3.2	5.5	19.5	37.3	11.9	16.7	11.6	19.9
15. Uttar Pradesh	0.2	13.3	7.9	5.3	17.1	12.9	4.7	0.0	11.6	15.5	9.7	10.4	2.9	4.7	5.6	-	10.5	34.5	6.2	14.5	9.2	13.2
16. West Bengal	24.0	34.0	20.0	32.4	10.0	20.0	2.6	-	27.7	20.5	30.7	30.0	3.4	0.2	-	2.0	37.3	47.4	11.6	12.0	26.1	33.6
17. Delhi	7.1	24.1	10.5	9.6	7.2	13.0	3.6	-	11.1	10.6	10.1	20.7	4.7	9.9	-	6.1	1.4	2.6	9.2	19.1	0.4	23.0
18. Himachal Pradesh	6.7	14.5	10.2	-	4.2	40.0	0.7	-	11.7	23.2	3.3	-	2.1	7.3	-	-	7.1	33.3	1.6	16.1	6.3	14.6
19. Meghalaya	3.0	16.5	3.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.5	12.1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	14.7

* Data for other States and Union Territories are not available.

M = Males

F = Females

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Distribution of graduates and technical personnel seeking work by sex, levels of education and duration of unemployment.

(1971 Census - Special Enumeration)

Level of Education	Duration of Unemployment (months)	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All levels of Education	Total	2,08,656	79,804
	0-6	24,730	5,302
	7-12	57,911	20,369
	13-24	36,507	11,513
	25 +	45,935	17,727
	P.H.S.*	43,573	24,893
1. Doctorate	Total	351	243
	0-6	72	31
	7-12	65	52
	13-24	42	23
	25 +	72	68
	P.H.S.	100	69
2. Master/Post Graduate	Total	24,444	15,376
	0-6	2,295	805
	7-12	7,266	3,810
	13-24	4,020	2,228
	25 +	5,597	3,824
	P.H.S.	5,266	4,709
3. Bachelor/or equivalent degree	Total	1,58,404	62,124
	0-6	19,350	4,301
	7-12	44,959	16,110
	13-24	27,684	8,960
	25 +	32,835	13,255
	P.H.S.	33,576	19,498
4. Diploma	Total	20,040	1,478
	0-6	2,415	132
	7-12	4,814	316
	13-24	3,801	222
	25 +	5,736	387
	P.H.S.	3,274	421
5. Certificate	Total	5,417	584
	0-6	598	31
	7-12	807	81
	13-24	960	81
	25 +	1,695	119
	P.H.S.	1,357	119

*Period not specified

Average (Median) duration of unemployment among graduates and technical personnel by sex, subject fields and levels of education

(1971 Census Special Enumeration)

(Months)

Level of Education	Arts/ Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science/ Medicine		Science		Engineering & Technology		Medicine (all systems of Medicine)		Nursing		Others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
All Levels of Education	16.1	16.4	12.7	11.6	12.1	15.7	12.9	19.0	11.9	12.4	17.8	13.0	10.5	8.9	24.0	18.0	15.9	15.3	12.9	14.8
1. Doctorate	17.3	21.4	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	10.6	16.0	5.5	-	11.8	10.0	-	-	15.2	7.9	12.0	15.1
2. Master/ Post Graduate	16.7	17.9	12.9	12.4	10.9	10.0	11.0	-	11.7	13.9	10.0	12.0	9.7	7.0	-	-	11.1	13.3	13.1	16.9
3. Bachelor/ Equivalent	16.0	16.1	12.7	11.5	12.9	22.3	16.5	16.0	11.0	12.2	11.4	11.1	9.7	10.8	-	16.4	13.1	14.3	12.7	14.2
4. Diploma	13.4	15.5	17.5	12.0	26.9	-	20.2	-	16.2	19.0	16.3	16.3	22.2	21.0	25.2	18.0	15.5	15.5	16.7	17.4
5. Certificate	15.0	25.3	11.5	-	30.1	-	-	-	16.6	12.0	19.4	21.0	26.9	24.0	-	-	16.7	16.3	20.8	24.0

M = Male

F = Female

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State-wise average (Median) duration of unemployment among the graduates and technical personnel by sex and educational levels

(Months)

State/Union Territory	Doctorate			Master's/Post Graduate Degree			Bachelor/Equivalent Degree			Diploma			Certificate			Total		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.0	27.4	25.0	12.0	16.7	12.4	12.3	14.1	12.5	12.0	12.6	12.0	16.3	19.0	16.7	12.3	14.4	12.5
2. Assam	-	-	-	12.4	16.9	12.1	10.2	22.8	19.6	10.9	27.2	19.2	25.6	29.5	25.8	17.9	22.1	19.0
3. Bihar	17.0	25.0	20.2	24.3	25.6	24.6	20.4	25.6	22.7	23.1	19.0	23.1	25.9	-	25.9	22.8	25.3	23.0
4. Gujarat	4.5	12.0	6.0	11.5	14.3	12.2	11.7	13.3	12.1	11.1	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	13.3	12.1
5. Haryana	13.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	13.6	11.7	10.6	12.6	10.9	12.5	10.4	12.3	19.0	29.0	25.0	10.7	12.7	11.2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	11.7	12.6	12.1	11.2	12.9	11.7	13.6	-	13.6	-	-	-	11.5	12.8	11.8
7. Kerala	16.0	19.2	18.3	12.3	13.6	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.1	13.8	20.1	17.0	21.8	23.0	22.2	12.9	12.5	12.6
8. Madhya Pradesh	11.7	26.3	17.0	12.7	19.0	14.5	13.0	16.8	13.9	16.5	19.7	16.5	25.7	25.0	25.6	9.9	17.7	11.1
9. Maharashtra	7.7	25.0	11.0	11.6	14.1	12.2	10.8	12.7	11.4	9.7	12.8	10.0	15.0	21.0	15.1	9.8	12.8	11.5
10. Mysore	9.0	17.0	10.8	11.2	12.7	11.8	11.0	11.9	11.2	19.8	13.9	19.1	20.1	25.0	20.7	11.6	12.0	11.7
11. Nagaland	-	-	-	10.0	25.0	12.0	22.0	16.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	17.8	19.0
12. Orissa	-	-	-	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.8	12.9	11.9	23.7	0.0	23.5	22.0	12.0	21.0	4.7	4.2	4.6
13. Punjab	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.8	12.5	12.1	12.4	19.4	12.8	17.3	21.0	17.5	25.0	27.3	25.7	8.1	14.3	12.1
14. Rajasthan	13.0	25.0	19.0	12.8	16.0	15.2	7.9	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	25.0	-	25.0	12.5	17.0	12.8
15. Tamil Nadu	25.0	10.0	13.0	11.9	12.7	12.2	11.8	12.3	11.9	15.9	16.4	15.9	23.4	25.0	23.4	12.1	12.0	12.0
16. Uttar Pradesh	17.0	11.5	13.8	12.9	23.1	15.7	13.0	16.1	13.6	14.2	17.5	14.3	20.9	25.0	21.0	13.1	16.4	13.8
17. West Bengal	10.0	13.0	11.0	13.1	16.5	16.3	16.0	19.3	16.6	20.7	27.0	20.9	20.0	13.0	19.9	15.0	20.9	15.6
18. A. & N. Islands	-	-	-	25.0	-	25.0	10.0	12.0	11.0	-	-	-	12.0	-	12.0	10.2	25.0	12.1
19. Chandigarh	-	-	-	10.5	13.6	12.2	10.8	23.5	13.2	11.8	-	11.8	25.0	29.0	28.4	10.8	21.4	12.9
20. Delhi	12.3	13.0	12.3	11.9	16.2	14.9	11.5	17.0	12.7	12.5	18.2	12.9	13.8	28.8	18.4	11.7	16.7	13.0
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	10.3	19.0	11.7	10.2	11.0	10.5	-	-	-	13.8	3.7	7.7	10.3	11.3	10.7
22. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	11.3	15.7	12.7	10.7	13.6	11.3	10.5	28.0	11.0	19.0	-	16.0	10.8	15.4	11.5
23. Manipur	-	-	-	11.6	11.9	11.7	18.9	14.0	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	12.9	16.7
24. Pondicherry	-	-	-	13.0	17.8	17.5	18.5	20.7	18.9	26.5	-	26.5	-	-	-	12.0	13.0	12.2
25. Tripura	-	-	-	16.4	25.7	20.2	7.4	22.1	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	22.6	15.4

M = Males
F = Females
P = Persons
(-) denotes 'Nil'

Percentage* of 'other non-workers' among graduates
and technical personnel classified by sex, educational
level and urban - rural residence
(1971 Census)

Educational Levels	Rural			Urban			All areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	10.17	15.88	11.85	5.92	7.61	6.28	7.34	12.26	8.95
2. Graduate degree including tech- nical degree	7.80	12.05	8.21	3.58	3.88	3.65	4.75	4.88	4.77

Sources: B-III and B-IX (Economic tables) mimeographed; through the courtesy of
Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

*The data are based on one per cent sample.

Percentage* of other non-workers among graduates and technical personnel in urban areas, classified by sex, educational levels, (1971 Census).

Educational Levels	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
1. Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	5.92	7.61	6.28
2. (a) Graduate degree other than technical degree	4.06	4.25	4.10
(b) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2.55	3.27	2.72
(c) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2.85	3.04	2.88
(i) Engineering & Technology	4.03	2.33	4.03
(ii) Medicine	1.57	1.41	1.54
(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary & dairying	1.50	-	1.33
(iv) Teaching	2.03	3.85	2.91
v) Others	1.66	-	1.40
*E-total (a) (b) & (c) taken together	3.58	3.88	3.65
Total (1) and (2) taken together	3.76	4.14	3.85

Source: B-III and B-IX (Economic Tables) mimeographed-1971 Census through the courtesy of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

*The data are based on one per cent sample.

Percentage distribution of workers by industry-groups and rural-urban residence
(1971 Census)

(a) Rural

State/Union Territory	Culti- vators	Agri- cultural labourers	Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.	Mining and quarry- ing	House- hold indus- try	Other than house- hold indus- try	Cons- truc- tion	Trade and Comm- erce	Transport, storage and communication	Other services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	36.7	42.5	3.6	0.4	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.0	0.7	5.3
2. Assam	62.2	10.4	11.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.7	3.3	1.1	7.8
3. Bihar	46.8	41.8	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	3.4
4. Gujarat	55.4	28.3	2.2	0.3	2.7	2.6	0.6	2.8	1.1	4.0
5. Haryana	58.1	18.9	1.5	0.2	3.5	3.4	1.5	2.9	1.1	8.9
6. Himachal Pradesh	75.2	4.3	2.7	0.1	2.6	1.1	3.1	1.6	0.8	8.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	76.1	3.3	3.5	0.1	3.4	0.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	7.7
8. Kerala	20.2	34.4	7.3	0.5	4.4	10.2	1.6	7.4	2.8	11.2
9. Madhya Pradesh	59.4	29.5	1.7	0.4	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.3	3.0
10. Maharashtra	47.5	38.2	1.6	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	0.6	4.1
11. Manipur	72.7	3.6	0.6	-	8.1	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.6	10.5
12. Meghalaya	77.0	10.8	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.5	5.4
13. Mysore	48.4	31.4	4.7	0.4	3.7	2.2	1.2	2.5	0.7	4.8
14. Nagaland	85.7	11.7	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	9.8
15. Orissa	52.9	30.2	2.1	0.6	3.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.6	6.3
16. Punjab	53.6	24.8	1.2	-	3.4	3.3	1.6	3.1	1.2	7.8
17. Rajasthan	74.2	10.3	2.9	0.4	2.9	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.6	4.8
18. Tamil Nadu	40.2	38.1	2.6	0.4	3.6	4.1	1.0	3.4	0.8	5.8
19. Tripura	59.3	21.4	2.3	-	1.5	1.5	0.5	4.1	1.0	8.4
20. Uttar Pradesh	64.9	22.2	0.6	-	3.1	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.5	5.0
21. West Bengal	43.1	35.0	3.7	1.2	2.6	3.7	0.5	3.0	1.4	5.8
22. Andaman & Nicobar	17.6	5.9	20.6	-	5.9	5.9	23.5	2.9	2.9	14.8
23. Arunachal Pradesh	80.4	1.9	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	16.5
24. Chandigarh	25.0	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	-	-	37.5
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.4	17.1	2.8	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	2.9
26. Delhi	24.2	9.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	18.8	2.7	4.2	7.2	25.9
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	31.8	18.7	5.6	7.1	6.6	4.5	3.5	6.1	6.1	10.0
28. L.M.&A. Islands	-	-	25.0	-	37.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	25.0
29. Pondicherry	16.7	47.8	5.5	-	1.1	10.0	2.2	6.7	1.1	8.9
All India	51.6	30.7	2.5	0.4	3.2	2.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	5.3

(b) Urban

State/Union Territory	Culti- vators	Agricul- tural labourers	Lives from fishing and hunting plant etc.	Mining and quarry- ing	Manufacturing		Cons- truc- tion	Trade and Comm- erce	Transport, storage and communication	Other services
					House- hold indus- try	Other than house- hold indus- try.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.6	10.6	1.5	1.3	5.6	16.6	4.9	20.3	10.9	22.7
2. Assam	5.5	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.5	12.6	4.0	26.8	15.1	27.8
3. Bihar	8.3	10.6	1.2	3.8	4.7	15.9	3.4	18.3	8.9	19.9
4. Gujarat	5.4	4.5	1.5	0.6	3.0	29.5	3.9	19.9	8.4	23.3
5. Haryana	6.9	3.9	0.6	-	2.4	22.1	3.2	24.7	8.6	27.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.8	1.2	3.6	-	2.4	8.4	16.9	15.7	7.2	39.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	1.8	4.4	0.4	7.0	13.2	5.3	17.2	11.9	31.3
8. Kerala	4.1	10.0	4.9	0.3	3.6	18.8	2.5	18.6	9.8	27.4
9. Madhya Pradesh	6.7	5.7	1.8	0.6	7.0	18.8	3.3	16.9	8.6	28.6
10. Maharashtra	3.5	5.7	1.6	0.3	3.3	31.0	3.3	19.7	9.6	22.0
11. Manipur	15.8	2.6	-	-	21.1	7.9	5.3	18.4	5.3	23.6
12. Meghalaya	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	2.1	8.5	4.3	17.0	8.5	53.3
13. Mysore	8.0	8.7	2.0	0.9	6.8	20.2	4.1	18.7	10.4	20.2
14. Nagaland	3.8	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	3.8	11.6	7.7	65.5
15. Orissa	7.7	6.8	3.0	0.1	4.3	13.7	2.5	18.3	10.5	31.1
16. Punjab	5.6	4.5	0.5	-	2.3	24.4	3.4	25.0	7.9	26.4
17. Rajasthan	10.4	3.2	0.8	0.5	6.7	15.3	4.3	18.9	9.8	30.1
18. Tamil Nadu	4.9	8.2	3.2	0.3	7.1	22.6	3.5	20.9	9.9	19.4
19. Uttar Pradesh	5.1	5.1	2.6	-	-	7.7	2.6	23.1	5.1	48.7
20. West Bengal	5.5	4.2	0.8	0.1	7.6	18.5	2.4	20.1	10.4	30.4
21. West Bengal	1.5	3.0	0.8	0.2	2.9	32.5	2.3	21.4	11.9	23.5
22. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3
23. Arunachal Pradesh	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	77.8
24. Chandigarh	1.3	-	-	-	-	13.0	5.2	14.3	5.2	61.0
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Delhi	0.4	0.4	0.8	-	2.1	21.8	5.6	21.5	9.6	37.8
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.7	5.4	4.1	0.7	4.1	10.8	6.7	18.9	16.2	28.4
28. L.M. & A. Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Pondicherry	3.9	5.9	3.9	-	2.0	27.5	3.9	19.5	5.9	27.5
All India	5.1	6.0	1.7	0	5.0	22.9	3.5	20.0	10.0	24.9

Source: Pocket Book of Population Statistics, 1971 Census by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(c) All areas

State/Union Territory	Culti- vators	Agri- cultural labourers	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.	Mining & quarry- ing	Manufacturing House- hold indus- try	Other than house- hold- indus- try.	Cons- truc- tion	Trade and Commerce	Transport, storage and communication	Other services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.2	37.9	3.3	0.6	4.9	4.2	1.6	5.4	2.2	7.8
2. Assam	56.8	9.6	10.6	0.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	5.5	2.4	9.8
3. Bihar	43.3	38.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.5	0.6	3.3	1.5	4.9
4. Gujarat	43.2	22.5	2.0	0.4	2.8	9.3	1.4	6.9	2.9	8.6
5. Haryana	49.1	16.2	1.4	0.2	3.3	6.7	1.8	6.7	2.4	12.2
6. Himachal Pradesh	70.7	4.1	2.7	0.0	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.5	1.3	10.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	64.8	3.1	3.6	0.1	4.0	2.8	2.3	4.4	3.3	11.6
8. Kerala	17.8	30.7	7.0	0.5	4.3	11.5	1.7	9.1	3.9	13.5
9. Madhya Pradesh	52.9	26.6	1.7	0.6	3.6	3.0	0.8	3.2	1.4	6.2
10. Maharashtra	35.5	29.3	1.6	0.2	3.2	10.0	1.5	6.7	3.0	9.0
11. Manipur	66.8	3.5	0.5	-	9.4	1.6	1.3	3.8	1.2	11.9
12. Meghalaya	69.2	9.8	2.7	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.3	10.6
13. Mysore	40.0	26.7	4.1	0.5	4.3	5.9	1.8	5.9	2.7	8.1
14. Nagaland	77.5	1.5	0.4	-	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	15.3
15. Orissa	49.2	28.3	2.1	0.8	3.6	2.3	0.6	3.3	1.4	8.4
16. Punjab	42.5	20.2	0.9	-	3.2	8.1	2.0	8.3	2.8	12.0
17. Rajasthan	64.9	9.3	2.5	0.4	3.4	3.2	1.3	4.4	2.0	8.5
18. Tamil Nadu	31.3	30.5	2.7	0.3	4.5	8.8	1.6	7.8	3.2	9.3
19. Tripura	54.4	19.9	2.3	-	1.4	2.1	0.7	5.8	1.4	12.0
20. Uttar Pradesh	57.4	20.0	0.6	-	3.7	3.6	0.6	4.1	1.7	8.3
21. West Bengal	32.0	26.5	2.9	0.9	2.7	11.4	1.0	7.9	4.2	10.5
22. Andaman & Nicobar	13.0	4.3	17.4	-	4.3	6.5	21.8	6.5	6.6	19.6
23. Arunachal Pradesh	78.1	1.9	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.7	-	18.5
24. Chandigarh	3.6	1.2	-	-	-	12.9	5.9	12.9	4.7	58.8
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.4	17.1	2.8	-	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	2.9
26. Delhi	2.6	1.3	0.9	-	2.3	21.6	5.3	19.9	9.3	36.8
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	23.9	15.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.3	4.4	9.5	8.8	15.1
28. L.M. & A. Islands	-	-	25.0	-	37.5	-	12.5	-	-	25.0
29. Pondicherry	12.1	32.6	5.0	-	1.4	16.3	2.8	11.4	2.8	15.6
All India	43.3	26.3	2.4	0.5	3.5	5.9	1.2	5.6	2.4	8.7

Source: Pocket Book of Population Statistics, 1971 Census, issued by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Distribution of population by sex and labour force status as percentage of total population of males, females and persons

(NSS - 19th Round)

Rural

State/Union Territory	Employed persons						Unemployed persons						Persons in labour force as percentage of the corresponding total population.			Persons not in labour force as percentage of the corresponding total population.		
	At work			Not at work			Seeking work			Not seeking but available for work			M	F	P	M	F	P
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	54.29	29.86	42.24	1.18	1.75	1.46	0.59	1.14	0.86	0.96	1.75	1.35	57.02	34.50	45.91	42.98	65.50	54.09
2. Assam	44.40	12.33	29.37	2.80	1.14	2.02	0.56	0.13	0.33	0.11	1.91	0.95	47.87	15.51	32.70	52.13	84.49	67.30
3. Bihar	48.06	13.79	30.55	1.70	0.87	1.27	0.37	0.56	0.47	0.80	1.98	1.41	50.93	17.20	33.70	49.07	82.80	66.30
4. Gujarat	49.67	31.09	40.91	0.33	0.62	0.47	0.89	0.75	0.82	0.22	0.12	0.18	51.11	32.58	42.38	48.89	67.42	57.62
5. Haryana	46.18	29.45	38.22	1.18	0.65	0.92	0.88	-	0.46	0.29	-	0.15	48.53	30.10	39.75	51.47	69.90	60.25
6. Jammu & Kashmir	43.89	4.68	26.29	2.48	0.12	1.42	0.19	-	0.11	0.86	-	0.47	47.42	4.80	28.29	52.58	95.20	71.71
7. Kerala	40.32	21.14	30.18	3.78	2.25	2.97	1.60	1.12	1.35	1.26	1.02	1.13	46.96	25.53	35.63	53.04	74.47	64.37
8. Madhya Pradesh	50.63	31.50	41.26	2.15	1.51	1.84	0.47	0.55	0.50	0.99	2.85	1.90	54.24	36.41	45.50	45.76	63.59	54.50
9. Madras	50.32	29.44	40.11	2.98	2.19	2.59	0.97	1.51	1.23	0.97	1.68	1.32	55.24	34.82	45.25	44.76	65.18	54.75
10. Maharashtra	50.62	32.32	41.70	1.54	1.06	1.30	0.65	1.13	0.91	0.41	1.06	0.73	53.22	35.62	44.64	46.78	64.38	55.36
11. Mysore	52.34	30.81	41.89	1.53	1.73	1.63	0.82	0.76	0.79	1.43	1.19	1.31	56.12	34.49	45.62	43.88	65.51	54.38
12. Orissa	47.80	14.39	30.88	2.63	0.85	1.73	0.88	1.59	1.24	1.63	3.05	2.35	52.94	19.88	36.20	47.06	80.12	63.80
13. Punjab	46.48	8.07	28.83	1.06	0.21	0.67	0.53	-	0.29	0.35	-	0.19	48.42	8.28	29.98	51.58	91.72	70.02
14. Rajasthan	53.61	43.81	48.89	1.73	1.64	1.69	0.81	0.33	0.42	0.81	1.42	1.11	56.66	47.20	52.11	43.34	52.80	47.87
15. Uttar Pradesh	51.63	21.20	37.04	1.72	0.54	1.16	0.38	0.12	0.26	0.01	1.16	0.88	54.34	23.02	39.34	45.66	76.98	60.00
16. West Bengal	47.17	10.87	29.33	1.33	0.43	0.89	0.92	0.43	0.68	0.59	0.26	0.43	50.01	11.99	31.33	49.99	88.01	68.67
17. Delhi	31.51	7.41	21.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	0.79	32.88	7.41	22.05	67.12	92.59	77.95
18. Himachal Pradesh	56.11	23.60	39.33	1.06	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.17	23.60	39.85	42.83	76.40	60.15
19. Manipur	39.12	25.32	32.08	3.52	4.64	4.09	0.44	-	0.22	0.88	2.32	1.61	43.96	32.28	38.00	56.04	67.72	62.00
20. Tripura	48.50	9.55	28.97	1.50	0.64	1.06	0.43	0.21	0.32	1.28	1.70	1.14	51.71	12.10	31.49	48.29	87.90	68.16
All India	49.78	23.54	36.93	1.81	1.12	1.47	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.78	1.43	1.10	53.01	26.76	40.15	46.99	73.24	59.85

Source: National Sample Survey - 19th Round - Report No. 173 (July 1964 - June 1965) - issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.

M = Males
F = Females
P = Persons

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Distribution of population by sex and labour force status as percentage of the total population of males, females and persons

(NSS - 17th to 21st Rounds)

Urban

State/Union Territory	Round	Employed persons						Unemployed persons						Persons in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons not in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons for whom labour force status not recorded.		
		At work			Not at work			New entrants			Others			M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Andhra Pradesh	17th	47.61	13.42	30.78	1.28	0.68	1.07	0.67	0.25	0.46	1.06	0.49	0.78	50.62	15.02	33.09	48.86	84.41	66.36	0.52	0.57	0.55
	18th	48.19	16.26	32.42	1.63	0.84	1.24	0.37	0.05	0.21	0.39	0.34	0.36	50.58	17.49	34.23	48.15	81.07	64.42	1.27	1.44	1.35
	19th	46.58	13.12	30.12	1.64	0.59	1.13	0.46	0.08	0.27	0.40	0.22	0.31	49.08	14.01	31.83	50.63	85.19	67.63	0.29	0.80	0.54
	20th	46.47	15.56	31.01	1.88	0.55	1.21	0.28	-	0.14	0.34	0.08	0.21	48.97	16.19	32.57	50.71	83.29	67.01	0.32	0.52	0.42
	21st	49.36	14.37	31.97	0.75	0.30	0.53	0.36	0.06	0.21	0.39	0.16	0.28	50.86	14.89	32.99	48.98	84.94	66.85	0.16	0.17	0.16
2. Assam	17th	45.57	2.34	37.54	0.73	0.00	0.43	1.46	0.63	1.12	1.52	0.21	0.97	49.28	3.18	30.06	50.47	95.97	69.44	0.25	0.85	0.50
	18th	46.24	2.66	27.17	1.10	0.09	0.66	0.57	0.42	0.50	0.07	-	0.04	47.98	3.17	28.37	46.93	87.98	64.89	5.09	8.85	6.74
	19th	46.82	5.19	28.38	0.92	0.05	0.54	0.33	0.23	0.29	0.08	-	0.05	48.15	5.47	29.26	51.09	93.73	69.98	0.76	0.80	0.76
	20th	45.42	3.46	26.86	0.47	0.08	0.29	0.51	0.23	0.39	-	0.05	0.02	53.60	3.82	27.56	53.46	96.16	72.35	0.14	0.02	0.09
	21st	47.33	5.14	28.63	0.25	0.02	0.15	0.54	0.35	0.46	0.17	0.01	0.10	48.29	5.52	29.34	51.40	94.23	70.38	0.31	0.25	0.28
3. Bihar	17th	47.13	6.22	26.76	1.34	0.44	0.93	0.92	0.13	0.56	0.87	0.35	0.63	47.26	7.14	28.88	52.13	92.19	70.48	0.61	0.67	0.64
	18th	46.83	6.82	28.82	1.36	0.51	0.98	0.58	-	0.32	0.46	0.17	0.38	49.23	7.50	30.45	48.85	89.84	67.30	1.92	2.66	2.25
	19th	46.95	6.85	28.67	1.33	0.31	0.87	0.69	0.07	0.41	0.21	0.08	0.15	49.18	7.31	30.10	50.61	92.06	69.50	0.21	0.63	0.40
	20th	46.53	6.27	28.05	1.46	0.32	0.94	0.35	0.06	0.22	0.18	-	0.10	48.52	6.65	29.31	51.33	92.93	70.42	0.15	0.42	0.27
	21st	48.18	6.23	28.93	0.79	0.14	0.49	0.41	0.05	0.24	0.25	0.07	0.16	49.63	6.49	29.82	50.31	93.44	70.11	0.06	0.07	0.07
4. Gujarat	17th	43.55	9.32	27.54	0.64	0.20	0.43	0.30	0.10	0.21	0.45	0.08	0.28	44.94	9.70	28.46	54.49	89.85	71.03	0.57	0.45	0.51
	18th	43.29	6.89	25.79	1.34	0.23	0.81	0.23	-	0.12	0.40	0.03	0.22	45.26	7.15	26.94	53.18	89.73	70.75	1.56	3.12	2.31
	19th	44.12	7.49	27.00	0.65	0.08	0.38	0.12	-	0.06	0.19	0.08	0.14	45.08	7.65	27.58	54.66	92.16	72.20	0.26	0.19	0.22
	20th	40.73	6.25	24.01	1.02	0.07	0.56	0.33	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.02	0.15	42.34	6.46	24.94	57.49	93.31	74.86	0.17	0.23	0.20
	21st	44.55	8.09	26.92	0.36	0.13	0.25	0.36	0.08	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.12	45.50	8.31	27.52	54.38	91.55	72.35	0.12	0.14	0.13
5. Jammu & Kashmir	17th	47.99	2.80	26.60	0.63	0.14	0.40	0.41	0.03	0.23	0.25	0.02	0.14	49.28	2.99	27.37	50.43	96.52	72.25	0.29	0.49	0.38
	18th	45.14	1.67	24.50	2.07	0.05	1.11	0.39	-	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.10	47.70	1.81	25.91	51.50	96.56	72.90	0.80	1.63	1.19
	19th	44.29	1.09	23.86	1.06	0.12	0.62	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.03	-	0.01	45.54	1.24	24.59	54.46	98.43	75.26	-	0.33	0.15
	20th	44.30	0.81	24.07	0.37	0.11	0.24	0.24	-	0.13	0.15	-	0.08	45.06	0.92	24.52	54.94	99.01	75.45	-	0.07	0.03
	21st	45.73	1.36	24.78	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.03	46.06	1.40	24.97	53.88	98.58	74.99	0.06	0.02	0.04
6. Kerala	17th	44.91	12.20	28.74	2.51	0.96	1.74	1.24	0.89	1.07	1.91	0.22	1.08	50.57	14.27	32.63	48.75	85.02	66.68	0.68	0.71	0.69
	18th	42.54	14.00	28.19	2.53	0.68	1.60	1.29	0.80	1.04	1.41	0.48	0.94	47.77	15.96	31.77	51.10	82.89	67.09	1.13	1.15	1.14
	19th	43.42	16.34	29.72	2.88	1.19	2.03	1.33	1.08	1.20	1.07	0.28	0.67	48.70	18.89	33.62	50.37	80.09	65.40	0.93	1.02	0.98
	20th	41.50	12.44	26.89	2.35	1.06	1.70	1.42	0.78	1.10	0.87	0.17	0.52	46.14	14.45	30.21	53.51	85.18	69.43	0.35	0.37	0.36
	21st	43.63	14.65	29.32	1.95	0.51	1.24	1.27	0.78	1.03	1.05	0.38	0.72	47.90	16.32	32.31	51.87	83.53	67.50	0.23	0.15	0.19

M = Males
F = Females
P = Persons
(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Round	Employed persons						Unemployed persons						Persons in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population	Persons not in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population	Persons for whom labour force status not recorded						
		At work			Not at work			New entrants			Others											
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P				M	F	P			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7. Madhya Pradesh	17th	46.97	14.78	31.93	2.19	0.97	1.62	0.46	0.08	0.28	0.67	0.31	0.50	50.29	16.14	34.33	49.28	82.90	64.99	0.43	0.96	0.68
	18th	44.58	10.02	28.29	2.15	0.87	1.55	0.44	0.11	0.28	0.46	0.28	0.38	47.63	11.28	30.50	49.59	86.25	66.87	2.78	2.47	2.63
	19th	43.91	9.75	27.94	2.07	0.67	1.41	0.23	0.03	0.14	0.37	0.06	0.22	46.58	10.51	29.71	53.15	89.20	70.01	0.27	0.29	0.28
	20th	43.03	10.92	28.17	2.19	0.67	1.49	0.33	0.03	0.19	0.45	0.13	0.30	46.00	11.75	30.15	53.68	87.88	69.51	0.32	0.37	0.34
	21st	45.89	11.73	29.87	1.33	0.55	0.96	0.32	0.08	0.20	0.23	0.12	0.18	47.77	12.48	31.21	52.11	87.33	68.64	0.12	0.19	0.15
8. Madras	17th	47.74	13.44	30.61	1.96	0.47	1.22	0.73	0.18	0.45	1.70	0.34	1.01	52.13	14.43	33.29	47.19	84.74	65.95	0.68	0.83	0.76
	18th	49.67	10.02	32.01	1.72	0.69	1.21	0.76	0.35	0.55	1.27	0.19	0.74	53.42	15.25	34.51	45.54	82.59	63.89	1.04	2.16	1.60
	19th	48.52	14.69	31.87	1.42	0.23	0.84	0.75	0.19	0.48	0.82	0.19	0.51	51.51	15.30	33.70	48.38	84.55	66.17	0.11	0.15	0.13
	20th	45.61	14.45	30.84	1.23	0.51	0.89	0.89	0.23	0.57	0.86	0.38	0.63	48.59	15.57	32.93	51.24	84.27	66.90	0.17	0.16	0.17
	21st	50.69	15.83	33.35	0.58	0.26	0.42	0.89	0.23	0.56	0.54	0.13	0.34	52.70	16.45	34.67	47.20	83.39	65.20	0.10	0.16	0.13
9. Maharashtra	17th	50.84	10.52	32.31	1.00	0.64	0.84	0.65	0.14	0.41	0.66	0.14	0.42	53.15	11.44	33.98	45.87	87.67	65.08	0.98	0.89	0.94
	18th	48.36	11.45	31.35	1.53	0.69	1.14	0.45	0.14	0.31	0.42	0.04	0.24	50.76	12.32	33.04	47.58	85.34	64.99	1.66	2.34	1.97
	19th	49.76	10.90	32.07	1.14	0.37	0.79	0.49	0.10	0.31	0.65	0.11	0.40	52.04	11.48	33.57	47.13	87.31	65.43	0.83	1.21	1.00
	20th	50.15	10.32	31.90	1.22	0.45	0.87	0.62	0.14	0.40	0.53	0.06	0.31	52.52	10.97	33.48	47.24	88.85	66.31	0.24	0.18	0.21
	21st	51.96	10.76	33.15	0.44	0.18	0.32	0.40	0.10	0.27	0.42	0.06	0.26	53.22	11.10	34.00	46.68	88.80	65.90	0.10	0.10	0.10
10. Mysore	17th	47.11	12.82	30.05	1.80	0.95	1.38	0.58	0.31	0.45	0.71	0.07	0.39	50.20	14.15	32.27	48.96	84.99	66.88	0.84	0.86	0.85
	18th	46.82	13.69	31.06	1.41	0.69	1.07	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.89	0.07	0.24	48.92	14.55	32.57	49.69	83.99	66.01	1.39	1.46	1.42
	19th	45.15	11.76	28.79	1.24	0.59	0.92	0.69	0.11	0.40	0.30	0.15	0.23	47.38	12.61	30.34	52.21	86.80	69.16	0.41	0.59	0.50
	20th	43.91	10.67	27.99	1.98	0.54	1.29	0.56	0.17	0.37	0.22	0.26	0.24	46.67	11.64	29.89	52.93	87.65	69.56	0.40	0.71	0.55
	21st	47.49	12.33	30.51	0.63	0.31	0.48	0.53	0.19	0.37	0.22	0.03	0.13	48.87	12.86	31.49	51.05	87.09	68.44	0.08	0.05	0.07
11. Orissa	17th	51.66	9.84	30.92	1.56	0.44	1.00	0.49	0.22	0.36	0.66	0.07	0.37	54.37	10.57	32.65	44.21	87.79	65.82	1.42	1.64	1.53
	18th	46.96	10.16	29.71	1.25	0.24	0.78	0.47	0.15	0.32	0.37	0.13	0.26	49.05	10.68	31.07	48.31	84.93	65.47	2.64	4.39	3.46
	19th	50.18	10.84	32.10	1.41	0.38	0.93	0.44	0.24	0.35	0.16	0.05	0.11	52.17	11.51	33.49	47.72	88.35	66.38	0.11	0.14	0.13
	20th	50.14	7.57	31.01	0.96	-	0.53	0.36	0.10	0.24	0.16	0.06	0.11	51.62	7.73	31.89	48.09	92.17	67.91	0.29	0.10	0.20
	21st	50.87	9.74	31.88	0.78	0.30	0.56	0.35	0.11	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.20	52.25	10.30	32.88	47.56	89.56	66.95	0.19	0.14	0.17
12. Punjab	17th*	43.73	4.43	26.17	1.24	0.25	0.80	0.40	0.05	0.24	0.52	0.00	0.29	49.89	4.73	27.50	52.28	93.82	70.85	1.83	1.45	1.65
	18th*	41.56	3.51	24.12	1.54	0.31	0.98	0.12	-	0.06	0.13	-	0.07	43.35	3.82	25.23	54.35	92.23	71.74	2.30	3.88	3.03
	19th*	45.94	5.63	27.31	1.07	0.11	0.62	0.18	0.05	0.12	0.16	-	0.09	47.35	5.84	28.14	52.08	93.34	71.18	0.57	0.82	0.68
	20th	40.37	6.01	24.82	0.41	0.08	0.26	0.34	-	0.19	0.34	0.16	0.26	41.46	6.25	25.53	58.54	93.67	74.43	-	0.08	0.04
	21st	46.62	5.10	27.56	0.45	0.05	0.27	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.19	-	0.10	47.46	5.17	28.05	52.53	93.73	71.90	0.01	0.10	0.05
13. Haryana**	20th	46.08	5.00	27.22	1.36	0.28	0.87	0.04	-	0.02	0.28	0.09	0.19	47.76	5.37	28.30	52.08	94.25	71.44	0.16	0.38	0.26
	21st	43.14	5.56	26.03	0.14	-	0.08	0.41	0.06	0.25	0.14	0.03	0.09	43.83	5.65	26.45	55.81	94.21	73.29	0.36	0.14	0.26

* Includes the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

** Data for earlier Rounds included in the State of Punjab.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Round	Employed persons						Unemployed persons						Persons in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons not in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons for whom labour force status not recorded.		
		At work			Not at work			New entrants			Others			M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14. Rajasthan	17th	45.16	12.81	29.86	1.65	0.46	1.09	0.51	0.13	0.33	0.59	0.07	0.35	47.91	13.47	31.63	51.45	85.97	67.77	0.64	0.56	0.60
	18th	43.40	10.16	27.58	2.70	0.56	1.68	0.23	0.08	0.16	0.28	0.15	0.22	46.61	10.95	29.64	52.45	87.40	69.08	0.94	1.65	1.28
	19th	42.17	11.33	27.70	1.91	0.71	1.35	0.40	0.07	0.25	0.36	0.07	0.22	44.84	12.17	29.52	54.97	87.62	70.28	0.19	0.21	0.20
	20th	41.93	14.28	28.46	1.86	0.50	1.20	0.40	-	0.20	0.30	0.02	0.16	44.49	14.80	30.02	55.31	84.72	69.64	0.20	0.40	0.34
	21st	43.91	16.03	30.25	0.97	0.61	0.80	0.27	-	0.14	0.33	0.06	0.20	43.43	16.70	31.39	54.42	83.22	69.52	0.10	0.09	0.09
15. Uttar Pradesh	17th	47.80	6.83	28.91	1.69	0.27	1.03	0.50	0.04	0.29	0.65	0.06	0.38	50.72	7.20	30.61	48.74	92.29	68.86	0.54	0.51	0.53
	18th	47.45	6.31	28.41	1.94	0.33	1.19	0.27	0.04	0.16	0.30	-	0.16	49.96	6.68	29.92	48.48	91.10	68.22	1.56	2.22	1.86
	19th	47.48	6.90	29.10	1.73	0.26	1.06	0.35	0.09	0.23	0.36	0.06	0.22	49.92	7.31	30.61	49.85	92.24	69.06	0.23	0.45	0.33
	20th	47.00	6.85	28.61	1.93	0.27	1.17	0.21	0.02	0.12	0.40	0.05	0.24	49.54	7.19	30.14	50.33	92.68	69.73	0.13	0.13	0.13
	21st	48.09	7.12	29.34	0.79	0.08	0.47	0.18	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.01	0.09	49.12	7.24	30.01	50.79	92.60	69.91	0.09	0.08	0.08
16. West Bengal	17th	54.35	5.17	33.49	0.44	0.12	0.31	1.15	0.12	0.72	0.81	0.06	0.49	56.76	5.47	35.01	43.18	94.44	64.92	0.06	0.09	0.07
	18th	57.25	5.10	35.55	0.72	0.05	0.44	1.04	0.17	0.63	0.45	0.09	0.30	59.46	5.41	35.97	39.51	92.05	61.71	1.03	1.74	1.32
	19th	55.93	5.69	33.84	0.62	0.10	0.39	0.97	0.16	0.61	0.30	-	0.17	57.82	5.95	35.01	41.82	92.88	63.99	0.86	1.17	1.00
	20th	54.83	5.33	33.85	0.54	0.04	0.32	0.52	0.27	0.42	0.35	0.17	0.28	56.24	5.81	34.87	43.64	94.09	65.01	0.12	0.10	0.12
	21st	55.62	5.25	34.06	0.35	0.03	0.21	0.53	0.10	0.35	0.28	0.01	0.17	56.78	5.39	34.79	43.19	94.58	65.18	0.03	0.03	0.03
17. Delhi	17th	50.97	3.24	29.72	0.65	0.05	0.38	0.73	0.16	0.48	1.10	0.11	0.66	53.45	3.56	31.24	46.38	96.34	68.62	0.17	0.10	0.14
	18th	49.63	3.53	29.88	0.54	0.09	0.35	0.54	0.09	0.35	0.34	-	0.19	51.05	3.71	30.77	48.20	95.29	68.38	0.75	1.00	0.85
	19th	50.02	4.04	29.54	0.71	0.20	0.48	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.04	-	0.02	51.01	4.44	30.26	48.72	95.02	69.35	0.27	0.54	0.39
	20th	47.31	4.80	28.33	1.07	0.18	0.67	0.43	0.06	0.29	0.34	0.24	0.29	49.20	5.20	29.58	50.80	94.42	70.29	-	0.30	0.13
	21st	52.91	6.66	32.45	0.61	0.24	0.45	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.18	0.04	0.12	54.01	7.18	33.30	45.94	92.74	66.64	0.05	0.08	0.06
18. Chandigarh*	20th	45.89	7.45	30.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.89	7.45	30.83	54.11	92.55	69.17	-	-	-
	21st	51.99	3.53	30.76	0.61	0.39	0.52	0.31	-	0.17	-	-	-	52.91	3.92	33.45	47.09	96.08	68.55	-	-	-
19. Himachal Pradesh**	18th	42.75	4.04	26.09	0.76	1.01	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.51	6.05	36.96	55.73	93.94	72.17	0.76	1.01	0.87
	19th	54.59	9.49	36.13	0.87	-	0.52	0.44	-	0.26	-	-	-	55.90	9.49	36.96	44.10	90.51	63.04	-	-	-
	20th	49.32	3.88	29.56	2.97	1.75	2.44	-	-	-	1.35	-	0.76	53.64	5.63	32.76	46.36	94.37	67.24	-	-	-
	21st	51.89	4.73	30.72	2.03	-	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.92	4.73	31.84	45.64	95.27	67.92	0.44	-	0.24
20. Manipur	17th	39.70	41.59	40.72	3.50	1.86	2.62	0.50	-	0.23	-	-	-	43.70	43.45	43.57	56.30	56.55	56.43	-	-	-
	18th	34.15	38.74	32.29	4.27	2.03	3.04	0.81	-	0.37	0.41	0.34	0.37	39.64	33.11	36.07	57.92	61.82	60.06	2.44	5.07	3.87
	19th	37.14	23.41	30.51	1.13	1.20	1.16	0.80	-	0.42	0.16	-	0.68	39.23	24.61	32.17	60.29	74.70	67.25	0.48	0.69	0.58
	20th	34.55	24.90	29.91	1.88	0.27	1.11	0.75	-	0.39	-	0.14	0.07	37.13	25.31	31.48	62.82	74.69	68.52	-	-	-
	21st	35.75	24.39	30.17	1.61	0.56	1.09	0.67	0.05	0.36	0.27	-	0.14	38.30	25.00	31.76	61.66	74.91	68.17	0.04	0.09	0.07

* Data for the earlier Rounds included in the State of Punjab

** Data for the 17th Round not available.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Round	Employed persons						Unemployed persons						Persons in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons not in labour force as percentage of corresponding total population			Persons for whom labour force status not recorded		
		At work			Not at work			New entrants			Others			M F P			M F P			M F P		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Tripura	17th	47.54	4.72	26.53	1.00	2.25	0.63	1.94	1.20	1.53	0.03	0.10	0.50	51.36	6.27	29.24	40.36	92.02	70.17	0.20	0.91	0.59
	18th	41.24	4.53	24.79	1.94	0.40	1.20	1.26	0.40	0.91	0.40	-	0.27	44.92	5.49	27.25	54.40	92.60	71.52	0.68	1.91	1.23
	19th	39.91	4.20	22.94	2.50	2.33	1.47	1.34	0.82	1.10	0.19	0.16	0.13	43.94	5.51	25.69	55.09	93.31	73.20	0.97	1.28	1.11
	20th	40.11	0.07	24.54	2.30	0.25	1.35	1.59	1.09	1.35	0.24	-	0.12	44.32	9.41	27.36	54.97	89.67	71.82	0.71	0.92	0.82
	21st	42.60	5.50	24.91	0.36	0.16	0.26	1.41	0.95	1.19	0.46	0.18	0.33	44.83	6.79	26.69	55.07	93.10	73.21	0.10	0.11	0.10
2. Goa, Daman & Diu*	21st	40.36	10.92	29.26	0.22	0.42	0.32	0.22	-	0.11	-	-	-	48.00	11.34	29.69	51.20	88.66	70.31	-	-	-
3. Pondicherry*	21st	49.20	9.26	29.76	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.54	0.23	0.44	0.05	-	0.44	50.91	9.60	30.00	49.09	90.40	69.20	-	-	-
All India	17th	43.06	9.98	30.20	1.35	0.51	0.96	0.67	0.10	0.44	0.07	0.18	0.54	50.95	10.85	32.14	40.40	88.47	67.19	0.65	0.60	0.67
	18th	47.74	9.69	29.97	1.50	0.51	1.00	0.40	0.13	0.32	0.40	0.12	0.31	50.20	10.45	31.60	40.19	87.31	66.46	1.53	2.24	1.86
	19th	47.89	9.75	30.00	1.33	0.36	0.80	0.53	0.14	0.34	0.42	0.10	0.27	50.17	10.35	31.57	49.40	89.01	67.90	0.43	0.64	0.53
	20th	46.60	9.70	29.46	1.42	0.39	0.94	0.49	0.13	0.32	0.43	0.13	0.29	49.02	10.35	31.51	50.70	89.36	68.75	0.20	0.29	0.24
	21st	49.12	10.42	30.96	0.67	0.23	0.46	0.45	0.13	0.30	0.32	0.07	0.21	50.56	10.85	31.93	49.34	89.04	67.96	0.10	0.11	0.11

Source: National Sample Survey 17th Round Report No. 127
 18th Round Report No. 152
 19th Round Report No. 163
 20th Round Report No. 166
 21st Round Report No. 181

Data available for 21st Round only.

Percentage of population in the small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage earner households to the total rural population.

(NSS - 25th Round)

State/ Union Territory	Small cultivator households			Non-cultivating wage earner households		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.92	4.41	4.16	19.51	21.53	20.45
2. Assam	7.90	7.67	7.79	5.57	5.72	5.64
3. Bihar	5.84	1.09	5.40	11.03	11.09	1.13
4. Delhi	1.10	1.30	1.20	4.75	5.66	5.16
5. Gujarat	3.71	3.48	3.60	7.84	7.66	7.75
6. Haryana	2.80	3.10	2.94	12.34	12.96	12.63
7. Kerala	1.28	1.35	1.32	0.92	0.97	0.95
8. Mahara- shtra	4.66	4.50	4.59	12.78	13.50	13.13
9. Mysore	3.03	3.15	3.11	8.10	8.63	8.36
10. Madhya- Pradesh	5.01	4.81	4.91	7.95	7.67	7.81
11. Manipur	2.07	2.43	2.25	0.13	0.11	0.14
12. Orissa	5.07	4.99	5.03	9.68	10.07	9.88
13. Punjab	1.49	1.50	1.49	2.15	2.00	2.08
14. Rajasthan	4.33	4.34	4.34	2.97	2.78	2.88
15. Tamil- Nadu	4.14	3.99	4.07	31.74	26.50	29.13
16. Tripura	3.00	3.41	3.20	1.33	1.42	1.37
17. Uttar- Pradesh	3.62	3.34	3.48	4.94	5.04	4.99

* Rural population of different states as given in Provisional Population Tables - Paper I Supplementary - 1971 Census.

Percentage distribution of the estimated number of man-days spent under different labour force situations by persons (all ages) in small cultivator and non-cultivating wage earner households.

(1953 - 25th round)

State/Union Territory	(a) Males					
	Small cultivator households			Non-cultivating wage earner households		
	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	58.0	2.5	39.5	53.5	4.1	37.4
2. Assam	46.5	0.7	52.8	48.0	1.8	50.2
3. Bihar	43.6	3.2	48.2	43.6	5.0	46.4
4. Delhi	47.9	4.2	47.9	37.4	10.0	52.6
5. Gujarat	51.8	2.5	45.7	49.3	3.8	46.9
6. Haryana	50.7	1.6	47.7	45.3	3.2	51.5
7. Kerala	39.5	10.5	50.0	40.3	10.3	48.9
8. Madhya Pradesh	54.1	0.9	45.0	54.9	1.4	43.7
9. Maharashtra	51.0	1.9	47.1	53.9	2.8	43.3
10. Manipur	51.0	1.0	48.0	21.1	-	78.9
11. Mysore	57.5	0.6	41.9	53.3	0.3	40.9
12. Orissa	47.5	0.4	52.1	51.2	0.5	48.3
13. Punjab	55.0	0.4	44.6	45.4	6.7	47.9
14. Rajasthan	54.0	1.3	44.7	53.7	3.1	43.2
15. Tamilnadu	54.5	5.0	40.5	48.7	7.0	44.3
16. Tripura	51.2	1.2	47.6	43.9	4.8	46.3
17. Uttar Pradesh	55.0	1.3	43.7	52.0	2.2	45.8

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(b) Females

State/Union Territory	Small cultivator households			Non cultivating wage earner households		
	Emp-loyed	Unemp-loyed	Out-side labour force	Emp-loyed	Unemp-loyed	Out-side labour force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.1	2.2	63.7	33.9	2.6	63.5
2. Assam	11.7	0.1	88.2	10.9	1.0	88.1
3. Bihar	33.4	2.2	69.4	26.9	2.7	70.4
4. Delhi	37.7	-	62.3	21.6	3.5	74.9
5. Gujarat	33.0	1.4	65.6	31.9	2.8	65.3
6. Haryana	12.1	-	87.9	12.0	-	88.0
7. Kerala	23.2	3.9	72.9	27.5	7.7	64.8
8. Madhya Pradesh	35.6	0.8	63.6	41.8	1.2	57.0
9. Mahara-shtra	37.8	0.7	61.5	37.8	2.3	59.9
10. Manipur	30.0	-	70.0	12.5	-	87.5
11. Mysore	39.7	0.4	59.9	41.4	0.1	58.5
12. Orissa	20.4	4.0	79.6	23.5	0.2	76.3
13. Punjab	6.0	-	94.0	10.0	-	90.0
14. Rajasthan	26.0	0.5	73.5	29.8	2.2	68.0
15. TamilNadu	34.0	2.0	64.0	23.0	2.0	70.0
16. Tripura	14.8	0.3	84.9	14.1	0.6	85.3
17. Uttar Pradesh	19.6	0.6	79.8	16.0	0.2	83.8

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Appendix XII (Continued)

(c) Persons

State/Union Territory	Small cultivator households			Non cultivating wage earner households		
	Employed	Unemployed	Out-side labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Out-side labour force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	45.4	2.3	52.3	45.6	3.3	51.1
2. Assam	30.3	0.4	69.3	30.0	1.4	63.9
3. Bihar	39.4	2.8	57.8	38.3	3.9	57.8
4. Delhi	43.4	2.1	54.5	29.4	6.7	63.9
5. Gujarat	42.9	2.0	55.1	40.8	3.2	56.0
6. Haryana	31.6	0.8	67.6	29.4	1.6	69.0
7. Kerala	31.1	7.1	61.8	33.6	9.2	57.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	45.1	0.9	54.0	48.7	1.3	50.0
9. Maharashtra	44.6	1.3	54.1	45.6	2.5	51.9
10. Manipur	39.3	0.5	59.7	17.9	-	32.1
11. Mysore	48.6	0.5	50.9	49.6	0.5	50.9
12. Orissa	34.0	0.3	65.7	37.1	0.4	62.5
13. Punjab	32.2	0.2	67.6	29.4	3.7	63.9
14. Rajasthan	40.6	0.9	53.5	52.6	2.7	44.7
15. Tamil Nadu	43.4	3.6	53.0	39.3	4.8	55.9
16. Tripura	32.2	0.3	67.0	31.4	2.7	65.9
Uttar Pradesh	39.0	1.0	60.0	34.8	1.2	64.0

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Percentage distribution of the estimated number of man-days in a week according to labour force status of persons in the age-group 15-59 belonging to small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage earner households.

(NSS 25th Round)

(a) Males

State/Union Territory	Small cultivator households						Non-cultivating wage earner households					
	Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force	
	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	15-59	15-44	45-59
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	89.7	88.2	3.9	4.6	6.4	7.2	87.6	84.7	6.5	5.3	5.9	10.0
2. Assam	88.5	91.5	1.5	0.5	10.0	8.0	86.6	86.7	2.3	5.6	11.1	7.7
3. Bihar	86.7	85.5	5.5	4.1	7.8	10.4	84.7	86.4	8.2	7.0	7.1	6.6
4. Delhi	82.6	100.0	11.1	-	6.3	-	67.2	66.2	16.4	33.8	16.4	-
5. Gujarat	90.9	89.5	3.9	6.1	5.2	4.4	84.0	89.5	6.4	4.0	9.6	6.5
6. Haryana	77.4	98.5	3.9	-	18.7	1.5	85.5	91.0	6.4	-	8.1	9.0
7. Kerala	66.3	67.1	18.1	21.8	15.6	11.1	67.9	80.5	21.3	15.3	10.8	4.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	92.0	90.9	1.6	1.7	6.4	7.4	92.6	92.8	1.7	3.2	5.7	4.0
9. Maharashtra	88.0	92.3	3.4	2.9	8.6	4.8	89.2	87.1	3.5	8.9	7.3	4.0
10. Manipur	85.3	89.1	1.4	-	13.3	10.9	25.0	50.0	-	-	75.0	50.0
11. Mysore	90.5	91.6	1.0	0.5	8.5	7.9	95.4	94.5	0.3	2.7	3.8	2.8
12. Orissa	77.6	81.3	0.6	0.9	21.8	17.8	85.4	87.6	1.3	-	13.3	12.4
13. Punjab	87.2	92.7	0.5	0.8	12.3	6.5	84.4	80.6	12.3	15.8	3.3	3.6
14. Rajasthan	88.9	91.8	2.6	2.7	8.5	5.5	88.4	79.4	5.6	3.0	6.0	17.6
15. Tamil Nadu	80.9	87.0	8.0	6.5	11.1	6.5	78.7	77.0	12.2	9.1	9.1	13.9
16. Tripura	87.8	94.4	1.8	1.7	10.4	3.9	81.4	70.8	9.7	21.9	8.9	7.3
17. Uttar Pradesh	90.8	94.1	2.1	1.6	7.1	4.3	89.1	84.4	4.2	2.2	6.7	13.4

Source: Reports on Employment & Unemployment in Rural Areas (hand books on the results of 25th Round of Survey - 1970-71 - issued by National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India)

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Percentage distribution of the estimated number of man-days in a week according to labour force status of persons in the age-group 15-59 belonging to small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage earner households

(NSS 25th Round)

(b) Females

state/Union Territory	Small cultivator households						Non-cultivating wage earner households					
	Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force	
	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	60.3	25.7	3.3	1.6	36.4	72.7	57.6	53.0	3.7	7.9	38.7	39.1
2. Assam	21.1	14.1	0.2	-	78.7	85.9	20.6	21.2	1.6	-	77.8	78.8
3. Bihar	44.0	53.7	4.1	2.7	51.9	43.6	47.3	46.1	4.9	3.6	47.8	50.3
4. Delhi	56.6	66.6	-	-	43.4	33.4	40.3	24.7	8.4	-	51.3	75.3
5. Gujarat	54.9	45.6	2.5	2.3	42.6	52.1	51.6	43.1	4.0	5.6	44.4	51.3
6. Harayana	25.2	14.7	-	-	74.8	35.9	20.0	31.8	-	-	80.0	68.2
7. Kerala	36.0	36.8	5.0	8.6	59.0	54.6	42.7	40.3	14.5	11.0	42.3	48.7
8. Madhya Pradesh	59.1	60.7	1.3	0.6	39.6	38.7	69.1	61.8	1.4	3.9	29.5	34.3
9. Maharashtra	66.4	67.9	1.2	0.5	32.4	31.6	63.9	60.1	3.9	5.9	32.2	34.0
10. Manipur	48.5	57.4	-	-	51.5	42.6	25.0	-	-	-	75.0	100.0
11. Mysore	58.5	64.1	0.9	-	40.6	35.9	67.9	60.6	0.1	0.9	32.0	38.5
12. Orissa	30.4	33.7	0.0	0.4	69.6	65.9	36.6	32.1	0.1	-	63.3	67.9
13. Punjab	10.4	12.1	-	-	89.6	87.9	13.2	25.1	-	-	86.8	74.9
14. Rajasthan	45.1	36.9	1.0	-	53.9	63.1	40.6	56.3	4.7	1.0	54.7	42.7
15. Tamil Nadu	47.0	45.1	3.4	1.5	49.6	53.4	41.8	38.5	2.9	4.6	55.3	56.9
16. Tripura	25.6	25.2	0.6	-	73.3	74.8	19.3	44.1	0.6	-	80.1	55.9
17. Uttar Pradesh	31.9	29.6	1.0	1.0	67.1	69.4	25.1	36.6	0.4	0.3	74.4	63.1

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Percentage distribution of the estimated number of man-days in a week according to labour force status of persons in the age-group 15-59 belonging to small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage earner households.

(NSS 25th Round)

(c) Persons

State/Union Territory	Small cultivator households						Non-cultivating wage earner households					
	Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force		Employed		Unemployed		Outside labour force	
	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59	15-44	45-59
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	74.8	44.5	3.6	2.5	21.6	53.0	72.4	70.0	5.1	6.5	22.5	23.5
2. Assam	54.1	71.7	0.8	0.3	45.1	28.0	54.6	60.3	2.0	3.6	43.4	36.1
3. Bihar	66.2	70.9	4.8	3.4	29.0	25.7	66.5	66.5	6.6	5.4	26.9	28.1
4. Delhi	69.3	82.3	5.4	-	25.3	17.7	53.5	45.4	12.4	16.9	34.1	37.7
5. Gujarat	74.0	68.6	3.2	4.3	22.8	27.1	68.5	64.1	5.3	4.9	26.2	31.0
6. Haryana	52.7	60.4	2.0	-	45.3	39.6	52.6	61.3	3.2	-	44.2	38.7
7. Kerala	49.4	53.6	10.7	15.9	39.9	30.5	55.0	65.3	17.8	12.6	27.2	22.1
8. Madhya Pradesh	76.2	75.9	1.5	1.2	22.3	22.9	81.0	77.0	1.5	3.5	17.5	19.5
9. Maharashtra	76.9	82.2	2.3	1.9	20.8	15.9	76.3	75.0	3.7	7.6	20.0	17.4
10. Manipur	65.3	71.1	0.6	-	34.1	28.9	25.0	25.0	-	-	75.0	75.0
11. Mysore	74.2	79.5	0.9	0.3	24.9	20.2	80.9	78.2	0.4	1.9	18.7	19.9
12. Orissa	53.6	58.2	0.3	0.7	46.1	41.1	59.6	56.5	0.6	-	39.8	43.5
13. Punjab	49.4	60.0	0.0	0.4	50.6	39.6	48.5	55.8	6.1	8.7	45.4	35.5
14. Rajasthan	67.6	66.0	1.8	1.4	30.6	32.6	66.5	66.0	5.2	1.8	28.3	32.2
15. Tamil Nadu	63.5	69.0	5.6	4.4	30.9	26.6	61.3	59.6	7.8	7.0	30.9	33.4
16. Tripura	54.2	64.5	1.1	1.0	44.7	34.5	52.4	65.8	5.5	-	42.1	34.2
17. Uttar Pradesh	64.4	64.9	1.6	1.4	34.0	33.7	59.2	65.4	2.5	1.4	38.3	33.2

(-) denotes 'Nil'

Average rates of earnings from agricultural and other occupations by persons in weaker sections of the rural population classified by sex and age groups.

(NSS - 25th Round)

(a) Small Cultivator Households* - Males

State/Union Territory	Average earnings (in rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other farms for Salary or Wages						For those who worked in Non-farm occupations as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.65	1.35	1.95	2.09	1.64	1.92	0.35	1.57	1.86	2.01	2.90	1.86	0.68	1.40	1.94	2.08	1.72	1.91
2. Assam	0.86	1.93	3.71	3.50	3.58	3.63	-	3.11	3.53	3.46	4.50	3.51	0.86	2.28	3.68	3.49	3.68	3.61
3. Bihar	1.00	1.74	2.26	2.27	2.11	2.23	-	1.66	2.75	2.32	2.08	2.66	1.00	1.73	2.32	2.28	2.10	2.28
4. Delhi	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.76	2.87	4.00	3.53	-	-	3.57	2.87	4.00	3.45
5. Gujarat	-	1.34	1.98	2.04	1.52	1.95	-	1.07	1.73	2.45	1.75	1.68	-	1.25	1.94	2.06	1.56	1.91
6. Haryana	-	2.28	3.87	4.06	-	3.64	-	-	4.70	4.00	-	4.52	-	2.28	4.24	4.03	-	3.99
7. Kerala	-	1.74	3.36	3.55	3.64	3.40	-	1.61	3.94	4.35	3.44	3.89	-	1.66	3.56	3.76	3.56	3.57
8. Maharashtra	-	1.04	2.17	2.22	1.85	2.17	-	1.17	2.32	2.34	2.25	2.65	-	1.04	2.32	2.23	1.87	2.22
9. Mysore	-	1.21	2.12	1.98	1.96	2.05	-	1.00	2.36	2.56	2.57	2.31	-	1.18	2.14	2.01	2.02	2.08
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.10	0.99	1.79	1.63	1.38	1.69	-	1.07	2.09	1.52	2.57	1.94	1.10	1.00	1.82	1.62	1.51	1.71
11. Manipur	-	-	4.83	4.00	3.00	4.70	-	-	2.65	-	-	2.65	2.15	-	4.40	4.00	3.00	4.33
12. Orissa	1.00	0.90	1.32	1.90	1.71	1.76	0.73	0.63	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.72	0.87	0.86	1.82	1.89	1.72	1.76
13. Punjab	-	2.63	5.03	5.14	4.33	4.63	-	3.00	7.50	4.87	-	5.80	-	2.64	5.21	5.02	4.33	4.73
14. Rajasthan	-	1.66	2.78	2.20	4.20	2.66	-	1.75	2.47	2.24	1.61	2.34	-	1.64	2.67	2.22	2.25	2.54
15. Tamil Nadu	1.07	0.82	2.07	2.29	1.97	2.07	-	1.66	3.05	2.90	3.06	2.97	1.07	1.00	2.22	2.35	2.35	2.20
16. Tripura	1.00	2.58	3.14	2.84	2.65	3.06	-	6.23	2.94	3.92	-	3.53	1.00	4.69	3.10	3.29	2.65	3.18
17. Uttar Pradesh	1.23	1.30	2.02	2.15	1.82	2.01	-	1.23	2.45	2.78	2.14	2.40	1.23	1.29	2.09	2.22	1.89	2.07

Source: The National Sample Survey: Twenty-fifth Round: July 1970 - June 1971

*Includes only the lowest ten per cent of small cultivator households

(-) denotes data not available

(b) Small Cultivator Households* - Females

State/territory	Average earnings (in Rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other farms for salary or wages						For those who worked in non-farm occupations as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.57	1.29	1.51	1.51	0.99	1.49	-	1.48	1.44	1.14	1.75	1.39	0.50	1.33	1.50	1.51	1.08	1.48
2. Assam	-	2.14	2.62	2.30	-	2.59	-	2.50	2.56	2.50	-	2.55	-	2.26	2.61	2.34	-	2.58
3. Bihar	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.96	1.82	-	1.14	1.72	1.63	1.50	1.69	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.82	1.95	1.81
4. Delhi	-	2.00	2.86	3.00	2.00	2.70	-	-	2.88	-	-	2.68	-	2.00	2.86	3.00	2.00	2.73
5. Gujarat	-	1.21	1.48	1.20	-	1.40	-	1.29	2.62	1.12	-	1.47	-	1.22	1.49	1.19	-	1.41
6. Haryana	-	-	3.37	2.73	-	3.11	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.30	2.73	-	3.10
7. Kerala	-	0.75	2.21	1.81	1.96	2.14	-	1.19	2.19	2.42	1.75	2.13	-	1.08	2.20	1.92	1.84	2.14
8. Maharashtra	0.80	1.16	1.25	1.21	0.83	1.22	-	0.89	1.15	1.40	0.75	1.17	0.80	1.08	1.24	1.23	0.83	1.22
9. Madhya Pradesh	-	0.94	1.29	1.31	0.79	1.26	-	1.36	1.26	2.00	1.00	1.32	-	0.99	1.29	1.34	0.85	1.27
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.00	1.02	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.05	0.90	1.23	1.27	0.50	1.24	1.03	1.00	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.33
11. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	2.71	1.94	-	2.52	-	-	-	3.57	-	3.57	-	-	2.71	2.31	-	2.59
12. Orissa	1.00	0.92	1.18	1.32	1.25	1.20	0.55	0.72	1.20	1.35	0.88	1.13	0.62	0.84	1.19	1.33	1.14	1.18
13. Punjab	-	-	0.58	3.57	-	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	3.57	-	1.26
14. Rajasthan	-	1.14	1.75	1.62	4.00	1.74	-	1.10	1.57	-	-	1.46	-	1.12	1.71	1.62	4.00	1.68
15. Tamil Nadu	-	0.99	1.29	1.34	0.85	1.27	-	1.00	1.43	1.32	1.59	1.40	-	0.83	1.97	1.04	-	1.35
16. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2.07	1.16	1.75	1.98	-	1.00	2.80	0.57	1.63	2.48	-	1.00	2.23	1.00	1.73	2.10
17. Uttar Pradesh	-	1.09	1.82	1.70	1.04	1.69	-	2.00	1.67	1.20	1.50	1.68	-	1.30	1.81	1.64	1.21	1.69

*-Includes only the lowest ten per cent of Small Cultivator Households

(-) denotes data not available

(c) Small Cultivator Households* - Persons

State/Union Territory	Average earnings (Rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other farms for salary or wages						For those who worked in non-farm occupations as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.60	1.33	1.74	1.87	1.46	1.72	0.85	1.54	1.73	1.62	2.36	1.71	0.62	1.37	1.74	1.84	1.53	1.72
2. Assam	0.86	1.98	3.52	3.43	3.58	3.47	-	2.94	3.38	3.39	4.50	3.37	0.86	2.28	3.50	3.43	3.68	3.45
3. Bihar	1.72	1.76	2.11	2.12	2.08	2.09	-	1.62	2.53	2.12	1.87	2.45	1.72	1.76	2.16	2.12	2.05	2.13
4. Delhi	-	2.00	2.95	3.00	2.00	2.81	-	-	3.59	2.87	4.06	3.45	-	2.00	3.26	2.90	3.00	3.13
5. Gujarat	0.79	0.85	1.66	1.73	1.58	1.60	-	1.24	1.81	1.73	1.52	1.75	-	1.22	1.70	1.89	1.75	1.63
6. Haryana	-	2.28	3.83	3.81	-	3.59	-	-	4.65	4.00	-	4.49	-	2.28	4.18	3.89	-	3.93
7. Kerala	-	1.53	2.89	3.16	3.44	2.95	-	1.46	3.40	4.05	3.02	3.39	-	1.48	3.06	3.37	3.27	3.09
8. Maharashtra	0.80	1.07	1.80	1.84	1.43	1.76	-	0.95	2.24	1.98	2.12	2.09	0.80	1.05	1.84	1.86	1.47	1.79
9. Mysore	-	1.04	1.73	1.75	1.70	1.69	-	1.22	2.00	2.39	1.79	1.95	-	1.06	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.71
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.05	1.00	1.62	1.53	1.35	1.35	1.05	1.01	1.80	1.38	2.32	1.65	1.05	1.00	1.63	1.51	1.43	1.56
11. Manipur	-	-	4.17	2.70	3.00	3.93	-	-	2.65	3.57	-	2.79	-	-	3.95	2.33	3.00	3.77
12. Orissa	1.00	0.90	1.68	1.75	1.61	1.63	0.66	0.63	1.58	1.64	1.38	1.47	0.79	0.85	1.66	1.73	1.53	1.60
13. Punjab	-	2.63	4.60	4.62	4.33	4.29	-	3.00	7.50	4.87	-	5.80	-	2.64	4.74	4.71	4.33	4.41
14. Rajasthan	-	1.52	2.48	1.83	4.12	2.36	-	1.42	2.32	2.24	1.61	2.20	-	1.49	2.43	1.96	2.50	2.30
15. Tamil Nadu	1.07	0.89	1.79	2.00	1.83	1.80	-	1.22	2.97	2.59	3.06	2.77	1.07	0.98	1.90	2.05	2.14	1.90
16. Tripura	1.00	2.58	2.89	2.60	2.24	2.82	-	6.09	2.90	3.65	1.63	3.31	1.00	4.46	2.89	3.02	2.20	2.93
17. Uttar Pradesh	1.23	1.21	1.99	2.07	1.73	1.95	-	1.61	2.39	2.55	1.99	2.32	1.23	1.29	2.04	2.13	1.79	2.01

Source: The National Sample Survey - Twenty-fifth Round : July 1970 - June 71.

*Includes only the lowest ten per cent of Small Cultivator Households

- denotes data not available

Average rates of earnings from agricultural and other occupations by persons in weaker sections of the rural population classified by sex and age groups

(NSS - 25th Round)

(a) Non-cultivating Wage Earner Households - Males

State/Union Territory	Average earnings (in Rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other jobs for salary or wages						For those who worked in non-farm occupation as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.65	1.34	2.22	2.09	1.61	2.10	0.85	1.57	1.86	1.56	1.54	1.79	0.68	1.39	2.14	2.00	1.63	2.04
2. Assam	-	2.20	3.78	4.19	4.00	3.77	-	3.50	4.41	4.76	-	4.42	-	2.38	3.89	4.28	4.00	3.89
3. Bihar	0.33	1.77	2.29	2.29	2.13	2.25	-	1.73	2.66	2.95	2.00	2.62	0.83	1.76	2.33	2.36	2.16	2.30
4. Delhi	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.76	2.87	4.00	3.53	-	-	3.57	2.87	4.00	3.45
5. Gujarat	-	0.90	1.93	2.04	2.05	1.86	1.00	1.77	2.45	2.17	1.98	2.33	-	1.62	2.27	3.20	1.00	2.23
6. Haryana	-	3.00	4.46	4.09	3.93	4.34	-	3.57	4.14	3.50	-	4.05	-	3.38	4.35	4.02	3.92	4.26
7. Kerala	-	-	4.25	3.96	3.13	4.10	-	0.56	4.35	3.75	1.25	4.12	-	0.56	4.30	3.91	2.66	4.11
8. Maharashtra	1.75	1.15	2.28	2.19	2.10	2.20	-	1.14	2.60	2.01	2.69	2.38	1.75	1.15	2.30	2.17	2.14	2.22
9. Mysore	-	1.15	1.91	2.10	1.76	1.89	-	0.81	3.25	3.01	3.49	2.92	-	1.07	2.07	2.21	2.29	2.03
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.21	1.18	1.68	1.67	1.51	1.64	-	1.36	2.41	2.31	1.44	2.30	1.21	1.20	1.76	1.73	1.53	1.71
11. Manipur	-	-	4.00	6.00	-	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	6.00	-	5.47
12. Orissa	-	0.61	1.80	1.99	2.03	1.83	-	1.34	2.03	2.27	2.17	2.05	-	0.90	1.93	2.04	2.05	1.86
13. Punjab	-	2.92	4.97	5.20	5.20	4.91	-	2.47	5.84	4.38	2.88	5.13	-	2.80	5.14	5.01	4.74	4.95
14. Rajasthan	-	0.75	3.03	2.56	2.91	2.97	-	2.00	2.69	3.07	1.75	2.66	-	1.53	2.95	2.77	2.68	2.88
15. Tamil Nadu	1.00	1.33	2.42	2.35	2.39	2.38	-	0.30	3.69	3.53	3.64	3.52	1.00	1.12	2.78	2.66	2.59	2.69
16. Tripura	-	-	2.35	2.33	2.54	2.36	-	3.00	1.61	-	2.75	1.70	-	3.00	2.09	2.38	2.61	2.13
17. Uttar Pradesh	-	1.51	2.47	2.43	2.42	2.42	-	1.56	2.05	3.01	2.52	2.80	-	1.52	2.55	2.52	2.44	2.50

Source: The National Sample Survey :- Twenty-fifth Round - July 1970 - June 1971

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(b) Non-cultivating Wage Earner Households - Females

State/Union Territory	Average earnings (in Rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other farms for salary or wages						For those who worked in non-farm occupation as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-45	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.57	1.29	1.51	1.57	0.99	1.49	-	1.48	1.44	1.14	1.53	1.39	0.57	1.33	1.50	1.51	1.06	1.48
2. Assam	-	1.00	3.01	2.39	-	2.92	-	2.50	2.76	2.00	-	2.68	-	1.94	2.96	2.32	-	2.87
3. Bihar	-	1.61	1.92	1.78	2.05	1.90	-	1.14	1.30	1.67	1.98	1.77	-	1.57	1.91	1.76	2.01	1.89
4. Delhi	-	2.00	2.86	3.00	2.00	2.70	-	-	2.86	-	-	2.86	-	2.00	2.86	3.00	2.00	2.73
5. Gujarat	-	1.48	1.69	1.63	0.95	1.65	-	2.42	1.83	2.14	1.33	1.98	-	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.00	1.70
6. Haryana	-	-	2.69	-	3.00	2.71	-	-	2.81	-	-	2.81	-	-	2.74	-	3.00	2.75
7. Kerala	-	-	2.43	1.35	1.65	2.24	-	-	2.24	1.29	-	2.19	-	-	2.38	1.82	1.65	2.23
8. Maharashtra	1.00	0.94	1.22	1.11	2.75	1.31	1.25	0.96	1.24	1.42	0.50	1.24	1.05	0.94	1.22	1.12	2.73	1.30
9. Mysore	1.00	1.17	1.43	1.70	1.00	1.49	-	1.00	1.80	1.76	1.44	1.73	1.00	1.16	1.50	1.70	1.11	1.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.98	1.09	1.34	1.30	1.43	1.32	-	0.96	1.44	1.27	1.50	1.39	0.98	1.08	1.35	1.29	1.43	1.32
11. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00
12. Orissa	-	0.66	1.35	1.43	1.26	1.34	-	0.80	1.32	1.41	0.90	1.25	-	0.72	1.35	1.42	1.14	1.32
13. Punjab	-	3.72	3.09	4.69	1.72	3.48	-	2.36	2.43	1.47	-	2.21	-	3.37	2.93	3.65	1.72	3.13
14. Rajasthan	-	1.36	2.01	1.76	1.00	1.88	-	-	2.15	0.92	-	1.32	-	1.36	2.03	1.42	1.00	1.75
15. Tamil Nadu	0.50	0.97	1.52	1.52	1.16	1.50	-	2.00	1.45	3.07	2.71	2.02	0.50	1.04	1.52	1.79	1.62	1.55
16. Tripura	-	-	2.03	1.60	1.81	1.96	-	-	0.71	1.07	-	0.39	-	-	1.82	1.34	1.81	1.71
17. Uttar Pradesh	1.16	1.30	1.66	1.43	1.61	1.59	-	1.50	1.15	1.32	1.28	1.23	1.16	1.35	1.59	1.41	1.57	1.53

(-) denotes 'Nil'

(c) Non-cultivating Wage Earner Households - Per Persons

State/Union Territory	Average earnings (in Rupees) per man-day																	
	For those who worked in other farms for salary or wages						For those who worked in non-farms occupation as non-self employed						For all non-self employed					
	Age Group in years						Age Group in years						Age Group in years					
	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages	0-9	10-14	15-44	45-59	60 & above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.60	1.32	1.87	1.87	1.46	1.81	0.35	1.54	1.73	1.40	1.54	1.66	0.62	1.87	1.84	1.80	1.47	1.79
2. Assam	-	2.17	3.65	4.03	4.00	3.65	-	2.23	4.13	4.49	-	4.14	-	2.34	3.74	4.10	4.00	3.74
3. Bihar	0.83	1.76	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.13	-	1.70	2.45	2.45	1.99	2.39	0.83	1.75	2.18	2.17	2.11	2.16
4. Delhi	-	2.00	2.95	3.00	2.00	2.81	-	-	3.59	2.37	4.00	3.45	-	2.00	3.26	2.90	3.00	3.13
5. Gujarat	1.00	1.63	2.17	1.94	1.71	2.07	-	1.93	2.11	2.71	1.13	2.14	-	1.72	2.16	0.02	1.00	2.08
6. Haryana	-	3.00	4.25	4.09	3.79	4.18	-	3.57	3.95	3.50	-	3.90	-	3.38	4.15	4.02	3.79	4.10
7. Kerala	-	-	3.38	0.23	2.45	2.64	-	0.56	3.85	3.31	1.25	3.69	-	0.56	3.58	3.73	2.27	3.03
8. Maharashtra	1.50	1.06	1.33	1.79	2.50	1.33	1.25	1.24	2.12	1.34	2.31	1.98	1.47	1.06	1.86	1.80	2.49	1.84
9. Mysore	1.00	1.16	1.71	1.95	1.55	1.71	-	0.82	2.34	2.65	3.04	2.62	1.00	1.10	1.82	2.02	1.99	1.81
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.10	1.15	1.54	1.52	1.50	1.51	-	1.22	2.08	1.94	1.45	1.99	1.10	1.15	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.56
11. Manipur	-	-	4.00	6.00	-	5.47	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00	6.00	-	5.08
12. Orissa	-	0.79	1.73	1.32	1.80	1.68	-	1.15	1.20	2.07	1.48	1.77	-	0.87	1.74	1.86	1.73	1.70
13. Punjab	-	3.06	4.76	5.11	5.02	4.74	-	2.58	5.38	3.63	2.88	4.65	-	2.92	4.89	4.74	4.61	4.72
14. Rajasthan	-	1.23	2.75	1.98	2.80	2.59	-	2.00	2.61	1.51	1.75	2.25	-	1.46	2.71	1.79	2.59	2.50
15. Tamil Nadu	0.85	1.24	2.08	2.10	2.05	2.06	-	0.85	3.46	3.44	3.21	3.33	0.85	1.10	2.37	2.43	2.28	2.34
16. Tripura	-	-	2.29	2.16	2.25	2.28	-	3.00	1.55	1.07	2.75	1.60	-	3.00	2.05	1.93	2.37	2.06
17. Uttar Pradesh	1.16	1.48	2.32	2.26	2.24	2.27	-	1.55	2.68	2.59	2.35	2.60	1.16	1.49	2.40	2.32	2.26	2.34

Source: The National Sample Survey - Twenty-fifth Round: July 1970 - June 1971

(-) denotes information not available

Number of persons on the live register of the Employment Exchange classified by educational standard and skill (1961 - 1972)*

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on Live Register	Unskilled manual worker @	Others including educated @	E D U C A T E D					Skilled (Illiterate and literate below matric)
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate **	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	1961	106796	-	-	24968	4456	3699	-	33114	-
	1962	118278	-	-	27013	5145	3526	-	35684	-
	1963	133438	-	-	30202	5213	3460	-	38875	-
	1964	125941	-	-	31495	6571	3988	567	42621	-
	1965	138597	-	-	29432	6337	2694	594	39057	-
	1966	143638	-	-	35325	11439	2284	576	50174	-
	1967	155176	-	-	36934	16900	4920	420	59234	-
	1968	174912	-	-	47392	19364	8482	13083	77041	-
	1969	216254	-	-	61033	24459	13356	13120	100210	-
	1970	278679	50952	227727	104312	29993	139311	16311	150372	77355
	1971	336151	94531	241620	109342	35432	215000	24333	169307	72313
1972	367382	100407	-	-	124473	33499	23322	22077	189001	173381
2. Assam	1961	31473	-	-	6481	11139	445	-	8065	-
	1962	42953	-	-	7423	1243	592	-	9268	-
	1963	48033	-	-	8613	1627	636	-	10876	-
	1964	50563	-	-	6900	1334	644	45	9423	-
	1965	51820	-	-	8930	2519	11398	102	12799	-
	1966	47435	-	-	9544	2792	11227	1115	13878	-
	1967	48165	-	-	10028	2755	1463	42	14238	-
	1968	53667	-	-	11266	3999	2105	160	17530	-
	1969	55358	-	-	11946	3329	2535	96	18406	-
	1970	64923	15567	49356	13316	5202	3634	259	22911	26415
	1971	78932	20928	58054	17078	7466	4929	272	29745	28309
1972	79668	22552	-	-	16742	7876	8091	265	32974	46694
3. Bihar	1961	131937	-	-	21993	4120	3072	-	29190	-
	1962	130037	-	-	29991	5256	5187	-	40434	-
	1963	178900	-	-	32118	6597	6955	-	45670	-
	1964	162471	-	-	30028	6831	6725	586	44170	-
	1965	132661	-	-	27730	7460	8521	1258	45119	-
	1966	213033	-	-	42453	9305	11805	1411	64974	-
	1967	240256	-	-	52216	17353	14075	1349	85006	-
	1968	267010	-	-	57077	24032	22282	1733	105924	-
	1969	237742	-	-	71963	27704	22511	2735	124933	-
	1970	313706	50539	261167	75393	25435	25109	2667	129104	132063
	1971	419663	120102	299476	94585	26077	32696	2569	165927	133549
1972	712961	152153	-	-	132144	72633	63536	3963	322276	390688

*Data in each case refer to the end of the year.

**Separate figures for post-graduates are available from 1964. Earlier, post-graduate were included in graduates.

@Figures are available only from the year 1970.

(-) denotes 'Nil'

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on Live Register	Unskilled manual worker @	Others including educated @	E D U C A T E D					Total	Skilled (illiterate and literate below matric) @
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
4. Chandigarh*	1966	7037038	-	-	903	210	50501	85	1334	-	
	1967	10559	-	-	1499	307	203	477	2491	-	
	1963	10934	-	-	2640	310	552	-	4002	-	
	1969	10637	-	-	3573	503	641	-	4717	-	
	1970	12921	5220	7701	2754	533	734	-	4076	3625	
	1971	19761	3914	10347	3315	1164	1416	-	5395	4952	
	1972	21152	3343	-	9573	2970	1637	-	14235	6917	
5. Delhi	1961	63907	-	-	24334	2327	5339	-	33050	-	
	1962	34752	-	-	29030	3521	7715	-	41116	-	
	1963	36372	-	-	32905	3552	7064	-	43521	-	
	1964	106206	-	-	46169	11377	5633	2262	65441	-	
	1965	76993	-	-	19412	12695	5191	2519	39817	-	
	1966	75596	-	-	13214	16357	5453	1993	42017	-	
	1967	74565	-	-	21040	13719	7105	2317	44131	-	
	1968	112394	-	-	31155	21011	14190	196	66552	-	
	1969	139456	-	-	31906	31417	16721	50137	35062	-	
	1970	132721	30270	102451	31733	27022	17557	61122	32424	20027	
	1971	139220	23112	111103	23511	22319	17714	3033	76532	34526	
	1972	179194	27924	-	23591	53253	20700	9542	112091	67103	
	6. Goa†	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1963		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1964		3772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1965		4545	-	-	710	34	90	-	834	-	
1966		4473	-	-	942	67	114	113	1241	-	
1967		5127	-	-	1031	79	335	15	1510	-	
1968		7222	-	-	2272	173	227	3	2630	-	
1969		5060	-	-	1677	179	252	23	2131	-	
1970		7253	2293	960	971	345	394	22	1732	3223	
1971		10557	2103	149	5126	5559	534	30	6299	2150	
1972		13903	2635	-	5611	1044	1034	46	7735	6163	
7. Gujarat		1961	63434	-	-	13767	1517	1363	-	22147	-
	1962	71366	-	-	20229	1639	2039	-	23957	-	
	1963	74360	-	-	21949	1436	2223	-	25608	-	
	1964	71079	-	-	20539	1704	2225	59	24527	-	
	1965	81449	-	-	23733	2050	3025	232	29145	-	
	1966	36643	-	-	27434	1636	3387	205	33262	-	
	1967	99170	-	-	36534	2563	6452	240	45339	-	
	1968	121132	-	-	44924	3714	3273	364	57275	-	
	1969	123653	-	-	51349	4130	9535	117	65131	-	
	1970	154664	36005	9	55735	4777	11522	149	72133	46476	
	1971	170964	39396	3	62718	5967	13959	111	82755	43113	
	1972	200675	42659	-	74625	3224	13327	162	101333	99337	

@ Figures are available only from the year 1970.
 * Data for years prior to 1966 included in the State of

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on the Register	Unskilled manual workers @	Others including educated @	L E T T E R E D U C A T E D					Skilled (illiterate and literate below matric)
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate **	Total	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Haryana*	1966	36227	-	-	9209	1743	442	453	12027	-
	1967	39251	-	-	13373	2723	1353	754	18213	-
	1968	47112	-	-	17393	4177	2232	1373	25120	-
	1969	59040	-	-	21879	5615	3150	9 1081	31525	-
	1970	82700	27171	55606	29159	3236	4845	1036	43326	12280
	1971	99315	37339	61976	23704	10034	6684	1367	46789	15187
	1972	123276	49374	-	34167	10120	3335	1594	54716	63560
9. Himachal Pradesh	1961	75743	-	-	1210	57	56	-	1323	-
	1962	6737	-	-	1391	71	55	-	1517	-
	1963	6530	-	-	1462	35	59	-	1606	-
	1964	7255	-	-	1333	39	38	6	1521	-
	1965	3342	-	-	1327	39	35	5	1456	-
	1966	20753	-	-	4393	312	257	133	5595	-
	1967	24052	-	-	5633	996	331	210	7225	-
	1968	42771	-	-	9448	1666	734	185	12033	-
	1969	50904	-	-	13413	2397	1443	393	17651	-
	1970	44334	17653	26676	11536	3022	1420	333	16316	10360
	1971	45273	18333	23435	9732	1773	1669	211	13390	15045
1972	54204	21247	29644	14110	4027	2462	411	21010	33194	
10. Jammu & Kashmir	1961	4917	-	-	1234	7127	109	-	1470	-
	1962	5316	-	-	1251	149	161	-	1561	-
	1963	6269	-	-	737	127	128	-	1042	-
	1964	4139	-	-	1057	27	78	3	1165	-
	1965	6794	-	-	546	149	86	1	732	-
	1966	6949	-	-	749	133	131	29	1097	-
	1967	5903	-	-	917	1026	178	19	2140	-
	1968	6536	-	-	1213	320	223	59	1320	-
	1969	3022	-	-	1477	526	360	59	2422	-
	1970	14375	6775	7600	2431	1017	967	127	4622	3008
	1971	25324	10495	14399	4271	2336	2126	363	9601	5293
1972	33509	15930	-	6009	3797	3546	566	13913	24391	
11. Kerala	1961	140309	-	-	63232	1365	3324	-	67971	-
	1962	201310	-	-	35623	3029	3749	-	92406	-
	1963	123544	-	-	63945	1363	2235	-	63093	-
	1964	110523	-	-	65593	2453	2445	246	70742	-
	1965	340592	-	-	63029	1710	2691	437	72967	-
	1966	157132	-	-	79261	2923	3595	492	36271	-
	1967	179630	-	-	90316	3553	5166	695	100235	-
	1968	199006	-	-	102433	3395	7695	393	114971	-
	1969	241531	-	-	124471	6275	10943	1373	143072	-
	1970	293754	32303	260951	151177	3113	17704	1994	173993	31953
	1971	357321	39193	313133	166099	10015	22013	2253	201130	117003
1972†	447016	50093	-	222912	13633	24971	2114	263630	133336	

@ Figures are available only from the year 1970

* Data for years prior to 1966 included in the state of Punjab

** Separate figures for post-graduates are available from 1964. Earlier post-graduates were included under graduates.

† Provisional

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on live register	Unskilled manual workers	Others including educated	E D U C A T E D				Total	Skilled (illiterate and literate below matric)
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Madhya Pradesh	1961	75279	-	-	13905	2117	1406	-	17428	-
	1962	122209	-	-	19810	3894	2716	-	28420	-
	1963	146860	-	-	18784	13287	3349	-	35420	-
	1964	145685	-	-	15819	24373	3224	590	44006	-
	1965	161251	-	-	16499	36732	4055	1234	58520	-
	1966	177147	-	-	10626	50228	4888	1200	66942	-
	1967	180319	-	-	16003	59445	6748	886	83077	-
	1968	181154	-	-	15587	60298	9249	1091	86228	-
	1969	198492	-	-	17510	69388	10793	1453	99144	-
	1970	247503	92697	154806	20197	66169	14073	2503	102942	51864
	1971	315592	125349	190243	22756	92535	18637	3278	137206	53037
	1972	404380	162160	-	31749	131179	27701	4168	194797	209583
13. Tamil Nadu	1961	151742	-	-	35978	2226	2987	-	41191	-
	1962	162936	-	-	36507	2663	1913	-	41083	-
	1963	193401	-	-	38514	2364	1968	-	42836	-
	1964	181621	-	-	43153	2217	1796	124	47290	-
	1965	208534	-	-	51699	1884	2197	335	56115	-
	1966	212376	-	-	56444	3989	3795	281	64509	-
	1967	232713	-	-	70937	4077	5017	1125	81156	-
	1968	276704	-	-	95020	9822	8383	595	113820	-
	1969	352371	-	-	95313	10757	11286	1363	118719	-
	1970	400276	91314	308962	130614	11821	16776	1295	160506	148456
	1971	459654	103506	356148	152162	13999	23530	1904	191595	164553
	1972	476234	97002	-	160892	21493	29200	2990	214575	261659
14. Maharashtra	1961	171904	-	-	48762	2324	4622	-	55708	-
	1962	215774	-	-	51792	2822	5194	-	59808	-
	1963	245299	-	-	57070	3789	4979	-	65838	-
	1964	255257	-	-	40696	3684	4432	530	49342	-
	1965	266990	-	-	63580	3656	5569	514	73319	-
	1966	278273	-	-	76367	6319	6174	589	89449	-
	1967	286834	-	-	91659	6880	8153	763	107455	-
	1968	294717	-	-	87688	12880	9271	794	109753	-
	1969	302030	-	-	105949	7718	11049	936	125652	-
	1970	328017	86402	241615	115265	8731	13574	1034	138604	103011
	1971	430016	121751	308265	151922	26868	19274	1250	199314	108951
	1972	598178	118881	-	238821	18611	37163	2382	296977	301201
15. Manipur	1961	10131	-	-	1650	213	104	-	1967	-
	1962	14952	-	-	1893	356	90	-	2339	-
	1963	5243	-	-	975	349	137	-	1461	-
	1964	9722	-	-	1225	579	136	13	2003	-
	1965	5441	-	-	1056	432	303	9	1800	-
	1966	6911	-	-	1407	703	312	34	2458	-
	1967	7363	-	-	1510	757	442	34	2743	-
	1968	12727	-	-	1636	814	371	16	2837	-
	1969	22914	-	-	1173	200	282	1	1656	-
	1970	29117	-	29117	2039	372	421	32	2864	26253
	1971	37665	3163	34502	9164	4384	4124	244	17916	16586
	1972	51711	5983	-	2492	894	534	48	3968	47743

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on Live Register	Unskilled manual worker	Others including educated	E D U C A T E D					Total	Skilled (illiterate and literate below matric)
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
16. Mysore	1961	83117	..	..	30485	2980	3978		37443	..
	1962	107223	..	..	38275	3182	4190		45647	..
	1963	109704	..	..	40905	2248	3361		46594	..
	1964	120300	..	..	43553	3472	2933	560	50513	..
	1965	134938	..	..	46693	2872	3204	663	53432	..
	1966	147962	..	..	52031	4330	4136	902	62752	..
	1967	174537	..	..	57214	12910	5687	716	36527	..
	1968	196636	..	..	60290	25623	7552	777	94242	..
	1969	210799	..	..	65267	40913	9757	1000	116942	..
	1970	240731	65327	174904	30710	26332	13275	1056	121373	53531	
	1971	270053	69169	200384	103765	14327	19775	1493	139365	61019	
	1972	295246	73316		117993	21447	27319	2115	163374	126372	
17. Orissa	1961	68320	..	..	7482	502	630	..	3664	..
	1962	76931	..	..	8151	1357	831	..	10339	..
	1963	82640	..	..	10600	975	1253	..	12323	..
	1964	73053	..	..	8309	961	811	90	10171	..
	1965	87543	..	..	13215	392	1311	153	15576	..
	1966	86675	..	..	11111	351	1293	147	13402	..
	1967	94250	..	..	16330	1693	1923	242	20693	..
	1968	91090	..	..	20200	2501	3673	556	26935	..
	1969	122560	..	..	24787	2557	3897	537	31823	..
	1970	150063	65547	84516	32950	3694	6670	706	44020	40496	
	1971	135132	73539	111543	42140	5405	3635	315	56795	54743	
	1972	242589	101323		51030	7137	11460	923	70710	171379	
18. Pondicherry	1961	1963	..	..	252	30	16	..	293	..
	1962	1679	..	..	196	20	13	..	229	..
	1963	1855	..	..	231	26	20	..	277	..
	1964	3117	..	..	452	40	19	4	515	..
	1965	4393	..	..	519	36	43	4	602	..
	1966	6904	..	..	901	70	56	7	1034	..
	1967	7326	..	..	1365	33	122	15	1535	..
	1968	3561	..	..	1993	163	166	13	2350	..
	1969	7672	..	..	1832	134	363	43	2477	..
	1970	8143	3199	4944	2702	303	471	94	3570	1374	
	1971	9403	2734	6619	1292	1544	777	105	3713	2901	
	1972	13518	3073		1735	1339	861	146	4081	9437	
19. Punjab	1961	67303	..	..	24171	2643	1603	..	23422	..
	1962	23727	..	..	26353	3675	2152	..	32635	..
	1963	33071	..	..	25724	3472	2340	..	31536	..
	1964	33247	..	..	24697	4025	1753	457	30937	..
	1965	96240	..	..	22750	5291	1766	952	30759	..
	1966	50334	..	..	14352	3235	1561	936	20134	..
	1967	53391	..	..	16799	5220	2403	1014	25441	..
	1968	71839	..	..	19621	6013	4726	2303	32668	..
	1969	83811	..	..	26939	3526	6892	1137	43494	..
	1970	93743	21536	72212	36353	10043	6991	1963	55354	16356	
	1971	118869	45043	73321	33933	15313	10579	1407	61232	12539	
	1972	153903	62473		33690	13955	15107	2510	65322	93539	

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on Live Register	Unskilled manual worker	Others including educated	E D U C A T E D				Total	Skilled (illiterate and literate below matric)	
					Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
20. Rajasthan	1961	44522	.....	.....	13726	2092	1556	-	20374	.....
	1962	43929	.....	.....	17354	2235	1745	-	22434	.....
	1963	52956	.....	.....	20033	3677	1722	-	25432	.....
	1964	53224	.....	.....	13974	7623	1300	274	23171	.....
	1965	61406	.....	.....	20337	7954	1438	364	30593	.....
	1966	63235	.....	.....	13927	10757	1762	283	31729	.....
	1967	73052	.....	.....	20400	12492	2605	528	36025	.....
	1968	83706	.....	.....	26710	15264	4779	1796	43549	.....
	1969	82677	.....	.....	22713	15750	4794	1239	44551	.....
	1970	123097	56531	71566	24321	21262	6911	1463	54477	17039
	1971	139325	54411	85354	23704	23739	9345	2334	64692	20662
	1972	171326	61564	32577	31307	15086	3644	82614	33712
21. Tripura	1961	5377	.....	.....	720	90	59	-	869	.....
	1962	5599	.....	.....	991	105	72	-	1168	.....
	1963	5633	.....	.....	1433	165	153	-	1306	.....
	1964	11464	.....	.....	3377	219	296	23	3915	.....
	1965	13439	.....	.....	3577	396	330	19	4822	.....
	1966	12979	.....	.....	3013	1079	285	13	4400	.....
	1967	15794	.....	.....	3710	1305	537	57	5609	.....
	1968	13555	.....	.....	7333	1420	620	45	9973	.....
	1969	21503	.....	.....	6930	1711	1075	41	9757	.....
	1970	25770	25770	7123	3563	1196	80	11967	13303
	1971	29392	5426	24266	7343	5600	1502	120	15065	9201
	1972	37213	6341	8191	3137	1442	171	17991	19227
22. Uttar Pradesh	1961	231060	.....	.....	67467	23013	10331	-	101366	.....
	1962	336139	.....	.....	72372	24972	11139	-	105533	.....
	1963	417712	.....	.....	79474	26999	11113	-	117566	.....
	1964	374310	.....	.....	33345	26719	3192	1359	119615	.....
	1965	372252	.....	.....	36271	31253	10506	2263	130293	.....
	1966	329633	.....	.....	76053	23553	9472	1935	116013	.....
	1967	291441	.....	.....	71121	30490	11179	2422	115212	.....
	1968	293531	.....	.....	71021	39119	15032	2394	127566	.....
	1969	319666	.....	.....	79005	54330	13171	3091	154647	.....
	1970	425713	149179	276539	92462	69935	26313	4322	193537	33002
	1971	531701	204774	326927	103547	67111	35194	5559	231711	95216
	1972	314417	301216	160726	130523	65023	9450	373327	440590
23. West Bengal	1961	322964	.....	.....	53261	16963	9946	-	80170	.....
	1962	436003	.....	.....	76103	22965	10655	-	109723	.....
	1963	510533	.....	.....	74049	33413	14630	-	122097	.....
	1964	494352	.....	.....	75302	43153	17029	776	136765	.....
	1965	431247	.....	.....	73565	50569	13914	1073	144126	.....
	1966	445134	.....	.....	62191	46240	17590	719	132740	.....
	1967	436431	.....	.....	76359	54340	19694	1033	151431	.....
	1968	434423	.....	.....	73394	67606	26399	1515	169414	.....
	1969	496475	.....	.....	57572	32203	29696	2564	132055	.....
	1970	535258	192946	392312	75624	107933	40009	2521	226092	166220
	1971	375374	239403	506466	103505	179327	77462	2356	363650	217316
	1972	1330459	456030	133310	325175	134733	3723	647502	732957

State/Union Territory	Year	Total applicants on Live Register	Unskilled manual worker
1	2	3	4
24. Laccadive Islands	1961	-	-
	1962	-	-
	1963	-	-
	1964	-	-
	1965	-	-
	1966	-	-
	1967	-	-
	1968	-	-
	1969	453	-
	1970	998	259
1971	1344	359	
1972	1470	410	
All India	1961	1832703	-
	1962	2379530	29.8%
	1963	2513463	5.8
	1964	2492374	-1.0
	1965	2535473	3.7
	1966	2622460	1.4
	1967	2740435	4.5
	1968	2011642	-26.6
	1969	3423835	70.2
	1970	4068554	18.8
1971	5099919	25.3	
1972	6895089	35.2	

Matric	E D U C A T E D				Total	Skilled (illiterate and literate below (trio))
	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate			
	6	7	8	9		
99	-	5	4	108	-	
233	11	24	8	281	458	
237	23	36	9	355	630	
310	36	57	10	413	1057	
463633	70811	55736		590230	-	
553618	90954	63734		708356	-	
559967	111269	67830		739066	-	
584571	147961	72326		804358	-	
580265	175510	86053		841833	-	
619410	204426	93581		917487	-	
714143	351744	121479		1087371	-	
809631	324319	175390		1309340	-	
909606	401326	215238		1526250	-	
1011942	443334	276538		1821616	1146240	
1635	605222	53221		2295564	1287312	
1635	931836	548657		3278429	3616660	

Average comparison & ratio

12.8

12.8

26.1

24.1

16.9

Index numbers of job seekers on the live registers
of Employment Exchanges (Year 1972)

(Base 1961)

State/Union Territory	All regis- trants	Educated registrants
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	344.00	570.76
2. Assam	253.13	403.85
3. Bihar	540.33	1104.06
4. Chandigarh*	300.54	1028.54
5. Delhi	280.40	339.16
6. Goa*	368.53	927.46
7. Gujarat	316.35	457.57
8. Haryana*	337.36	454.93
9. Himachal Pradesh	943.83	1588.06
10. Jammu & Kashmir	789.23	946.80
11. Kerala	317.46	387.86
12. Madhya Pradesh	537.17	1117.72
13. Tamil Nadu	313.84	520.93
14. Maharashtra	347.97	533.10
15. Manipur	510.42	201.73
16. Mysore	355.22	451.02
17. Orissa	352.50	797.72
18. Pondicherry	686.89	1369.46
19. Punjab	234.36	229.83
20. Rajasthan	384.81	405.49
21. Tripura	692.17	2070.31
22. Uttar Pradesh	289.77	363.79
23. West Bengal	427.43	807.66
24. All India	276.23	555.45

*The index numbers for Chandigarh and Haryana have the figure as on 31st Dec., 1966 as their base and for Goa, the base is 31st Dec., 1964.

Registrations and placements per year
during the years 1961 to 1972

(figures in thousands)

Year	Registrations during the year	Placements during the year	Percentage of placements to registrations
1	2	3	4
1961	3,230	404	12.5
1962	3,845	458	11.9
1963	4,152	536	12.9
1964	3,332	545	14.2
1965	3,953	570	14.4
1966	3,871	507	13.1
1967	3,912	431	11.0
1968	4,039	424	10.5
1969	4,201	432	10.3
1970	4,516	447	9.9
1971	5,130	507	9.9
1972*	3,221	299	9.3

Source: Directorate General of Employment
and Training, New Delhi.

* Position pertaining to the period from January to
June, 1972.

Employment (in lakhs) in the organised sectors
(Public and Private) and the rate of increase
in the years 1966 to 1972.*

State		Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra	1966	6.60	2.30	8.90
	1967	6.67	3.03	9.70
	1968	6.58	2.93	9.51
	1969	6.72	2.88	9.60
	1970	6.89	2.95	9.84
	1971	7.14	2.94	10.08
	1972	7.60	3.13	10.72
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+15.2	+36.1	+20.4
Average Percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+2.7	+6.0	+3.4
(2) Assam	1966	2.80	5.10	7.40
	1967	2.88	5.13	7.51
	1968	2.44	4.94	7.38
	1969	2.54	4.47	7.01
	1970	2.53	4.47	7.00
	1971	2.66	4.31	6.98
	1972	2.35	4.56	6.91
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+2.2	-10.6	-6.6
Average percent- age annual change from 1966 to 1972		+0.4	-1.8	11.1

*The position indicated relates to 31st
March of each year.

State/Union Territory	Year	Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Bihar	1966	7.40	4.40	11.80
	1967	7.49	4.61	12.10
	1968	7.55	4.35	11.90
	1969	7.47	4.63	12.10
	1970	7.53	4.63	12.20
	1971	7.67	4.48	12.15
	1972	8.59	3.72	12.30
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+16.1	-15.5	+ 4.2
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+2.7	-2.6	+ 0.7
4. Chandigarh*	1967	0.18	0.07	0.25
	1968	0.22	0.08	0.30
	1969	0.24	0.09	0.33
	1970	0.25	0.09	0.34
	1971	0.26	0.11	0.37
	1972	0.27	0.12	0.39
	Percentage change from 1967 to 1972		+50.0	+71.4	+56.0
Average percen- tage annual change from 1967 to 1972		+10.0	+14.3	+11.2
5. Delhi	1966	3.50	1.50	5.00
	1967	3.53	1.90	5.53
	1968	3.73	1.53	5.31
	1969	3.82	1.63	5.45
	1970	4.00	1.70	5.71
	1971	4.09	1.59	5.68
	1972	4.26	1.56	5.82
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+21.7	+4.0	+16.4
Average percen- tage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+3.6	+0.7	-2.7

State/Union Territory	Year	Sector		
		Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Goa, Daman and Diu.*	1971	0.26	0.12	0.39
	1972	0.29	0.14	0.43
	Percentage change from 1971 to 1972	+11.5	+16.7	+10.3
7. Gujarat	1966	4.50	3.90	8.40
	1967	4.56	4.70	9.26
	1968	4.59	4.66	9.26
	1969	4.73	4.52	9.25
	1970	4.99	4.60	9.60
	1971	5.16	4.70	9.86
	1972	5.39	4.86	10.25
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+19.8	+24.6	+22.0	
Average per- centage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+3.3	+4.1	+3.7	
8. Maryana**	1967	1.30	0.84	2.13
	1968	1.31	0.87	2.18
	1969	1.47	0.92	2.39
	1970	1.61	0.90	2.50
	1971	1.75	1.06	2.80
	1972	1.90	1.15	3.05
Percentage change from 1967 to 1972	+46.2	+36.9	+43.2	
Average per- centage annual change from 1967 to 1972	+9.2	+7.4	+8.6	

* Information in respect of Goa, Daman & Diu is available from the year 1970-71 only.

**Information for Maryana State is available from the year 1967 only.

State	Year	Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. Himachal Pradesh	1966	0.70	0.10	0.80
	1967	1.06	0.13	1.19
	1968	1.19	0.14	1.33
	1969	1.51	0.14	1.65
	1970	1.52	0.13	1.65
	1971	1.73	0.13	1.86
	1972	1.88	0.14	2.02
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+168.6	+40.0	+152.5
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+28.1	+6.7	+25.4
10. Jammu & Kashmir*	1970	88.5	5.3	94.2
	1971	90.7	6.1	96.8
	1972	95.9	5.9	101.9
	Percentage change from 1970 to 1972		+8.4	+1.7	+8.2
Average percentage annual change from 1970 to 1972		+4.2	+0.9	+4.1
11. Kerala	1966	2.60	3.60	6.20
	1967	2.61	4.29	6.89
	1968	2.68	4.35	7.03
	1969	2.81	4.34	7.15
	1970	2.93	4.10	7.03
	1971	3.14	3.96	7.10
	1972	3.36	4.17	7.53
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+29.2	+15.8	+21.5
Average percentage annual from 1966 to 1972		+4.9	+2.6	+3.6

*For Jammu & Kashmir data are available for 1970 to 1972 only.

State	Year	Sector		
		Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. Madhya Pradesh	1966	7.20	2.20	9.40
	1967	7.28	2.35	9.62
	1968	7.33	2.22	9.54
	1969	7.32	2.21	9.53
	1970	7.47	2.25	9.72
	1971	7.66	2.26	9.91
	1972	8.12	2.33	10.45
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+12.8	+5.9	+11.2
	Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+2.1	+1.0	+1.9
13. Maharashtra	1966	11.80	10.20	22.00
	1967	12.49	10.71	22.30
	1968	13.06	10.56	23.68
	1969	13.47	10.93	24.40
	1970	13.97	11.17	25.14
	1971	14.83	11.61	26.44
	1972	14.88	11.81	26.69
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+26.1	+15.8	+21.3
	Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+4.4	+2.6	+3.6

State/Union Territory		Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14. Manipur	1966	0.20	-	0.20
	1967	0.20	0.01	0.21
	1968	0.20	0.01	0.21
	1969	0.20	0.01	0.21
	1970	0.20	0.01	0.22
	1971	0.20	0.01	0.22
	1972	0.21	0.01	0.23
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+5.0	-	+15.0
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+0.8	-	+2.5	
15. Mysore	1966	4.80	1.60	6.40
	1967	5.09	2.15	7.24
	1968	4.93	2.13	7.11
	1969	5.12	2.46	7.64
	1970	5.44	2.57	8.01
	1971	5.53	2.74	8.33
	1972	5.74	2.77	8.51
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+19.6	+73.1	+33.6
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+3.3	+12.2	+5.6	
16. Orissa	1966	3.00	0.90	3.90
	1967	3.12	0.87	3.99
	1968	3.16	0.77	3.93
	1969	3.15	0.75	3.90
	1970	3.16	0.75	3.91
	1971	3.19	0.80	3.99
	1972	3.33	0.80	4.12
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972	+11.0	+11.1	+5.6
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972	+1.8	+1.9	+0.9	

Appendix XVII (Continued)

State/Union Territory	Year	Sector		
		Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17. Pondicherry	1966	0.10	0.10	0.20
	1967	0.13	0.16	0.28
	1968	0.13	0.16	0.29
	1969	0.14	0.14	0.28
	1970	0.15	0.15	0.29
	1971	0.15	0.15	0.30
	1972	0.19	0.16	0.36
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+90.0	+60.0	+80.0
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+25.0	+10.0	+13.3
18. Punjab	1966	4.90	1.60	6.50
	1967	3.04	1.04	4.09
	1968	3.03	1.05	4.08
	1969	2.96	1.06	4.02
	1970	2.98	1.11	4.10
	1971	3.07	1.20	4.27
	1972	3.24	1.20	4.43
Percentage change from 1967 to 1972*		+6.6	+15.4	+8.3
Average percentage annual change from 1967 to 1972		+1.3	+3.1	+1.7
19. Rajasthan	1966	4.20	0.90	5.10
	1967	4.28	1.03	5.31
	1968	4.41	1.01	5.42
	1969	4.47	1.05	5.51
	1970	4.57	1.08	5.65
	1971	4.73	1.09	5.82
	1972	4.95	1.17	6.11
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+17.9	+30.0	+19.8
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+3.0	+5.0	+3.3

* Punjab included Haryana and Chandigarh till 1966. Hence

State	Year	Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20. Tamil Nadu	1966	7.70	5.30	13.00
	1967	8.09	6.33	14.42
	1968	8.26	6.24	14.50
	1969	8.31	6.39	14.70
	1970	8.68	6.44	15.12
	1971	8.89	6.52	15.41
	1972	9.35	6.39	15.73
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+21.4	+20.6	+21.0
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+3.6	+3.4	+3.5
21. Tripura	1966	0.20	0.10	0.30
	1967	0.26	0.06	0.32
	1968	0.28	0.07	0.35
	1969	0.31	0.07	0.37
	1970	0.31	0.06	0.37
	1971	0.33	0.05	0.38
	1972	0.35	0.06	0.41
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+80.0	-40.0	+43.3
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+13.3	-6.7	+7.2
22. Uttar Pradesh	1966	12.20	4.30	16.50
	1967	12.41	4.63	17.04
	1968	12.53	4.72	17.25
	1969	13.01	5.24	18.25
	1970	13.61	5.30	18.90
	1971	13.86	5.40	19.27
	1972	14.29	5.10	19.39
	Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+17.1	+18.6	+17.5
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+2.9	+3.1	+2.9

State	Year	Public	Sector Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23. West Bengal	1966	9.30	12.80	22.60
	1967	10.07	12.82	22.89
	1968	10.41	12.38	22.79
	1969	10.46	12.09	22.55
	1970	10.69	12.27	22.97
	1971	10.74	12.18	22.92
	1972	10.93	12.15	23.08
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+11.5	-5.1	+2.1
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+1.9	-0.9	+0.4
24. All-India Total*	1966	93.60	61.00	154.60
	1967	96.34	66.84	163.18
	1968	98.02	65.25	163.27
	1969	100.27	66.04	166.30
	1970	103.49	66.86	170.35
	1971	107.11	67.43	174.54
	1972	111.89	67.52	179.40
Percentage change from 1966 to 1972		+19.5	+10.7	+16.0
Average percentage annual change from 1966 to 1972		+3.3	+1.8	+2.7

* The figures for J & K are not included in this total.

Employment in organised sectors by industry-groups
(Years 1966 - 1972)*

Industry-group	1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	To-tal
Plantation, forestry	2.3	8.7	11.0	2.32	8.70	11.01	2.46	8.52	10.98	2.41	8.13	10.54	2.64	8.15	10.79	2.64	7.98	10.63	2.83	8.10	10.93
Mining, quarrying	1.6	5.0	6.6	1.76	4.76	6.52	1.74	4.33	6.07	1.74	4.22	5.96	1.77	4.29	6.06	1.82	4.04	5.86	2.55	3.48	6.03
Manufacturing	6.7	35.9	42.6	6.95	37.48	44.43	7.31	37.09	44.41	7.57	37.75	44.33	7.82	39.00	46.83	8.03	39.55	47.58	8.70	39.70	48.40
Construction	7.7	2.2	9.9	7.64	2.25	9.89	7.56	1.46	9.02	7.08	1.54	8.62	7.97	1.52	9.49	8.79	1.39	10.18	9.15	1.65	10.80
Electricity, gas, etc.	3.1	0.4	3.5	3.37	0.45	3.81	3.46	0.45	3.91	3.69	0.44	4.13	4.02	0.44	4.46	4.31	0.46	4.77	4.58	0.45	5.03
Trade and Commerce	1.5	2.4	3.9	1.66	3.47	5.13	1.77	3.53	5.30	2.64	2.89	5.53	2.85	2.92	5.71	3.17	3.05	6.21	3.74	2.96	6.70
Transport, communication.	21.0	1.1	22.1	21.15	1.21	22.35	21.37	1.05	22.42	21.60	1.08	22.68	22.88	1.02	22.89	22.21	0.96	23.17	22.49	0.84	23.33
Services	49.8	5.2	55.0	51.50	8.53	60.03	52.36	8.80	61.17	53.21	9.23	62.44	54.75	9.63	64.38	56.04	10.00	66.04	57.85	10.33	68.18
Total	93.7	60.9	154.6	96.34	66.84	163.18	98.02	65.25	163.27	100.95	65.28	166.22	103.74	66.96	170.70	107.11	67.43	174.54	111.89	67.52	179.41
				5.57			0.06			1.8			2.7			2.2			2.8		

Source: Employment Reviews for the years 1966 to 1971 and June, 1972 issued by D.G.E.&T, New Delhi.

Position reported for each year refers to 31st March of the year.

Time available for additional work to the members of the rural labour households.

State	District within which the study was undertaken		Village	Extra hours per week available for additional work as percentage of total hours for work.
1	2		3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	i)	Palakonda	6.0
		ii)	Kanuaipalli	1.0
		iii)	Chinnanadunur	5.7
2. Bihar	Gaya	i)	Kujap	9.6
		ii)	Sekhodeora	4.4
		iii)	Mayapore	8.7
3. Gujarat	Surat	i)	Kumbhari	9.8
		ii)	Dumba	4.0
		iii)	Kothali	10.7
4. Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	i)	Mehla	0.5*
		ii)	Kainikhud	-do-
		iii)	Pukhari	-do-
5. Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	i)	Dauri	10.2
		ii)	Ambi	11.0
		iii)	Rajgarh	21.7
6. Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	i)	Shirigaon	11.4
		ii)	Karul	15.9
		iii)	Dhampur	20.3
7. Maharashtra	Wardha	i)	Wagholi	13.3
		ii)	Seloo	7.1
		iii)	Miora	13.3
7. Mysore	Hassen	i)	Harauhathi	9.0
		ii)	Kiluvagilu	4.3
		iii)	Tuggehalli	14.1
8. Punjab	Gurdaspur	i)	Zaffarwal	16.1
		ii)	Raipur (Kathlaur)	19.1
		iii)	Gahlahri	16.3
9. Rajasthan	Tonk	i)	Mahaudwar	3.4
		ii)	Arnaikedar	9.1
		iii)	Lalwari	8.3
10. Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri	i)	Sethigarai	24.7
		ii)	Poyyapatti	26.0
		iii)	A. Bettipalli	32.9
11. Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	i)	Kunera	3.4
		ii)	Dalebnagar	14.1
		iii)	Bhatpura	12.1
12. West Bengal	Bankura	i)	Morar	11.4
		ii)	Jamjuri	14.0
		iii)	Molian	22.7

Summary of the main findings of the studies sponsored by the Expert Committee on Unemployment:

The Expert Committee on Unemployment sponsored several studies through the universities and other research institutions for studying different aspects of the problem of unemployment in some selected areas. The following is the list of these studies:

	Name of the study	Areas covered	Objectives of the study
1.	Unemployment in certain selected urban and rural areas of Assam.	Selected rural and urban areas of Assam having peculiar unemployment problem.	To study in depth the problem of unemployment both in rural and urban areas of Assam.
2.	Intensive study of the problem of unemployment in specific urban and rural areas of Kerala.	Selected urban and rural areas in the State of Kerala.	To conduct an intensive study of the problem of unemployment and under-employment in specific urban and rural areas in the State of Kerala.
3.	Study of the impact of rural electrification and minor irrigation on rural unemployment.	Two sets of villages each comprising (i) an electrified as well as irrigated village and (ii) a non-electrified and poorly irrigated village.	To study the effect of electrification and minor irrigation on rural unemployment.
4.	Field study of the problem of unemployment in some selected urban and rural areas of West Bengal.	One urban area in Calcutta, one semi-urban area and two rural areas near Calcutta.	To study the problem of unemployment, particularly among the educated people in and around Calcutta.
5.	Study of employment pattern of the post-graduate students of the University of Calcutta.	All students who got themselves admitted to the B.A., M.Com. and M.Sc. Courses in 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the University of Calcutta.	To study the employment pattern of post-graduate students of the University of Calcutta.
6.	An Appraisal of the Schemes of Rural Employment.	Selected rural areas of Malgonda and Cuddapah districts (Andhra Pradesh)	A critical appraisal of rural employment schemes such as Farmer Development Agency, Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour, Rural Work Programmes for chronically draught affected areas and Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.
7.	Study of employment and unemployment in selected urban areas of Kanpur district.	Six towns of Kanpur district	To measure the extent of unemployment and to study the employment pattern.

I - A study of the problem of unemployment
in selected urban and rural areas of
West Bengal

Objectives of the study

- (a) To test implications of the concepts and definitions of unemployed, under-employed, etc. adopted by various agencies at different times;
- (b) to examine the degree of closeness between these concepts and definitions;
- (c) to provide a subjective correspondence between job expectations and qualifications in a particular milieu of actual unemployment situation; and
- (d) to relate the number of the actually unemployed variously defined to the specific population.

The Sample

One urban areas in Calcutta, one semi-urban and one rural area near Calcutta was selected for the study. The distribution of the sample administered in different areas is shown below:

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of sample households</u>
Calcutta proper (Corporation area only)	3,036
Calcutta suburbs (usually included in the Greater Calcutta area)	
South East of Calcutta	361
North-West	869
North-East	782
Balurghat Town	297
Purulia Town	296

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of sample households</u>
<u>Semi-Urban</u>	
Taldih	50
<u>Rural</u>	
Gangarampur	50
Kumarhat	50
Total households: <u>5,782</u>	

Main Findings

Altogether 5,782 households were covered by the survey, involving 37,029 individuals, out of whom 2,956 were identified as unemployed. Of these 5,632 households involving 36,112 individuals, of whom 2,884 could be identified as unemployed, were in the urban areas covering Calcutta proper, suburban Calcutta divided into North-West, North-East and the South-Eastern suburbs, and two peripheral townships of Balurghat and Purulia. The ratios of the unemployed to households and population respectively for Calcutta proper, suburban Calcutta and the peripheral townships were as under:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Proportion of the unemployed to households (per cent)</u>	<u>Proportion of the unemployed to number of persons in households (per cent)</u>
Calcutta	56.85	9.57
Suburban Calcutta	47.42	6.14
Peripheral township	35.03	6.56
All urban	51.03	7.98

It is interesting to note that suburban as well as peripheral urban areas have a smaller incidence of unemployment, both in relation to households and number of persons covered by the households.

The income distribution of the sample households

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|---|
| 7. | Study of employment and unemployment in selected urban areas of Kanrup district. | Six towns of Kanrup district | Rural Employment
To measure the extent of unemployment and to study the employment pattern |
|----|--|------------------------------|---|

shows that 40.23 per cent were with monthly income of less than Rs. 250/-, 29.95 per cent with monthly income of Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/- and the remaining households with monthly income of Rs. 500/-. Profession-wise distribution of the surveyed households showed 38 per cent with clerical work, 19.25 per cent with business and 14.88 per cent as industrial workers. The job aspirations indicated that 64.56 per cent of the present unemployed persons looked forward to clerical and school teaching jobs mostly within the income range of Rs. 300/- per month.

Age distribution of the unemployed showed the dominance of age group 20 to 24 years at 56.59 per cent followed by 25 to 30 years at 20.32 per cent and 15 to 19 years at 17.30 per cent. Thus 74.91 per cent of the unemployed fall within the age of 24 years and 94.23 per cent within the age of 29 years, revealing the existing unemployment problem to be one of entry age of generally educated persons.

Consistently with the foregoing, 84.57 per cent of the unemployed are revealed to be men, emphasising, inter alia, the middle class character of unemployment as well as the fact that the supposed proletarianization has not yet thrown women into the working force. Similarly, 92.51 per cent of them are unmarried. Considering the age distribution this would primarily appear to be a sociological rather than an economic phenomenon, involving upper caste norms. Understandably, the rural pattern in these as well as in respect of many other facts of the corresponding phenomenon are significantly different. It follows that 77.21 per cent of the unemployed are, by the very nature of the phenomenon, new entrants into the labour force and 64.53 per cent have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges. Characteristically, the proportions of registrants are the highest for the North-East and North-West suburbs of Calcutta at 80.58 and 74.05 per cent respectively, which may represent one or both of the phenomena, namely, that these are industrial areas and proportionately larger migrant population of

these areas is more enterprising, so much so, that the incidence of employment is lower among them, confirming the fact that 77.21 per cent are new entrants, 73.55 per cent had no previous job or vocational experience.

As regards the nature of efforts made by the unemployed persons to obtain assignments, the recognition that 26.42 per cent of the unemployed are attempting for 1 to 2 years and 46.53 per cent for two years or more to obtain a job when read with the proposition that the 24.91 per cent of the unemployed fall within the age of 24, appears to indicate that the socially accepted cut-off point for job entry and economic independence falls heavily at age 22.

An important feature about the unemployed appears to be that as high a proportion of them as 59.57 per cent do not have any idea as regards the kind of retraining or job aptitude as would enable them to obtain employment, nor are they aware of any particular kind of impediments in their acquiring special skills. Only 17.26 per cent regarded financial assistance as being relevant. As large a proportion as 70.21 per cent would not know the next relevant move from where they are placed. In spite of this, 22.95 plus 8.21 plus 14.94 per cent of the unemployed have reservations about moving to manual, risky or low status jobs respectively.

The definitions of unemployment and under-employment along income dimension alone are likely to be more unrealistic than the time-cum-work dimension. The problem of under-employment is fictitious. Only 6.71 per cent relate under-employment to the lack of scope for utilising one's talent and training, unless one takes the view that the social marginal productivity of school teachers and clerical workers would be very largely less than Rs.225/- per month, even when considered in terms of the needs of the households.

II - A study of the employment pattern of post-graduate students of the Calcutta University.

The problem of educated unemployment is an important one on which much analytical work has been done in recent times. It was, therefore, decided to focus attention on problems of employment and unemployment among the post-graduates. Two sets of graduates enrolled as post-graduates students in the different Arts, Science and Commerce Departments of the Calcutta University in the years 1962 and 1967 respectively were considered for study. It was decided to send out questionnaires to 1,000 persons chosen by a process of stratified random sampling - the student population in each of the two years being stratified into 21 subject groups. The number of sampling units chosen from each year and from each subject group was in proportion to its weight in the corresponding population. 440 questionnaires were sent out on this basis to 1962 graduates and 570 to 1967 graduates.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives behind the inclusion of the 1962 graduates were to compare not so much the unemployment ratio today among the 1962 and the 1967 graduates as the waiting periods before obtaining full-time jobs, the average period of unemployment, the occupational pattern of employment etc., as between these two sets of graduates. Comparison over a 5-year interval was expected to throw some light on improvement or deterioration in the case of getting jobs for post-graduates specialised in different subject groups. In particular, some employment aspects like job-mobility, prospects of advancement in jobs for graduates of different subject groups, waiting period, etc. could be more fully ascertained for 1962 graduates and more details on the nature of the labour market in which 1967 graduates were to enter could be secured. A high non-response ratio among 1962 graduates and inadequate finance and time available for follow-up, however, frustrated many of these objectives.

The broad objectives of the study were to find out the extent of outright unemployment, the extent of under-employment, the extent of the lack of correspondence between training and job actually performed and its implications for manpower planning. Significant differences, if any, in these **aspects** between 1962 and 1967 graduates and (for each year) as between the different subject groups had to be investigated. A variety of other information regarding jobs held, special qualifications acquired, job-satisfaction etc., were also sought to be collected through the questionnaire partly for subsequent potential use and partly to provide cross-checks on the more vital points of information sought from the respondents.

The response ratio for this group was as low as 23%. Of the 440 questionnaires sent out, only 99 were received back from the respondents. Another 41 were returned by the post offices on the ground that addresses could not be traced. In view of such a poor response it was considered injudicious to spend time, money and effort in following-up non-respondents of this group. Follow-up, therefore, was concentrated solely on 1967 graduates where more promising results were likely.

With so few responses, it was also not possible to concentrate on differences as between the 213 subject groups. Accordingly, for purpose of this sample, 3 broad subjects groups were considered - Arts, Science and Commerce. The table below shows the response ratios for 1962 graduates for these broad classifications.

1962 Graduates: Response ratios

Subject Group	Sample size	Replies received	Response ratio (per cent)
Arts	224	51	23
Science	132	22	17
Commerce	84	26	31
Total:	440	99	23

The table below gives an idea of the current state of employment of 1962 graduates.

Subject Group	1962 Graduates:		Unemployment Ratios			
	Replicas received	Number employed	Number unemployed	Married females unemployed	Percentage of unemployed Total	Percentage of Married females
Arts	51	39	12	10	24	20
Science	22	20	2	2	9	9
Commerce	26	24	2	-	8	0
Total:	99	83	16	12	16	12

The ~~unemployed persons~~ ^{unemployed persons} did not report any work-income from part-time jobs or private tuitions.

Table below depicts the employment pattern of the 1962 graduates:

1962 Graduates: Nature of jobs held currently by the full-time employed

Subject Group	Administrative of		Clerical		Profess- ional and Technical	Teach- ing	Rese- arch	Nat. spe- cial- ized	To- tal
	(Total)	(in banks)	Total	(in banks)					
Arts	5	-	5	2	-	28	-	1	39
Science	-	-	-	2	4	14	2	-	20
Commerce	6	2	10	8	5	3	-	-	24
Total:	11	2	15	10	9	45	2	1	83

The corresponding salary distribution of 1962 Graduates

currently employed on a full-time basis is given below.

Salary distribution of the employed
1962 Graduates (Gross salaries)

Subject Group	Salary classes						Total
	Below Rs.300	Rs.300- 499	Rs.500- 699	Rs.700- 899	Rs.900 and over	Not avail- able	
Arts	2	22	6	3	2(a)	4	39
Science	-	99	4	2	3(b)	2	20
Commerce	3	6	8	3	4	-	24
Total	5	37	18	8	9	6	83

(a) One of these two persons is working abroad.

(b) These three persons are all engaged in teaching or research abroad and are likely to fall in this class, though in two cases their salaries have not been reported.

The employed persons were grouped in terms of their academic and other qualifications in order to investigate how far post-graduates were better off than the graduates who dropped off their post-graduate studies and failed to acquire masters' degrees. There were 9 such cases of drop outs among 1962 - graduates who enrolled at the Calcutta University for prosecuting their post-graduate studies. It was observed that the drop-outs (those who did not complete their masters' degree did much better than post-graduates including those with special qualifications, who are working in India. So far as this sample is concerned, the cases of drop-outs reveal that there is no significant salary benefit arising from post-graduate qualifications and delayed entry into the labour market.

While the minimum salary for Science graduates is somewhat higher compared with graduates of the Arts and the Commerce Groups, their maximum salary earned (in India)

is relatively low and the range of their salaries is also narrow. Science graduates apparently had less opportunities in competing for jobs with higher pay most of which lie outside the teaching profession. This may in part explain the "brain drain" which involves Science graduates particularly.

Employment Exchanges played a minor role as a job-contacting agency for this group of graduates. Newspaper advertisements and personal contacts played the more important role - the last being unimportant for Science graduates.

The table below gives a broad idea of job mobility among those of the 1962 graduates who are currently employed.

1962 - Graduates: Job mobility

Subject Group	Number of employed graduates who hold					Total
	1 Job	2 Jobs	3 Jobs	More than 3 Jobs	Not available	
Arts	20	11	6	1	1	39
Science	5	9	14	0	2	20
Commerce	8	9	3	2	2	24
Total	33	29	13	3	5	83

At least 40% of those currently employed continued with their first full-time job, about 19% have held 3 jobs or more since they entered the labour market. It was not possible to ascertain in detail how far mobility was voluntary, leading to salary increases or increased job-satisfaction, (or enforced by terminations of jobs held) or how far mobility was inter-occupational. Sufficient information these ^{on} things ~~was~~ were not available to be put into a neat tabular form.

For those currently in employment, waiting periods before getting into the first full-time job are given in the table below. The waiting periods were calculated

with reference to approximate dates of passing their relevant examinations.

Distribution of 1962-Graduates in terms of waiting periods before first full-time job

Subject Group	Persons with waiting periods between				Total
	0-6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Not available	
Arts	26	4	4	5	39
Science	14	4	2	-	20
Commerce	20	2	2	-	24
Total:	60	10	8	5	83

It is clear that (at least) 67% of the Arts graduates, 70% of the Science graduates and 83% of the Commerce graduates were able to get jobs within 6 months after their graduation (in case of drop outs) or obtaining post-graduate degree.

In a sense the "waiting periods" estimated in the table above are under estimates. As can be expected, many in the Universities were there because they had no jobs - this being particularly true of Arts and Commerce graduates. Of the 24 Commerce graduates currently employed only 5 were looking for jobs after completion of post-graduate studies. Those looking for job before and after taking their B.Com. degrees were 5 and 12 respectively. The same is broadly true of the Arts graduates. In the case of Science graduates, however, only 7 out of 20 were looking for jobs after taking their B.Sc. degrees, while 13 sought jobs only after completion of post-graduate studies.

~~Under-employment among 1962 graduates~~

From the information collected, it appears that many of the post-graduates are "under-employed" in the sense that they are working in jobs which require lower (sometimes much lower) academic qualifications. Summarising the information, it is seen that of the 39 persons employed in Arts Groups, 4 graduates, 5 post-graduates and

2 post-graduates with special qualifications are currently in jobs which demand these respective qualifications; there is, therefore, no under-employment in so far as these 11 persons are concerned. All the remaining members of the Arts Group (excepting 2 M. A. cases) suffer from varying degree of under-employment. For Arts as well as for other groups, potential under-employment in this sense tends to increase as candidates acquire more qualifications, though it may well be true that superior academic qualifications increase possibilities of getting a job.

Of the 560 questionnaires sent out to the 1967 graduates, response was in the first instance received from only 213 of them - representing an over-all response ratio of about 38%. Research assistants were then sent out to follow up as many non-respondents as possible, concentrating on the subject groups in which responses were particularly low and taking at least five non-respondents from each subject group. On the basis of this broad rule, a sufficient number of non-respondents were chosen at random from each subject group, according to its weight in the total sample. The list thus prepared was followed up by the research assistants. There has been some non-response from this list also because some of the persons had left their places of address and their present whereabouts were unknown. In all, 118 cases, belonging to different subject groups were effectively followed up. In the majority of such cases not the persons concerned but their relatives could be contacted and some information was collected from them regarding the employment status of the initial non-respondents. (Detailed information as per questionnaire was not available in many cases). The proportion of unemployment found for each subject group in the effective follow up list was then blown-up to cover all the initial non-respondents of the respective subject-groups. A weighted percentage of unemployment was then calculated for each subject groups as a whole. The final results are shown

below.

1967 Graduates: Estimated unemployment for different subject groups

Subject Groups		Weighted percentage of unemployment
1.	Ancient Indian History & Culture, etc.	33
2.	Languages	46
3.	Sanskrit	71
4.	Economics	35
5.	Education	25
6.	English	51
7.	Political Science	63
8.	Philosophy	84
9.	History	70
10.	Bengali	65
Total (Arts)		68
11.	Agriculture	61
12.	Botany, etc.	38
13.	Geography & Geology	17
14.	Statistics & Applied Mathematics	50
15.	Pure Mathematics	42
16.	Pure Chemistry	27
17.	Pure Physics	22
18.	Applied Physics	40
19.	Applied Chemistry	-
Total (Science)		36
20.	Commerce (day)	25
21.	Commerce (evening)	22
Total (Commerce)		23

Part -time earnings of 1967 unemployed graduates

Monthly earnings from tutitions, etc.	Number engaged in tutitions, etc.
B. 10 - 39	4
" 40 - 69	18
" 70 - 99	9
" 100 - 129	3
" 130 - 159	6
" 160 - 189	4
" 190 - 219	1
Not available	5
Total	50

About 50% of those engaged in private tutitions are earning less than P. 70 per month. About 81% are earning between P. 100 and P. 200 per month. The majority teach students of the high school level - relatively fewer teach college students.

In seeking jobs, the unemployed depend mainly on newspaper advertisements. Relatively few depend on the employment exchanges.

1967 Graduates: Distribution of unemployed persons in different family income groups

Father's/guardian's monthly income	Total number unemployed	Number of married females unemployed
Below P. 200	21	1
P. 200 - 399	35	4
400 - 599	23	4
600 - 799	10	4
800 - 999	9	7
1000 - 1499	6	3
1500 and above	9	3
Not available	60	23
Total:	173	49

The data confirm our findings regarding under-employment among 1967 graduates. For the Arts group, 4 out of 6 Honours graduates and only 12 out of 45 post-graduates were not suffering from under-employment as defined for the study. The rest (n.a. cases excluded) are suffering from varying degrees of under-employment. The relative proportion of under-employment is much less for the Science group. The single Honours graduate in this group is not under-employed. Of the 62 Science post-graduates at least 37 are not under-employed. The remaining Science post-graduates (excluding 6 n.a. cases) are working in jobs which do not require a post-graduate degree. These are, therefore, under-employed. Commerce graduates suffer much more than other graduates from under-employment. Proportion of post-graduates under-employed is much higher for this group. Under-employment in many cases. Of the 9 Pass and Honours graduates of this group 8 are working in jobs which require a Pass degree as minimum qualifications; of the 34 post-graduates only 2 are working in jobs which demand M.Com. as minimum qualifications; under-employment among post-graduates is thus particularly serious in the Commerce group.

III - The unemployment problem in rural and urban areas of Assam - an intensive study.

Scope and coverage

The study was restricted to Dibrugarh town and six villages having a peculiar unemployment problem. With regard to the rural areas, six villages - two each from the three districts of Lakhimpur, Dibsagar and Dibrugarh, were selected in such a manner that they represented, by and large, an average-size village in the sub-division of the district and exhibited to some extent, the differences in the cropping pattern, the distribution of households by size of farms and their easy accessibility.

Sample design

The study was based on a sample survey in the urban area and on complete enumeration in the rural areas. The sample design adopted in the urban areas i.e., Dibrugarh town, was three-stage sampling with probability proportional to size. The first stage units were selected from the total number of 22 wards of Dibrugarh town in proportion to the ward-wise population of the households. At the second stage, households were selected from the selected ward-wise lists in proportion to their population in different income levels. At the third stage, within the income level of each ward, the households were selected at random in proportion to their number in different family sizes. The sampling units were drawn up in such a fashion that the sample size did not exceed five per cent of the total households in the Dibrugarh town. In all 604 rural households comprising 4061 persons and 768 selected urban households covering 4795 persons were surveyed during the study.

Nature and type of information collected

The required information from the rural areas i.e. six villages was collected in two Schedules and one Questionnaire. In the General Household Schedule, information relating to the female members and demographic characteristics, occupational distribution, activity status, labour-time disposition, land utilisation, inputs in cultivation, household industry, live-stock and live-stock products, the extent of the land leased-in and land leased out.

for cultivation, etc. was collected. In the second Schedule, that is, the Intensive Household Schedule, information relating to farm size and principle crops, agricultural operations and practices, details of employment, bullocks employed, the working force employed on the farm in agricultural operations and the duration of work, wage and cost data, crop, production, the work force employed on non-farm activities, the current receipts and disbursement, household consumer expenditure data etc. were collected.

In case of urban area, the information pertaining to the particulars of the family and demographic characteristics, occupational distribution, activity status, labour-time disposition, general education, professional and technical qualifications of unemployment, the duration of unemployment, the nature and form of unemployment, current receipts, disbursement and household consumer expenditure, etc. was collected in one schedule. Thus, two schedules and one questionnaire in the rural areas and one schedule in the urban areas were canvassed for eliciting the required information.

The data collected in the urban areas have been analysed under three broad heads, namely, (i) social background, economic status and occupational distribution, (ii) activity status and duration of work, and (iii) the urban unemployment.

Similarly, the data collected in rural areas have been analysed under five main heads, namely (i) social background, economic status and occupational distribution, (ii) land utilisation farm-size and cropping patterns, (iii) activity status and the duration of work; (iv) the rural unemployment, and (v) agricultural operations, and the rural employment and unemployment.

The main findings of the study in respect of both the urban and rural areas are indicated below:

(a) Urban (Dibrugarh Town)

- (i) Social background, economic status and occupational distribution.

The study revealed that 15.85 per cent persons were illiterate, 14.52 per cent literate but below primary level, and the educational level of about 47.23 per cent was between the primary and matric failed level.

The dependency ratio observed was high i.e. 4 : 1. The occupational distribution showed that 62 per cent of the persons covered during the survey were non-workers. According to the 1971 Census, the percentage of urban non-workers in the State of Assam was 70 and the all-India percentage was 71. Thirty-three per cent of the persons covered by the survey were engaged in trade and commerce, Government service or in other services sector. Thus, apart from trade and commerce, the principal occupation of every fourth person was service, either Government service or public administration or in other services sector. A very negligible number of persons (i.e. 0.125 per cent) were reported to be having a subsidiary occupation.

(ii) Activity status and duration of work

As regards the activity status, the study revealed that about 18.39 per cent were totally unemployed, 17.64 per cent gainfully employed unpaid family workers, 7.80 per cent self-employed and 14.42 per cent ^{WPS} employees. The study further revealed that about three per cent of the gainfully employed persons and about two per cent of self-employed categories obtained employment during the preceding one year indicating thereby that there had been hardly any substantial increase in employment during 1971.

(iii) The unemployed

The intensity of unemployment and its adverse socio-economic effects should, strictly speaking, be gauged not by the number of the unemployed but by the period of their unemployment. The study revealed that among the unemployed, 39.35 per cent were unemployed for more than one year and the remaining 10.65 per cent had been unemployed for periods varying from one week to one year. Taking the working age group as 15-59 years, it was observed that 17.34 per cent of the unemployed belonged to this age-group while the percentage of unemployed persons in the age-group was 5.64 per cent. The corresponding percentages in respect of males and females were 6.82 and 4.28. The percentage distribution of unemployed in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 was 52.84 and 37.27 respectively. These figures

Baraly 84.58 per cent of the total number of unemployed persons had registered themselves with the employment exchanges. The percentage of unemployed males and females registered with the employment exchanges was 85.64 and 83.93 respectively. Thus about 84.02 per cent of the female unemployed and 81.36 per cent of the male unemployed were not covered by the registration statistics of the employment exchanges. Among professionally and technically qualified unemployed persons, 51 per cent were registered with the employment exchanges. The registration percentage in respect of the untrained and unskilled unemployed persons was 22.25 per cent.

About 90 per cent of the unemployed persons belonged to the households having an annual income of Rs. 9,000 or below. Unemployment among the lowest income group households - Rs. 3,000 and below was 30.27 per cent while it was 41.33 per cent and 13.31 per cent in respect of the income group Rs. 3001 - Rs. 6000 and Rs. 6001 - Rs. 9000 respectively. Thus, the incidence of unemployment was not confined to the households falling in the lowest income group alone. About 32 per cent of the total unemployed persons were students, which seems to indicate a high percentage of the educated unemployed.

(b) Rural (confined to six villages only)

(i) Social background, economic status and occupational distribution

The study showed that in the six villages covered by the survey, literacy among the population varied from 22 to 65 per cent. The percentage of non-workers in these villages ranged from 52 per cent to 66 per cent. This was mainly due to the large percentage of dependents among the population. The occupational distribution of the population showed that about 29 to 40 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. These people mostly consisted of those engaged in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchards, and forestry. There were no substantial activities in household and cottage industry as principal occupation; however, this sector occupied an important place as a subsidiary occupation. The percentage of persons who reported 'household and cottage industry' as their subsidiary occupation varied from 3 to 30. In one of the villages surveyed, not a single person reported to be engaged in household and cottage industry.

(ii) Land utilisation farm size and cropping patterns

The study revealed that in four out of six villages, there existed fallow land which can be brought under cultivation by suitable improvements and measures. The percentage of the permanent fallow land ranged from 0.4 per cent to about 3.1 per cent. With regard to the land utilisation, the study revealed a more or less similar pattern where 83 to 94 per cent of the total village land was put to cultivation. However, the per capita availability of cultivable land varied from 0.37 to 0.65 acres. Even this upper limit was much below the corresponding figure for the country as a whole. The average size of farm holdings in these villages ranged from 2.76 to 4.64 acres, and this would show that the average size of holdings in rural areas of Assam was about one-fourth of what it is in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. This incidentally lends support to the view that in Assam cultivation is generally done with holdings of small size. The data on the cropping pattern reveal that in 1971 more than 95 per cent of the total land under cultivation was allotted for paddy cultivation in which the "Sajli" variety of paddy was the dominant crop. The number of workers employed per acre in the six villages surveyed in connection with this study varied from 0.656 to 1.265.

(iii) Activity status and duration of work

The average percentage of the labour force was of the order of 52.16 per cent in the six villages surveyed. Ignoring the population outside the labour force, the surplus manpower, i.e. totally unemployed, as percentage of the labour force varied from 8.43 to 32.85 per cent. It was also observed that in five out of six villages surveyed, about 54 to 78 per cent of the male members of a family were employed for durations ranging from 1 to 9 months. Among the hired workers 24 per cent were permanently hired for 10-12 months and 76 per cent hired casually for periods ranging from 1 to 6 months.

(iv) The rural unemployed

Out of the total number of persons in the age group 15-59 years, 18.15 per cent were unemployed. Among the unemployed about 62 per cent were males and 38 per cent females. The percentage of unemployed males to the total males in the above stated age group was 23.60 per cent. Corresponding figures for the unemployed females was 15.13. The survey also revealed that 73.82 per cent of the unemployed were, by and large, in the educational levels ranging from primary to matriculation. Further among the unemployed 31.91 per cent were unemployed for more than a year and about 68 per cent were unemployed for durations ranging from 1 to 9 months. On an average 36.36 per cent of the unemployed were without jobs for the last 7 to 9 months.

(v) Agricultural operations and rural employment and unemployment.

On an average the total duration of agricultural operations was about 275 days. The number of workers employed during sowing, planting and transplanting seasons was generally higher by an average of about 43.93 per cent than that of workers employed for the farm clearing, ploughing, harrowing etc., group of operations. Likewise, the number of workers employed for the harvesting group of operations is generally higher by an average of about 27.25 per cent than the requirement of workers for the sowing, planting and transplanting group of operations. This shows that during an agricultural cycle the requirements of workers on farm may vary from 100 to 183 i.e., by about 82.59 per cent.

IV-- A study on impact of minor irrigation and rural electrification on employment etc. undertaken by the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.

Objective

The main purpose of this study was to examine the effects of electrification and minor irrigation on rural unemployment in the regions concerned. The study also proposed to throw light on the changes which had taken place as a result of rural electrification and minor irrigation in the cropping pattern of the regions concerned, in the setting up of new agro-based industries, in technological developments in agriculture itself, as also, the shift in the pattern of employment from on-farm to off-farm operations. Thus the objective of the study was not so much the estimation of the direct employment generated through the construction, minor irrigation works such as minor tanks, wells, etc. or the installation of electrical equipment in rural areas. It was intended to quantify the changes of various types arising out of minor irrigation and rural electrification and to measure them through the change in cropping area, consumption habits of the people and consequently on employment. This type of information could not be readily available from routine statistics.

Design of the study

Employment and levels of living in rural areas are sensitive to or are influenced by a large number of factors, like land per person, total irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, availability of raw materials for various other activities, mechanical equipment, savings potential and propensity to save, availability of credit, various types of Government outlays, proximity to urban centres, education and skills, etc. Minor irrigation and electrification are two of the principal factors contributing to the development of any area. The basic issue of design, therefore, was the problem as to how to isolate the effects of these two from those of other factors. An attempt was, therefore, made to base

the study on a selection of villages of households which were homogeneous in respect of other variables but differed in respect of the presence or level of provision of minor irrigation and/or electrification. In actual practice, however, this ideal approach had to be sacrificed for something more practicable in the field. Another important point which needs to be noted is that the purpose of the study was not to obtain reliable estimates either for the country as a whole or for a particular state or even for a district or a block. Therefore, the generalisation of these results in quantitative terms is subject to limitations.

Taking into consideration the crop pattern in different regions of the country and the availability of time and resources in three states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal - each representing a distinct region - were selected. For further selection of districts within each of these states consideration was given to the experience of these districts where minor irrigation and rural electrification were made available in large doses in the recent past. Therefore, one district from each of these states was selected where absolute change during 1965-66 to 1970-71 in minor irrigation in acres and in the number of electric service connections were the largest. To minimise the role of other factors and to eliminate short-term changes, three years' averages in acreage in irrigation and electric service connections were taken. The districts selected were Chittur in Andhra Pradesh, Meerut in Uttar Pradesh and 24-Parganas in West Bengal. The next stage of sampling was at the level of the taluk and out of each of the selected districts, a taluk was selected on similar criteria. This procedure led to the selection of Pattur taluk from Chittur district of Andhra Pradesh, and Deganga taluk from 24-Parganas district of West Bengal. The next stage of sample selection involved the selection of villages. In order to ensure the homogeneity of selected villages, the following were selected: Alapur tehsil from Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh

villages in other important respects, the following items were considered:

- (i) Standards of land acreage per household.
- (ii) Occupational pattern as between cultivators and non-cultivators.
- (iii) Soil conditions.
- (iv) Mechanisation in agriculture, i.e., the type of agricultural implement used.
- (v) Irrigation by sources other than minor irrigation.

The selected villages were sub-divided into five categories:

- (i) Having the least addition of minor irrigation and electrification (L)
- (ii) Having addition in minor irrigation only (I)
- (iii) Having addition in electrification only (E)
- (iv) Having addition in minor irrigation as well as electrification (I.E.)

From each of the above four groups of villages selection was made in such a way that the total sample came to four to six villages. As a result of this selection, the total sample for the study consisted of four villages from Andhra Pradesh, six villages from Uttar Pradesh and six villages from West Bengal. At the village level, the data collected included those of population, land utilisation, irrigation, land values, cropping pattern and yields, electrification, credit, wages, agricultural machinery, village industries, etc. In order to identify the effect of the two infra-structural facilities more clearly, within the villages households were selected after stratifying the households into two distinct categories of cultivator households and non-cultivator households; cultivator households were divided into three distinct categories of owner cultivators, tenant cultivators and mixed farmers, each further classified on the basis of size of the holding and irrigation type. The size of the holdings taken for this purpose included 0 to 5 acres, 5 to 10 acres and more than 10 acres. The type of irrigation

facility considered for this purpose included canal, minor irrigation, etc. The non-cultivator households, were sub-classified as agricultural labourers' households, other labourers' households and service households.

As there was very little prior information to go by for determining the sample size, the percentages were based on intelligent guess. The percentages of households selected from each category varied with the size of the category in the village. The smaller the size of the category, the larger was the percentage of households included in the sample. The percentage varied from 2% to 50% mainly to ensure, at least 5 households of each category.

Main findings

1. Land utilisation

There is a close relationship between irrigation facilities and area cultivated more than once. In the villages having substantial irrigation facilities as reflected in the acreage under irrigation, the double cropped area is also more than it is in the villages having no or minimum irrigation facilities. Electrification does not have any significant impact on the acreage of double cropped area unless electrification is utilised for providing additional irrigation facilities, such as, through tube wells. This fact is evident from the data in the table below:

Percentage of irrigated area and double cropped area to gross cultivated area

Region	Andhra Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Irriga- ted area	Area culti- vated more than once	Irriga- ted area	Double cropped area	Irriga- ted area	Double cropped area
IE	54.00	27.00	98.08	56.07	24.05	48.74
IE(1)	-	-	97.33	76.59	80.40	75.96
IE(2)	-	-	91.38	53.09	53.18	33.33
I(1)	63.00	58.00	42.57	52.11	71.66	83.33
E	37.00	21.00	97.66	64.57	49.27	75.70
L	38.00	8.00	84.13	43.45	34.21	62.50

From the household schedules, too, it is found that in Andhra Pradesh among the cultivators, irrespective of the size of the land holding, the gross cultivated area was greater where both irrigation and electricity were available. The small farmers, because of electrification, had 50% more gross cultivated area followed by 25% in the case of large farmers, but the percentage of double cropped area as a percentage of gross area was generally larger among the small farmers with EI than among those farmers having electrification alone. The percentage of double cropped area was not the highest either for small cultivators, or large cultivators. Middle farmers appeared to have the highest percentage of double cropped area. Cultivators in the village not having irrigation and electrification facilities did not have any double cropping area in their farms.

In Uttar Pradesh electricity led to more irrigation and in all the surveyed villages the gross cultivated area for all classes of cultivators was higher where they had electric supply in addition to irrigation facilities. The percentage of double cropped area was highest in the case of small farmers and lowest for big farmers because of the tube well irrigation in this state.

3. Agricultural equipment and livestock

In Andhra Pradesh IE village had most of the equipments and L villages least. However, their number was very small and insignificant. Mostly traditional tools were being used. Livestock possession per household was substantial in the villages with least facilities of electrification and irrigation in comparison to the villages of the other categories. Within the villages the number of cattle increased with the size of the holding.

In the selected villages of Uttar Pradesh there were more tractors and thrashers and their number per household were related to the size of holdings. The households having electrification and irrigation facilities had more of them. However, the data do not reveal any pattern. The possession of livestock too does not appear to have any relationship with irrigation or electrification.

In West Bengal, there were no tractors. The other equipments like thrashers and sprayers were possessed by households having larger holdings. Possession of livestock, too had no connection with irrigation or electrification.

4. Use of fertilizers, pesticides and HYV seeds

The table below gives the number and percentage of cultivators using these inputs.

Distribution of cultivators using fertilizers, pesticides and seeds of high yielding varieties.

Village	No. of cultivators in the sample	Percentage of cultivators using High yielding variety			
		Fertilizer	Pesticides		
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>					
1.	EI	194	62.89	74.23	73.20
2.	I	356	7.03	98.31	85.55
3.	E	297	35.35	36.03	36.03
4.	L	299	21.07	52.51	16.05

Village	No. of cultivators in the sample	Percentage of cultivators using			
		High yielding variety	Fertilizer	Pesticides	
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>					
1.	EI	188	85.11	85.11	35.64
2.	EI-(1)	144	95.83	95.83	68.89
3.	EI-(2)	124	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.	I	122	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.	E	180	97.22	96.67	68.33
6.	L	108	76.85	75.00	22.22
<u>West Bengal</u>					
1.	EI	187	29.95	57.22	43.32
2.	EI(1)	39	100.00	100.00	100.00
3.	EI(2)	146	41.10	43.84	36.99
4.	I	69	36.23	40.58	39.13
5.	E	33	10.84	23.25	9.64
6.	L	57	64.91	64.91	64.91

Both in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, on an average, the percentage of cultivators using these facilities was found to be highest in the electrified villages with irrigation facilities and the lowest in the villages where irrigation and electrification were the minimum. The data in respect of West Bengal, however, do not present any clear picture.

5. Employment

The table below gives the mandays worked by workers in a family during an year in the different categories of the sample villages.

Distribution of the family labour mandays by the type of employment.

Village	Workers per household	Mandays worked per household during the year	Percentage of mandays worked in		
			Own farm	Other's farm	Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>					
IE	1.79	455.80	41.87	22.89	33.73
I	1.90	473.10	42.30	23.90	28.80
E	2.41	570.00	47.70	25.34	26.96
L	2.34	346.30	21.25	31.25	47.25

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>						
IE	1.67	472.32	58.40	9.00	27.50	
IE-(1)	1.58	674.00	72.52	3.30	23.75	
IE (2)	2.29	629.63	76.62	4.40	16.10	
I	1.57	726.80	75.50	9.70	14.80	
E	1.71	651.00	76.44	1.00	20.60	
L	1.56	505.80	43.00	4.00	41.90	
<u>West Bengal</u>						
IE	1.33	325.00	35.00	14.10	46.00	
IE-(1)	1.18	368.00	36.30	20.80	32.57	
IE-(2)	1.32	423.00	38.70	11.23	47.67	
I	1.23	486.27	50.70	8.00	24.22	
E	1.25	442.00	40.00	13.00	24.00	
L	1.26	443.00	46.30	21.40	32.30	

Note: Services include non-agricultural services like those of black-smith, cobblers, etc. The remaining percentage of mandays are distributed to Agro and Household Industries. IE indicates a village where changes in minor irrigation and electrification were moderate.

Andhra Pradesh

It will be observed from the table above that family employment in I villages was the highest being 473.10 man-days in an year and lowest in L villages being 346.30 man-days. Data in respect of Andhra Pradesh villages indicate that irrigation adds to the number of days worked per able-bodied person in each class of farmers. Among the small farmers it added 10 to 43 days work per worker in a year. Electrification had significant impact on the working days of small farmers, but on medium and large farmers, it was not very significant. In all the villages the man-days worked per person were higher in case of the middle farmers compared with the figures in respect of large and small farmers. The man-days worked in one's own

farm were highest in the middle ranges and lowest in the case of small farmers who spent most of their spare time in working on other's farm. In case of agricultural labourers and artisan also the impact of irrigation and electrification was evident. The working days of an agricultural labour in IE village were 180 while in L village they were only 137. In case of artisan, the working days were highest being 315 in I village, near about 241 days in IE village, 243 days in E village but only 116 days in L village. The variation was not so significant in case of labour rendering services.

It is noticed that of the total labour requirements hired labour contribution increases with the size of the farm. Generally with an increase in the irrigation and electrification, total farm employment increases in a substantial way. The share of hired labour goes up with electrification in small size farms too.

Uttar Pradesh

Family employment was found to be highest in I village being 726.80 man-days in a year. It was lowest being 472.32 in a year in the IE village. It is not possible to ascribe this difference to any specific factor. Electrification has not resulted in any significant change in the man-days worked per person in any of the classes of workers. Similarly, man-days worked by cultivators of holdings of varying sizes do not materially change. However, overall employment appears to be highest in IE village and I and E villages compared to the villages where these facilities were not available on the same scale. The percentage of time spent on own farm was higher in E and I villages than in the villages of the other two classes. Electrification or irrigation does not appear to be making any discernible difference in the working days of agricultural labour and non-agricultural workers. The total

employment in larger farms was higher than among small farms and the total man-days worked in IE farms was higher than that in those farms having irrigation alone. Percentage share of hired labour increased with the size of the farm as well as with electrification.

West Bengal

In West Bengal, the man-days worked per family in the different categories of sample villages do not indicate any trend. The effect of irrigation or electrification is not evident. The number of days worked per family was lowest in case of IE villages and it was highest in the L villages.

The data on the man-days worked by different classes of workers also do not provide any clear picture.

The study, however, brings out that in almost all cases irrigation provided extra employment.

6. Multiple regression results

The study has also attempted to have a quantitative estimate of the relationship between the inputs especially minor irrigation and electrification and their influence on employment. The analysis reveals that by increasing an acre of land under their minor irrigation it increases employment for one person by about two months. Increased credit facilities also increase employment; for every additional credit of 9 rupees employment increases by one man days. Electrification, area under minor irrigation and credit are closely related. In Andhra Villages irrigation appeared to be the limiting factor, whereas in U.P. and West Bengal the availability of electricity influences the area under minor irrigation.

Andhra Pradesh

In Andhra Pradesh, primary determinants of employment were area under minor irrigation and to a smaller extent credit. In larger farms sizes employment increased as a result of increased water supply and more intensive cultivation. However, the relation of employment with electrification was very weak.

Extent of mechanization in Andhra Pradesh was found to be very limited. Hence no conclusive evidence was available about its effect on employment.

Availability of credit has a significant influence on employment. Availability of credit is, however, primarily affected by the gross irrigated areas, cropped area and mechanization.

Increase in minor irrigation facilities results in increased family employment as well as employment of hired labour, more so in case of the latter.

Uttar Pradesh

The primary determinants of increase in employment in U.P. villages are area under minor irrigation and the availability of credit. The region being more mechanized, the employment potential of irrigated land is only 35 man-days per acre. Electrification increases minor irrigation facilities and intensive cultivation and consequently generates more employment.

The impact of mechanisation of total employment is negative. However, it has significant and positive influence on family employment.

Increase in credit increases the purchase of electric pump sets and influences gross cropped area significantly.

West Bengal

Minor irrigation has a significant impact on employment as it promotes intensive cultivation. The extent of mechanisation being small, no conclusive evidence about its impact on employment was available.

The study concludes that area under minor irrigation has a significant impact on employment. It increases gross cropped area, improves cropping pattern and brings better resources to the farmers resulting into increase in the volume of employment.

Electrification has only negligible impact on employment. It is not an altogether independent variable. Credit has a positive but only small extent of influence on employment. Increased credit facilities do increase employment.

7. Occupational pattern

The percentage distribution of working population by occupation in the selected villages of the three states is given below.

Percentage distribution of households by occupation

Region	Andhra Pradesh			Uttar Pradesh			West Bengal		
	Culti- vators	Agri- labour ers	Oth- ers	Culti- vators	Agri- labour ers	Oth- ers	Culti- vators	Agri- labour ers	Oth- ers
LE	16.2	43.8	10.0	43.5	14.4	42.1	32.92	49.64	17.4
IE(1)	-	-	-	41.6	26.9	31.5	18.22	29.83	57.9
IE(2)	-	-	-	42.5	31.0	26.5	21.28	23.32	55.4
I	53.9	34.8	11.4	44.0	39.0	17.0	34.67	45.72	19.5
E	54.1	54.1	18.8	51.1	21.1	27.8	36.72	37.61	25.6
L	49.6	33.2	17.2	44.6	16.5	38.9	48.71	47.86	3.4

The data do not reveal any significant effect of electrification and irrigation on the occupational distribution.

8. Wage rates

Data on the wage rates indicate that electrification as well as irrigation do not have any relationship with the wage rates.

9. Living standards

The study included enquiry about the use of durable goods and the eating habits. It was found that households having higher size of holdings, irrigated lands and electrification had more of durable goods than the rest. Eating habits, too, revealed the same pattern. In the villages of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the number of these goods was significantly higher among service and artisan households as compared with intermediate size cultivators.

V - An appraisal of schemes of rural employment undertaken by the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.

Objectives

The main objective of the study was to make a critical appraisal of such rural employment schemes as Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL), Rural Works Programmes for Chronically Drought Affected Areas (DPAP) and Crash Schemes for Rural Employment (CSRE). It inter alia involved the examination and evaluation of the following aspects:

- (i) Whether the schemes are really employment oriented and whether they would be self generating employment in the long term;
- (ii) whether the schemes as conceived and formulated and to be implemented separately would be more efficient in terms of generating extra employment than the alternative of an integrated programme for selected districts; and
- (iii) the likely effects on the wage rates and the structure of unemployment.

Scope and coverage

Since most of the schemes were put into operation only recently, it was not considered appropriate to make an objective evaluation of these schemes based on field data. The other alternative for assessing these schemes and their impact on rural employment was to depend on the views of the officials, the non-officials and the potential and actual beneficiaries. The objectives of the evaluation of the schemes included:

- (i) Whether these schemes were employment oriented and would ensure steady employment in the long run;
- (ii) whether these schemes were conceived within a larger framework of development of the selected districts; and
- (iii) whether they contributed to the raising of living standards of the rural population.

The study was located in Andhra Pradesh, where CSRE was being implemented in all the nine districts, DPAP in five districts, SFDA in three districts and MFAL in two districts. In selecting the areas for the study the preponderance of these schemes, the expenditure on these schemes and the co-efficient of variation of rainfall were taken into consideration. The selected areas included the Cuddapah taluq and parts of Halgonda and Ramannapat taluqs of Cuddapah and Halgonda districts respectively. Six villages in each of the selected taluqs, where the number of activities under the small and marginal farmers programmes and the number of beneficiaries were largest, were selected.

Sampling Design

Within each of the selected villages the study was restricted to only those households which were identified by the official agencies to be eligible for benefits under any of the four schemes. The number of identified and eligible households under SFDA and MFAL selected for detailed study in the two districts was as follows:

Villages	Identified households	Households benefitted	Sample selected from	
			Benefitted households	Non benefitted households
Nalgonda villages	1094	327	110 (33.6)*	35 (4.5)
Cuddapah villages	907	248	83 (33.5)	21 (3.2)

The details of the rural employment schemes, including their coverage, financial outlay and physical achievements were obtained from official records at the district level; while data on the characteristics of the population, land utilisation, irrigation, cropping pattern, agricultural equipment, availability of infrastructural facilities such as co-operative societies, land mortgage bank etc., working of the credit institutions, and the scheme-wise number of beneficiaries under different activities and also works undertaken in DPAP, CCME were obtained by means of a schedule at the village level.

The 1971 Census data regarding occupation distribution of the households in the selected villages as well as the information collected during the course of the study brought out in the following points:-

- (i) The proportions of cultivators and agri-

* Figures within brackets indicate the percentage.

cultural labourers in the selected villages were less than the corresponding percentages for state. The selected villages in Halgonda district had a smaller proportion of agricultural labourers - (33.1 per cent) in the total labour force as compared to the selected villages in Cuddapah district (51.7 per cent). The corresponding proportion in the case of cultivators were 34.2 and 26.8 per cent respectively.

- (ii) The percentage of identified small and marginal farmer households varied from 18 to 87 in the selected villages. However, the officially identified households of small and marginal farmers were 50 as against 228 observed on actual enumeration.
- (iii) The percentage of net cultivated area in the selected villages of Halgonda taluq (66.9) was higher than the state average (41.6) while in the case of Cuddapah taluq (15.0) it was significantly below the state average. Similarly, the wet land as a percentage of cultivated area was significantly higher in Halgonda taluq (8.5) as compared to Cuddapah taluq (0.9). This was mainly due to the fact that the selected villages in the Cuddapah taluq had an extensive forest area i.e. 61.2% of the total area under them. Thus, the percentage of cultivators, land utilisation and irrigated cropped areas were higher in the villages of Halgonda taluq as compared to villages in Cuddapah taluq.
- (iv) The prevalence of infrastructural facilities were more or less uniform in Cuddapah villages while in Halgonda villages they varied widely.

Main findings

1. Plans and performance

SFDA - a pre-requisite for the formulation and implementation of the various development schemes for small farmers - was set up in November, 1970 in Nalgonda and in February, 1971 in Cuddapah district. The agency in Nalgonda district had an annual budget of Rs. 50 lakhs for both the schemes i.e. SFDA and MFAL to cover 50 thousand small farmers and 20 thousand marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by the end of the last (fourth) year while in Cuddapah district, the SFDA had an annual budget of Rs. 30 lakhs to cover 50 thousand small farmers during the same period.

The achievements in regard to minor irrigation activities, namely, construction of new wells and repairs of old wells, installation of electric or oil pump-sets, which accounted for the largest allocation, was much less than the corresponding targets, as given below:

Item	Target	Achievement (upto November, 1972)	Percentage Col.(3) to Col.(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
New wells	3600	433	13.4
Repair to old wells	4000	435	10.9
Pump-sets	10600	342	3.233

Judging the progress of the schemes under SFDA and MFAL in the light of the proposed financial outlay and the actual expenditure incurred till the end of November, 1972 which incidentally cover nearly 2/3rd of the period for which these two schemes were originally formulated, it appeared that the financial outlay proposed under the two schemes were far inadequate in relation to the actual requirements. Like-wise the actual achievement under crop loans, land development, dairy, other animal husbandry schemes, rural artisan were also not very impressive.

Rural works programmes in drought prone areas
(Cuddapah District)

In pursuance of the broad guidelines, issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, under the schemes, the state government formulated a four year Master Plan ending with March, 1974 for the Cuddapah district. The total outlay of Rs.331 lakhs which was subsequently reduced to Rs.216 lakhs was envisaged for the four year period. During the first three years ending 1972-73, about Rs.212 lakhs were released and the actual expenditure upto September, 1972 was 120 lakhs or 61 per cent. The expenditure incurred on different types of activities was not uniform; it varied from 30 per cent in the case of minor irrigation (PWD) to 78 per cent in the case of roads (P.R.) The total employment generated over a period of two and a half years was about 43 lakh man-days i.e. roughly 17 lakh man-days per year or in other words the employment was offered to little less than six thousand workers for three hundred days in a year.

Class. schemes for rural employment

Following the instructions issued by the Government, the Panchayat Raj Institutions which were entrusted with the responsibility of selecting and implementing the schemes made a provision of Rs.30 lakhs each year for the three years from 1971-72 to 1973-74. 64 per cent of the proposed allocation was earmarked for road construction, 11 per cent each for community irrigation wells and housing, 10 per cent for constructing of class rooms for primary schools, etc. In Nalgonda district alone, 41 rural works proposed, included 34 minor irrigation works and two hundred community irrigation wells, 75 primary schools buildings, 34 residential houses and a godown. In the case of Cuddapah,

58 works at the total cost of Rs. 26 lakhs were sanctioned and of this eleven works at the cost of Rs. 19 lakhs were completed till the end of August, 1972. During the first year the expenditure incurred in Malgonda district was only a fraction of the total amount released whereas in Cuddapah almost all the amount earmarked for rural works programme was spent. The physical achievements did not correspond to the financial outlay. In Cuddapah not even a single minor irrigation work was completed and even in Malgonda the number of tanks completed were very small, and no new well was taken up under the programme. However, in road construction more than 60 per cent of the targets were achieved in both the districts. The details of expenditure and achievements are as follows:

Release and expenditure details
upto March, 1972

(Rs. in lakhs)

Activity	Malgonda District		Cuddapah District	
	Amounts released	Actual expenditure	Amounts released	Actual expenditure
Minor irrigation works	2.95	0.74	1.05	2.02
Road works	13.53	5.54	14.65	13.45
Total:	16.48	6.28	15.70	15.47

Physical targets and achievements upto March, 1973

Item	Malgonda District		Cuddapah District	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Employment (in lakhs man-days)				
(a) M.I. Works	0.72	0.22	0.34	0.59
(b) Road works	2.88	2.16	3.92	4.06
2. Length of Roads (in Kms)				
(a) Improvements	101	60.5	255	116.7
(b) Formation	-	13		
3. Minor irrigation works (in numbers)				
(a) Tanks	30	8	-	-
(b) Wells	52	-	220	-

2. Impact of the schemes

The information collected from the selected households during the course of the study showed that in the case of SFDA in the selected villages of Halgonda district the amount of credit extended per household ranged from Rs.2,760 for well repairs and electric pumps to Rs.389 for crop loans. Almost a similar pattern was observed in the case of MFAL, except that the highest credit extended to a household was Rs.2,500 for electric motors and the smallest Rs.274 for crop loans. The corresponding figures ranged from Rs.3770 for well sinking to Rs.750 for bullocks in the case of Cuddapah villages. Among the inputs, fertilizers were the only components which were supplied to the farmers in substantial quantities along with crop loans. Mostly the crop loans were supplied by the co-operatives, credit for well sinking and pumpsets by Land Mortgage Bank and dairy activities by commercial banks.

Generally, the households which received loan for one of the activities was not considered for any credit for other related agricultural activities. Out of the total 438 farmers identified under SFDA in Halgonda villages, only 39 per cent derived benefit in the form of credit from various institutions. Of these 53 per cent obtained loans from Land Mortgage Banks, 8 per cent from commercial banks and 39 per cent from co-operative institutions. Similarly, under marginal farmers programme, 656 were identified as marginal. Of these, 23 per cent were provided with credit facilities of one kind or the other; the commercial banks advanced loans to 55 per cent of the Land Mortgage Banks extended long-term and medium-term loans to 18 per cent of them. In Cuddapah district, of the 907 small and marginal farmers identified, only 27 per cent received institutional credit. Of these, a large proportion, 80 per cent received credit facilities from co-operatives. The commercial banks did not evince any interest in any of these programmes.

The amount lent by Land Mortgage Banks for small farmer households on an average was Rs.2,378 in Cuddapah and Rs.2,013 in Nalgonda. The corresponding amounts lent to marginal farmers were Rs.1,500 and Rs.1,504 respectively. The credit advanced by the co-operatives ranged from Rs.100 to Rs.457, for fodder or for other inputs. Here also, the marginal farmers received less than the small farmers and in Cuddapah district, the average lending was higher than in Nalgonda.

The utilization of credit, on the whole, seemed to be satisfactory. Over 90 per cent of the credit extended to farmers by different financial institutions was put to productive use. The diversion of credits from the intended purposes was common in the case of crop loans; however, a major part of the diverted funds was used for productive purposes such as purchase of bullocks etc., for non-productive purposes, too, the amount utilised from crop loans was substantial. In Nalgonda, however, a substantial amount intended for well repairs was used for consumption purposes.

As regards employment, the study revealed that the additional employment credit per household among the small farmer families which derived any benefit under the scheme was about 5 per cent (in Nalgonda) and 20 per cent (in Cuddapah). The additional employment per worker was, however, around 16 per cent in Nalgonda and 12 per cent in Cuddapah. In Nalgonda the employment per worker among small farmer families which derived any benefit under the scheme varied from 192 man-days in the case of well sinking to 280 man-days in a year in the case of milch cattle. In the case of MFAL scheme the employment per

worker was highest among the families which received crop loans or loans for milch cattle. In Cuddapah, employment per worker varied between 210 man-days in the case of small farmer families that could secure loans for purpose of bullock to 285 man-days in the case of those families which could borrow for the installation of electric motors.

The data collected on land utilisation, particularly those related to irrigated land showed that the beneficiaries as owners or cultivators generally had more irrigated land than the non-beneficiaries under the scheme. This was true both for small and marginal farmers in Nalgonda district. The average size of the operational holding, both irrigated and non-irrigated, for the small farmers in Nalgonda district was about 7.1 acres whereas the ownership holding was only 6.4 acres; the corresponding sizes in Cuddapah district were 6.2 and 6.0 acres respectively. In the case of marginal farmers in Nalgonda, the size of the operational holding including irrigated and non-irrigated areas was 3.0 acres while the ownership holding was 2.7 acres. Corresponding figures for Cuddapah district were 3.3 acres and 3.1 acres.

Similarly, the study showed that in respect of crop yield per acre; use of agricultural implements, rearing of livestock, consumption habits, etc. the household benefitted were better than those which did not receive any assistance under these programmes. The study also brought out that among the small and marginal farmers the benefit went to those families which already had a load within this group.

Rural works programmes for chronically drought affected areas (DPAP)

These programmes were in operation only in Cuddapah district and four out of the six villages selected, were covered. In some of the villages the works were completed and in others they were in operation. Most of the labourers employed on soil conservation programmes, roads and minor irrigation works were from outside the selected villages.

Crash scheme for rural employment (CSRE)

These schemes were in operation in three of the selected villages of Nalgonda and two of the selected villages of Cuddapah district. The data collected on the basis of household study revealed that the average additional employment provided in each of the villages per worker and per household ranged between 57 man-days to 89 man-days in Nalgonda district while it was around 30 man-days in the villages of Cuddapah district. The additional employment provided per worker by these schemes constituted around 48 per cent in one and about 28 per cent in two villages of Nalgonda, and 6 to 8 per cent in the villages of Cuddapah district. Wages paid under the schemes were invariably higher than the average wage prevailing in the selected villages.

Qualitative impressions

On the basis of the opinion survey undertaken as a part of the study it was observed that most of the village elders were aware of the small and marginal farmers schemes to a greater extent than the CSRE and DPAP schemes. Similarly, with regard to the identification of the deserving families under the four schemes, the opinion of the elders was that quite a large number considered the present system of identification as satisfactory except in respect of

labourers for SFDA and DPAP. However, there was a unanimity among the villages elders regarding the undue delays in the identification of the schemes, their formulation, scrutiny, sanction of loans, flow of inputs and the functioning of the schemes in general. The quality of the inputs supplied was either fair or good but the assistance and help rendered by the various extension officers were considered as very good. However, the village elders felt that the storage and marketing facilities in Nalgonda were very poor. The elders felt that the impact of rural employment schemes on various items of developments was fair.

Almost all the eligible small and marginal farmers were aware of the SFDA and MFAL programmes in both the districts. This awareness, however, was much less in the case of families which were eligible for employment under CSRE and DPAP. Among small farmers and marginal farmers in the selected villages of Nalgonda district, over 61 per cent were aware that someone was going to identify the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and recommend them for various types of credits. About 38 per cent were also aware of the subsidy content under these programmes. In Cuddapah, the corresponding percentages were 40 and 60 respectively.

In Nalgonda district, 90 per cent of the people were contacted by the SFDA staff along with the block staff and village officials. The Sarpanch played a very minor role in this district. In Cuddapah, the block staff along with Patwari contacted more than 70 per cent of the families. On the whole it appeared that the agency staff together with block staff and Patwari did most of the work in getting in touch with the concerned families. The general feeling in Nalgonda

was that credit for obtaining fertilizers, for sinking of wells and for procuring fodder was not inadequate whereas the position in Cuddapah district was the opposite. Most of the recipients of assistance under these schemes felt that the agricultural extension officer (co-operation), and agricultural demonstrators were not at all helpful to them. Twenty seven per cent in Cuddapah district felt that village level workers were helpful. A great majority of farmers felt that both credit and other inputs were received after considerable delay. However, most of them were satisfied with the quality of inputs. A great majority of the respondents in Cuddapah as well as in Nalgonda did not say that they were having any storage or marketing problems for their produce. No serious transport bottlenecks were mentioned by them. About 52 per cent of the identified and eligible households in Nalgonda and 62 per cent in Cuddapah felt that they were getting reasonable prices for their produce. However, a great part of their produce was being sold through the middlemen. The share of the co-operative societies in this respect was very small in both the districts.

27% of the respondents in Nalgonda district, and 36% in Cuddapah district

A great majority of the farmers and agricultural labourers who derived benefits from these schemes considered the schemes highly useful. To a specific question to the identified households at the time of the survey whether they had derived any benefits, the response was not very favourable. However, a large majority felt that the impact of these schemes on farm output, cropping pattern, irrigated areas, etc. was negligible. Similarly, with regard to another specific query from agricultural labourers and other families whether crash schemes had resulted in any additional employment, higher wage rates and better consumption, a great majority of them felt that the effect of these schemes on

wage rates and consumption habits was either fair or negligible. But so far as the impact of employment during the lean season was concerned, specially in Nalgonda district, a large proportion of the households felt that it was either fair or substantial.

Appraisal

Under the Small Farmers Scheme, the coverage of 50 thousand farmers in each district was found to be reasonable. However, the coverage of marginal farmers was inadequate both in terms of the number of families and acreages. The outlay earmarked for additional employment under the two Employment Schemes for the lowest strata of the rural community was too inadequate. Judged from the expenditure, the performance of SFDA and MFAL agencies was not satisfactory. In physical terms, too, the gap between the achievements and targets was considerable. The reasons for the low performance were inherent, in the manner these schemes were conceived and formulated.

Another difficulty experienced was the identification of the families of a small farmer, marginal farmer and an agricultural labourer ~~superimposed by~~ the difficulty of locating the unemployed in the agricultural labour households; in the absence of any precise and specific criteria. The study showed that in a number of cases, the people were wrongly classified as small farmers or marginal farmers or agricultural labourers. Even the criteria adopted in identifying the eligible households in the two districts were not identical. In Nalgonda, the enumeration of farmers was based on their operational holdings whereas in Cuddapah it was done on the basis of ownership holdings. More or less similar difficulties were experienced in determining the unemployed in the identified household. To sum up, the suggestions,

offered to make the coverage of these programmes effective and fruitful is that a small owner who wishes to take up farming or wants to continue to farm should be covered by the programmes of the SFDA. In the case of both small and marginal farmers, some measures of consolidation should also be envisaged under this programme so that joint ownership-cum-operational holding could be a viable proposition. For the rural labour, attempts should be made to encourage labour organisations, which take up small works.

In the absence of any detailed survey of the district, an essential pre-requisite for the preparation of a realistic integrated district plan, the programme under the four schemes initiated and implemented were unrelated to the problems peculiar to these two districts.

During the course of the study it was observed that there was no rational distribution of decision taking and responsibilities among the levels in the hierarchy. Thus, the need to evolve a machinery at the district level to formulate a district plan consistent with the State and the National Plan and also within the resources that are available cannot be gain-said. However, at present, such an institution does not exist in any of the two districts. Detailed investigations or preparation of technical components of the different types of projects relevant to the areas do not appear to have been undertaken or even thought of.

Although there was no integrated plan as such, the concerned agencies, particularly SFD Agencies in Nalgonda as well as in Cuddapah, published plans of action. The credit requirements in these plans were line estimates; so many rupees per acre as crop loan, so much amount per well and so much for pumpsets.

What they failed to note was the peculiarities of individual cases and more than that the physical inputs under each of these activities so that their flow could be planned in advance. Further, they also indulged in ritual exercises of computing the returns on the outlay. In Nalgonda, in particular, detailed exercises relating to crop planning were undertaken. In all these cases, there was no uniformity in respect of the conceptual framework and no common methods of computing the rate of returns on different schemes was evolved. The approach and methodology adopted in such exercises were so unrealistic that in the case of crop planning exercises they promised a return ranging from 200 to 600 per cent. For a number of other activities such as dairy farming, poultry farming, animal breeding, training of artisans, etc., they did not even attempt to get some meaningful figures. Even where they indulged in this kind of arithmetic they did not use the results in determining priorities in the sense the high yield activities receiving greater attention than the others.

In Cuddapah the position was not different. The rural employment scheme did not make any major departure from the conventional programmes of work. In view of the extreme uneven distribution of rainfall over a number of years, efforts in the direction of more minor irrigation works did not appear at all relevant. The minor irrigation works may be useful as sources of employment during the drought years, unless of course, a lot of water was going waste. Any future programmes in this direction should aim at the adoption of appropriate storage methods, and should ensure a uniform flow of water for cultivation during the lean as well as better years. In the light of the quantities of water which may be made available at a uniform rate for a long period, an appropriate cropping programme has to be formulated. This type of water conser-

vation may mean co-ordinated use of water in minor tanks and wells and increasing the moisture conservancy of the soil. Alternatively, there is need for going for a class of plantations which can survive in the face of such uneven availability of water.

The inability to ensure electric supply even when the sanction was given for electric pump-sets led to frustration in a large number of cases. There was a general feeling of disappointment on account of the failure to give electric connections in Nalgonda districts. While extending crop loans the supply of inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc., were not properly arranged. In the areas of dairy, poultry, sheep breeding etc., inspite of ambitious programmes there was no prior planning to increase the supply of suitable animals and birds either from within the state or from outside the state. Where these animals were provided, there was no assured flow of feed. Similar factors were responsible for their inability to start any programmes for rural artisans. An important component of this co-ordinated planning of flow of inputs is the supply of credit. The primary societies were in a bad shape and no advance action was taken to enable them to undertake the tasks earmarked for them. Commercial banks in both the districts surveyed were not yet ready to involve themselves in a big way in these programmes. On top of all this, very little attention was paid in trying to minimise the procedural work which ordinarily caused considerable delay in extending the loan to the farmers. The question of security which was basic to all the credit programmes designed for the poor and not too prosperous persons was not tackled in advance.

Another important input that is usually ignored in this context is that of training and education for small and marginal farmers and rural labour in various skills that are required for the operation of the schemes. The rural population expressed the need for such programmes.

There was a reference to such training programmes only for artisans but even that never materialised. The agency should launch these training and education programmes not at district or Taluq headquarters but in the villages themselves.

The need for an integrated plan is no less important at the household level. A beneficiary was generally given one type of loan. Implicitly the approach appeared to be of their distribution to meet a large number into the scheme. In most cases the quantum of credit provided bore no relation to the actual needs. The major consequences of this approach was the failure to lay necessary foundations for sustained employment.

At the top of the hierarchy within the state there should be a single department responsible for the supervision, evaluation and implementation of these schemes, instead of two as was the case in Andhra Pradesh. At the district level the Zilla Parishad Institutions were incharge of Drought and Rural Works Programme. The executive officer and the Collector, as the head of the SFD Agency, was responsible for the formulation and implementation of these programmes and most of the field work was being done by the Panchayati Raj extension staff. Most of these extension staff are represented on the Agency but at the same time the Agency itself has started building up its own technical personnel, thus creating in some sense a competing cadre. The Agency was expected to act as a catalyst but whatever they have achieved so far does not prove that they have successfully played this role. The Agency has prepared the plan and endeavoured to assist the farmer in getting credit and other inputs but the achievements in this respect were limited.

The present set up also creates some problems of line of command and both the Collector and the Zilla Parishad Chairman in the two districts surveyed were not very much involved in these programmes notwithstanding their close formal association with the Agency. The entire work was entrusted to the Project Officer, and in one of the two districts surveyed the post of the project officer remained vacant for nearly six months.

The general feeling was that there was considerable scope for the extension staff for greater involvement in these activities by frequent visits to the villages and contacts with the farmer. Without this it will be very difficult for the farmer to take to better methods of cultivation. It will be desirable to encourage a new type of extension staff which more or less lives at least for a few years, if not indefinitely, with the rural community. This will enable them not only to render extension services to the neighbouring small and marginal farmers and others but also set an example in improved farming practices.

In the area of works, the execution of works such as, roads, minor tanks etc., were entrusted to the engineers of the Zilla Parishad. In spite of the instructions that most of these works should be carried out departmentally, in most cases contractors were doing this work. On further probing it was understood that the existing financial regulations did not permit smooth departmental execution of these works, hence the presence of contractors. Also the employment figures provided by these agencies were a product of simple arithmetic; the given amount is divided by wage rate to obtain the figure of employment generated.

VI Employment and unemployment in the selected regions of Assam

Scope and coverage

The study was undertaken by the Department of Economics, Gauhati University, during December 1972 and January, 1973. It covered selected urban blocks in six towns of Kamrup District, namely, Hajo, Rangia, Halbari, Pathshala, Barpeta and Barpeta Road.

Objectives

- (i) To measure the extent of unemployment
- (ii) To study the employment pattern

Sample Design

Two stage sampling design was used. Urban blocks were selected on the basis of the municipal records. In the selected blocks 1402 households, in all, were listed and stratified in four groups:-

- (i) Households having unemployed persons;
- (ii) households having major share of their income from self-employment in cultivation
- (iii) households having major share of their income from self-employment in non-agricultural activities; and
- (iv) households having major share of their income from salary or wage paid employment.

From per cent of the households from each of these four groups were selected on systematic random sampling basis. The total number of households thus selected was 351 comprising 3110 persons. These households were taken up for in-depth study.

Concepts used

Employment and unemployment was studied with reference to a week as well as one year preceding the date of survey. Persons not having any gainful work during the reference period but who were seeking and/or were available for work were considered to be unemployed. From the tables on age-distribution, it appears that persons aged 15 and above only have been considered for studying employment and 15 to 59 only for unemployment.

Main findings

A. Household size:

In 1,402 households listed in the urban areas selected for survey, a population of 13,355 was found, the average household size being 9.5. In the 351 households selected for in-depth study, 3110 persons were enumerated and according to this the average household size came to 8.9 persons. Among these persons only 594 persons were employed. Thus the average number of employed persons in a household was 1.7. On the other hand, the number of the unemployed persons per household was approximately 1.0. The average monthly expenditure for all the households amounted to Rs.48.7 which is very much below the poverty line, particularly in view of the large size of a household.

B. Labour force

30.2 per cent of the population formed the labour force in the selected urban blocks of the towns under survey. In the labour force, it appears, persons

of the age 15 and above only were considered. In the table below, the percentage distribution of persons in the labour force by age groups is given.

Table I: Percentage distribution of persons in labour force by age-groups.

Age groups	Employed	Unemployed	Total
15-19	1.9	25.4	10.5
20-24	7.4	43.1	20.5
25-29	13.7	22.3	16.8
30-39	27.9	7.2	20.3
40-49	23.7	1.7	15.7
50-59	18.0	0.3	11.5
60 and above	7.4	-	4.7

As the distribution of persons outside the labour force by sex and age-groups has not been indicated in the report, it is not possible to compute the participation rates by different age-groups.

The labour force consisted of 87.5 per cent males and 12.5 per cent females. 8.9 per cent of the persons belonged to the scheduled castes, 0.2 per cent to the scheduled tribes and the remaining 90.9 per cent to other castes.

The labour force comprised 63.2 per cent employed and 36.8 per cent unemployed persons. Among the males, the percentage of employed and unemployed was 65.25 per cent and 34.75 per cent respectively; among the females the percentage of the unemployed was as high as 51.30. While among the persons in the labour force belonging to the scheduled caste 30 per cent were unemployed, among those belonging to the scheduled tribes all reported to be unemployed. 47 per cent of the labour force had per capita household expenditure below Rs.40 per month, which is not upto the subsistence level.

Employment:

Among the employed persons, 90.7 per cent were males and 9.3 per cent were females. As indicated in table No.1, the bulk of the employed persons belonged to the age group 30-59 forming 69.6 per cent of the total employed. 7.4 per cent belonged to the age-group 60 and above and the remaining 23.0 per cent to the age-group 15 to 29.

Sector-wise distribution of the employed persons is given in the table below.

Table 2I: Percentage distribution of employed persons by sector of employment.

Sector	Percentage of the employed persons
1. Government	21.7
2. Local Government	3.6
3. Co-operative	1.0
4. Private	53.2
5. Domestic	20.5
Total	100.00

The pattern of employment indicated the predominance of the tertiary sector. Trade and commerce accounted for the employment of 33.8 per cent and services for 33.3 per cent of the working force. Agriculture, manufacturing industries, and transport had 17.0, 9.9 and 3.0 per cent of the working force in their fold.

During 1951 and 1972, there was no significant change in the industry of employment of the employed persons.

The distribution of the employed by persons activity status is given in the table below:

Table:3: Percentage distribution of employed persons by activity status.

Activity status	Percentage as per usual activity status			Percentage as per current activity status		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1. Employer	7.4	-	6.7	7.4	-	6.7
2. Own account worker	56.2	10.9	52.0	57.1	10.9	52.9
3. Unpaid household worker	5.6	71.0	11.7	5.6	67.3	11.3
4. Apprentices:						
(i) Paid	0.6	-	0.5	0.6	-	0.5
(ii) Unpaid	7.1	-	6.4	7.1	-	6.4
5. Employee:						
(i) regular/monthly/fortnightly/weekly	20.2	10.9	19.4	20.2	12.7	19.6
(ii) daily-wage	0.7	3.6	1.0	1.1	5.5	1.5
(iii) Casual	2.2	3.6	2.3	0.9	3.6	1.1
	90.8	9.2	100.0	90.8	9.2	100.0

It will be seen from the table above that enquiries regarding employment and activity status were made on the basis of two reference periods - a long period covering a year or more (usual status) and a short period of a week preceding the date of enquiry. As the enquiry was confined to urban areas, no significant variation was noticed in the number of the employed persons or their activity status in two reference periods. However, in respect of unpaid family workers the percentage of females as per usual status was 71.0 while as per current status it was 67.3. It may be mentioned that the predominant activity status (time criterion) was taken into consideration.

The percentage distribution of employed labour force by per capita monthly expenditure group is given below.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of employed persons by per capita monthly expenditure groups.

Per capita monthly house-hold expenditure (Rupees)	Percentage of employed persons
0 - 40	47.6
41 - 60	27.9
61 - 90	14.3
91 - 120	7.1
121 - 150	2.4
151 - 180	0.5
181 - 250	0.2

It will be observed that the 47.6 per cent of the employed persons belonged to families having per capita expenditure Rs.0-40, which is below the poverty line.

Under-employment:

85.5 per cent of the employed persons were having work all the year round, 12.0 per cent had only seasonal employment and 2.5 per cent had casual or intermittant employment.

The following is an analysis of the mandays available for work during the reference period of a year preceding the date of enquiry in respect of the employed labour force:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
(i) mandays with full time work	167,398	88.4
(ii) mandays with part-time work	10,137	5.4
(iii) mandays available for additional work		
(a) full time	9,435	5.0
(b) part time	2,374	1.2
	<u>189,344</u>	<u>100.0</u>

It will be seen that of the total mandays available for work the employed persons were unemployed for 6.2 per cent of the mandays. The percentage of such under-employed persons to the employed labour force was 28. Among these under-employed persons 62.7% wanted additional or supplementary work within the town of their residence, 20.4% in rural areas and 16.9% in other urban areas. The problem was also studied with the reference period of a week and it was found that for 3.5 per cent of the mandays and for 12.9 per cent of the man-hours available for work the employed persons were willing to do additional or supplementary work. 59 per cent of the employed persons worked for less than 4 days in the reference week. However, as the study was confined to a few weeks only, it cannot be called a normal or average situation.

Unemployed:

Age-composition: The unemployed persons formed 36.8 per cent of the labour force in the sample population. Their distribution by age groups and age-specific incidence of unemployment are given in the table below:

Table 5: Percentage distribution of unemployed by age-groups and age-specific incidence of unemployment.

Age Groups	Unemployed persons	Age specific incidence of unemployed
15 - 19	25.4	88.9
20 - 24	43.1	77.2
25 - 29	22.3	48.7
30 - 39	7.2	13.1
40 - 49	1.7	4.1
50 - 59	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	36.8

It will be observed from the above table that while the number of unemployed persons is the highest

in the age group 20-24, the incidence of unemployment is the highest in the age group 15-19. 88.8 per cent of the unemployed persons were bachelors.

Educational standards: The percentage distribution of the unemployed persons by educational qualifications and incidence of unemployment is given in the table below.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by educational standards and incidence of unemployment in different educational groups.

Educational standard	Percentage of unemployment			Incidence of unemployment		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	1.1	6.7	1.9	7.3	14.3	10.1
2. Literate but below primary	4.5	-	3.8	24.1	-	22.0
3. Primary	3.8	-	3.2	14.5	-	12.9
4. Middle	15.7	11.7	15.0	22.5	46.7	24.2
5. Secondary	57.3	63.3	58.4	51.9	86.4	56.1
6. (Graduates and above:						
(i) Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Engineering and Technology	1.1	-	0.9	25.0	-	25.0
(iii) Medicine and Surgery	-	1.6	0.3	12.5	100.0	5.6
(iv) Mining and Geology	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Banking/Audit/Accountancy	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Teaching	0.4	-	0.3	12.5	-	11.1
(vii) Other professional subjects	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Arts, Science and Commerce	16.1	16.7	16.2	48.4	76.9	51.9

((-.)) denote nil.

The percentage of unemployed persons belonging to the labor force with technical qualifications was 28 and with non-technical education, 41.

Registration with employment exchange: 43 per cent of ^{the} unemployed males and 16.1 per cent of the unemployed females were registered with the employment exchanges. The percentage of the unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges among the total unemployed classified by educational standard is given in the table below:

Percentage of the unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges classified by sex and educational standard.

Educational standard	Males		Females	
	Registered	Not registered	Registered	Not registered
Illiterate	-	100.0	-	100.0
Literate but below primary	-	100.0	-	100.0
Primary	9.1	90.9	-	100.0
Middle	26.7	73.3	28.6	71.4
Secondary	44.5	55.5	15.3	84.7
Graduate and above	70.0	30.0	9.1	90.9
Total	40.2	59.8	16.1	83.9

Among the unemployed persons not having registration with employment exchanges, 48.5 per cent gave no specific reasons for their non-registration; 18.1 per cent were ignorant of the facility, 25.9 per cent had not found the exchanges helpful and 6.5 per cent avoided registration due to cumbersome procedures involved.

Job preferences: 26 per cent of the unemployed persons wanted to set up their own enterprise. The reason given for not having done so already indicated that 62.2 per cent of them were lacking finance, 1.2 per cent had not been able to secure license, 23.2 per cent had no technical know-how and 13.4 per cent had other reasons.

The rest of the 74 per cent of the unemployed persons sought full time paid jobs. Their distribution by place preference was as follows:

Within town	36.3 per cent
Outside town but within the district	21.5 " "
Outside the district but within the state	25.4 " "
Outside-side the state	16.8 " "

In the table below, the percentage distribution of the unemployed by salary expected at different places is given.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by place preference and salary expected.

Monthly salary expected	Within town	Outside town with- in district	Outside district but with- in the state	Out- side state	Total
Below Rs. 50	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 51-100	2.2	12.7	10.8	11.6	37.3
101-150	21.5	9.1	13.8	9.3	53.7
151-200	21.5	18.2	24.6	23.3	87.6
201-250	23.7	32.7	23.1	23.3	102.8
251-300	24.7	18.2	20.0	25.6	88.5
301-350	2.2	1.8	4.6	2.3	10.9
351-400	3.2	1.8	3.1	4.6	12.7
401-450	1.0	5.5	-	-	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Duration of unemployment

The percentage distribution of the unemployed persons by duration of unemployment is given below:

<u>Period of unemployment</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Less than 1 month	0.8
1 - 3 months	3.2
3 - 6 months	11.3
6 - 9 months	2.9
9 -12 months	16.2
12 -18 months	10.4
18 -24 months	17.9
24 months or more	37.3

37.3 per cent of unemployed persons were waiting for a job opportunity for more than two years. Among such males, the majority had passed Secondary Examination (57.5%). Among such females, the majority was of the graduates. In the table below the distribution of unemployed males and females by educational standards and duration of unemployment is given.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment and educational levels.

Duration of unemployment	Educational Standard						
	Illiterate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Mid-die	Secondary	Graduates and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Males</u>							
Less than 1 month	25.0	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0	1.5
1 - 3 months	-	-	-	-	83.0	16.7	2.3
3 - 6 months	-	-	8.0	-	80.0	12.0	9.4
6 - 9 months	-	-	6.3	-	50.0	43.7	6.0
9 -12 months	-	3.2	3.2	9.8	80.6	3.2	11.7
12 -18 months	2.1	-	4.2	8.6	72.3	12.0	17.7
18 -24 months	-	3.5	-	15.8	57.9	22.8	21.4
24 and above	-	-	-	-	57.5	42.5	30.0
Total	0.8	1.1	2.2	6.4	64.7	24.8	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Females</u>							
Less than 1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 3 months	-	-	-	-	80.0	20.0	7.2
3 - 6 months	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	11.4
6 - 9 months	-	-	-	-	75.00	25.0	5.7
9 -12 months	-	-	-	-	80.0	20.0	7.1
12 -13 months	-	-	-	14.3	71.4	14.3	30.0
13 -24 months	-	-	-	-	88.2	11.8	24.3
24 and above	-	10.0	-	20.0	20.0	40.0	14.3
total	-	1.4	-	7.2	74.8	17.1	100.0

The following table indicates the distribution of unemployed persons and the intensity of unemployment by the monthly per capita household expenditure group.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons and intensity of unemployment by per capita monthly household expenditure

Per Capita monthly expenditure (Rupees)	Percentage of unemployed persons	Percentage of unemployed persons to the labour force
0 - 40	44.0	30.1
41 - 60	38.2	45.6
61 - 80	13.5	36.6
91 - 120	2.7	19.2
121 - 150	0.5	12.5
151 - 180	0.3	50.0
181 - 250	0.3	50.0

It will be observed that 44% of the unemployed persons belonged to the families living below the poverty line and having per capita monthly household expenditure Rs. 0 - 40.

However, the intensity of unemployment was very high in the expenditure groups Rs. 151 - 180, Rs. 181 - 250 and Rs. 41 - 60.

Projected Labour Force for the years 1971, 1976 and 1981

(Thousands)

Age-group	RURAL						URBAN						Total labour force (Rural and Urban)		
	Population	Males Participation rate (per cent)	Labour force	Population	Females Participation rate (per cent)	Labour Force	Population	Males Participation rate (per cent)	Labour Force	Population	Females Participation rate (per cent)	Labour Force	Males	Females	Persons
Year - 1971															
15-34	71,826	89.6	64,356	69,699	49.3	34,362	20,545	75.4	15,491	17,355	18.8	3,225	79,847	37,587	117,434
35-59	47,535	97.0	46,109	44,101	51.8	22,844	12,893	93.3	12,029	9,849	24.9	2,452	58,138	25,296	83,434
60+	11,505	79.9	9,191	10,888	24.3	2,647	2,804	58.4	1,638	2,608	11.4	297	10,829	2,944	13,773
Total	130,866	-	119,656	124,688	-	59,853	36,242	-	29,158	29,612	-	5,974	148,814	65,827	214,641
Year - 1976															
15-34	82,593	89.1	73,590	79,384	48.8	38,739	22,778	74.9	17,061	19,865	20.8	4,131	90,651	42,870	133,521 13.7%
35-59	52,796	96.5	50,948	48,741	51.3	25,004	14,560	93.3	13,584	12,171	25.9	3,152	64,532	28,156	92,688 11.1
60+	13,314	79.9	10,638	12,525	24.3	3,044	3,672	58.4	2,144	3,131	11.4	357	12,782	3,401	16,183 17.6
Total	148,703	-	135,176	140,650	-	66,787	41,010	-	32,789	35,167	-	5,641	167,965	74,427	242,392 12.9
Year - 1981															
15-34	91,431	88.6	81,008	88,297	48.3	42,647	28,875	74.4	21,483	24,438	22.8	5,572	102,491	48,219	150,710 12.8
35-59	57,866	96.5	55,841	54,812	50.8	27,844	17,404	93.3	16,238	13,817	26.9	3,733	72,079	31,577	103,656 11.8
50+	15,823	79.9	12,643	14,503	24.3	3,524	4,318	58.4	2,522	3,901	11.4	445	15,165	3,969	19,134 18.2
Total	165,120	-	149,492	157,612	-	74,015	50,597	-	40,243	42,216	-	9,750	189,735	83,765	273,500 12.5

- Notes:
1. The projected labour force includes the age-groups 15 years and above and is not confined only to the traditional age-group of 15-59 years.
 2. The planning Commission had appointed an expert committee for working out the labour force projections are based on the participation rates given by that expert committee.
 3. The labour force projections are based on the population projections worked out by the same committee taking into consideration, the actual population 1971 Census.

1971-76 pop. 11.26% 1971-78 19.21%

Projected labour force for 1971, 1976 and 1981

(Thousands)

Basis of projection	Year	RURAL						URBAN						Total Labour Force (Rural and Urban)		
		Population	Males Participation rate	Labour Force	Population	Females Participation rate	Labour Force	Population	Males Participation rate	Labour Force	Population	Females Participation rate	Labour Force	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21st Round of National Sample Survey (1966-67)	1971	225219	53.96	121528	213637	28.53	60950	58718	50.56	29688	50377	10.85	5466	151216	66410	217632
	1976	245555	53.96	132502	233363	28.53	66579	67720	50.56	34239	58362	10.85	6332	166741	72911	239652
	1981	263628	53.96	142254	250403	28.53	71440	76837	50.56	38849	66461	10.35	7211	181103	78651	259754
Census 1961	1971	225219	58.52	131798	213637	31.45	67189	58718	54.15	31796	50377	11.25	5667	163594	72856	236450
	1976	245555	58.52	143699	233363	31.45	73393	67720	54.15	36670	58362	11.25	6566	180369	79958	260328
	1981	263628	58.52	154275	250403	31.45	78689	76837	54.15	41607	66461	11.25	7477	195882	86166	282048
Census 1971	1971	225219	54.25	122181	213637	15.70	33541	58718	50.85	29858	50377	8.12	4091	152039	37632	189691
	1976	245555	54.25	133214	233363	15.70	36638	67720	50.85	34436	58362	8.12	4739	167649	41377	209026
	1981	263628	54.25	143018	250403	15.70	39282	76837	50.85	39072	66461	8.12	5397	182090	44679	226768

- Source:
- (i) National Sample Survey Report No. 181 - Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.
 - (ii) The data on participation rate received from the Chief Executive Officer, National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India in respect of participation rate in rural areas based on 21st Round of National Sample Survey (1966-1967).
 - (iii) Census of India, 1961 Economic Tables E(1) and B(iii) published by the Registrar General, Census.
 - (iv) Provisional Population Tables - Census of India 1971 - Paper I Supplement.
 - (v) Time series (Economic Tables) - Census 1971 received from the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

- Note:
1. The labour force projection include all age-groups and are not confined to the conventional age-group of 15-59 years.
 2. For arriving at the labour force projections, the participation rates estimated from the 21st Round of NSS, from the 1961 Census and from the 1971 Census have been used.
 3. The labour force projections are based on the population projections worked out by the expert committee, set up by the Planning Commission, taking into consideration, the actual population of 1971 Census.