

# UNIT 2

## Employment in India and Tamil Nadu

### Learning Objectives

- To know the employment structure in India
- Understand the organised and unorganised sector
- Understand the distinction between public sector and private sector
- Understand the changing employment pattern
- To appreciate the case study format



### Introduction

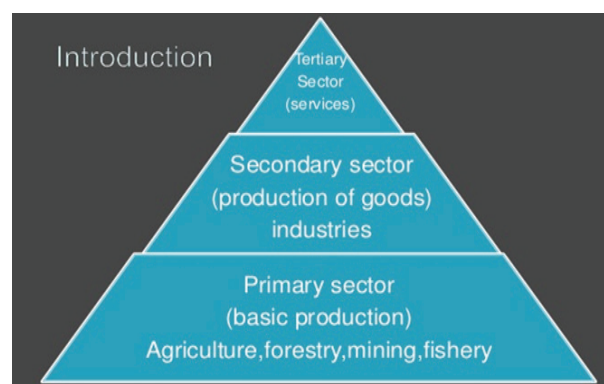
You know the basic needs of every human being are food, clothes and shelter. In the present world, one more essential need has to be added in this list. That is employment. To survive in the world, we all need employment to earn money. Those who are engaged in economic activities, in whatever capacity– high or low – are called employees. People who employ these workers and pay rewards for their work are called the employers.

Labour force of the economy is the number of people in the country who work and also capable of working. We take the age group of 15–60 years for the computation of workforce. Persons who are less than 15 years are considered as children, and person who have crossed 60 years of age are excluded as they are not physically fit to undertake productive occupation. If larger percentage of population is accounted by children and old-age persons, then the progress of the country would be very slow as the working force is very small. Besides, the small working force will have to maintain larger non-working force for feeding out of the small national product.

### 2.1 Employment Structure in India

The nature of employment in India is multi-dimensional. Some get employment throughout the year; some others get employed for only a few months in a year.

The economy is classified into three sectors: primary or agriculture sector, secondary or industrial sector and tertiary or service sector.



Employment Structure

The structure of employment denotes the number of workers engaged in different sectors of the economy. Though the occupational pattern varies from one country to another, one