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"India Employment Report 2024"

Report



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ILO

IHD

UN

ISLE

BPSL

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Data

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Analysis

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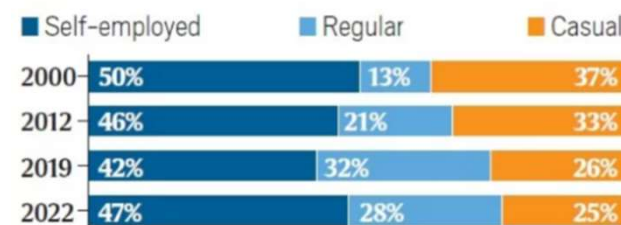
suggestion

✓ "India Employment Report 2024"

✓ International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Institute of Human Development (IHD)(Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE).) have released a report named "India Employment Report 2024".

- The research is mostly based on data analysis from the **National Sample Surveys and Periodic Labour Force Surveys** conducted between **2000 and 2022**.
- Employment in India is primarily self-employment and casual employment. Approximately **82 percent** of the workforce works in the **informal sector**, with approximately **90 percent** **informally employed**.
- The informal sector lacks written contracts, paid leave, and minimum wages, and does not pay attention to working conditions.
- **83% youth** wandering in search of employment
- **Very small percent covered by social security**
- **While India is in demographic dividend**

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTHS



Source: IHD-ILO India Employment Report 2024

दलित-आदिवासी कम वेतन वाले अस्थायी नौकरियों में ज्यादा

54/51/53.1

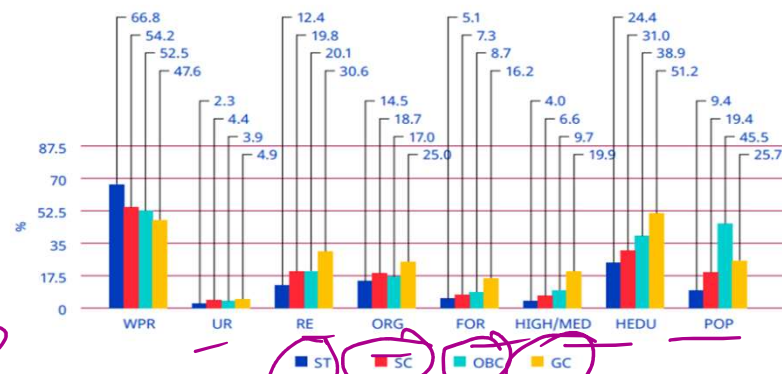
बढ़ती सामाजिक असमानताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अफरमेटिव एक्शन (आरक्षण, आदि) और टारगेटेड पॉलिसी के बावजूद, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति अभी भी बेहतर नौकरियों तक पहुंच के मामले में पीछे हैं। अपनी आर्थिक आवश्यकता के कारण अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की काम में भागिदारी तो है, लेकिन वे कम वेतन वाले अस्थायी आकस्मिक वेतन वाले काम और अनौपचारिक रोजगार में अधिक लगे हुए हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, "सभी समूहों के में शैक्षिक स्तर पर सुधार के बावजूद, सामाजिक समूहों के भीतर पदानुक्रम कायम है।"

Informal

Informal

युवाओं के पास कौशल नहीं है?

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि युवाओं के पास काम करने का कौशल नहीं है। 75% युवा अटैचमेंट के साथ ईमेल भेजने में असमर्थ हैं, 60% फाइलों को कॉपी और पेस्ट करने में असमर्थ हैं, और 90% मैथ के फार्मूला को स्प्रेडशीट में डालने में असमर्थ हैं।



Note: WPR=worker population ratio; UR=unemployment rate; RE=Regular employment; ORG=organized sector; FOR=formal employment; HIGH/MED=high- and medium-skill jobs (see box 5 for definitions); HEDU=secondary education and higher; and POP=population. The WPR and UR are rates while the RE, ORG, FOR, HIGH/MED, HEDU and POP are shares. Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) are regarded as lower in the social hierarchy than Other Backward Classes (OBC) and the General Category castes (GC).

Source: Computed from the Periodic Labour Force Survey data for 2022.

ये आंकड़े ILO की रिपोर्ट से लिए गए हैं।

CMIE के आंकड़ों में 15 वर्ष से अधिक और 25 वर्ष से कम आयु के लोगों को युवा के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। हालांकि प्रधानमंत्री ने 30 वर्ष से कम उम्र वालों को युवा वर्ग के रूप में बताया, इसलिए हमने वर्कफोर्स को तीन समूहों में विभाजित किया है:

जिनकी आयु 15 वर्ष या अधिक लेकिन 30 वर्ष से कम है (1)
 जिनकी आयु 30 वर्ष या अधिक लेकिन 45 वर्ष से कम है (2)
 45 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु वाले (3)

Table 1: Composition of the workforce by age group (%)

Year	Share of >15 and <30 in workforce (in %)	Share of 30 to <45 in workforce (in %)	Share of 45 years and more in workforce (in %)
2016-17	25	38	37
2017-18	23	38	39
2018-19	22	38	40
2019-20	21	37	42
2020-21	18	36	45
2021-22	18	35	47
2022-23	17	33	49
Source: CMIE's Economic Outlook and Indian Express Research			

India Employment Report 2024 (The Hindu)

- Overall labor force participation and employment rates have improved ✓
- Quality of employment remains poor. ✓
- Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) worsened between 2000 and 2018. ✓
- Transition to non-farm employment has been slow. *farson → non → p-r-t → **
- Increase in youth unemployment, especially among those with secondary education or higher. ✓
- Women make up a larger share of educated unemployed youths compared to men. ✓ ** quality*
- **Female Labour Market Participation Rate:** After dropping dramatically in previous years, the female labor market participation rate began to rise more rapidly in 2019, particularly in rural areas. ✓
- Unemployed young people with at least a secondary education has nearly doubled from 2000 to 2022, reaching 65.7%. ✓ *[skill →] **
- Young people make up around 83% of India's unemployed population. ✓ *83% **

Recommendations

- Focusing on productive non-farm employment, particularly in manufacturing, and supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through digitalization and cluster-based approaches.
- Improving job quality, addressing labor market inequalities, enhancing skills development and active labor market policies (ALMPs), and fostering stronger partnerships between the government, private sector, and other stakeholders.
- Need for targeted actions in five key policy areas.
 1. Job creation promotion,
 2. Employment quality enhancement,
 3. Labor market inequality reduction,
 4. Skills development and ALMP(active labor market policies) strengthening.
 5. Addressing knowledge gaps in labor market trends and youth employment.