Research Paper

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Labour Market Situation in Vellore District of Tamil Nadu

Social Science

KEYWORDS : Employment, Labour, Comparative Analysis, Vellore.

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ABSTRACT

The Collins dictionary defines Labour market as the market in which employers look and compete for workers look and compete for employment. The Labour market may be local, national, international. The labour market situation of a location exerts profound influence on the economic situation of the location. Primary objectives of this research to examine employment structure in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu and to analyze the Labour market situation in Vellore district during the period 2005-06 to 2011-12. This study based on secondary data. Hence, source from District Employment Exchange, District Inspector of Factories Vellore and Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu. This study used for comparative analysis to various employment status, labour status, educational-wise employment and sector-wise employment in the period 2005-06 and 2011-12. This study concludes that number of workers in private factories has increased by 27.86 per cent during 2005-06 to 2011-12. However the percentage increase in the factory employment is less than the percentage increase of factories functioning in Vellore District.

Introduction

In Tamilnadu Vellore district which formed part of the region Thondamandalam in the days of ancient is associated with many interesting and thrilling events in the history of South India like as the Vellore Mutiny on 10 July 1806 was the first major instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It has been ruled at different time by different kingdoms such as Pallavas, medieval Cholas later Cholas Vijayanagar Empire, Rastrakutas, Carnatic kingdom and the British. It contains many historical places like vallore and arcot which were scene of many of war. Vellore is administrative headquarter of Vellore district in the southern state of Tamilnadu. In vellore city Fort is the most well-known landmark in Tamilnadu and it is considered a important destination for medical and technological education in India.Christian Medical College is the country's first stem-cell translational research centre was established in Vellore in December 2005 and it already had world-class clinical hematology and biochemistry departments. The Centre for Stem Cell Research at the Christian Medical College succeeded in reprogramming cells from adult mice to make them function like stem cells found in the human embryo. In Vellore agricultural research station at Virinjipuram is in theNortheastern Zone of Tamil Nadu. It is one of 32 research stations of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU).

Review literature of the Study

Ahluwalia. M (2000), Ghosh (2002), Nagrag, R. (1994), Last disturbing labour market trends also arise due to rigidities in policies leading to sluggish growth in employment (Ahluwalia, 2000) in the post-reform era. Few economists point to initial gains in employment and wages that prove to be marginal on a larger canvass of sluggish employment growth with its correlations in poverty, inequality, and basic living conditions (C.P.Chandrasekhar and Jayati Ghosh, 2002). This is accompanied by structural changes in employment in the industrial sector in favour of unregistered enterprises that actually lead to flexibilization of work and an undermining of organized labour power (Nagaraj, 1994).

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine employment structure in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu.
2. To analyze the Labour market situation in Vellore district during the period 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Sources of Data

The data and information for the purpose of the study have been collected through secondary sources. Secondary data collected from Government records and reports like District Employment Exchange and District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

Employment Status in Vellore District

The Collins dictionary defines labour market as the market in which employers look and compete for workers look and compete for employment. The Labour market may be local, national, international. The labour market situation of a location exerts profound influence on the economic situation of the location. The labour market situation of Vellore district is analyzed in the following sections. The employment situation in public sector is analyzed using the data published by District Employment Exchange. The employment and employer detail of private sector is analyzed using the data published by District Inspector of Factories Vellore. The Number of Persons Registered in Employment Exchange during 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table -1 Number of Persons Registered In Employment Exchange during 2005-06 to 2011-12

Number of persons Registered During the year	2005-06	2011-12	Increasing percentage %
Men	13837	44187	31.31 %
Women	9458	44360	21.32 %

Source: District Employment Exchange, Vellore.

As of the Vellore district employment exchange record data 2005-06 numbers of persons registered during the year are 13837 men and 9458 women and in 2011-12 number of persons registered during the year were 44187 men and 44360 women. The above table reveals that the highest percentage increase of registered persons in the Vellore employment exchange in 2011-12 over 2005-06 was recorded in the men with 31.31 percent. The total Number of Persons in Employment Exchange Waiting Up to the End of the Year 2005-06 and 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-2 Total Number of Persons in Employment Exchange Waiting Up to the End of the Year 2005-06 and 2011-12

Total No of persons Registered During the year	2005-06	2011-12	Increasing percentage
Men	194018	211612	91.68 %
Women	85362	180990	41.16 %

Source: District Employment Exchange, Vellore.

The frequency table-2 pointed out 194018 men and 85362 women have total number of registered person waiting in employment exchange up to end of the during year 2005-06. The corresponding numbers for 2011-12 are 211612 men and 180990 women. It is estimated that during 2005-06 and 2011-12. Total number of men registered in employment exchange waiting up to end of the year increased to 211612 lakh from 194018 lakh. Waiting men persons increased to 91.68 percent. Total number of women registered in employment exchange waiting up to the end of the year increased to 180990 lakh from 85362 lakh. Waiting women persons increased to 41.16 percent. The Percentage of Government Placement in the Number of Persons Registered during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-3 Percentage of Government Placement in the Number of Persons Registered During the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12

Year		Government placement during the year	No of persons registered during the year	Percentage of government placement %
2005-06	Men	369	13837	2.66 %
	Women	314	9458	3.31 %
2011-12	Men	125	44187	0.28 %
	Women	90	44360	0.20 %

Source: District Employment Exchange, Vellore.

The frequency table-3 pointed out 13837 men and 9458 women have registered during the year 2005-06.the corresponding number for 2011-12 are 44187 men 44360 women .then that table shows government placement of 369 men and 314 women during the year of 2005-06, and 125 men 90 women are placed during the year of 2011-12. In that table clearly shows government placement has decreased from 2.66 percent men and 3.31 percent women in 2005-06 to 0.28 percent men and 0.20 percent women in 2011-12. The percentage of Government Placement in the Total Number of Workers and Government in that Period 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-4 Percentage of Government Placement in the Total Number of Workers and Government in that Period 2005-06 to 2011-12

Year	Government placement			Total number of workers	Percentage of government placement %
	Men	Women	Total		
2005-06	369	314	683	27326	2.43%
2011-12	125	90	215	98049	0.21%

Source: District Employment Exchange, Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

The frequency table-4 pointed out 369 men and 314 women totally 683 have government placement during the year 2005-06. the corresponding number for 2011-12 are 125 men 90 women totally 215.then that table shows total shows total number of worker of 27326 during the year 2005-06 and 98049 total number of workers in the corresponding year 2011-12. In that table clearly shows percentage of government placement has decreased from 2.43 percent in 2005-06 to 0.21 percent in 2011-12. The Percentage of Working Factories and Employment in Working Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-5 Percentage of Working Factories and Employment in Working Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12

Title	2005-06	2011-12	Increasing percentage %
Number of factories	369	1202	30.69 %
	27326	98049	27.86 %

Source: District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

As per the Vellore district inspector of factories data denotes that 369 number of factories during the year 2005-06.The corresponding number for 2011-12 are 1202 working factories. Then that data denotes that 27326 number of workers during the year 2005-06. The corresponding number for 2011-12 is 98049 numbers of workers in those factories. In that above table clearly shows number of factories has increased in 30.69 percent during the year from 2005-06 to 2011-12, and number of workers has increased in 27.86 percent during the year from 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Table –6 Average Employments of Each Factory.

Year	Number of workers	Number of factories	Average of employment
2005-06	27326	369	74.05
2011-12	98049	1202	81.57

Source: District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

The frequency table-6 pointed out 27326 numbers of workers in 369 number of working factories during the year 2005-06. The corresponding number for 2011-12 is 98049 numbers of workers in 1202 number of factories respectively. In that table clearly shows average of employment 74.05 in each factory during the year 2005-06. The corresponding number for 2011-12 is 81.57 average employments of each working factories. The Percentage of Leather and Leather Products in Total Number Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-7 Percentage of Leather and Leather Products in Total Number Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Year	Leather and Leather product factories	Total number of factories	Percentage of leather and leather product factories %
2005-06	207	369	56.09 %
2011-12	451	1202	37.57 %

Source: District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

As per the Vellore district inspector of factories data 207 Leather and leather product factories out off 369 total number of factories during the year 2005-06.the corresponding number for 2011-12 are 451 Leather and Leather product factories out off 1202 total number of factories. The above table shows Leather and Leather product factories percentage has decreased from 56.09 percent in 2005-06 to 37.57 percent Leather and Leather product factories out off total number of factories in 2011-12. The Percentage of Leather and Leather Product Workers Only from the Total Number of Workers during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table-8 Percentage of Leather and Leather Product Workers Only From the Total Number of Workers during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12

Year	Leather and Leather product workers	total number of workers	percentage of Leather and Leather product workers %
2005-06	17104	27326	62.59 %
2011-12	35208	98049	35.90 %

Source: District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

The frequency table-8 pointed out 17104 Leather and Leather product workers out off 27326 total number of workers in during the year 2005-06.the corresponding number for 2011-12 are

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35208 Leather and Leather product workers out off 98049 total number of workers. In that above table clearly shows Leather and Leather product workers percentage has decreased from 62.59 percent in 2005-06 to 35.90 percent Leather and Leather product workers in 2011-12. The Average Employments of Each Leather and Leather Product Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12 is discussed below.

Table – 9 Average Employments of Each Leather and Leather Product Factories during the Year 2005-06 to 2011-12

Year	Leather and Leather product workers	Leather and Leather product Factories	Average Employment Of Each Leather And Leather Product Factories
2005-06	17104	207	82.62
2011-12	35208	451	78.06

Source: District Inspector of Factories, Vellore.

The frequency table-9 pointed out 17104 Leather and Leather product workers in 207 Leather and Leather product Factories during the year 2005-06.the corresponding number for 2011-12 are 35208 Leather and Leather product workers in 451 Leather and Leather product Factories respectively. In that table shows average of employment 82.62 in each Leather and Leather product Factories during the year 2005-06.the corresponding number for 2011-12 are 78.06 average employment of each Leather and Leather product Factories.

Conclusion

It is concluded from the above analysis of results on the labour market situation of Vellore district that the picture of employment in public sector is dismal. The number of workers in private factories has increased by 27.86 percent during 2005-06 to 2011-12. However the percentage increase in the factor employment is less than the percentage increase of factories functioning in Vellore District. Therefore it is concluded that the increasing labour force is not absorbed by the factories in the district.

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