

Project Report

Topic: Employment and Unemployment in West Bengal

VIVEKANANDA MAHAVIDYALAYA



The University of Burdwan

Subject: **Economics**

Paper: **Field Survey & Project Report [CC 14]**

Semester: **VI**

Submitted By

AYAN DUTTA

Reg. No.: 201801015820

Of 2018-19

Roll No.: 180312200028

FAUJIA KHAN

Reg. No.: 201801015838

of 2018-19

Roll No.: 180312200047

TAPAS MONDAL

Reg. No.: 201701015767

of 2018-19

Roll No.: 180312200173

2021

Acknowledgement:

We are very much obliged and grateful to the **Vivekanada Mahavidyalaya** for providing us the opportunity to work on this assignment.

Also, I would like to earnestly acknowledge the sincere efforts and valuable time given by my Professor, **Miss Tanushree Dey**. Her valuable guidance and feedback has helped me in completing this project and our classmates to help us regarding information and guidance required. Our heartfelt thanks to all of them.

Also, I would like to mention the support system and consideration of my parents who have always been there in my life.

Thank you.

Contents

Topics	Page No.
Introduction	1
Literature Review	2
Objectives of the Study	2
Data & Methodology	3
Analysis	3
Conclusion	15
Reference	15

List of Tables

Tables	Page No
1. District and Gender wise Population status	5
2. District and Gender wise Literacy Rate	6
3. District and Gender wise LFPR, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate	9
4. District wise number of Male Main workers and Marginal workers	11
5. District wise number of Female Main workers and Marginal workers	13

I. Introduction:

The main purpose of this study is to get an overview of the employment and unemployment situation of the state West Bengal in the last two or more decades. This issue assumes special significance in view of the current strategy, both at the levels of central and state governments to provide added emphasis upon employment generation in the Tenth Plan period. The policy of the central government is best outlined in the approach paper to the 10th Five Year Plan that was submitted to the 49th National Development Council meeting on 1st September 2001 in Delhi. The approach paper clearly sets out achieving employment growth to keep pace with addition to labor force as one of the main objects of the 10th Five Year Plan. The Government of West Bengal echoes almost the similar policy as it becomes clear from several pronouncements of its different functionaries in recent months. However, achieving desired results on this front would require formulating appropriate policies towards employment promotion/unemployment reduction in the year to come.

The employment situation in West Bengal has been deteriorating in recent years due to the recession in the industrial sector and a low rate of absorption of the labour force into the other sectors. In fact, West Bengal reflects in accentuated form some of the characteristics typical of the country as a whole. The state with its large concentration of industries has also a larger agricultural hinterland. Being a part of the deltaic region, it has an abundant supply of water and fertile soil. Yet the state finds its labour force too large to be absorbed by her productive sectors. The objective of this note is to analyse the features of unemployment in the state and discuss a possible strategy for generation of employment on a reasonable scale.

The paper is divided into several sections. Once spells out the sources of data used and methodology followed. Another section contains the literature review. Specifically, our objective is to examine the magnitude of unemployment in the state and also the change in it during the past two decades. In the conclusions, we have summarized the main findings.

II. Review of Literature

- Safaa Alkatheri & Abdullah Saad AL-Malaise AL-Ghamdi (2019): They have shown the unemployment rate and solution to that of the countries of the middle-east in their report. They have analyzed the causes of unemployment and have proposed some solutions to that. According to them, people are facing major challenges regarding keeping up with the needed market skills and there's a lack of investment in knowledge to the growing market skills. According to them, the major reason of unemployment across many countries is mismatch in job skills.
- Iulian Contradov (2014): His report on unemployment is based on the problem of unemployment among the youth population. According to him, one of the main reasons of youth unemployment refers to the changes in economic climate, changes in population structure at the level of young and adult categories, reglementations concerning the work market and also the performance of the education and professional formation systems. He presented both the perspective of the weak preparation offered by the educational system to the young men and the perspective of their super qualification. In both situations, there is a lack of correlation between the necessities existent on the labour market and the abilities and the knowledge offered by the educational system.
- S. K. Bhaumik (2002): He has shown the recent employment–unemployment scenario in West Bengal during past two decades in his report. He has done his report on the basis of secondary data taken from Census India and NSS.

III. Objectives of Study:

- a. To focus on the district and gender wise population status in west Bengal
- b. To focus on the district and gender wise Literacy Rate in west Bengal
- c. To focus on the district and gender wise Labour Force Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate in west Bengal
- d. To focus on the district and gender wise population status in west Bengal

- e. To focus on the Collar Base Job Categories Status in west Bengal
- f. To focus on the Job Categories Wise Employment Status in west Bengal

IV. Data & Methodology:

This project report is totally base on secondary data. District level Census report of the year 2001 and 2011, Database on Labor and Employment Statistics of West Bengal 2014 Report and National Sample Survey Organizational Report has been partially used for analysis purpose.

In the methodology part, district and gender wise tabulation presentation has been used.

V. Analysis:

a. Demographic Features:

According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census, West Bengal is the fourth-most-populous state in India with a population of 91,347,736 (7.55% of India's population). West Bengal is religiously diverse, with regional cultural and religious specificities. Although Hindus are the predominant community, the state has a large minority Muslim population. Christians, Buddhists and others form a minuscule part of the population. As of 2011, Hinduism is the most common religion, with adherents representing 70.54% of the total population. Muslims, the second-largest community as well as the largest minority group, comprise 27.01% of the total population, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism and other religions make up the remainder. Buddhism remains a prominent religion in the Himalayan region of the Darjeeling hills; almost the entirety of West Bengal's Buddhist population is from this region. The state contributes 7.8% of India's population. The Hindu population of West Bengal is 64,385,546 while the Muslim population is 24,654,825, according to the 2011 census. The state's 2001–2011 decennial population growth rate was 13.93%, lower than the 1991–2001 growth rate of 17.8% and lower than the national rate of 17.64%. The gender ratio is 947 females per 1,000 males. As of 2011, West Bengal had a population density

of 1,029 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,670/sq mi) making it the second-most densely populated state in India, after Bihar.

The literacy rate is 77.08%, higher than the national rate of 74.04%. Data from 2010 to 2014 showed the life expectancy in the state was 70.2 years, higher than the national value of 67.9. The proportion of people living below the poverty line in 2013 was 19.98%, a decline from 31.8% a decade ago. Scheduled castes and tribes form 28.6% and 5.8% of the population, respectively, in rural areas and 19.9% and 1.5%, respectively, in urban areas.

According to the Oxford, **Demography** is the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human population. **Demographers** use census data, surveys, and statistical models to analyze the size, movement, and structure of populations

The study of demography basically consists of three components: **mortality**, **fertility**, and **migration**, but only the first two have received much attention in modern studies of the ancient world. **Mortality**, in demographic usage, is the frequency of death in a population. **Fertility** is defined as the natural capacity to conceive a child. **Migration** is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political or environmental.

Demographics can include any statistical factors that influence population growth or decline, but several parameters are particularly important: population size, density, age structure, fecundity (birth rates), mortality (death rates), and sex ratio. The most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population.

Population size is defined as the number of individuals present in a subjectively designated geographic range. A more complete description of a population's size includes the **population density** - the size of a population in relation to the amount of space that it occupies. Density is usually expressed as the number of individuals per unit area or volume.

Table: 1 District and Gender wise population Status in West Bengal in 2001 & 2011

District	Population (in %)			
	2011		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
North 24 Parganas	5.6	5.35	5.78	5.35
South 24 Parganas	4.57	4.36	4.44	4.16
Bardhaman	4.34	4.1	4.47	4.12
Murshidabad	3.97	3.8	3.74	3.56
West Midnapore	3.29	3.18	3.3	3.17
East Midnapore	2.88	2.7	2.82	2.68
Hoogly	3.08	2.96	3.22	3.05
Nadia	2.9	2.75	2.95	2.79
Howrah	2.73	2.57	2.79	2.53
Kolkata	2.58	2.34	3.11	2.58
Maldah	2.24	2.12	2.1	1.99
Bankura	2.01	1.92	2.04	1.94
Birbhum	1.96	1.87	1.92	1.83
North Dinajpur	1.69	1.59	1.57	1.47
South Dinajpur	0.93	0.89	0.96	0.91
Purulia	1.64	1.57	1.61	1.54
Cooch Behar	1.59	1.49	1.58	1.5
Jalpaiguri	2.17	2.07	2.18	2.05
Darjeeling	1.02	0.99	1.03	0.97
West Bengal	51.19	48.62	51.61	48.19

Source: Census Report 2001, 2011

Table 1 shows us the population of West Bengal gender and district wise in the years of 2001 and 2011. We can see that North 24 Parganas is on top in the year of 2001 as well as 2011. But we should note that the male population has decreased from 2001 to 2011 whereas female population remains the same in term of percentage. It should be noted that South Dinajpur is at the bottom of the list both in the years of 2001 and 2011. This district contains less than 1% of the total population of West Bengal. In South Dinajpur, the population has also decreased from 2001 to 2011 for both males and females.

Figure:1 District and Gender wise population Status in West Bengal in 2011

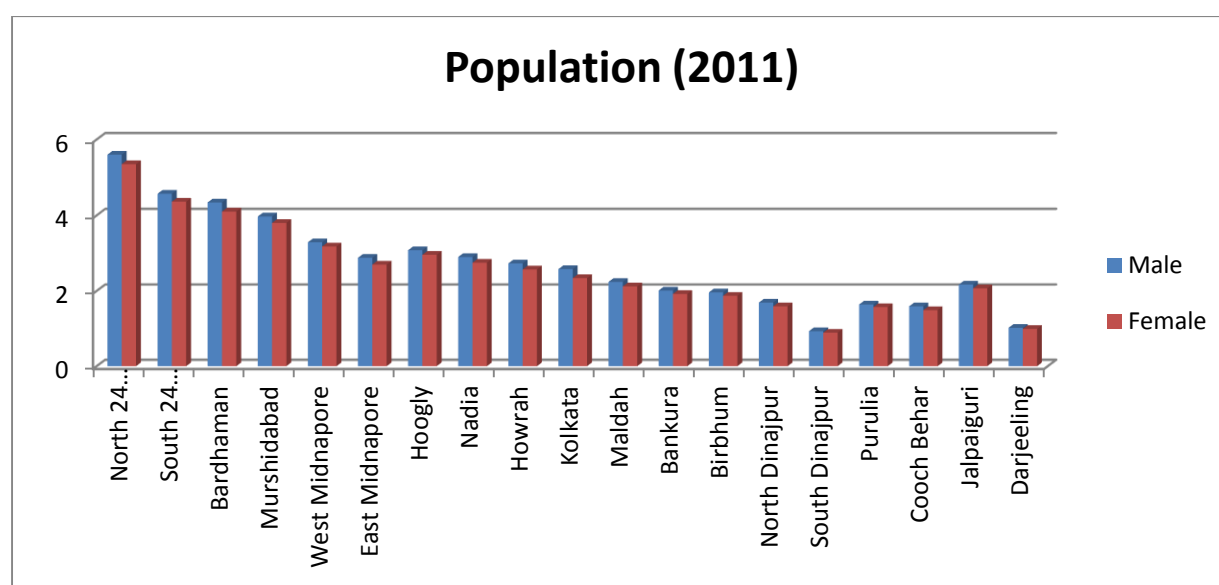


Figure:2 District and Gender wise population Status in West Bengal in 2001

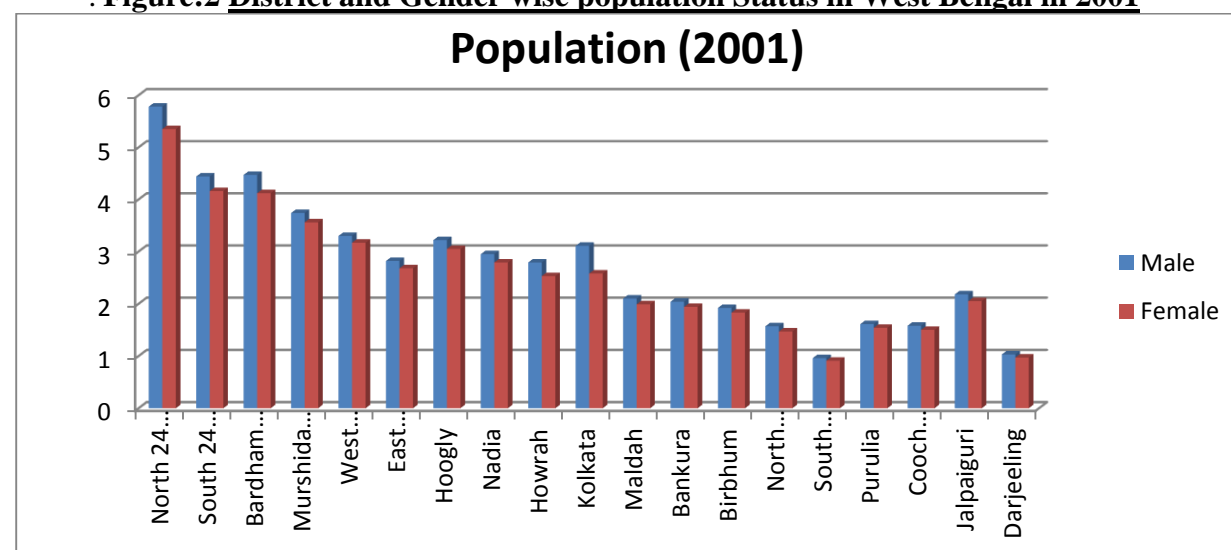


Table: 2 District and Gender wise Literacy Rate in West Bengal in 2001 & 2011

District	Literacy Rate (in %)			
	2011		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
North 24 Parganas	87.61	80.34	83.92	71.72
South 24 Parganas	83.35	71.4	79.19	59.01
Bardhaman	82.42	69.63	78.63	60.95
Murshidabad	69.95	63.09	60.71	47.63
West Midnapore	85.26	70.5	81.28	59.11
East Midnapore	92.32	81.37	89.13	70.7
Hooghly	87.03	76.36	82.59	67.21

Nadia	78.75	70.98	72.31	59.58
Howrah	86.95	79.43	83.22	70.11
Kolkata	88.34	84.06	83.79	77.3
Maldah	66.24	56.96	58.8	41.25
Bankura	80.05	60.05	76.76	49.43
Birbhum	76.92	64.14	70.89	51.55
North Dinajpur	65.52	52.17	58.48	36.51
South Dinajpur	78.37	67.01	72.43	54.28
Purulia	77.86	50.52	73.72	36.5
Cooch Behar	80.71	68.49	75.93	56.12
Jalpaiguri	79.95	66.23	72.83	52.21
Darjeeling	85.61	73.33	80.05	62.94
West Bengal	80.69	68.74	75.5	57.05

Source: Census Report 2001, 2011

From the Table 2, it shows that the overall view of male and female literacy rate among district in the years of 2001 and 2011. In both the year, male literacy rate is highest in East Midnapore district and female literacy rate is highest in Kolkata. Whereas North Dinajpur for male literacy rate and Purulia holds last rank in the case of female literacy rate in both the years. But it should be noted that, the literacy rate in 2011 is higher than the previous year for all the districts. But unfortunately, females' literacy rate is still much lower than male literacy rate in the twenty first century.

Figure:3 District wise Male Literacy Rate in West Bengal in 2001 & 2011

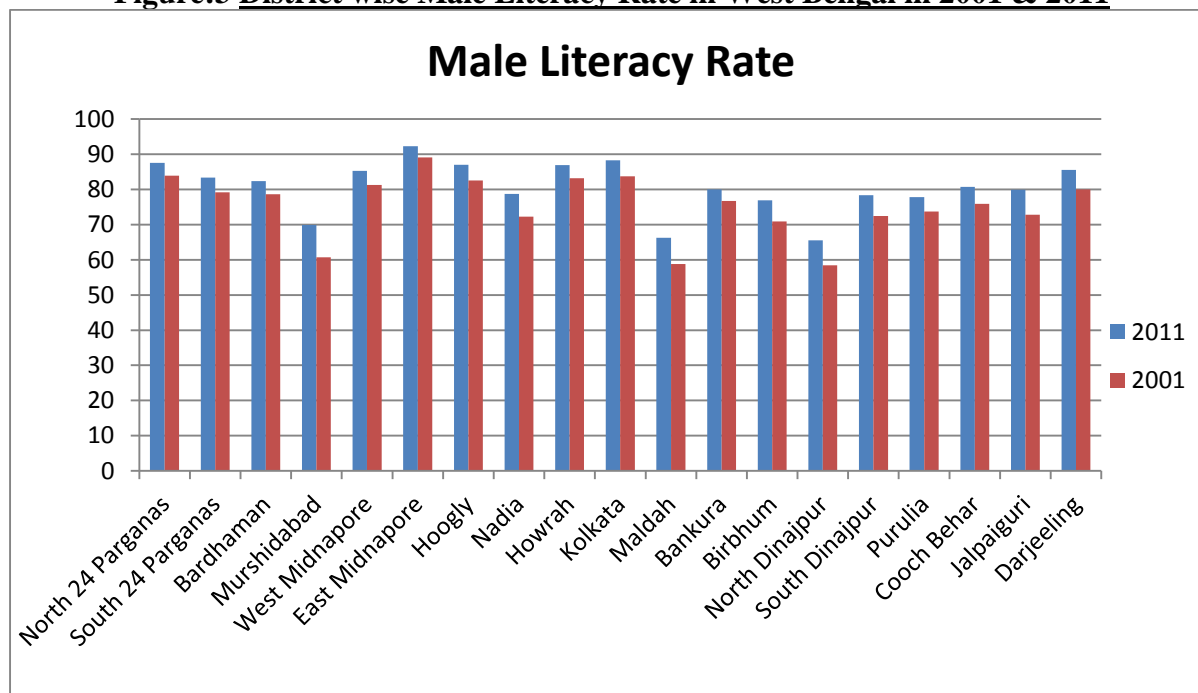
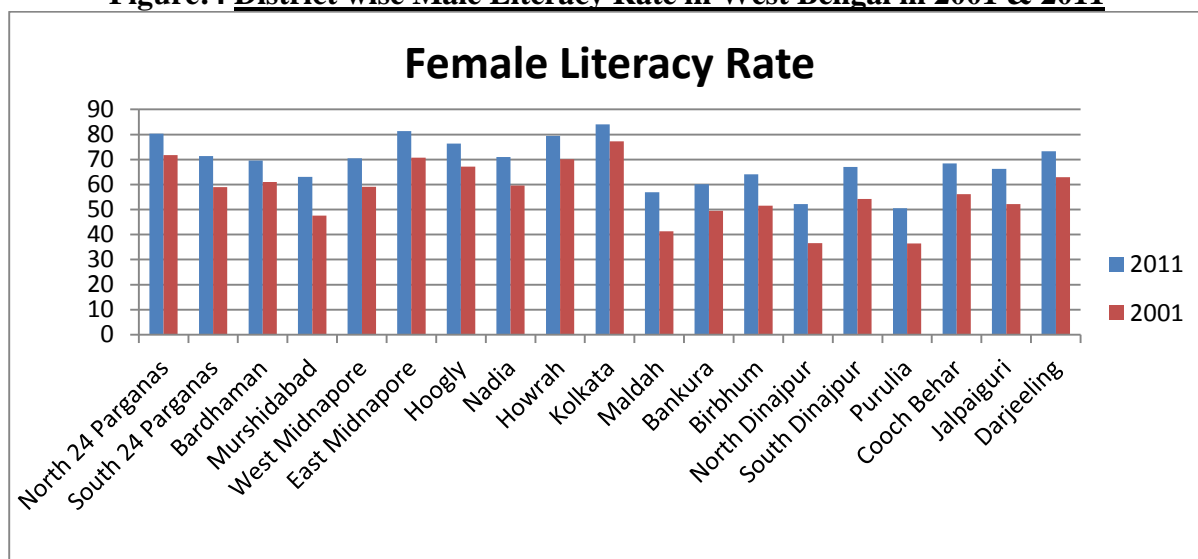


Figure:4 District wise Male Literacy Rate in West Bengal in 2001 & 2011



b. Employment Status in Last Two Decades:

Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract where work is paid for, where one party, which may be a corporation, for profit, not-for-profit organization, co-operative or other entity is the employer and the other is the employee. Employees work in return for payment, which may be in the form of an hourly wage, by piecework or an annual salary, depending on the type of work an employee does or which sector they are working in. **Employment Rate** (per 1000 population) is calculated by dividing the no of employed person by total labour force, multiplied by 1000.

$$\text{Employment Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Person}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$$

Unemployment, according to the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), is persons above a specified age (usually 15) not being in paid employment or self-employment but currently available for work during the reference period. Unemployment is measured by the unemployment rate, which is the number of people who are unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (the total number of people employed added to those unemployed). **Unemployment Rate** (per 1000 population) is calculated by dividing the no of unemployed person by total labour force, multiplied by 1000.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed Person}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) defines that section of working population in the economy which is currently employed or seeking employment.

$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Person} + \text{No. of Unemployed person}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$$

According to CMIE's (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) latest data, the unemployment rate in India rose to 7.2 percent in February 2019, the highest since September 2016, and up from 5.9 percent in February 2018, the total number of employed persons in February 2019 is estimated at 400 million against 406 million in the year-ago period and 407.5 million employed in February 2017 and the labour participation rate fell from 43.2% in January 2019 to 42.7% in February 2019.

Table: 3 District and Gender wise LFPR, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate in West Bengal in 2014

District	Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000 population)		Employment Rate (per 1000 population)		Unemployment Rate (per 1000 population)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
North 24 Parganas	641	168	620	162	33	36
South 24 Parganas	607	105	600	104	12	10
Bardhaman	618	162	600	158	28	25
Murshidabad	602	174	590	173	20	6
West Midnapore	634	192	626	191	13	5
East Midnapore	584	145	578	132	10	90
Hoogly	632	117	621	116	33	51
Nadia	652	228	642	223	14	22
Howrah	649	194	632	190	26	26
Kolkata	640	108	623	100	27	74
Maldah	567	134	560	133	11	8
Bankura	609	250	607	249	5	0
Birbhum	610	127	584	126	43	8
North Dinajpur	555	165	541	164	25	6
South Dinajpur	611	109	610	108	2	9
Purulia	586	306	580	305	10	3
Cooch Behar	620	193	610	193	16	0

Jalpaiguri	572	118	558	106	25	93
Darjeeling	557	224	522	192	63	112
West Bengal	607.68	169.42	594.94	164.47	21.89	30.73

Source: Database on Labor and Employment Statistics of West Bengal 2014

Table 3 shows that the gender and district wise Rate of Labor Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate in the state of West Bengal. The consequent tables show that females are lagging behind in every scenario than males, may it in case of labor force or in case of work force. In case of labor force participation and work force participation rate, Nadia district hold first position, whereas Darjeeling is leading in case of unemployment for males. For females, Purulia is on top in case of labor force participation and Bankura is leading in case of employment, whereas again Darjeeling is leading in case of unemployment.

Figure:5 District wise Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000 population) in West Bengal in 2014

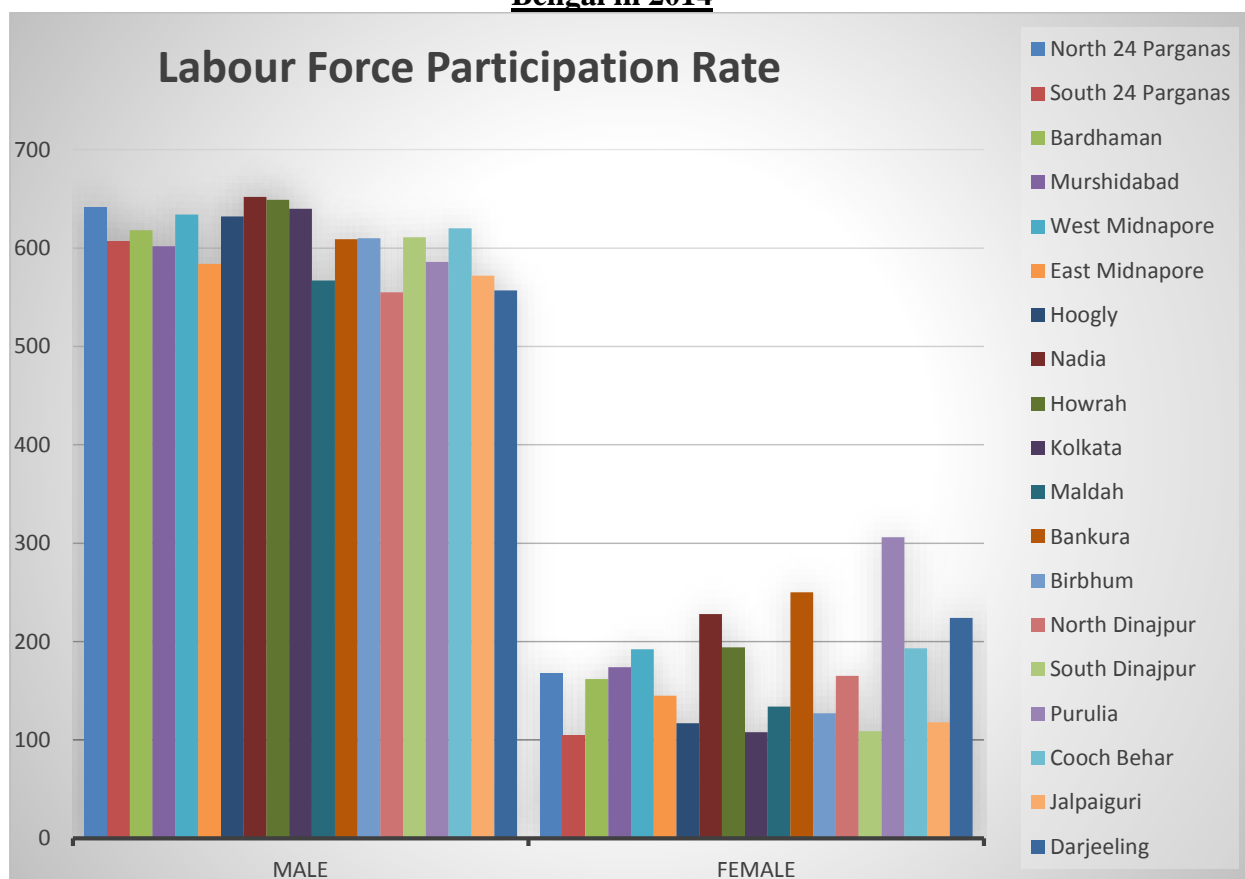


Figure:6 District and Gender wise Employment and Unemployment Rate in West Bengal in 2014

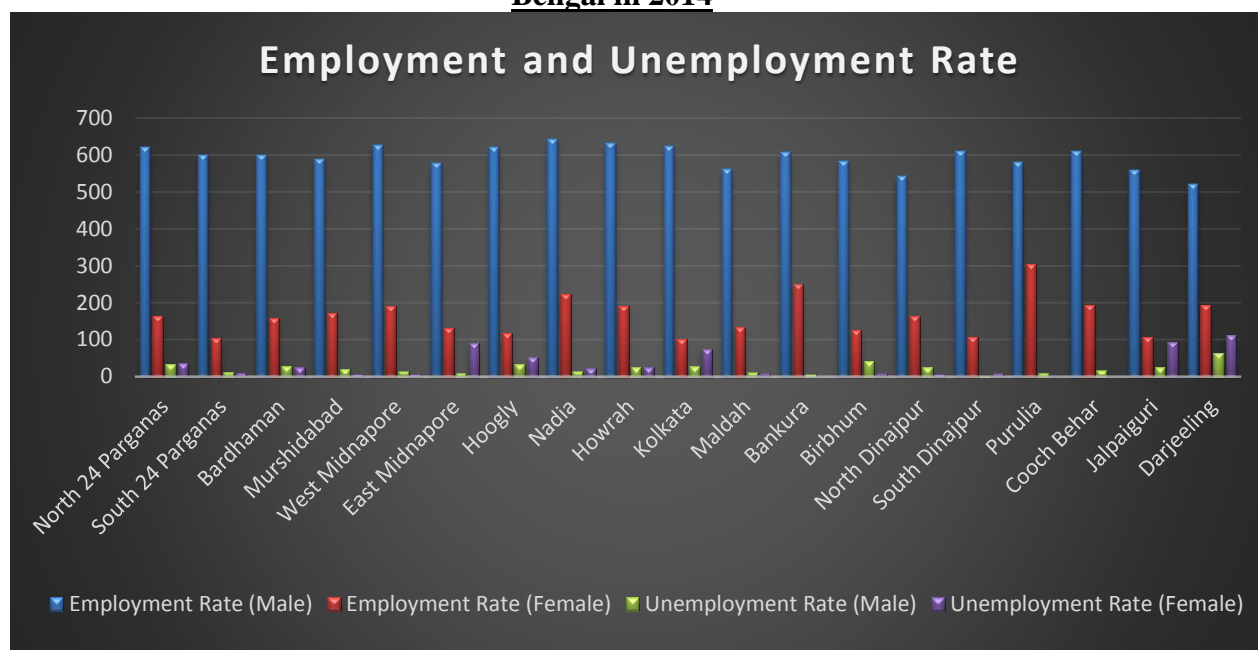


Table: 4 District wise number of Male Main workers and Marginal workers in West Bengal

District	Main Workers				Marginal Workers			
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
North 24 Parganas	227,108	250,205	36,537	486,353	68,845	293,496	20,465	133,087
South 24 Parganas	403,904	363,115	39,114	446,074	82,917	311,038	19,421	91,775
Bardhaman	284,860	476,956	51,662	1,025,203	34,253	223,552	13,137	183,460
Murshidabad	336,521	597,348	97,611	631,144	27,007	182,494	19,900	93,642
West Midnapore	403,904	363,115	39,114	446,074	82,917	311,038	19,421	91,775
East Midnapore	227,108	250,205	36,537	486,353	68,845	293,496	20,465	133,087
Hoogly	181,962	302,096	18,272	283,318	28,244	159,244	5,733	50,901
Nadia	286,621	436,313	78,186	604,071	10,434	76,987	8,464	53,014
Howrah	284,860	476,956	51,662	1,025,203	34,253	223,552	13,137	183,460
Kolkata	4,702	6,767	41,487	1,241,310	3,454	2,006	6,312	106,428
Maldah	206,232	281,043	24,882	339,775	19,899	128,291	11,040	75,299
Bankura	226,414	219,998	22,070	293,606	50,567	165,051	7,929	65,187
Birbhum	181,962	302,096	18,272	283,318	28,244	159,244	5,733	50,901
North Dinajpur	211,115	238,667	10,091	228,896	14,125	67,298	2,608	26,827
South Dinajpur	156,797	129,402	10,375	131,004	11,167	42,188	1,919	16,708
Purulia	226,414	219,998	22,070	293,606	50,567	165,051	7,929	65,187

Cooch Behar	283,599	212,822	16,063	237,364	19,146	44,603	3,206	28,505
Jalpaiguri	167,234	166,901	13,334	574,713	15,367	53,684	4,315	95,813
Darjeeling	41,632	23,372	7,863	323,474	13,062	16,996	2,804	50,383
West Bengal	3940399	4943086	869039	11925755	559642	2509728	245644	1722754

Source: Database on Labor and Employment Statistics of West Bengal 2014

Table 4 shows the number of Male main and marginal workers in West Bengal according to the Census 2011. We can see that in case of Main Workers, South 24 Parganas is on top of the table on the basis of Cultivating workers, whereas Murshidabad is leading in case of Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry Workers and for Other Workers Kolkata is on top. On the other hand, in case of Marginal Workers, again South 24 Parganas is on top for Cultivating Workers and Agricultural Labourers, whereas North 24 Parganas is leading for Household Industry Workers and Bardhaman is leading for Other Workers.

Figure:7 District wise number of Male Main workers and Marginal workers in West Bengal

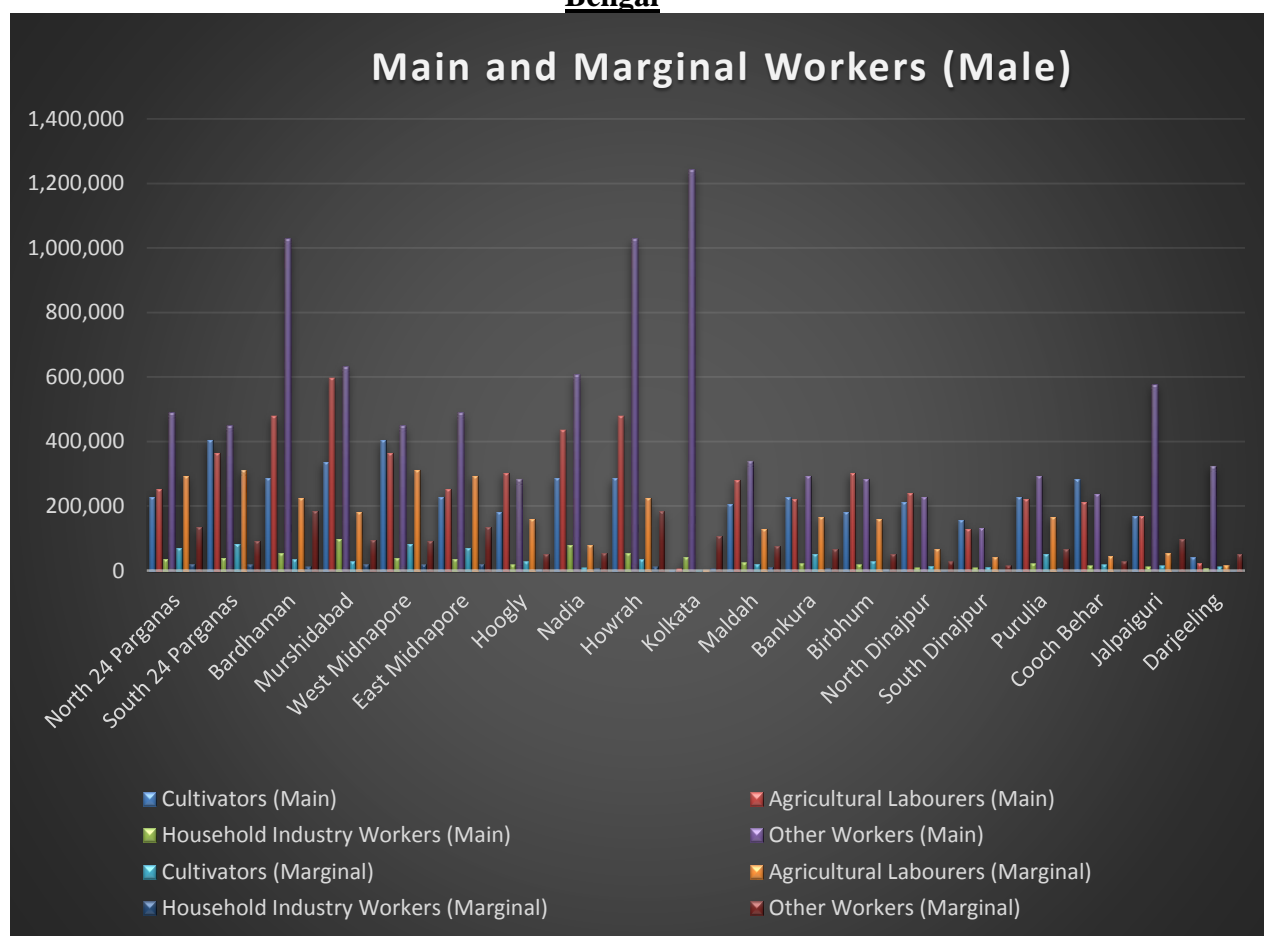


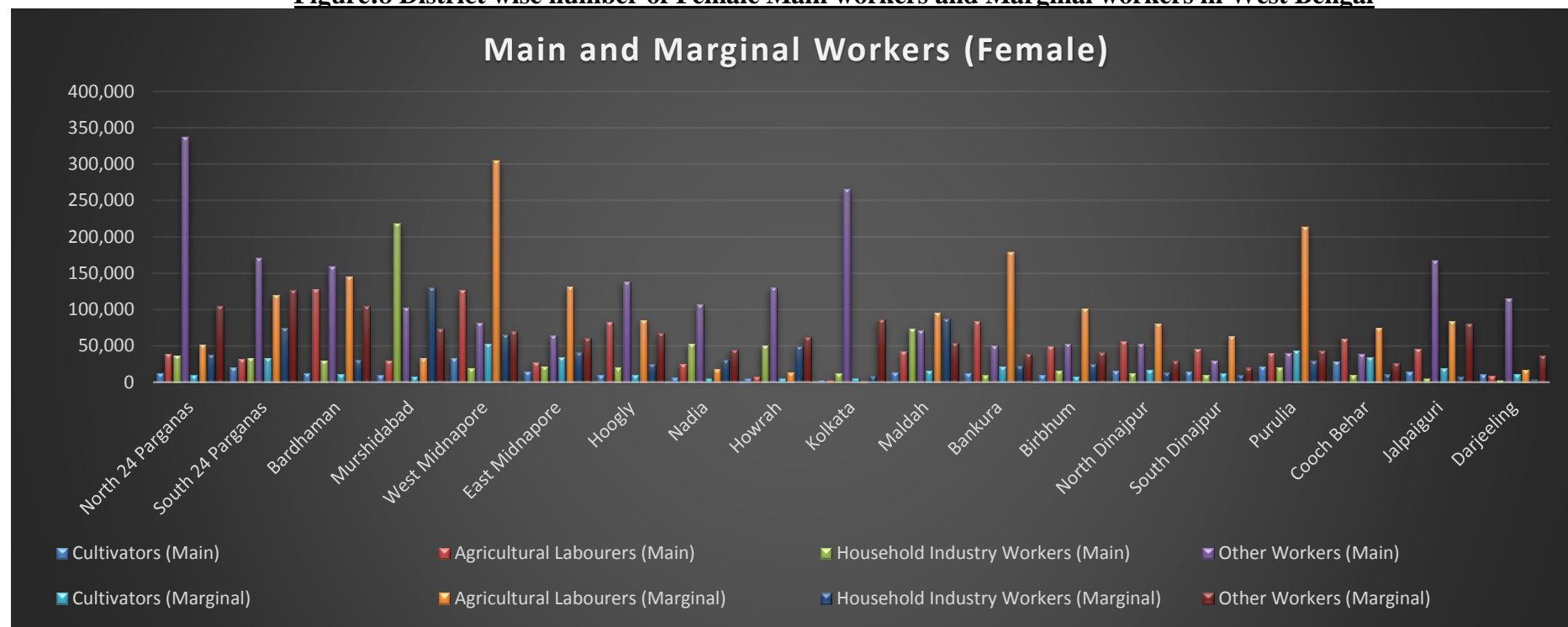
Table: 5 District wise number of Female Main workers and Marginal workers in West Bengal

District	Main Workers				Marginal Workers			
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
North 24 Parganas	12,337	38,993	36,418	336,975	9,214	50,645	37,910	103,943
South 24 Parganas	20,289	31,639	33,173	169,870	32,943	119,661	74,016	126,332
Bardhaman	12,333	127,330	29,676	158,722	10,720	145,344	30,083	103,960
Murshidabad	9,528	29,778	218,076	102,077	8,020	32,674	130,420	73,667
West Midnapore	32,480	126,084	18,499	81,278	52,967	304,964	65,568	69,961
East Midnapore	14,681	27,063	21,503	63,862	34,581	131,540	40,311	60,683
Hoogly	10,017	82,765	19,890	138,540	10,133	84,665	25,314	67,938
Nadia	6,608	25,267	52,300	106,514	5,079	17,567	30,188	44,994
Howrah	4,524	7,611	49,756	129,941	4,888	13,521	49,023	62,411
Kolkata	2,711	2,136	11,976	265,330	5,172	1,479	8,663	85,807
Maldah	13,009	41,409	73,501	71,144	16,042	95,016	87,264	54,001
Bankura	11,765	83,272	9,409	49,859	20,977	179,053	21,978	39,085
Birbhum	9,699	48,573	15,770	53,154	7,349	101,597	25,287	40,404
North Dinajpur	15,231	55,528	11,856	52,958	16,906	80,835	13,423	29,262
South Dinajpur	13,885	45,288	10,110	29,609	11,427	63,054	9,886	20,168
Purulia	21,634	39,592	19,657	39,283	43,631	212,875	28,860	42,856
Cooch Behar	28,415	59,613	10,084	38,397	33,637	74,837	11,240	26,446
Jalpaiguri	13,870	45,756	4,781	167,176	18,461	83,331	7,660	80,514
Darjeeling	10,352	8,715	2,654	114,793	11,132	16,958	3,258	36,278
West Bengal	263,368	926,412	649,089	2,169,482	353,279	1,809,616	700,352	1,168,710

Source: Database on Labor and Employment Statistics of West Bengal 2014

Table 5 shows the number of Female main and marginal workers in West Bengal according to the Census 2011. We can see that in case of Main Workers, West Midnapore is on top of the table on the basis of Cultivating workers, whereas Bardhaman is leading in case of Agricultural Labourers and Murshidabad is leading for Household Industry Workers and for Other Workers North 24 Parganas is on top. On the other hand, in case of Marginal Workers, again West Midnapore is on top for Cultivating Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry Workers and South 24 Parganas is leading for Other Workers.

Figure:8 District wise number of Female Main workers and Marginal workers in West Bengal



VI. Conclusion:

In this report, we just get a glimpse of district and gender wise Population, Literacy, LFPR, Employment rate and Unemployment rate in the last two decades. But due to some missing of data we consider District Report in 2014 for employment status. Population and literacy rates are much high in 2011 than 2001 for all districts in West Bengal. But in case of females' literacy rate, it's still much lower than male literacy rate in the twenty first century. In case of Employment Status, Females participation is still very low than their male counterpart.

VII. References:

Govt. of India. 2011. "Census."

Govt. of India. 2001. "Census."

Govt. of India. 2011. "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10."

Govt. of India. 2014. "Report on Employment and Unemployment Survey 2013-14."

Govt. of India. 2010. "West Bengal Development Report."

Govt. of West Bengal. 2014. "Database on Labour and Employment Statistics."

S. K. Bhaumik. 2002. "Emerging Employment and Unemployment Scenarios in West Bengal : Implications for Policies."