

TOWARDS ANATOMY OF UNEMPLOYMENT*

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The theme I have chosen for my talk is "Towards Anatomy of Unemployment." Coming, as this talk does, after the reports of such expert bodies as Dantwala Committee on Unemployment Estimates and Bhagvati Committee on Unemployment and also after the masterly exposition of the subject by Raj Krishna and Amartya Sen, mine would be just a modest attempt to provide the green signal for starting the journey from the point where they—and even the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan—seemed to have left it. In the past, the Plan documents used to present estimates of the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Plan, of the estimated increase in labour force during the Plan period and of the additional employment likely to be created through the implementation of the Plan as formulated. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, however, refrained from giving any such estimates. In view particularly of the considerable divergence of opinion regarding the appropriate definitions of yardsticks for measuring unemployment and under-employment in rural and urban areas, the Planning Commission appointed, in August 1968, a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala to enquire into the data and methodology used in framing the estimates in the previous Plans and to advice on the various concerned issues.

The Committee recommended in its report, presented in March 1970, that the concepts of labour force and of measurement of unemployment and under-employment in terms of man-years as adopted in developed countries were unsuitable for an economy like ours with its preponderance of self-employment and production within the household enterprises. Labour force was not a stable figure where agriculture was the predominant occupation; there were frequent additions to or withdrawals from it, particularly in respect of women and children, depending upon the crop season and weather conditions. The Committee felt that the estimates of unemployment and under-employment presented in one-dimensional magnitude were neither meaningful nor useful as indicators of the economic situation. The Fifth Plan document dropped the one-dimensional magnitude exercise and waited for the National Sample Survey Organisation to conduct

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its comprehensive labour force survey taking into account the methodological approach suggested by the Committee.

Amartya Sen is critical not only of the absence of one-dimensional magnitude in the Fifth Plan document, but even of the recommendation of Dantwala Committee against framing such an estimate. He holds: "Any particular number will probably focus on only one aspect of unemployment, and to get a more complete picture one would have to see other figures related to other aspects of unemployment. The issue, therefore, is not the meaningfulness, nor even the usefulness of the class of one-dimensional magnitude, but the incompleteness of the information contained in any one such magnitude. If this is recognised, the solution to be sought is in presenting a set of figures reflecting different aspects of unemployment, and not in scrapping whatever figures one has. The alternative to choose should be a multi-dimensional approach rather than a zero-dimensional one."

Amartya Sen draws attention to three different aspects of unemployment: (i) the income aspect, (ii) the production aspect, and (iii) the recognition aspect. Employment, he holds, adds to income, contributes to production and leads to recognition by the person and by others that he is doing something satisfactory. In formulating his own estimate, he lays store by the recognition aspect. The number of people on the live register of the Employment Exchanges provides, as he says, one variant of the recognition approach to unemployment estimation. The other variant, he uses, is based on the percentage of households of the agricultural labourers who, in the 25th round of NSS, had at least one member who was ready to accept full-time work in the village or outside it. Using these variants and going over a rather circuitous route, he gets a range as of 20 to 21 million job-seekers in 1971.

It will be recalled that, earlier, Raj Krishna had put his estimate of the unemployment *plus* severely under-employed available for additional work at 21 millions and the Bhagavati Committee at 19 millions. Raj Krishna distinguishes four major criteria according to which a person may be called unemployed or under-employed:

- (i) the *time* criterion: it implies that a person is gainfully occupied during the year for a number of hours less than some normal hours defined as full employment hours;
- (ii) the *income* criterion: it indicates that the person earns an income per year less than some desirable minimum;
- (iii) the *willingness* criterion: it shows that the person is willing to do more work than at present or that he is actively searching for more work or is available for more work if offered on terms to which he is accustomed; and

- (iv) the *productivity* criterion : it points out that the person is removable from his present employment in the sense that his contribution to output is less than some normal productivity.

Raj Krishna finds that for operational purposes the income criterion may be deemed to be a good proxy for the productivity criterion. He considers most of the controversy about the definition of unemployment as arising from a strong urge to seek or use a single criterion which may be useful for all purposes. He calls this urge as irrational and unnecessary, and concludes : "We ought, instead, to accept the simple fact that if the necessary data are available, the application of each one of the 3 or 4 criteria can give us 3 or 4 different estimates of unemployment for the same population ; the combination of two or more of these will yield many more estimates ; and each of these different estimates may have its own utility in the sense that each answers an important but different policy question."

Based on one or more of the three criteria, Raj Krishna would like to have seven possible estimates of unemployment. These are : (i) idle (time), (ii) poor (income), (iii) willing (to work more), (iv) idle and poor, (v) idle and willing, (vi) poor and willing, and (vii) idle and poor and willing. In the labour force surveys of the NSS, information is available on the proportions of workers in three of these categories : (i) idle, (ii) willing, and (iii) idle and willing. Averaging the ratios in respect of these criteria from the 17th, 19th and 21st Rounds of NSS, Raj Krishna calculates that 17.7 per cent of the labour force is 'idle', 12.4 per cent is 'willing' and 9.1 per cent is 'idle and willing', i.e., wholly unemployed *plus* severely under-employed available for additional work. For purposes of employment policy, Raj Krishna would like to rank the proportions in the three different categories just mentioned. But if one were forced to choose a single category which approximated most closely to the state of unemployment, he would recommend the category of the 'idle and willing', which, for 1971, works out to 9.1 per cent of labour force, or 21 million persons—19 million rural and 2 million urban. Of these, 9 million or a little less than 4 per cent of the labour force were wholly unemployed.

Bhagavati Committee applied the percentage of the unemployed, separately for rural and urban areas and for males and females, emerging from the NSS 19th (1964-65) Round to the 1971 census population and arrived at an estimate of 9 million unemployed persons. To this, it added a figure of 9.7 million persons, estimated again on the basis of the NSS 19th Round, who worked for less than 14 hours a week. The Committee's broad assessment about the dimensions of unemployment thus came to 18.7 million persons—16.1 million rural and 2.6 million urban.

The three estimates of unemployment for 1971 thus lie within a narrow range of 19 to 21 million persons—a remarkable closeness indeed despite the differences in approach.

The income criterion adopted by Dandekar and Rath, however, yields an entirely different magnitude. According to them, an adequate level of employment must be defined in terms of its capacity to provide minimum living to the population. For a majority of the rural poor who have either no land or very little land, unemployment and under-employment constitute the basic reason for their poverty. Using the NSS data on consumer expenditure, they showed that 30 per cent of the rural population in 1969 or about 128.5 million persons in rural areas needed an additional income of Rs. 64 per capita per annum to bring up their average expenditure to the minimum of Rs. 324. This estimate excludes the poorest 10 per cent of the rural population who, in their view, needed social assistance rather than additional employment to relieve their poverty.

Even granting that the identification of the poor with the unemployed may result in an over-estimation of the latter, the criterion, by itself, has a significance. Bhagavati Committee had observed that apart from the wholly unemployed persons, other categories of persons living below the subsistence level (some 40 per cent of the population) would also need to be provided with work opportunities for adequately supplementing their income and for bringing them up to a minimum subsistence level.

Dantwala Committee did not derive any estimate of the unemployed persons. In the Committee's view, the application of the uni-dimensional ratios of the NSS relating to unemployed and severely under-employed to the labour force; to arrive at the number of persons who were unemployed, resulted in erroneous interpretation and did not give correct picture of the unemployment situation in the country. The Committee drew attention to the inappropriateness of the NSS procedure of classifying those who were nominally employed for a part of the week as employed during the reference week as a whole, and, suggested that it would be better if data were collected on the number of days on which a person was employed or unemployed during the reference week, without recording the number of hours of work on each day. This will provide a measure of the rate of unemployment. Therefore, far from framing any estimates of the number of persons unemployed, using the NSS ratios, the Committee came out as not favouring such an exercise. Instead, it desired information to be collected in a manner that would enable a study of the various facets of unemployment rather than give an unmeaningful uni-dimensional estimate.

Dantwala Committee believed that by modifying the concepts of labour force and unemployment in consonance with the nature and structure of the Indian economy, it would be possible to derive estimates which would reflect appropriately the different aspects of the unemployment problem. The Committee, therefore, considered first the particular features of the Indian economy and of the types of employment it generated that had a bearing on the concepts of labour force and unemployment. In this context, it

interalia, emphasised that the labour supply available to the Indian economy for productive activity was of an extremely heterogeneous character. A significant proportion of the labour supply was self-employed or unpaid family labour within household enterprises, and only a part of it sought wage or salaried employment. There was, therefore, very little likelihood of much chronic open unemployment throughout the year. In the case of the self-employed, particularly in the rural areas, lack of work manifested itself as under-employment rather than unemployment. In urban areas on the other hand, unemployment was generally open and chronic but perhaps with a certain seasonal component reflecting the influx of rural job-seekers into towns.

In the background of these features of the Indian economy, the Committee discussed the problems of measurement of unemployment. It showed that a single numerical estimate of the unemployed may not be very meaningful for conceptual reasons. The Committee felt that for purposes of policy making it was necessary to know not only the nature of the observed unemployment and the number of those affected in each category, but also the regions in which the problem was more acute, the age group and the educational equipment of the unemployed, whether they were seeking job for the first time, their earlier status (employer, employee, etc.), the length of their waiting period, etc. The Committee observed that in view of the heterogeneity of the labour force, estimates of employment and unemployment should be attempted for homogeneous segments of the labour force and/or population. Homogeneity also needed to be ensured in terms of the period of time covered by the estimates; that is to say, separate estimates of level of unemployment should be obtained for different seasons in each State. A further distinction could be made between the single crop areas with dry farming and areas with facilities for irrigation and multiple crops.

In the Committee's view, the estimates of the level of unemployment should not ordinarily be aggregated and should be presented separately for each season or quarter and for different regions. As a result, there would not be one estimate of unemployment, but estimates indicating the range of variations over seasons and over regions. Obviously, the persons who remain unemployed even during the peak seasons in rural areas will represent the hard core of the unemployed, needing special attention. After separate estimation has been done for the different segments of the labour force by regions and by seasons, sex, age, etc., an attempt could be made to identify the demand likely to be generated in the various regions for different categories of labour, as a result of the various development projects envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

The Committee also proposed some probing questions to be asked to persons in various categories of labour force. These questions were intended to enhance the understanding of the factors underlying the changes taking place in the labour market. From the response to these questions, it would be possible to gain an

insight into the reasons for the apparent withdrawal from the labour market by many unpaid family workers after seasonal work and the extent to which the employed persons in urban areas actively sought alternative or supplementary jobs and the underlying reasons.

The methodology and procedure recommended by Dantwala Committee were adopted partially in the 25th (1970-71) Round and wholly in the 27th (1972-73) Round. In both the Rounds, the unit of measurement used for recording time disposition was a day and not, as in the past, the number of hours at work during the reference week. An additional provision made in the 27th Round was to record the intensity of employment by half day/full day to accommodate persons having more than one activity during the day in the reference week.

Ascertainment of the willingness to work more was adjudged in these Rounds by asking a few probing questions to respondents to take up full-time work inside or outside the village or to take up enterprises of their own and the assistance required therefor. In the 27th Round, the probing questions were linked to the usual status category of individuals.

In both the Rounds, data on household consumer expenditure were collected from the same set of sample households who were interviewed for the enquiry on employment and unemployment. This was done to enable cross-tabulation of data on employment and unemployment by levels of per capita household expenditure.

In both the Rounds, it was decided to include man-days on which a person was available for work though he did not seek the same among the unemployed man-days and those in labour force. This was done because in the rural sector the self-employed and unpaid family workers often find it futile to spend time and effort in seeking work and give up active search for employment, even though they are available for work. And, this information was collected from all persons irrespective of age and was not confined to the age group of 15-59.

In the 25th Round, only general education was considered ; in the 27th, the inquiry was extended to technical education and skill possessed by the individuals.

The largeness of the sample size adopted in the 27th Round—about 9,100 villages and 4,800 urban blocks with 12 households per village/block in the central sample and a somewhat larger size for the States—should facilitate the building up of estimates for different segments of population by regions and seasons.

The 25th (1970-71) Round of NSS was devoted to a study of the economic condition of weaker sections of rural population in India. The weaker sections comprised: (A) the lowest 10 per cent of the households having some cultivated land during 1969-70 (the

lowest 10 per cent of the cultivating households were, operationally, the lowest 10 per cent of each sample village and not up to a certain uniform size limit of holding), and (B) non-cultivating wage-earner households having no cultivated land during 1969-70.

In case of the two weaker categories of rural population, viz., A and B out of the total available days over the four quarters of the year 1970-71, males were in the labour force for 52 to 56 per cent of the days and remained economically inactive for 44 to 48 per cent of the days (Appendices A & B). But, whereas in category A, the males were seeking work and/or were available for work for 5 to 6 per cent of the days in labour force, similar percentage for males in category B varied between 5 and 8. These percentages constitute the measure of the extent of man-days unemployed among the males belonging to the respective weaker sections.

Female participation in labour force was found to be much less, being 25 to 31 per cent of the available days over the quarters of the year in respect of category A and 27 to 32 per cent in that of category B. Even so, the incidence of unemployment in the case of females was higher than that in the case of males, being 6 to 10 per cent in category A and 8 to 14 per cent in category B.

Males and females taken together were in the labour force for 40 to 44 per cent of the available days over the four quarters of the year in respect of both the categories of households. But the extent of days unemployed varied from 6 to 7 per cent among the small cultivator households and from 6 to 10 per cent among the non-cultivating wage-earner households.

Dantwala Committee had laid considerable emphasis on the study of seasonal unemployment. The 25th Round showed that in the case of both the small cultivators and the wage-earners, the incidence of unemployment was the highest in the fourth quarter, April-June 1971 (Appendices A and B) among the four quarters of the year. This was for the males as well as the females. As this important characteristic of the unemployment situation is useful in locating the appropriate time-period for providing unemployment relief, study of State-wise differences in the seasonal pattern is important. The incidence of unemployment among males in the small cultivator class was the highest in the 3rd quarter of the year in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, in the 2nd quarter in Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir and in the 1st quarter in Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal. The incidence of unemployment among males in the small cultivator class fluctuated relatively less in Kerala (being 21, 24, 25, 26 per cent in the I, II, III and IV quarters respectively) than in Tamil Nadu (8, 12, 11, 17 per cent) or Orissa (21, 5, 17, 8 per cent). It would thus appear that whereas in States like Orissa and Tamil Nadu the programme of unemployment relief would require strengthening in particular quarters of the year, in Kerala such programme would need to be uniformly strong throughout the year.

A study of the time disposition of small cultivators and wage-earners could be interesting. Quite a sizeable proportion of the small cultivators had to work on others' farms or engage themselves in non-farm occupation in several States besides, of course, farming their own small plots. In Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, for example, for more than 50 per cent of the total men-days spent in gainful activities, the small cultivators had to work outside their farm. In fact, in the States of Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, there was little difference between the time disposition of small cultivators and of wage-earners. In several other States, however, the small cultivators were required to devote only a small fraction of their time to work outside their farms; this was true of Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. It is common knowledge that the average size of holdings in States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala is much smaller than that in Punjab and Haryana and this, apart from the intensity of cropping and farm investment, should provide the explanation of the phenomenon.

Female participation in the labour force was much less than male participation at the all-India level. The rate of female participation was low in States like Punjab (11 to 21 per cent) and Haryana (2 to 18 per cent) but relatively high in Kerala (27 to 45 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (28 to 43 per cent).

The relationship between wage rate and rate of participation in labour force was found to be instructive. In Kerala, high rate of unemployment was found to coexist with high wage rate, due, as some put it, to strong trade unionism there. In Punjab and Haryana, high wage rate was seen to be associated with high rate of employment; these States even attract labour from the neighbouring States. Madhya Pradesh is an example of low wage rate and low rate of unemployment going together; perhaps, an example of the needy doing some work even though for a pittance.

Interesting also is the bearing of the wage rate on the education of children. Among the States with high wage rates, male children in the 10-14 year age group spent on schooling about two-thirds of man-days in Kerala and Haryana and about one-half of man-days in Assam. Female children in the 10-14 year age group seem to have been initiated to work on a rather large scale in States with relatively low wage rates, *e.g.*, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; on the other hand, quite a lot of attention to female education is being paid in Kerala and Assam.

Answers to the probing questions on possibilities of supplementing income revealed that dairying and poultrying were perhaps the only enterprises which the two weaker sections of the rural population were inclined to take up. The enthusiasm for these activities was, however, reported to be very low in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The relative level of agricultural development among the States seemed to influence the minds of the respondents about the level of

the financial assistance required for starting any ancillary agricultural activity. In Kerala and Tamil Nadu this demand was modest: if finances even less than Rs. 500 were made available, quite a sizeable proportion of the responding households were forthcoming to take up ancillary agricultural activities. But in Punjab and Haryana, as large a proportion of respondents as 98 per cent demanded assistance exceeding Rs. 1,000. Practically the same position held good in respect of willingness to take up non-agricultural activities, that is to say Kerala and Tamil Nadu setting their sights lower than many other States.

As regards willingness to take up regular full-time employment, Kerala and Haryana both showed considerable interest in employment outside the village if guaranteed on a regular basis. The propelling factors may have been different. In Kerala, with high rate of unemployment, it was perhaps a situation of necessity. In Haryana, with low rate of unemployment, it was probably the spirit of enterprise; this spirit is highlighted by the finding that 12 to 15 per cent of the households in Haryana were willing to go outside the village even without guarantee of employment. In Madhya Pradesh, where the wage rate was known to be the lowest in the country, members from hardly 15 per cent of the households were willing to go outside the village for any wage employment, whereas one and a half times that number wanted employment within the village—an indication of lack of enterprise. In Bihar, a State with moderate wage rate, about two-thirds of households expressed willingness to take up full-time employment but, what is striking, more than one-half of them wanted it within the village.

As regards net income expected out of full-time employment, Punjab and Haryana again topped the list with the bulk of households putting their expectation at Rs. 2,000 and above, while in all other States the expectation of the majority was much below that figure.

Very often suggestions are made that deployment of surplus labour on public works would be the best, or the easiest, method of providing employment to the needy. This is not universally true, if the respondents' version in the 25th Round is to be believed. For example, in Bihar, 36 per cent of the small cultivator households and 39 per cent of the wage-earner households expressed unwillingness to serve on public works. In most other States, households to the tune of 10 to 20 per cent were unwilling. The rate of unwillingness was, however, very low in Kerala—a situation, again, of necessity for employment.

Among those not willing to take up employment on public works, a large number in Bihar gave their preference for clerical jobs and in Madhya Pradesh for unskilled jobs. Kerala and Haryana again showed some similarity between them in as much as none of the members from the wage-earner households in these States was prepared to take up a clerical or a non-manual job.

To take an overall view of the economic condition of the weaker sections of the rural population, a few major characteristics may be considered together. These include incidence of unemployment, average daily wage rate per person, household monthly consumer expenditure, household annual income and area cultivated per household. Some States, for which the data on these characteristics in respect of the small cultivator households are given below, present a picture of striking contrast among them.

Some Characteristics of Small Cultivator Households :
25th Round

State	Incidence of unemployment		Average daily wage rate (in rupees) per person		H. H. monthly consumer expenditure in rupees		H. H. annual income in rupees		Area cultivated per household in acres	
	esti- mate	rank	esti- mate	rank	esti- mate	rank	esti- mate	rank	esti- mate	rank
Punjab	0.6	L	4.41	H	222	H	3572	H	2.75	H
Orissa	0.8	L	1.60	L	106	L	1061	L	0.65	L
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	L	1.56	L	106	L	1100	L	1.21	L
Rajasthan	2.2	M	2.30	M	130	M	1314	M	2.63	H
Tamil Nadu	7.6	H	1.90	L	114	L	1053	L	0.68	L

H=High ; M=Medium ; L=Low.

In Punjab, the incidence of unemployment was low but the wage rate, the consumer expenditure, the household income and the area cultivated were all high relatively to other States. In Tamil Nadu, on the other hand, the incidence of unemployment was high but all the other characteristics were on the low side in relation to other States. Orissa and Madhya Pradesh represent the areas where low incidence of unemployment was accompanied by low wage rate, low consumer expenditure, low income and small cultivated area. Obviously, in such States, agriculture is more a mode of living than a means of living. Small cultivators in these States seem to have little option but to accept the jobs offered howsoever low may be the wages. It may be recalled that over the past two decades, the growth rate of agricultural production in Punjab has been twice that in Orissa and one-and-a-half times that in Madhya Pradesh.

We have seen some of the results flowing from the 25th Round. Among the suggestions bearing on presentation and analysis of data made by Dantwala Committee there is one relating to overt unemployment and under-employment which does not seem to have been kept in view in formulating the tabulation programme of the 25th Round. Since the Committee felt that under the Indian situation, there was very little open or outright unemployment and that there would be considerable seasonal unemployment and/or under-employment, it suggested that the distinction between these two features—of overt unemployment and under-employment within household enterprises—should be clearly recognised, and the estimates pertaining to them should not be aggregated into estimates of full-time unemployment. Not only were the two phenomena analytically distinct, the ameliorative measures needed in for each of them would also be quite different. Accordingly, separate estimates of the two categories would be of immense significance to the policy maker.

Any survey on labour force and unemployment would, at best, provide an insight into the situation obtaining during the period of the survey. Similar surveys, if repeated, may enable the formulation of a time series throwing light on temporal variations. While these data are of considerable use for the policy maker, they need to be supplemented by information on the likely growth of labour force to enable him to take a forward view of the labour supply. The latter would depend on the growth rate of population and participation rate.

The demographic perspective in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides interesting light on these aspects. On certain assumptions in regard to the success of the family planning programme and the consequential decline in the birth rate, and on the basis of continued improvement in the average expectation of life at birth, the total population has been estimated to increase from 581 million in 1974 to 705 million in 1986, an increase of 124 million in the 12-years perspective period. A decline in the rate of growth of population would, however, have an effect on the growth of labour force only after a lag of about 15 years. Over the next 12 years, therefore, the population explosion of the last 15 years will continue to be reflected in the labour force explosion. On the basis of the participation rates by age, sex and residence, the Plan document estimates that by 1984 the addition to labour force would be of the order of 65 million, comprising 48 million rural and 17 million urban, or 54 million males and 11 million females.

The addition to the labour force in the 12-year perspective period as estimated in the Plan document is three-and-a-half times the level of employment in the entire organised sector, both public and private. There is besides a huge backlog of unemployment and under-employment. The Draft Plan, therefore, rightly concludes: "Employment is perhaps going to be the most important challenge to development planning during the perspective period." The dimensions of this challenge will obviously be greater to the extent the

assumptions regarding the order of success of the family planning programme and the decline in the growth rate of population do not materialise ; also, if the participation rate turns out to be higher than what has been assumed. Inflation is one important factor that tends to raise the participation rate ; expansion of female education is another. The growing desire to maintain living standards would also operate in the same direction. Spread of schooling could have withdrawn children from the labour force and thereby tended to reduce the participation rate ; but the shift system in many schools provides ample possibilities for part-time jobs. The effect of the adoption of new technology in agriculture, wherever it succeeded, was to raise the labour input. But the new technology is fertilizer-based and consumes a lot of energy to provide water. Fertilizer and energy have both become scarce now and it will require constant efforts to avoid the possible repercussions thereof.

I have come to the end of my talk. I shall feel amply rewarded if desire grows on the part of those gifted with the analytical faculty to try to dissect and study different limbs of the body that is called unemployment rather than the body alone. By doing so, they will be able to provide to the planners and policy-makers the factual basis by regions, seasons and segments of population to formulate appropriate plans for remedial action.

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Appendix A

Survey on economic condition of the weaker section of the rural population (25th Round : 1970-71)
Percentage distribution of estimated man-days spent in a week under different types of economic and other activities for persons
belonging to *small cultivator* households.

Sr. No.	Time Disposition	Sub-round No.											
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Male				Female				Persons			
1.	Worked in own farm	15.30	15.73	13.61	15.41	8.21	7.27	6.08	6.40	11.89	11.55	9.93	10.94
2.	Worked in other's farm	22.88	26.33	21.36	23.56	13.44	14.60	10.88	9.43	18.35	20.55	16.24	16.55
3.	Worked in non-farm occupation	7.78	7.44	9.56	9.11	3.69	3.00	4.15	3.75	5.82	5.25	6.92	6.45
4.	With job but not at work	3.90	4.07	4.48	4.18	2.80	3.37	3.08	3.04	3.42	3.72	3.79	3.62
5.	Seeking and/or available for work	2.77	2.59	2.97	3.29	1.96	2.47	2.50	2.51	2.38	2.54	2.74	2.90
6.	Sub-total (1 to 5) Economically active	52.63	56.16	51.98	55.55	30.19	30.71	26.69	25.13	41.86	43.61	39.62	40.46
7.	Economically inactive	47.37	43.84	48.02	44.45	69.81	69.29	73.31	74.87	58.14	56.39	60.38	59.54
8.	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9.	Incidence of unemployment (5 as percentage of 6)	5.26	4.61	5.71	5.92	6.49	8.04	9.34	9.99	5.69	5.82	6.92	7.17

Note:—Period of Sub-rounds : First Sub-round—Jul. 70 to Sep. 70, Second Sub-round—Oct. 70 to Dec. 70, Third Sub-round—Jan. 71 to Mar. 71 and Fourth Sub-round Apr. 71 to Jun. 71.

Survey on economic condition of the weaker section of the rural population (25th Round : 1970-71)
 Percentage distribution of estimated mandays spent in a week under different types of economic and other activities for persons belonging to non-cultivating wage-earner households

Sr. No	Time Disposition	Sub-Round No.											
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		<i>Male</i>				<i>Female</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
1.	Worked in own farm	2.33	1.80	1.68	1.26	1.86	0.83	0.74	0.74	2.09	1.32	1.22	1.01
2.	Worked in other's farm	33.94	35.53	33.24	31.69	18.12	18.93	16.06	13.61	26.01	27.26	24.79	22.72
3.	Worked in non-farm occupation	10.35	11.63	10.96	10.77	4.85	6.20	6.09	5.75	7.58	8.92	8.57	8.28
4.	With job but not at work	4.11	4.29	3.67	4.57	3.30	3.19	3.53	2.93	3.70	3.74	3.60	3.76
5.	Seeking and/or available for work	3.06	2.51	3.61	3.94	2.44	3.07	2.74	3.68	2.75	2.79	3.18	3.81
6.	Sub-total (1 to 5) Economically active	53.79	55.76	53.16	52.23	30.57	32.22	29.16	26.71	42.13	44.03	41.36	39.58
7.	Economically inactive	46.21	44.24	46.84	47.77	69.43	67.78	70.84	73.29	57.87	55.97	58.64	60.42
8.	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9.	Incidence of unemployment (5 as percentage of 6)	5.69	4.50	6.79	7.54	7.98	9.53	9.40	13.78	6.53	6.34	7.69	9.63

Note :—Period of Sub-rounds : First sub-round—Jul. 70 to Sep. 70, Second sub-round—Oct. 70 to Dec. 70, Third sub-round—Jan 71 to Mar. 71 and Fourth sub-round—Apr. 71 to Jun. 71.