

Unemployment Analysis during and after COVID-19

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Abstract

In this paper, we focus the unemployability in India and various parts of the country with their earning resources. The main of the paper is to review and analysis the situation at the time of covid-19 and after pandemic specially the stream down impact, inequality and unemployment, joblessness among the young generation, wages and earnings of young generation workers and labor force participation rate (%) by age and location. Then, the comparison of some states with India overall unemployability with special reference Madhya Pradesh is proposed and states the challenges of unemployment situation in India.

Keywords: *Joblessness, Unwarranted work, Work-family boundary, Disparity, Youth redundancy, Unemployment interventions.*

1. Introduction

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) said that the Pandemic crisis prompted a spike in the nation's joblessness rate to 27.11% for the week finished May 3, up from the under 7% level before the beginning of the pandemic in mid-March. The Mumbai-based research organization said the pace of joblessness was the most noteworthy in the metropolitan territories, which establish the greatest number of the red zones due to the COVID cases, at 29.22%, as against 26.69% for the rustic regions. Experts have been cautioning about the apparition of joblessness since the time the nation was put under lockdown. Scenes of travellers escaping metropolitan focuses including Delhi and Mumbai just affirmed the since quite a while ago held worries on their work as the financial action went to a grinding stop. The administration has so far reported salary and food backing to the weak individuals as a major aspect of a ₹1.70 lakh crore monetary boost to the monetary, budgetary and perhaps helpful emergency, and is additionally reflecting on a second round of measures soon. A harming sway on an economy as extensive as India's caused because of a complete lockdown was inescapable. Joblessness went up to 24 percent on May 17, 2020. This was perhaps a consequence of a reduction popular just as the interruption of the workforce looked by organizations. Moreover, this caused a GVA loss of in excess of nine percent for the Indian economy that month.

This Research work speaks on the cumulative vision of a gathering of researchers in professional brain science who have looked to build up an examination plan

because of the enormous worldwide joblessness emergency that has been suggested by the COVID-19 epidemic. The exploration plan integrates investigating how this joblessness substitute may vary from past joblessness phases; analysing the idea of the sorrow suggested by the equal loss of labour and death toll; recognising and inclining to the advantage of researchers; looking at the disparity that motivates the unstable effect of the alternative on poor and common networks; building up a system for proof based intercessions for jobless people; and examining the work-family boundary and unemployment among youth. Despite the fact that COVID-19 lockdown has affected lakhs of Indians, an examination shows that ladies are the most noticeably awful hit with regards to work possibilities. As per the research conducted it was found and claims that ladies who were utilized before the lockdown were 23.5 rate focuses more averse to be utilized contrasted with men in the post lockdown stage. While the drop in male business is more noteworthy in outright terms, it is because of record low female workforce interest rates. The exploration likewise expressed that "due to the previous noteworthy and broadening the gender gaps, labour power interest rates and business, irrefutably the quantity of men who lost work is bigger than unquestionably the quantity of ladies who lost work in the main month of the lockdown, " It approaches governments in the area to receive persistent, huge scope and focused on measures to create occupations for the adolescent, keep instruction and preparing on target, and to limit future scarring of in excess of 660 million youngsters in the locale. Indeed, even before the Covid-19 emergency, youth in Asia and the Pacific confronted difficulties in the work market, bringing about high joblessness rates and enormous portions of youth rejected from both school and work.

1.1. The Stream Down Impact

Among February and April 2020, the portion of families that accomplished a fall in pay shot up to almost 46 percent. Expansion rates on merchandise and enterprises including food items and fuel were relied upon to rise not long from now. Social separating brought about employment misfortunes, explicitly those Indian culture's lower monetary layers. A few family units ended home-grown assistance administrations – basically a disorderly regularly scheduled paying position. Most Indians invested a lot of energy participating in family unit errands themselves, making it the most generally rehearsed lockdown movement.

1.2. Help from The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

The most pulverizing effect of the infection and the lockdown had been on the financially in reverse classes, with restricted admittance to legitimate medical services and different assets. This came about the legislature has dispatched different projects and missions to help support these families. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 312 billion Indian rupees were gathered and given to around 331 million recipients that included ladies, development labourers, ranchers, and senior residents. More guide was reported in mid-May, to mostly uphold private companies through the emergency.

4. Literature Review

It approaches governments in the locale to receive critical, enormous scope and focused on measures to create occupations for the adolescent, keep instruction and preparing on target, and to limit future scarring of in excess of 660 million youngsters in the district. Indeed, even before the Covid-19 emergency, youth in Asia and the Pacific confronted difficulties in the work market, bringing about high joblessness rates and huge offers. Early gauges of occupations information show that the COVID-19 impact may have left an overwhelming effect on the economy, sending metropolitan joblessness rate taking off to 30.9%. Generally, joblessness rose to 23.4%. The figures, in view of the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy's week by week tracker study, have held consistent for about fourteen days at this point. The most recent information for the week finished 5 April was delivered on Monday night. CMIE's evaluations on joblessness shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to the current 23%. In view of an unpleasant figuring, around 50 million individuals may have lost positions in only fourteen days of the lockdown, said Pronab Sen, a previous boss analyst of India. "Since some may have recently been sent home for the time being, the genuine extent of joblessness might be significantly higher and may appear somewhat later," he included. India doesn't have solid, official high-recurrence information on occupations. While CMIE's positions information has been the focal point of a political slugfest previously, with government authorities over and over scrutinizing the overview's system, Sen said that it doesn't make a difference now since what we are keen on is "catching change". "This (the joblessness number) is likewise fairly expected," said Himanshu, partner educator of financial aspects at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. Widespread employment misfortunes have held numerous different economies, as well, despite the pandemic. Approximately 10 million US labourers documented joblessness claims in the past fortnight, for example. "What occurs after the lockdown is eliminated is more significant," said Himanshu, including: "My hunch is, and still, at the end of the day, joblessness will stay high." Almost 33% of the workforce is additionally made of easy-going labourers, who might not have a very remarkable wellbeing net if the financial motion proceeds. Since those without salaries will start to expend less and less, it might leave an all the more enduring impact on the economy whenever left unaddressed, Himanshu said. "There may be second and third-request impacts (on firms and governments). The administration needs to step in and help the economy skip back after the lockdown. Individuals need pay," he included. The CMIE's positions review depends on a board, which basically implies perceptions are inferred by following an example of individuals (a board) after some time at an ordinary recurrence. The most recent week by week review had around 9,000 perceptions (or members). For two weeks after week reviews appear to have shown generally a similar degree of joblessness (about 23%), the numbers are dependable, said Mahesh Vyas, overseeing chief and CEO of CMIE. "It's an enormous spike. We didn't anticipate that it should be this high," he said.

5. Methodology and Data Source

As indicated by the CMIE week by week report, the joblessness rate tumbled from 27.1% to 24% for the week finished May 10 while the work interest rate increased from 36.2% to 37.6% as the administration opens up enterprises in a stunned way. Business rate likewise increased from 26.4% to 28.6%. Information from CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Survey shows adolescents in the age bunch 20-24 years represented 11% of the individuals who lost positions while they comprised 8.5% to the overall utilized people in the nation in 2019-20. Presently let us take a gander at the information itself. Taken cover behind a specialized depiction of the most recent discoveries is a genuine stunner. Mahesh Vyas, the CEO and Director of CMIE, reports: "A joblessness pace of 23.4 percent during this week; a LPR [labour cooperation rate] of 36 percent and a work pace of 27.7 percent." Now, more than 20% joblessness is terrible news for any nation. The genuine eye-popping figure, nonetheless, is that simply 27.7 percent of the working-age populace is utilized. Let me streamline this. India as of now has a populace of around 137 crore. Of this, around 103 crore are in the working-age, over 15 years. Let us take the broadest meaning of work to incorporate any sort of paid work, formal or casual – compensation, day by day pay or independent work of any sort. Utilizing this definition, in February 2020, pre-Covid pandemic and public lockdown, about 40.4 crore Indians were utilized, according to the CMIE report for the month. By then, 3.4 crore were jobless. Contrast these with the figures from a week ago. The CMIE gauges that lone 27.7 percent of the working-age populace (103 crore) was utilized in the week after lockdown started. That works out to 28.5 crore. Thus, inside about fourteen days, the quantity of profitably utilized has descended from 40.4 crore to 28.5 crore, a drop of 11.9 crore.

6. Inequality and Unemployment

Zeroing in research endeavors on true advantages implies recognizing how the COVID-19 pandemic has uncovered and exacerbated existing imbalances in the work market. A huge number of labourers in the U.S. have problematic positions that are questionable in the progression and measure of work, don't pay a living compensation, don't enable specialists to advocate for their necessities, or don't give admittance to essential advantages. Power and benefit are significant determinants of who is in danger for dubious work, with verifiably minimized networks being lopsidedly defenseless against these activity conditions. In turn, individuals with unstable work experience constant pressure and vulnerability, putting them in danger for emotional wellness, physical, and social issues. These danger components may additionally compound the impacts of the COVID-19 emergency while at the same time uncovering disparities that existed before the emergencies. The COVID-19 pandemic is an open door for analysts to characterize and depict how problematic work makes physical, social, conduct, mental, financial, and enthusiastic weaknesses that decline results from emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., joblessness, mental misery). For instance, longitudinal examinations can analyze how unstable work makes weaknesses in various areas, which thus foresee results of the COVID-19 pandemic, including joblessness and psychological wellness. This may incorporate bigger scope partner contemplations that inspect how the

COVID-19 emergency has made an age of precocity among individuals going through the school-to-work progress. Analysts can likewise concentrate how legislative and not-for-profit intercessions diminish weakness and cradle the relations between problematic work and different results.

7. Joblessness Among the Young Generation

It might be noticed that the effectiveness of joblessness rate as an adequate pointer for estimating the issue of youth in the work market has been addressed for quite a while. The consideration has been turned in certainty to zero in on the disheartened youthful specialists who are rejected from the proportions of youth joblessness. The debilitated youthful specialists are those youngsters who are neither in instruction/going to instructive foundations or business, and they may not be effectively looking through work. They are not looking for work since they know or accept that worthy business isn't accessible. The wide or loosened up meaning of International Labour Organization (ILO) on joblessness rate in certainty incorporates this class of individuals who are neither one nor the other attending school/universities nor utilized. This classification of youth is characterized as jobless youth. The classification of jobless youth in definition incorporates both the jobless and the individuals who are neither utilized nor in instructive organizations. The joblessness among the adolescent in India is by all accounts altogether high where about one fourth (25.9 percent) of youth population was discovered to be jobless in 2018-19. In supreme number, of the absolute 203.6 million youth population there are about 67.7 million jobless youth in India. The joblessness, not withstanding, is declining over some undefined time frame. It is apparent that the joblessness among the adolescent is a lot higher than the rate of joblessness. One must recollect that the joblessness rate is for the work power and the occurrence of joblessness is for the population.

8. Wages and Earnings of Young Generation Workers

Some other significant issues are about the acquiring limit of the youthful specialists and how the labour market is esteeming the work and the abilities of the youthful labourers. Contingent upon the structure and conventions of various economies around the globe, wage rates are either the result of market powers, for example gracefully of and interest for work, or pay rates might be affected by different factors, for example, government intercessions and convention, social structure and rank. The normal every day wage rate for each one of those grown-ups who are aged around 19-50 years, working for wage (counting customary salaried and casual workers) in ostensible (or real) terms was Rs. 371 in 2018-19 it was Rs. 105.7 in 2017-18. The compensation rate for casual workers is essentially lower than that of different specialists working for compensation particularly normal salaried people. The normal day by day nominal pay rate for casual workers was Rs. 371 in 2018-19, it was Rs. 105.7 in 17-18 and Rs. 89.2 in 2016. Regarding the 2019-20 costs, the genuine compensation rate for the all the grown-up labourers working for compensation, was Rs. 371 for unskilled and around 407 for semi-skilled and 441 per day for skilled and clerical workers while for the grown-up casual workers, the genuine compensation had expanded individually from Rs. 27.8 to Rs. 371 from 1983 to 2019.

At the point when we look at the appropriation of youth by the month-to-month per capita utilization consumption (MPCE) class of family units, as a rule the normal family unit size of the lower level class family discovered to be higher than that of higher ones and thus the lower class families have lopsidedly more number of individuals when contrasted with higher decile class families. In any case the dissemination of youth populace and jobless among the young are very little unique in relation to the dispersion of families across decile classes. However, on account of youth labourers and the jobless youth, the lower MPCE classes are having excessively more number of youth labourers and jobless youth than that of the higher MPCE classes. Likewise the considering youth are additionally lopsidedly dispersed against the lower decile class families. The work interest rate (WPR) populace and the level of jobless in the adolescent populace are particularly higher in the lower decile class families however the joblessness rate is higher for higher decile class families. Typically the moderateness of joblessness is lower among lower financial classes and higher among the monetarily better families. Be that as it may, there ought to be a lot of strategy worry about the higher pace of joblessness among the lower decile class family units. The high holds of jobless youth may must be either diverted into formal instructive or preparing organization to outfit them with human capital and abilities which will bring them in the work market or in the process of childbirth market while producing appropriate business openings.

9. Labour Force Participation of Youth in India

Distinctive work market pointers give different bits of knowledge into the general circumstance confronting youngsters in a nation like India that, in spite of the solid financial development rate, keeps on being overwhelmed by the chaotic area. In characterizing youth for this investigation, this paper considers the accompanying three age gatherings to feature heterogeneity in labor market results among youngsters: 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. As an initial step, this segment surveys work power support rates (LFPRs), which catches the quantity of youngsters who are either utilized or jobless (and looking for a vocation) as a level of the adolescent populace. It ought to be focused on that the adolescent work power cooperation rate ordinarily falls as a nation creates on the grounds that youngsters progressively select auxiliary and advanced education.

10. Labour Force Participation Rate by Age and Location

We may additionally take note of that the work power support rate among the rustic youth is most noteworthy in the planned clan classification. This is trailed by the planned standings, which thus surpasses the other in reverse station class, while the overall rank compares to the most reduced cooperation rate. All around, a similar example is clear in metropolitan zones except for male planned Circles. This might be clarified regarding openings that various segments of the populace can get to, especially with regards to occupations. How much exertion an individual may need to place in to continue utilization is an appropriate inquiry. The booked clan populace, all the more so in provincial regions, endeavours hard to get to wellsprings of job and meet their utilization necessities, which

is reflected in a higher work cooperation rate. In metropolitan zones, conceivably in view of the act of reservation in the conventional segment and furthermore as a result of the accessibility of manual positions in the casual division, the battle is generally less. Once more, the diminishing example saw among various social classifications, as we move from booked position populace to general class, can be clarified as varieties in human capital and nature of occupations. In the social classes are installed a tremendous range of qualities, which bring about monetary drawbacks/preferences.

11. Comparison of Employability

The data of unemployment rate 2021 for India is 7.4% whereas the urban part of India is 9.1% and the rural part of India is 6.6% according to CMIE. Also given some data of unemployment rate in figure 1.

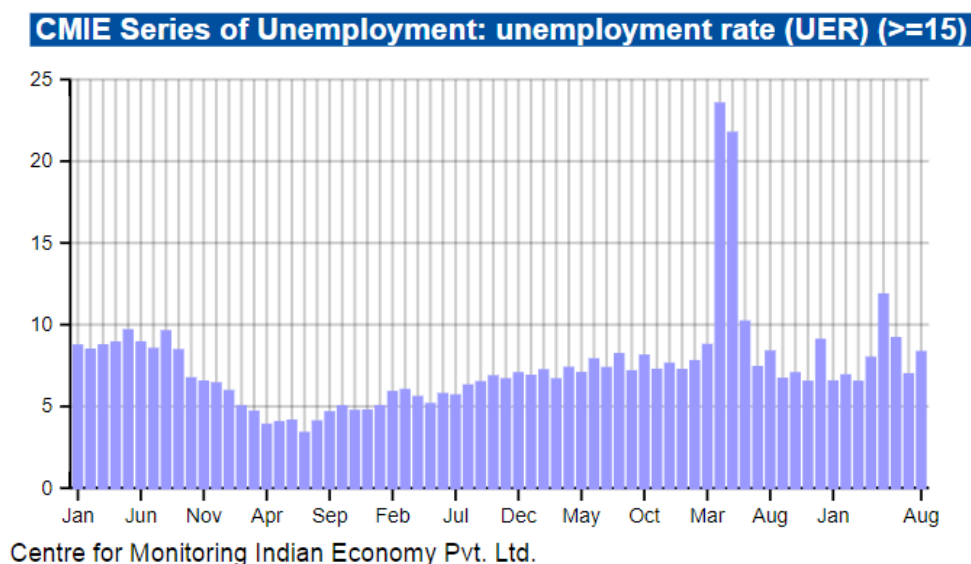


Fig 1: Unemployment rate

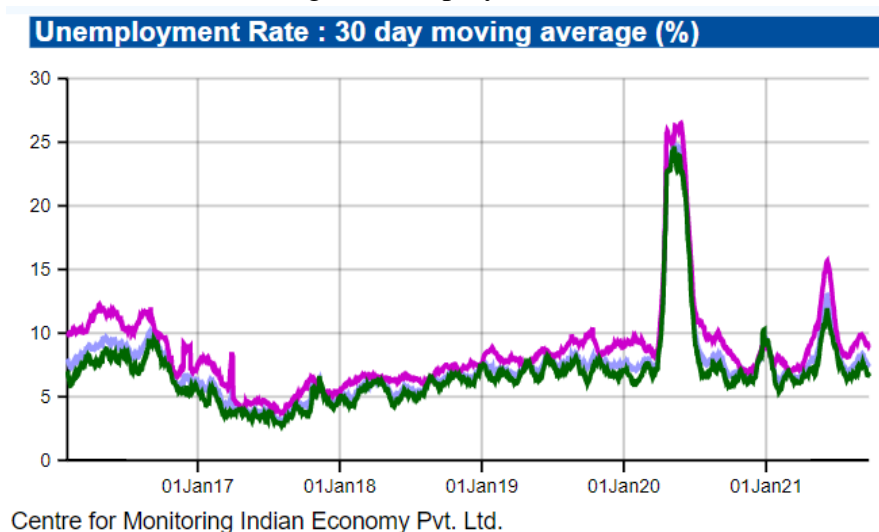


Fig 2: Unemployment rate 30 moving average

According to CMIE, the current data of unemployment rate in various states of India is given in Table 1.

Unemployment Rate (%)	
States (India)	Aug-21
Andhra Pradesh	6.5
Assam	6.7
Bihar	13.6
Chhattisgarh	3.8
Delhi	11.6
Goa	12.6
Gujarat	1.6
Haryana	35.7
Himachal Pradesh	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	13.6
Jharkhand	16
Karnataka	1.5
Kerala	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	3.5
Maharashtra	4.4
Meghalaya	0.6
Odisha	2.2
Puducherry	8.6
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	26.7
Tamil Nadu	6.3
Telangana	4.7
Tripura	15.6
Uttar Pradesh	7
Uttarakhand	6.2
West Bengal	7.4

Table 1: Data of unemployability of various states

For the data in Table 1, we have prepared the histogram representation of data in Figure 3 along with the pi-chart for the same data in Figure 4.

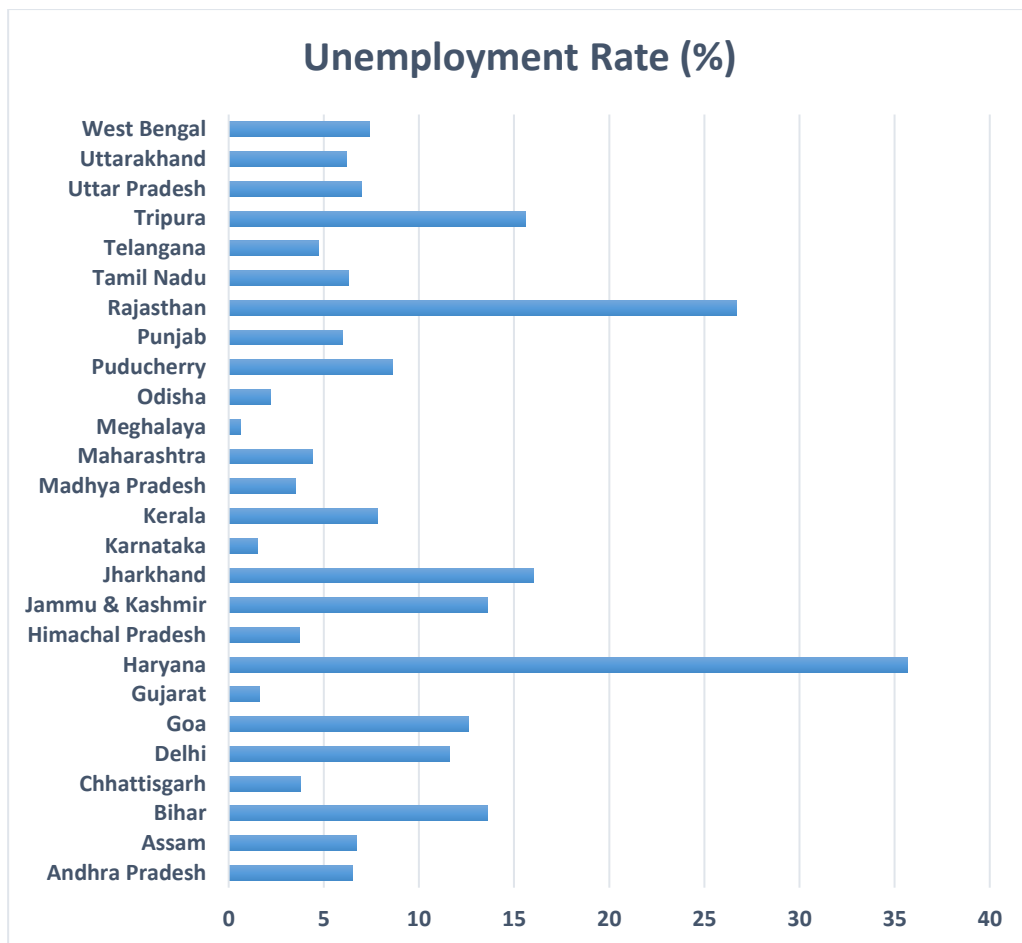


Fig. 3: Histogram for data of employability in various states

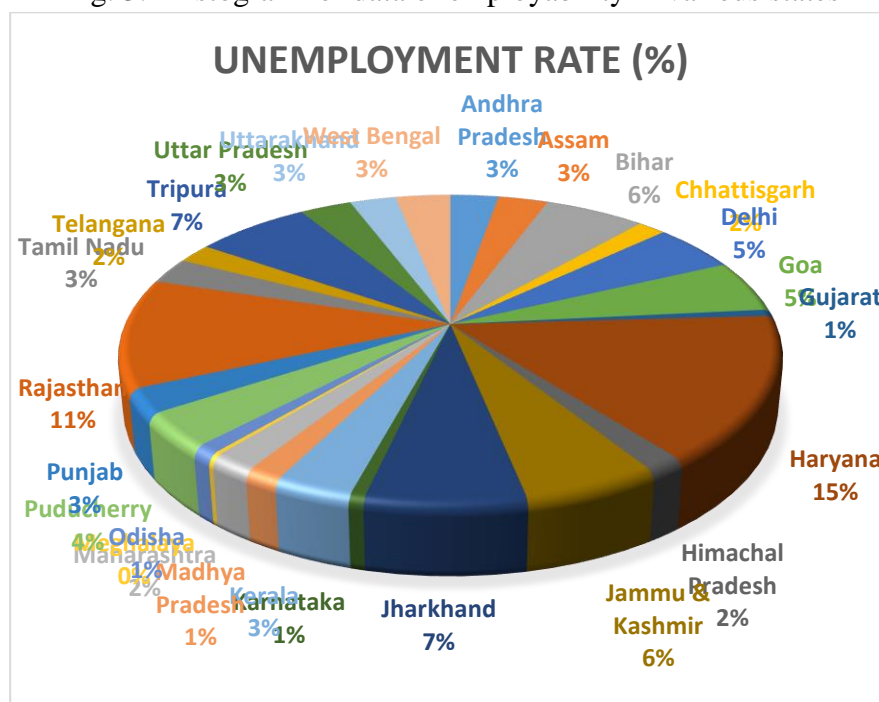


Fig. 4: Pi-Chart with % for data of employability in various states

State s	And hra Prad esh	Biha r	Chha ttis garh	Guja rat	Hary ana	Jhar khan d	Karn a taka	Kera la	Mad hya Prad esh	Mah a rasht ra	Odis ha	Punj ab	Raja sthan	Tami l Nadu	Tela n gana	Uttar Prad esh	Uttar a khan d	West Beng al	India
Dec-19	5.4	10.7	5.4	4.4	27.6	17	0.9	9.2	3.9	4.9	4.4	8.4	15	5.7	2.3	9.4	5.4	6.2	7.6
Jan-20	5.5	10.6	9.7	5.5	20.3	10.6	2.9	5.3	4.1	5	1.9	11.1	11	1.6	5.5	7.6	5.5	6.9	7.2
Feb-20	5.8	10.3	8.4	6.4	25.8	11.8	3.6	7.6	4.6	4.7	3.1	11	15.2	2.1	8.3	9	5	4.9	7.8
Mar-20	5.8	15.4	7.5	6.7	25.1	8.2	3.5	9	2.2	5.8	13.1	10.3	11.9	6.4	5.8	10.1	19.9	6.9	8.8
Apr-20	20.5	46.6	3.4	18.7	43.2	47.1	29.8	17	12.4	20.9	23.8	2.9	17.7	49.8	6.2	21.5	6.5	17.4	23.5
May-20	17.4	46	10.5	12.1	29	59.2	20	17.9	22	15.5	11.4	28.3	15.7	33.2	14.7	20.4	8	17.4	21.7
Jun-20	3.3	17.8	14.2	3.2	26.7	20.9	8.4	9.7	6.5	9.2	3.8	16.6	14.4	12.2	10.6	9.5	8.6	7.3	10.2
Jul-20	8.3	12.8	10.3	1.8	24.2	7.6	4	7.1	5.1	3.9	1.9	9.2	15.8	6.8	5.4	5.6	12.4	6.8	7.4
Aug-20	7	13.4	5.6	1.9	33.5	9.8	0.5	11	4.7	6.2	1.4	11	17.5	2.6	5.8	5.8	14.3	14.9	8.3
Sep-20	6.4	11.9	2	3.4	19.3	9.3	2.4	5.9	3.9	4.5	2.1	9.6	15.3	5	3.3	4.2	22.3	9.3	6.7
Oct-20	6.6	9.8	6.7	4	27.3	11.8	1.6	3.9	3.3	4.2	2.2	9.8	24.1	2.2	2.9	3.8	9.2	10.2	7
Nov-20	6	10	3.4	3.9	25.6	9.5	1.9	5.8	4.3	3	1.7	7.6	18.5	1.1	1.6	5.2	1.5	11.2	6.5
Dec-20	6.7	12.7	7.2	3	32.5	12.4	1.4	6.5	4	3.9	0.2	4.4	28.2	0.5	7	14.9	5.2	6	9.1
Jan-21	4.5	10.5	6.4	3.2	17.6	11.3	3.3	5.5	6.2	3.8	3	8.1	17.7	4	4.3	4.9	4.5	5.2	6.5
Feb-21	3.7	11.5	6	3.2	26.3	12.2	2.5	4.3	2	3.8	2.5	7.2	25.6	4.8	5.6	4.1	4.7	6.2	6.9
Mar-21	5.9	14.6	2.7	2.2	27.6	12.8	1.2	5.9	1.5	3.5	1.6	7.3	19.7	3	3.7	4.1	3.3	7.5	6.5
Apr-21	4.9	11.5	3	1.8	35.1	16.5	2	7.5	1.4	5.5	1.9	5.3	28	2.3	5	6.3	6	7.6	8
May-21	12.8	13.8	8	2.3	28.7	16	5.3	23.5	5.2	5.8	7	8.8	27.6	28	7.2	6.9	5.5	19.3	11.8
Jun-21	7.4	10.5	2.6	1.8	27.8	12.7	5.5	15.8	2.3	4.3	3.6	8.3	26.3	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	22.1	9.2
Jul-21	8.7	13	3.2	1.8	28.1	9.4	2	7.5	2.3	4.3	1.1	6.9	21.1	4.8	4	5	3.2	7.4	7
Aug-21	6.5	13.6	3.8	1.6	35.7	16	1.5	7.8	3.5	4.4	2.2	6	26.7	6.3	4.7	7	6.2	7.4	8.3

Table 2: Data of unemployment of Various states of India

According to CMIE, the data of unemployability rate in various states of India is given in Table 2 from December 2019 to August 2021.

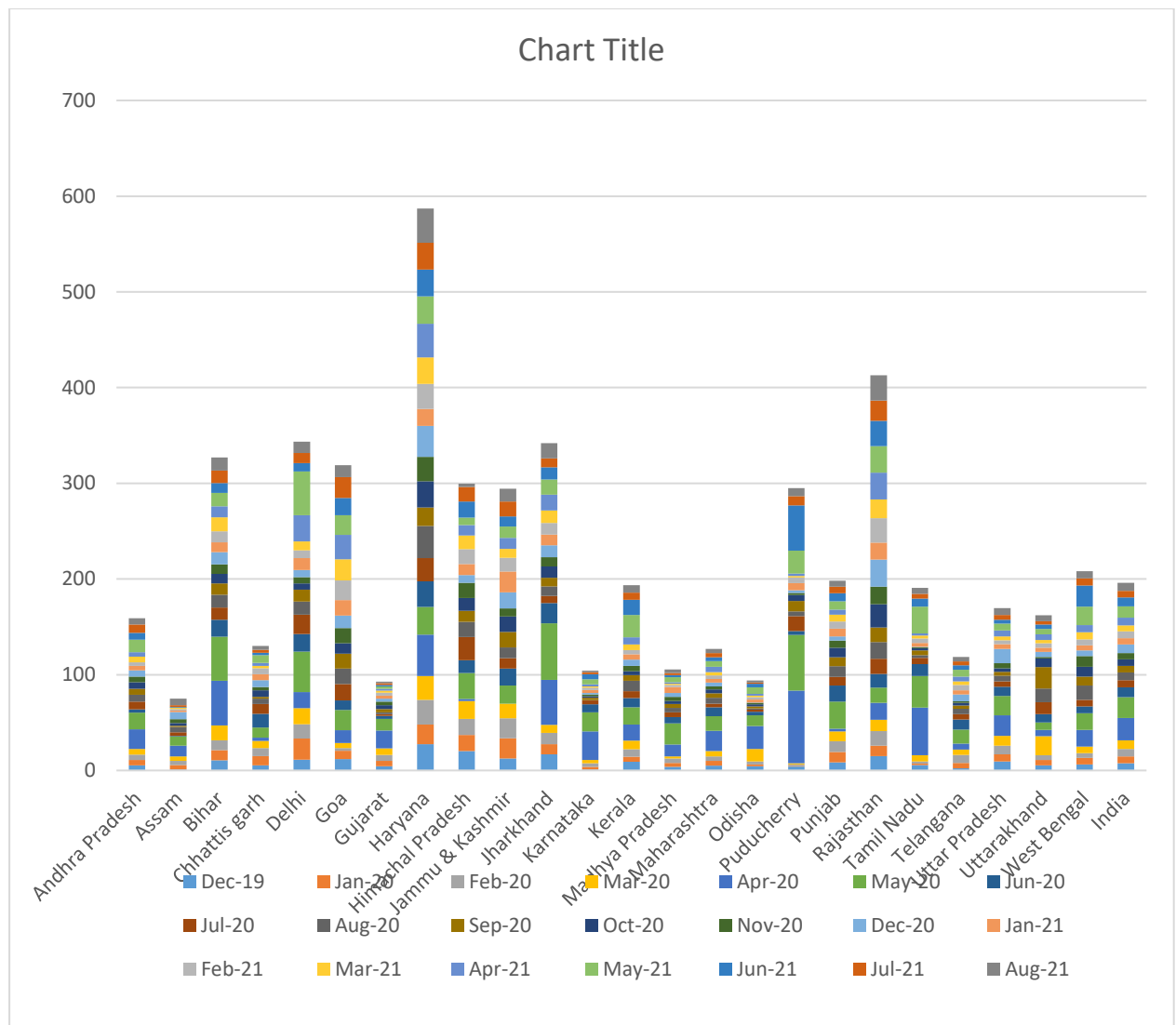


Fig 5: Comparative histogram chart of various states of India and India itself

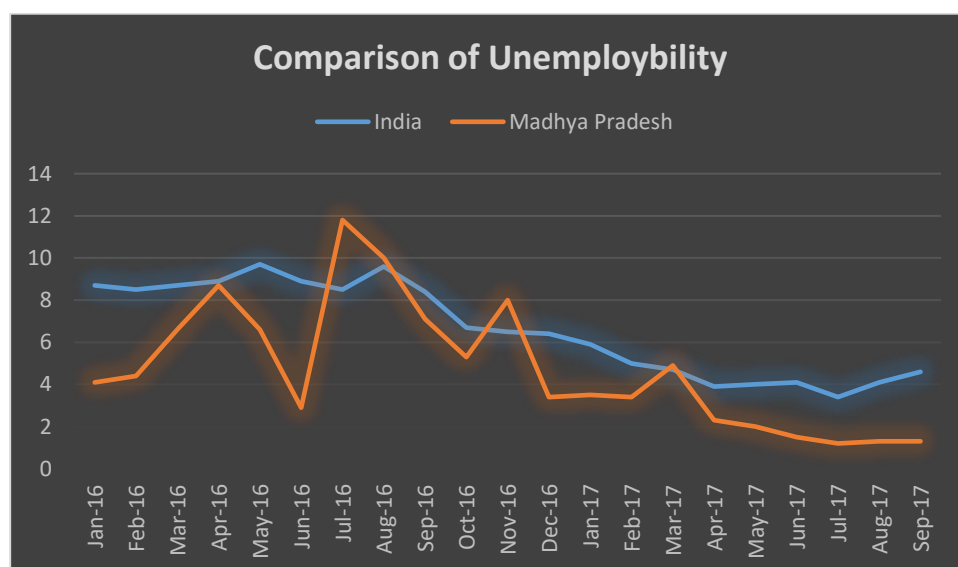


Fig 6: Comparative graph between Madhya Pradesh and India

12. Challenges of Unemployment Situation in India

Joblessness today is at an unsurpassed high however that isn't the main test in occupations: an ever-increasing number of labourers are pulling back from the work power, the wages of casual specialists are under a sensible least, and ordinary labourers are to a great extent without an agreement. The joblessness rate, without anyone else, is anything but an adequate measurement to comprehend the hugeness and degree of work market difficulties. So as to have a far-reaching image of the condition of the work market, especially of the degree of work underutilisation, it is urgent to supplement the examination on work market pointers with pointers which give a reasonable comprehension of the states of business and how these have developed after some time. In any case, joblessness is just a hint of something larger. In creating economies, for example, India, without adequate joblessness benefits, numerous people can't bear to be jobless. They are constrained to depend on low paying and low profitability work in the disorderly segment. Subsequently, underemployment, as it is portrayed, will in general be more inescapable than through and through unemployment. An enormous aspect of the decrease in the Labour force participation rate in this companion is driven by ladies. There exists a comprehensive assortment of writing which endeavours to clarify this marvel. While some have contended that ladies' withdrawal from the workforce is a result of a "salary impact", for example an expansion in their spouses' pay, others have contended that the absence of reasonable work open doors for ladies has prompted their withdrawal from the work power. Some have likewise contended that ladies have been obliged from partaking in the work market because of the weight of ladies' homegrown and childcare obligations. Moreover, there is an estimation issue which emerges because of the failure of our family reviews to sufficiently catch ladies' financial movement.

13. Conclusion

The point of this paper is to give a profile of youth work and joblessness in India. A significant long-haul challenge in India is that numerous young, on account of destitution and helpless human capital enrichment, partake in the work market at a beginning phase. They can't bear to stay jobless for long and, subsequently, get exercises portrayed by low work profitability. In rustic and metropolitan territories, among the early work market participants, guys are as a rule in casual compensation business, while their female partners will in general act naturally utilized. Independent work and casual pay business contain a vast lion's share of youth business. Agribusiness work is more common for ladies in the provincial territories, however country guys are progressively going to the non-ranch area as the chance of productive work in the homestead division has been contracting. In any case, the number of non-ranch occupations in country territories are request incited is a significant issue that requirements further examination. Given the full-scale proof on the country non ranch part, growing generally because of flexibly side variables, it is hard to recommend that provincial youth can get to practical employments. Then again, in metropolitan territories they are to a great extent in the administrations division in contrast with the auxiliary segment. Among young ladies, social conditions and

standards assume a significant part in deciding their work market status. Work market investment, for instance, will in general shift across social gatherings. Among instructed youth, the issue of joblessness can have genuine repercussions regarding social insecurity which, thus, may influence administration and development antagonistically. In this manner, the test is to guarantee that more open doors are made in the conventional economy, taking into consideration a smooth change from school to work for India's childhood. So as to handle the difficulties of investment and employment quality for the young people of India, strategy mediations ought to advance superior quality instruction, hands on preparing, ability development from one perspective and gainful occupation creation on the other. For the individuals who are in independent work, credit help and promoting help can be of huge assistance. Generally, in any case, encounters the world over have demonstrated that far reaching strategies will in general work the best. In general, approaches need to address the issue of low profitability work among the young both in the country and metropolitan regions. While expansive based aptitudes advancement is vital, these activities ought to be enhanced by explicit projects that give thorough bundles that focus on the most defenceless and distraught youth. This requires building up the correct foundations and capacity to convey such projects at the nearby level. Generally speaking, the test is both as far as employment creation and the arrangement of youngsters for the work market to guarantee that India's segment profit doesn't turn into the frequently cited 'segment fiasco'.

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