

P-ISSN: 2706-7483  
E-ISSN: 2706-7491  
IJGGE 2023; 5(1): 129-134  
Received: 15-11-2022  
Accepted: 30-12-2022

**Dr. Kanwar Bhan**  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
Pt. C.L. Sharma Govt. College,  
Karnal, Haryana, India

## Trends of employment in Haryana in post reform period

**Dr. Kanwar Bhan**

### Abstract

This paper provides an account of trends of employment in Haryana in post reforms period (1991) and corresponding changes in the pattern in 2011 with the analysis of census data of both periods. The efforts are made to know the threat and potential areas of development for the employment opportunities for workers. The main focus of the research work is to explore the causes of worker unemployment and the emerging trend of employment in the new sector of the economy. The paper finds out the impact of economic liberalization policies on the employment pattern in India and concludes that total work participation rate is declining due to increase of school going population, economic development and lack of formal employment opportunities in Haryana during 1991 and 2011. In this study, a question arises that a rational and sector specific analysis of worker participation is to be done and the required structural changes to be introduced to increase the overall worker participation ratio in the future in a changing global scenario.

**Keywords:** Employment in Haryana, unemployment trends, Haryana, trends of employment

### 1. Introduction

India is an agrarian country where a large number of people are engaged in agriculture. The Indian economy has experienced many upheavals after independence however the economic reforms are the most significant of them. These reforms brought privatization, liberalization and globalization in India which significantly changed its industrial landscape and labour market. The economic development of a country is primarily dependent upon the work participation in different economic activities comprising primary, secondary or tertiary sectors. The work participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers which are engaged in the paid economic activities. The proportional share of workers in various economic activities is affected by a number of factors such as literacy, household size, family structure, location and level and diversification of economic activities. The diversification of economic activities and abundant source of employment opportunities opened up in the economy in the post-reforms era (after 1991 liberalization period). The reforms included a large scale disinvestment tendencies, promotion of restriction free trade policies, and institutional development in financial and administrative areas. It was initiated by the government to promote the free flow of goods and services and large scale investment in sick and loss making units. The traditional and old fabric trade practices were dismantled and international standards and policies adopted in order to boost up economic development. The large-scale technological and scientific advancement introduced in the industrial and agriculture sector. The working nature of economic opportunities changed drastically and the shifting of workforce from the traditional sector of economy to emerging one was taken place. The economic activities like trade and commerce, manufacturing, transport and communication, value added trade practices received got more attention in the market. These changes in economic landscape brought significant changes in labour force structure and composition especially in the rural areas. The reforms brought hire and fire policies and compensated industrial sector at the cost of agricultural sector. Therefore, the agriculture sector experienced net outflow of labour and capital. However, the newly created jobs were unorganized, irregular and less paid. In the light of these changes, it is anticipated that the quality of work in the post-reform era may become degraded.

Haryana state is one of the most important agricultural state of India where majority of people are engaged in agricultural activities. However, it has two large metropolitan cities in the National Capital Region of Delhi i.e. Gurugram and Faridabad.

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Dr. Kanwar Bhan**  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
Pt. C.L. Sharma Govt. College,  
Karnal, Haryana, India

These metropolitan cities emerged as the leading centres of economic growth in Haryana. Large industrial and service firms are located in this region demand highly skilled labour from rest of Haryana. The demand of the skilled labour promoted growth of engineering and management institutions in Haryana. These institutes provided education to the youth of Haryana and these youth entered non-agricultural activities. In this context, this paper aims to study the impact of economic reforms on the work participation rate and quality of work in Haryana.

## 2. Literature Review

The present research work mainly focuses upon the work participation rate and quality of work in Haryana during the post-reform period. In this context, the study done by Chadha and Sahu (1998) also emphasized the post reforms scenario of work participation pattern and associated factors. The study refers to the structural changes that have occurred in employment opportunities in post reforms period and there has also been a consequential impact upon rural and urban workers throughout India irrespective of age and gender consideration. There was a setback to employment opportunities especially in the unorganized sector and other sectors also remain in fear of dearth of employment. In the same way, the other work related to the work participation rate of females in total work force has been done by Abraham (2013) <sup>[2]</sup> who deciphered the shifting trend of women from economic labour force to domestic work or their enrolment in education to empower themselves. The factors of withdrawal from the labour market may be due to numerous factors such as stigma associated with women to work done in the unorganized sector and they are looking for respectable and more remunerative job work mainly after attaining education. The different pattern of labour force participation of marginalized and landless workers may be noticed who have least scope of employment therefore they are engaged in low paid job work in order to support their family. The Report published by the Niti Aayog (2022) to show the structural changes occurred in the post-reform period. This report argues that the reforms produced the required employment opportunities in the non-agriculture sector and also enhanced the employment potential in the agricultural and non-agricultural sector.

In the present research paper, the author has discussed the trends of work participation rate in Haryana between 1991 and 2011. The paper also tries to understand the role of different variables associated with the trends of employment and unemployment.

## 3. Objectives

- This paper aims to analyse the trends of employment and unemployment rate in Haryana between 1991 and 2001. Further this paper explores the causes of such trends.
- The time period has been specifically selected because the new economic policies were implemented in 1991 which changed the economic landscape of India. These policies impacted the nature of employment and unemployment in India.

## 4. Data Source

The Census of India B-Series tables has been used as the data source in the present paper for the periods 1991 and 2011.

## 5. State Level Situation of Labour Market in Haryana

### 5.1 Work Participation Rate

In the present research paper, it has been tried to find out the status of work participation in Haryana between 1991 and 2011 and factors working behind the change in the workforce pattern. The total work participation rate (WPR) in Haryana marginally increased in 2011 (35.17%) and total work participation rate of change was in rural workforce in 2011 (36.36%) and less workforce participation rate of change was in rural area in that period (32.95%). If we compare the male workforce data in the given table, it has been seen that there is no significant change in the workforce pattern in that period. The male participation is higher in the total workforce. Similarly, the total female workforce participation is lower and increased from 10.76% (1991) to 17.79% (2011). The employment rate marginally increased. The highest increase (20.83%) is among the rural female workforce and minimum is among the urban female 12.11%. The workforce scenario is highly skewed in the male and female counterparts and there are more employment opportunities available to male as compared to females in different sectors of the economy.

**Table 1:** Trends of WPR, Main Worker, Marginal Workers and Unemployment Rate

Work Participation Rate in Haryana						
	Total		Male		Female	
	1991	2011	1991	2011	1991	2011
Total	31.00	35.17	48.51	50.44	10.76	17.79
Rural	28.32	36.36	48.51	50.06	5.08	20.83
Urban	28.32	32.95	48.51	51.15	5.08	12.11
Proportion of Main Workers in Haryana						
Total	92.46	78.68	99.48	86.10	55.87	54.73
Rural	99.16	73.89	99.85	83.62	91.56	47.38
Urban	99.16	88.54	99.85	90.62	91.56	78.45
Proportion of Marginal Workers in Haryana						
Total	7.54	21.32	0.52	13.90	44.13	45.27
Rural	0.84	26.11	0.15	16.38	8.44	52.62
Urban	0.84	11.46	0.15	9.38	8.44	21.55
Unemployment Rate in Haryana						
Total	1.22	10.92	1.06	7.02	2.01	21.56
Rural	2.06	9.98	1.56	6.79	7.24	17.67
Urban	2.06	12.81	1.56	7.44	7.24	31.92

### 5.2 Quality of Work

The table 1 the proportion of main workers in Haryana in 1991 and 2011. The proportion of main workers in the total workforce shows us the quality of employment opportunities available to the economy. The main worker is mainly defined as those who find work more than 180 days in a year. The greater proportion of main workers depicts that there are greater numbers of work days available in the economy along with certain employment security. Contrarily, the higher proportion of subsidiary workers points towards the poor quality of work. In this table, it is visible that the total main worker participation in Haryana declined from 92.46% (1991) to 78.68% (2011). If we dive deep we can see that the proportion of female main workers in their total work force declined the most whereas the proportion of male main workers declined about 13% against the 44% decline in female main workers. It is clear from this table that both male and female main workers' proportion has declined but women contribute to the majority of this decline. The lowest change in total main worker participation rate in urban areas from 99.16% to 88.54% and highest change occurred in rural main worker

from 99.16% to 73.89%. The employment opportunities decreased more in rural areas than urban areas in the post liberalization period. In the male main worker, it has overall declined in the total male main worker participation rate in urban as well as urban areas but highest declined 83.62% (2011) and lowest in urban participation rate 90.62% (2011). The highest decline of 78.45% in rural female main workforce and lowest in urban areas 78.45% (2011). Similarly the unemployment rate of female workers in urban areas has increased approximately 10% (2011). There is a grim picture of employment opportunities in the state economy. The picture of unemployment rate in male worker is also not good, it rate has also increased approximately 10% (2011) in total workforce. The unemployment rate has marginally increased approximately 7% (2011).

**5.21 Quality of Work of Different Age Groups**

The table 5.21 shows us that there is an overall decline in the proportion of main workers in the total workforce in all age groups of male and female in 1991 and 2011. This is true for the rural as well as the urban areas. If we go deep into the data, it shows us that there is more decline in male proportion of main workers as compared to females in the total workforce. The rural proportion of main workers in Haryana, there is more decrease in male as compared to female and higher proportion of main workers seen among children approximately 47% (2011). There is a decreasing trend in the proportion of main workers in urban areas also. There is a higher decrease in female proportion as compared to male population in urban workforce of main worker in 1991 and 2011.in the whole discussion, it points out that the proportion of main workers in the total workforce participation rate declines. It means that the work participation rate decreases and less working days are available to the workers. The people have scarce employment opportunities to earn their livelihood and economic distress is prevalent. The employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy are not adequate.

**Table 2:** Proportion of Workers in Total Workforce in 1991 and 2011

Proportion of Main Workers in Haryana							
		Total		Male		Female	
	Age Group	1991	2011	1991	2011	1991	2011
Total	5-14	81.16	43.42	94.36	48.32	54.32	36.04
	15-34	91.93	76.05	99.49	83.32	55.37	52.34
	35-59	93.47	82.53	99.75	90.00	57.41	58.59
	>60	94.43	78.28	99.23	85.42	52.44	51.46
	Total	92.46	78.68	99.48	86.10	55.87	54.73
Rural	5-14	79.38	40.62	93.81	46.04	52.45	32.89
	15-34	89.99	71.16	99.38	80.55	51.40	44.93
	35-59	91.37	77.65	99.68	87.90	50.88	50.64
	>60	93.61	74.93	99.17	83.61	49.21	46.91
	TOTAL	99.16	73.89	99.85	83.62	91.56	47.38
Urban	5-14	96.65	87.96	98.01	90.20	89.57	77.33
	15-34	99.04	86.63	99.85	88.65	89.99	76.91
	35-59	99.40	91.72	99.93	93.47	93.77	83.06
	>60	98.84	87.33	99.53	89.75	87.03	72.70
	Total	99.16	88.54	99.85	90.62	91.56	78.45

**5.23 Unemployment Rate**

The females in rural areas have less employment opportunities as compared to female main workers in urban areas. In the post-reform period, traditional job work faced

difficulties to sustain the job work and large scale machine based work started. The non-skilled workers left their jobs in agriculture and industries.

The table 1 depicts that there is an overall increase in the unemployment rate in Haryana from 1991 to 2011. It is evident from the table, there is an overall increase in the unemployment rate of male and female workers in that period. There is more unemployment among females in the total workforce proportion. It means the employment opportunities have declined to a great extent for females as compared to male in the total work force. In the same way, the unemployment rate rose very less among male workers. The highest growth in unemployment was in urban workers 7.44% (2011) and marginally less in rural areas 6.79% (2011). Interestingly, the female worker unemployment rate has significantly increased approximately 19% (2011) which is very high. The female unemployment rate in urban areas has jumped approximately 24% (2011) which is very much higher. It means that there are very low levels of employment opportunities for female workers. The picture of unemployment rate in male workers is also not good, its rate has also increased approximately 10% (2011). the unemployment rate of workers in the total workforce has marginally increased approximately 7% (2011).it shows us that there are low levels of employment opportunities in urban and rural areas and its impact seems more on employment patterns in the post-reform period. it may be attributed to the factors that the traditional job work cannot create more avenues of employment.

**5.3 Age Group Wise Work Participation Rate**

The table 3 shows the age group wise work participation rate for 1991 and 2011.if we may go deep analysis of the age group wise work participation rate it has increased among children (5-14) and old age people (>60 age group) in urban areas. In the rural areas, the female work rate participation has almost doubled. When the work participation rate among children and old age groups increases, it points toward the economic distress in the households. In this case, there are three groups which experienced a rise in work participation rate i.e. urban children, urban old age group and rural female old age group.

**Table 3:** Work Participation Rate of different Age Groups

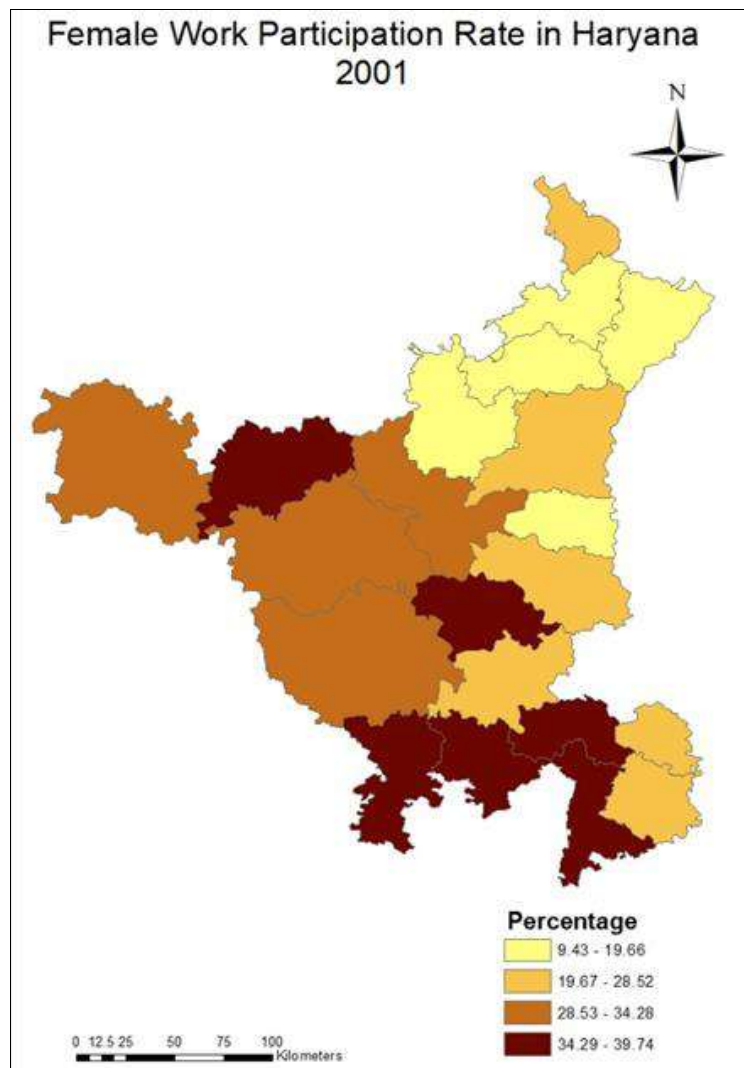
Work Participation Rate in Haryana							
		Total		Male		Female	
	Age Group	1991	2011	1991	2011	1991	2011
Total	5-14	2.55	2.38	3.18	2.60	1.81	2.12
	15-34	47.89	43.82	73.94	62.66	17.72	22.13
	35-59	61.61	64.26	95.97	93.97	20.14	31.93
	>60	30.92	30.86	53.63	49.11	6.57	12.88
	Total	31.00	35.17	48.51	50.44	10.76	17.79
Rural	5-14	2.97	2.30	3.59	2.46	2.24	2.10
	15-34	50.90	46.67	75.92	64.07	21.63	26.54
	35-59	62.79	67.64	96.38	94.55	23.25	38.65
	>60	32.74	32.71	55.66	50.65	7.63	15.27
	Total	28.32	36.36	48.51	50.06	5.08	20.83
Urban	5-14	1.14	28.11	1.80	43.21	0.39	10.58
	15-34	39.33	38.72	68.24	60.11	6.87	14.27
	35-59	58.51	58.72	94.96	93.04	11.54	20.79
	>60	23.81	26.71	45.27	45.38	2.64	7.65
	Total	28.32	32.95	48.51	51.15	5.08	12.11

Further, the evaluation of the age group wise participation rate among 15-34 and 35-59 shows us that the total work participation rate increased in the 35-59 age group. In the same way, the rural work participation rate increased in both age groups. It means, there are employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy. In the same age group, the work participation rate in the total workforce of rural male has declined. It shows us that the male are getting higher education and their participation declined rate may be due to agricultural development. This trend is completely opposite from the NSS data (employment and unemployment reports). Similarly, the age group wise work participation rate in urban areas trends are comparatively different from the rural areas. There has been no change in the total work participation rate in the total in that age group. The male work participation rate to the total workforce pattern shows that it decreases in both age groups. The youth are getting higher education and they have no job skill. Similarly, the female work participation rate increases in this age group. It increases almost doubled in the 15-34 age group in the

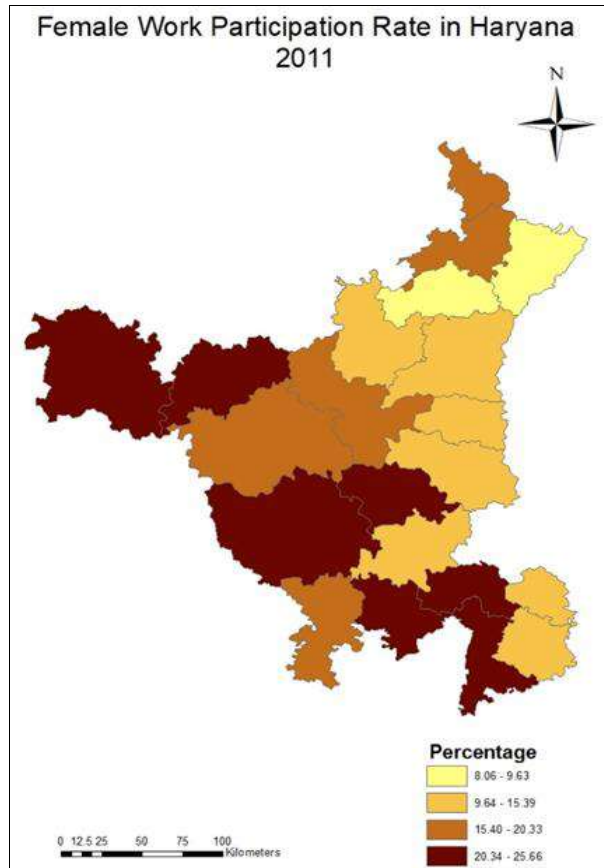
decade.

**5.4 District Level Analysis**

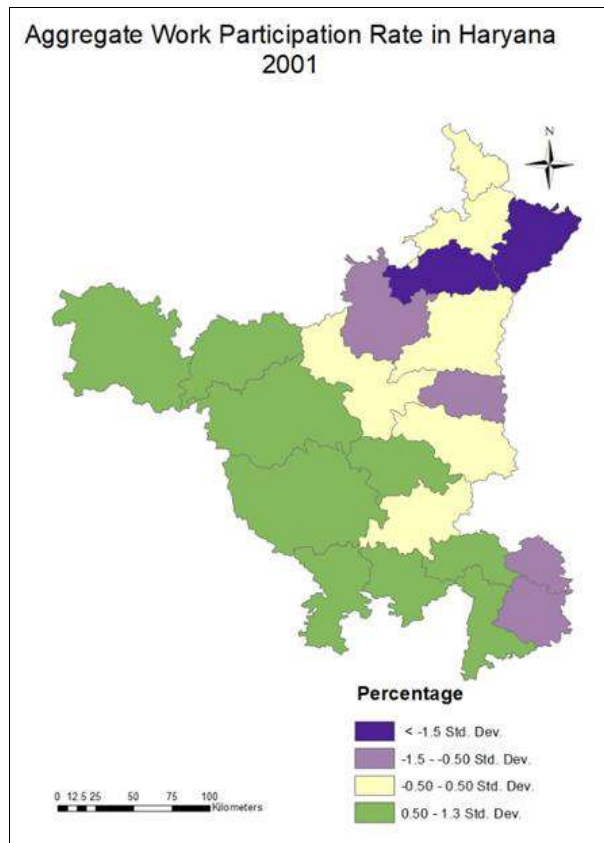
The map 1 and 2 shows that there is a higher female work participation rate in western Haryana than the eastern Haryana in 2001 because this region is less fertile and has low agricultural productivity. The coarse grain and pulses are major crops of this region. In eastern Haryana, the agriculture is more developed and cash crops and commercial crops such as rice, wheat and sugarcane. The green revolution ushered prosperity here and migrant labour is a major chunk of the agricultural workforce. The landowner hired them to work in agriculture. The female are pursuing higher and technical education. It is notable that the difference in the female work participation rate in east and west Haryana are diminishing over time (Map. 1 and 2). This may pertain to the overall increase in the work participation rate of women in eastern Haryana especially after economic reforms which provided non-agricultural marginal work to these women.



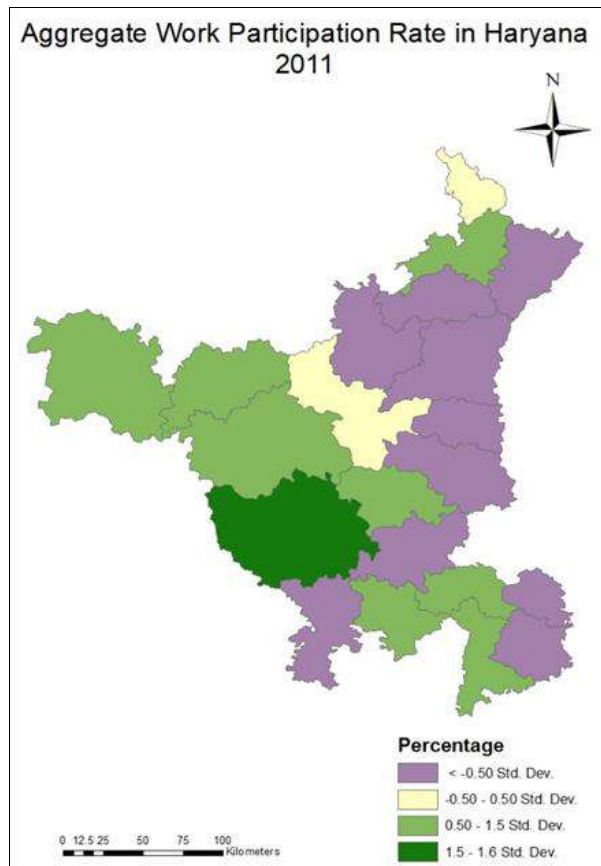
**Map 1:** Female work rate in Haryana 2001



**Map 2:** Female work rate in Haryana 2011



**Map 3:** Aggregate work rate in Haryana 2001



**Map 4:** Aggregate work rate in Haryana 2001

A look at the district level proportion of female main workers to total workers depicts that the proportion of main workers is declining over time which is due to increase in casual jobs. In the census of 2011, the pattern of female work participation rate in 2001 and 2011 also get reflected in the total work participation of Haryana and shows differences in the eastern and western Haryana (Map 3 and 4). This points towards augmentation of the factors which led to decline in female work participation rate.

The eastern part of Haryana is a primarily immediate part of the Yamuna river floodplain. There is good network of canal and tube-well irrigation in this regions due to which agriculture is highly developed here. The local and land owners rarely do the work in the fields and migrant labour is hired for agriculture work. In the western part of Haryana, agriculture is less developed and irrigation coverage and availability is lesser than eastern Haryana therefore higher work participation rate may be seen in this region. In both the regions, one point is very much clear that in the eastern region, the agricultural and allied activities are more prominent as compared to the western part of Haryana.

### 5.5 Conclusion

In the present research, the trend of employment in Haryana in the post-reform period has been discussed. The total work participation rate of male and female workers in urban and rural areas has increased from 1991 to 2011 in contradiction with NSS survey data (2011). However, the increase of work participation can be attributed to proliferation of low paid, unorganized and subsidiary work. On the contrary the unemployment rate has also risen significantly because the quality of jobs available in the labour market is declining. This seems more like voluntary retirement. The evidence

shows that the proportion of main workers has declined for male and female workers between 1991 and 2011 in rural as well as the urban area for all age groups. Further, the work participation rate of children and old people has increased significantly. This increase may be attributed to compulsion to take up marginal work due to economic stress. The eastern and the western Haryana show significant differences in the work participation rate of women due to level of agricultural development. So, it seems that the female work participation rate has a negative relationship with the agricultural development.

### 6. References

1. Abraham V. Employment Growth in Rural India: Distress-Driven, Economic and Political Weekly. 2009;44(16).
2. Abraham V. Missing Labour or Consistent De-Feminisation? Economic and Political Weekly. 2013;48(31):99-108.
3. Chadha GK, Sahu PP. Post-Reform Setbacks in Rural. Economic & Political Weekly; c2002. p. 1998-2026.
4. Chatterjee U, Murgai R, Rama M. Job Opportunities Along the Rural-Urban Gradation and Female Labour Force Participation in India, Policy Research Working Paper, No. 7412, World Bank Group; c2015.
5. Chowdhury S. Employment in India: What Does the Latest Data Show? Economic and Political Weekly. 2011;XLVI(32).
6. Deshpande S, Deshpande LK. New Economic Policy and Female Employment, Economic and Political Weekly, 27(41), 2248-2252.