

EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE BORDER DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB

A Study of Amritsar District



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CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Preface and Acknowledgements	xi
Contents	xiii
List of Tables	Xiv
CHAPTER I - Introduction: Objectives and Research Design	1-17
1.1 The Background	1
1.2 An Overview of the Punjab Economy	2
1.3 A Brief Review of Some Earlier Studies on Unemployment in Punjab	5
1.4 The Issues	8
1.5 The Objectives of the Study	9
1.6 The Sampling Framework	10
1.7 Questionnaires	11
CHAPTER II - Profile of the Sample Villages and Households	13-20
2.1 A Profile of the Sample Villages	13
2.2 Household and Demographic Attributes	14
2.3 Rural Out-migration	16
CHAPTER III Extent of Unemployment and Attributes of the Unemployed	21-33
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Activity Status and Labour Force Participation Rates in Rural Areas	21
3.3 Unemployment and Education Level	24
3.4 Rural Unemployment and Vulnerable Section	25
3.5 Employment Preferences of the Unemployed Persons	25
3.6 Rural Unemployment Rates	29
3.7 Village Level Attributes and Unemployment Rates	31
3.8 Characteristics of Urban Educated Unemployed	31
3.9 Trend in the Number of Registration in the Employment Exchange in the District	32
CHAPTER IV People's Perception of the Problem	34-37
4.1 People's Perception on Unemployment and Related Issues	34
4.2 Development Programmes	35
CHAPTER V Concluding Observations	38-39
Appendix – 1: Household Schedule	40-47
Appendix – 2: Field Notes Based on Discussions with Different Groups in Sample Villages	48-58
Appendix – 3: Individual Schedule for Urban Unemployed	59-61
Annexure – I: Village-wise Basic Tables Generated from Household Data	62-93
Annexure – II: Tables Generated from Individual Schedules of Urban Unemployed	94-105
References Cited	106

List of Tables

1.1	District-wise Percentage of Workers Employed in Industry in Punjab	3
1.2	District-wise Production per Worker in Punjab	3
1.3	Punjab's Exports as a Percentage of India's Exports	4
1.4	Sector-wise Exports from Punjab	4
1.5	Rural India – Interstate Variations in the Incidence of Unemployment	5
1.6	State-wise Unemployment Rate Among Youth	6
1.7	Ranking of Blocks in the State on Development Scale (Amritsar District)	11
2.1	Distribution of Sample Households, Population by Gender and Villages	13
2.2	Selected Attributes of Households	14
2.3	Percentage Youth Population to Economically Active Population by Gender	14
2.4	Percentage Distribution of Members of Households Above Six years by Educational Level and Gender	15
2.5	Percent Illiterate Population by Age Group and Gender	15
2.6	Percentage Distribution of Members of Households above 15 Years by Main Occupation and Gender	16
2.7	Distribution of Permanent Male Migrants According to their Education Level	18
2.8	Distribution of Permanent Migrant Members of Households According to Annual Remittances	19
2.9	Distribution of Commuters (males) according to their Educational Level	20
3.1	Distribution of Males by Activity Status	22
3.2	Distribution of Females by Activity Status	22
3.3	Labour Force Participation Rates by Gender and Villages	23
3.4	Percent Unemployed Population by Gender and Age-groups	24
3.5	Incidence of Unemployment by Educational Level	24
3.6	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed by Educational Level	24
3.7	Proportion of Sc, OBC and General Category among Unemployed and the Population	25
3.8	Proportion of Unemployed by Gender of Heads of Households	25
3.9	Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households by Preference for Self-employment	26
3.10	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households by Type of Activity Preferred	27
3.11	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed by the Minimum Acceptable Wages	29
3.12	Rural Unemployment Rates	30
3.13	Village Size and Percentage Unemployed by Gender	31
3.14	Number of Registration, Vacancies Notified and Placement of Job-seekers on Live Registers in Amritsar District	32
3.15	Proportion of Job-seekers Registered in the District Employment Exchanges in Amritsar District by Educational Level	33
4.1	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households Addicted to Drug / Alcohol	35

Executive Summary

1. Objectives and Research Design

1.1 Despite huge investments made during different plan periods on a variety of employment generation programmes, the problem of unemployment in general, and of the educated persons in particular, remain critical. Substantial increase in the educated unemployed has been noted, where in the share of the educated (persons with 10 years or more of schooling) in the unemployed increased from 40 to 60 per cent between 1987-88 to 1993-94. The situation is expected to worsen for another decade or more because of the demographic structure of the population resulting in greater rate of growth of labour force on the one hand, and the reduction in labour intake in the industrial and service sectors for reasons of cost efficiency to meet the challenges of global competition and cutback of government expenditure, on the other.

1.2 In this background the objectives of the proposed study are to:

measure the extent of unemployment at the district level by age, educational level and socio-economic status;

assess the type and nature of employment generated under the government schemes/programmes;

identify the nature of mismatch between the employment generated and the type of employment required; and

suggest the nature of intervention(s) required by Government/Non government/Community to address the problem.

1.3 The study is limited to Amritsar district. From the two types of Blocks, one in proximity to the border and second away from the border has been chosen randomly. Villages were listed in each Block on the basis of their distance from international border and from urban centre. Four types of villages were identified – (a) villages within 8 kilometers of the international border, (b) villages beyond 8 kilometers of the international border in the case of the Block sharing the international border; and (c) villages within 8 kilometers of any urban centre and (d) villages beyond 8 kilometers of any urban centre. A total of sixteen villages were drawn as samples from the four types of villages. Six sets of four villages were randomly drawn from the four types of villages. The set of sample villages whose characteristics were closest to the district characteristics was chosen as the sample. For purposes of determining the sample set of villages with attributes similar

to the average district characteristics the following set of variables were used (population of size of the village, percentage workers in primary, secondary and tertiary activities, ratio of agricultural workers to cultivators and landuse).

- 1.4 A comprehensive household questionnaire was canvassed among all the households in the sample villages. An individual schedule was also canvassed among those identified as unemployed to cover information like the efforts made by them in obtaining employment, their aspirations, awareness of the various programmes and schemes besides their educational level, qualification, age, etc.
- 1.5 The study of extent of unemployment in the border areas and its causes is not merely a quantitative assessment but it also involves study of various qualitative dimensions specific to the areas. Thus, village level fact sheets for each of the sixteen villages were filled with the help of Panchayat members to record the gross characteristics of the villages. Lead group discussions were also held at each of the villages.
- 1.6 There are five Employment Exchanges in the Amritsar district out of these two are located at Amritsar. At these Employment Exchanges, on an average, 15 to 20 job-seekers visit daily for a variety of purposes, like registration, renewal of registration, responding to vacancies displayed on the notice board of the Employment Exchange and for inquiries about job prospects. Treating these job seekers to Employment Exchange as random arrivals, a questionnaire was canvassed among such job-seekers over a period of one week in each Employment Exchange.

2 Some Facts from Secondary Data

- 2.1 In so far as incidence of rural unemployment is concerned, there are several states that have higher rates of unemployment than Punjab. This is true of both males and females, 15+ age group as well as 15-24 age group. In fact, between 1983-84 and 1993-94 although the rate of unemployment increased among youth in Punjab, the increase has been higher in many other states. As a result the level of youth unemployment in Punjab was lower than the National average.

- 2.2 The figures obtained from registered applicants in the employment exchange indicate that the educated applicants doubled (2.15 to 4.10 lakh between) 1980 and 1998, the uneducated (below matriculation) registered applicants decreased from 2.10 to 1.58 lakh during the same period.
- 2.3 A survey conducted by the Economic and Statistical Organization of Punjab (1998) covering all villages, towns and cities of the state estimates the unemployed persons at 14.71 lakh of which 61 percent were educated. This number is more than double that of the estimates by Planning Commission and that available from live registers of employment exchange.
- 2.4 The largest proportion of the educated unemployed are found to have general qualifications but no work experience or skill. Fresh matriculates are the single largest category of unemployed.
- 2.5 The vacancies in the government jobs were for less than 7,000 per year during 1990-99 and the vacancies reduced between 1997 and 1999. About 1,00,000 positions in state government and semi-government organizations remain vacant.

3 Household and Demographic Attributes of Sample Households in Amritsar District

- 3.1 The sixteen sample villages together contained 5,853 households. The total population of the sample households was 30,854 and the sex ratio 877 females per thousand males. The average household size works out to five. The proportion of population in the economically active age group of 15-59 is 56.5 percent). About 57 percent of these are in the age group of 15-29 years.
- 3.2 About ninety three percent of the household is Sikhs and about four percent Hindus. A little over 50 percent of the population is Scheduled Caste, and they form a larger part of the population in the border Block (Gandiwind) as compared to the interior Block (Jandiala).
- 3.3 The incidence of joint family is substantially more in the villages that are away from urban centres and villages near the international border as compared to other types of villages.

- 3.4 About 30 percent of the male and 40 percent of the female are illiterates. The educational attainment of the sample population in Gandiwind Block is substantially lower than Jandiala Block, both in the case of males and females. Such disparity in educational level has an impact on the nature of occupation, level of unemployment and nature of employment that may be sought by the population in the two Blocks. The incidence of illiteracy is considerably higher in Gandiwind even among younger age group (6-14) both in the case of boys and girls.
- 3.5 In all, 2034 household members were classified as out-migrants. The proportion of such migrant males to resident males works out to 12.4 percent and the corresponding figure for females is 0.6 percent. The proportion of male migrants is higher in the Jandiala (14.4 percent) as compared to the Gandiwind Block (10.2). If we exclude from these the commuters and seasonal migrants, which form the bulk, permanent out-migrants are only 258, i.e., less than 1 percent of the resident population. The proportion of permanent migrants to total migrants is about 15 percent in the case of Jandiala and only 9 percent in the case of Gandiwind. Since only 26 of such out-migrants are females, the analysis of the migrants that follow is restricted to male out-migrants only.
- 3.6 A smaller proportion of the male migrants is illiterate as compared to the resident population. On the other hand, the proportion of educated and skilled (Matriculates, ITI/Polytechnic/Graduates, etc.) among the migrants is higher than the resident population. Of the permanent migrants, about a third have only temporary employment. About 70 percent of the migrants are within the state (about half of them within the district), about 20 percent in other parts of the country, and 10 percent in other countries.

4 Extent of Unemployment and Attributes of the Unemployed

- 4.1 In the sample rural population about 9,000 males in the economically active age group 15-59 were recorded. Of these, little more than three fourths are earners. Other than the cultivators who constitute about 10 percent of the earners, there are equal number of self employed – much of which is in petty trade and services - and the remaining in the wage employment. The proportion of males classified as unemployed constitutes 11.32 percent. The percentage of unemployed in the Block sharing the international border is significantly lower than the interior Block. In both the Blocks there is a reasonable diversification of activities. This is partly because, a substantial proportion, as we observed earlier, are commuters who have found employment in nearby villages and towns.

- 4.2 Among the women about 7,900 were found in the age group of 15-59. Of these, about 69 percent were reported to be housewives. About 11 percent were students and only 7 percent as reported unemployed. As in the case of males, the Gandiwind Block records much lesser proportion of unemployed than the Jandiala Block.
- 4.3 The Labour Force Participation Rate in the case of males works out to about 50 percent. The variations across villages range from 42 to 56 percent. Corresponding figures for females are 5.4 to 14.4. It may be noted that in the case of females a large are reported as housewives, which results in low participation rates. The participation rates are somewhat lower in the villages in the Gandiwind Block, both for males and females as compared to the interior Block of Jandiala.
- 4.4 The unemployment in Punjab has been characterised essentially as one of educated youth employment even during the decade of the 80's. The proportion of unemployed increases with increasing levels of educational attainment (Table 3.5). Among the illiterate the proportion is only 1.7 percent. It increases steadily to 21.7 percent among those with a schooling of 12 years or with a general degree, and reduces in the case of those with vocational/technical qualifications to 15.7 percent. At each educational level the proportion of unemployed is less in Gandiwind Block as compared to Jandiala Block.
- 4.5 The incidence of unemployment among the Scheduled Castes is found to be lower than the OBC and the general category population.
- 4.6 That the incidence of unemployment in the households headed by women is significantly higher than the households headed by men is clear. This, as can be seen is true for both the Blocks and in the case of unemployment among males and females.
- 4.7 Among the rural sample respondents about 47 percent are not averse to self-employment.
- 4.8 Both of those who prefer self-employment and those preferring wage-employment opt for employment in the service sector. The preference for manufacturing and repair and maintenance, together, account for only 12 percent.
- 4.9 One can note two peaks of expected earnings - below Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000+ per month. Obviously, these two peaks are related with the educational background of the

respondents – the illiterate and people with lower levels of education on the one hand and those with matriculation and above on the other.

4.10 If we apply the definition of unemployment rate, in the sample rural population, the unemployment rates for the sample population works out to 12.9 percent in the case of males and 35 percent in the case of females. Across the villages, it varies from 4.6 percent to 21.6 percent in the case of males. Corresponding figures for females are 18.6 and 50.7 percent respectively.

4.11 If we apply the LFPR and the Unemployment Rates derived from our sample study on the estimated rural population of Amritsar district for the year 2001(in the absence of district level population from the Census) we find that the quantum of rural unemployment is in the region of 35,000 for males and 19,000 in the case of females. The educated component (matriculation and above) would work out to about 37,000.

4.12 *Characteristics of Urban Educated Unemployed:*

- (a) Among a sample of the 452 urban based unemployed, two-thirds were males. About a third were Scheduled Castes and about a fifth from Other Backward Castes. Almost ninety percent of the respondents were below the age of 30 years. The household assets and income range of the respondents indicate that most of them do not come from poor household.
- (b) About 90 percent of the respondents were looking for salaried / wage employment. Over 75 percent did not want to continue with their family occupations. Less than five percent had technical qualifications and as such about 84 percent were looking for white collar jobs and 6 percent in the defence forces.
- (c) Of the small proportion of educated urban-based unemployed, looking for self employment, most were interested in trade and business and less than 20 percent in manufacturing venture. While those looking for avenues in trade and business expected financial assistance, those interested in manufacturing activities were looking for suitable and affordable land. Less than three percent of the respondents alone were aware of employment programmes of the government.

- (d) About forty percent seeking wage employment were interested in settling down within the district and the rest anywhere in the country and in foreign countries. Two levels of wage expectations could be noted – one with matriculation of about Rs.1,000 a month and the other XII standard and graduates of over Rs.3,000 per month.

5 People's Perception on Unemployment and Related Issues

5.1 A number of lead group discussions were held at the sample villages with village elders, youth, school teachers and women groups. The major points emerging from these discussions are summarised below.

- (a) Employment oriented Programmes being implemented are not yielding the desired results. Local Labour is not prepared to come forward for work on employment oriented Programmes, because the wages are very low for the local labour. In most of the villages, migrant labour from Bihar and U.P. are being used both in Employment generation work and as agricultural labourers by farmers at a low wage rate. Educated Youth is not willing to work in their farm for reasons of status. However, in some of the villages it was found that some of the progressive farmers with higher education (graduate and above) have taken up activities like floriculture, agriculture, horticulture, dairy farming and agro-processing.
- (b) Unemployment and lack of development are the main factors for youth involvement in terrorist activities and addiction. The proportion of drug abuse and alcoholism among the unemployed youth in the border villages is significantly higher than the interior villages.
- (c) The local population believes that employment potential in the following areas, particularly in the context of self-employment exists, although no market assessment has been made:

1) Farm Sector: i) Dairy development, ii) Fisheries development, iii) Poultry development, iv) Bee-keeping, v) Fruit Plantation, vi) Floriculture, vii) Mushroom Cultivation, and viii) Vegetable development

2) Non-Farm Activities: i) Petty shop, ii) Electronics work including computer, iii) Motor/Tractor Repairing, iv) Auto Repairing, v) Cycle/Rickshaw repairing, vi) Carpentry/Masonry, and vii) Hardware shop

3) For Women: i) Papad Making, ii) Bangle Making, iii) Embroidery, iv) Tailoring, v) Knitting work, vi) Dairy Farming, Tuition work and Training Centre for Tailoring

6 Concluding Observations

6.1 Briefly stated, what we have from the preceding study as well as few others is that:

- a) The proportion of unemployed with educational attainments of 10 years of schooling in the district, as well as in Punjab and other states is high and increasing substantially. The job market, particularly for people with such educational attainment without any specific skill is extremely limited.
- b) On the other hand a major proportion of such people aspire for regular employment preferably in the organized (read government / quasi-government) sector. The preference is because of a substantial difference in working conditions in the organised and un-organised sectors. There is a need to bridge the gaps between employment and working condition in the two sectors.
- c) An overwhelming proportion of people looking for such employment is in the age group 20-30. The fiscal condition of the Union and State governments cannot sustain such type of white collar and subordinate employees. The private job market is confined to the productive sector and to some extent open for people with some productive skill. Some areas where productive employment could be created have been identified in the preceding section.
- d) The incidence of drug addiction is substantially higher in the border areas.
- e) To match the employment aspirations of the unemployed 'educated' youth the government could consider de-freezing the existing vacancies to reduce the dimension of the problem. But this would fly in the face of reforms and would further aggravate the fiscal crisis and the situation would be worse than now.
- f) The employment programmes of the government, even if their implementation is vastly improved, do not cater to the aspirations of the people coming out of general streams of education. Such employment programmes could at best

address short-term unemployment both of the unskilled and semi-skilled labour and as a supplementing instrument.

- g) Under such circumstances we need a short-term (annual plan) strategy and a medium-term (3 to 5 year) strategy, besides the long term one of human resource development. In Punjab, at least the problem of unemployment does not coincide with poverty. Schemes such as unemployment allowance etc., is again no answer. The problem is not economic alone but has social and political dimensions.
- h) The government has to look at the policy support that encourages sectors that has higher employment elasticity. Secondly, at the district and sub-district level plans should be made for physical infrastructure development and the employment related to such asset creation. This is best done at the Panchayat (village, Block and District) level. More so because the problem, as noted, has a social dimension - drug abuse, violence, law and order problem, etc. Commercially viable business ventures at the local level needs to be identified and whatever initial government support, implementation, monitoring etc., needed have to be routed through the PRIs.
- i) Short-term intensive skill-building programmes for skills that are required in the job market could be part financed by the government and partly by the industry that requires such skilled labour.
- j) Government could also consider public sector and joint-venture in the Medium and Small Scale Sectors in such problem areas. It must be appreciated that the small sector has not only an economic but also social role to play in the Indian economy.

Preface and Acknowledgements

The Planning Commission sponsored this study on Unemployment in the Amritsar District, as a part of a series of studies on Unemployment in the border districts of Punjab. It has been widely noted that the educated youth component in the unemployed segment of the population has been increasing across the states. Given the demographic structure and the spread of education, it is also reckoned that the educated youth unemployment would continue to increase for another decade. As such, an analysis of the problem, particularly at the field level, is necessary for planning out area specific employment programmes.

The report presented here is largely based on a survey of over 30,000 individuals from nearly 6,000, households spread across 16 villages in the Amritsar district. Besides this, information gathered through lead group discussions in the sample villages, secondary data from Employment Exchanges in the district and primary data generated through an individual schedule canvassed among job-seekers visiting the Employment Exchanges have also been analysed.

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H. Ramachandran
Director

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CHAPTER I

Introduction – Objectives, Research Design and Methodology

1.1 The Background

- 1.1.1 Despite huge investments made during different plan periods on a variety of employment generation programmes, the problem of unemployment in general, and of the educated persons in particular, remain critical. Substantial increase in the educated unemployed has been noted, wherein the share of the educated (persons with 10 years or more of schooling) in the unemployed increased from 40 to 60 per cent between 1987-88 to 1993-94. The Eighth Plan document has recognised the seriousness of the problem of unemployment. About 35 to 36 million new entrants estimated to join into the labour market during the Eighth and the Ninth Plan periods. The situation is expected to worsen for another decade or more because of the demographic structure of the population, resulting in greater rate of growth of labour force on the one hand, and the reduction in the rate of labour intake in the industrial and service sectors, on the other. Reduction in labour intake is expected for reasons of cost-efficiency to meet the challenges of global competition and cutback of government expenditure owing to fiscal deficit. More recent discourses on the subject of unemployment point out that while Work Force Participation Rate is increasing, the Labour Force Participation Rate has recorded a decline and as such the dimension of unemployment would not increase. One basic feature to note in the context of unemployment is that the demographic attributes differ and the impact of the economic policies are felt differentially across various regions of the country.
- 1.1.2 In the background of these features, the Planning Commission has proposed that a few institutions take up studies of unemployment in the border districts of Punjab.
- 1.1.3 The issues pertaining to increasing number of educated unemployed has been widely discussed in the last decade-and-a-half by policy-planners and development economists. The situation of steadily increasing unemployment among the educated brings forth the basic flaws in the country's programme of human resource development (Ahuja, 1995, and Minhas, 1991). The analysis of the employment structure in the post-liberalisation situation has been attempted by some of the studies (Alam and Mishra, 1998, Gupta 1999, and Kundu 2000), which note features of casualisation, increased growth in GDP without commensurate increase in the employment, and employment growth in the urban informal sector. As noted by Bhalla (2000), there is a sharp divide between rural and urban areas in terms of consumption expenditure as well as employment opportunities. A

temporal analysis of labour productivity in agriculture as well as other rural sectors points to displacement of workers from non-farm sectors due to closure of units and a resultant growth in unemployment.

1.2 An Overview of the Punjab Economy

- 1.2.1 Punjab is one of the states whose economy is facing a crisis. It has been displaced from its number one position in terms of per capita income – a position it has held for a number of years – to the third or fourth position in recent years. Only about 50 percent of the state government's current receipts are available for current spending. The state does not represent a success story anymore – a decade of terrorism has taken its toll.
- 1.2.2 Between 1966-67 and 1997-98 the contribution to the Net State Domestic Product at factor cost in Punjab of the primary sector decreased from 62 to 42 percent and of secondary sector increased from 15 to 23 percent. The contribution of the tertiary sector increased from 23 to 35 percent.
- 1.2.3 The percentage distribution of workers employed in Industry in various districts of the state indicate that the proportion of workers decreased considerably in all the three border districts between 1970-71 and 1996-97 (Table 1.1). On this indicator, Amritsar district ranked second in 1970-71 but slid down to the third position in 1996-97 with a substantial loss in the percent value. The gap between the first ranking district and Amritsar was less than 6 percentage point in 1970-71, which increased to over 24 percentage point in 1996-97.
- 1.2.4 The share of the small scale industrial sector in the total industrial sector decreased from 62 to 34 percent between 1970-71 and 1996-97. The small scale sector generates more employment per unit of capital investment, but suffers from low labour productivity and low wages. With low level of technology it is not in a position to compete with the large/medium sector. However, even such disparities in productivity in small and medium/large sector has a regional dimension (Table 1.2). Productivity per worker has increased both in the small and medium / large scale industries between 1980-81 and 1996-97. The increase is far more pronounced in the latter. The disparity in productivity across districts is also a function of the nature of the industrial product and associated technology of production. Such disparities are sharper in the case of medium / large scale industrial units than the small scale units.

Table 1.1: District-wise Percentage of Workers Employed in Industry in Punjab

Sr. No.	District	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1996-97
1.	Amritsar	18.71	13.64	9.88	8.53
2.	Bhatinda	2.10	2.99	4.08	3.43
3.	Faridkot	-	3.81	4.09	2.03
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	-	-	-	3.61
5.	Ferozepur	5.41	2.86	3.43	3.09
6.	Gurdaspur	6.98	5.39	3.42	2.17
7.	Hoshiarpur	2.75	3.91	4.31	3.92
8.	Jalandhar	15.85	12.42	9.88	9.84
9.	Kapurthala	7.08	6.19	4.44	3.44
10.	Ludhiana	24.38	28.77	32.94	33.19
11.	Mansa	-	-	-	1.32
12.	Moga	-	-	-	9.61
13.	Mukatsar	-	-	-	1.32
14.	Nawanshehar	-	-	-	0.36
15.	Patiala	11.39	11.22	9.94	6.56
16.	Ropar	2.48	5.50	5.71	7.34
17.	Sangrur	2.84	3.27	7.15	7.64
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: From Raikhy and Mehra, 2000 (Directorate of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh).

**Table1.2: District-wise Production per Worker in Punjab
(Rs. Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	District	1980-81		1996-97	
		Small Scale Sector	Large/ Medium Sector	Small Scale Sector	Large/ Medium Sector
1.	Amritsar	0.85	0.95	1.35	4.88
2.	Bhatinda	1.11	2.10	1.88	10.45
3.	Faridkot	0.71	1.39	0.96	4.63
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	-	-	-	13.88
5.	Ferozepur	1.39	0.47	1.76	5.13
6.	Gurdaspur	0.15	0.30	0.95	4.53
7.	Hoshiarpur	0.34	0.62	0.53	9.05
8.	Jalandhar	0.36	0.51	1.03	7.41
9.	Kapurthala	0.43	0.59	1.11	4.75
10.	Ludhiana	0.28	1.41	1.40	9.96
11.	Mansa	-	-	2.74	-
12.	Moga	-	-	1.14	24.04
13.	Mukatsar	-	-	0.89	3.03
14.	Nawanshehar	-	-	0.47	11.70
15.	Patiala	0.34	1.26	2.07	8.66
16.	Ropar	0.37	1.24	1.18	21.92
17.	Sangrur	0.41	1.03	1.27	8.69
	Punjab	0.42	1.04	1.35	9.75

Source: Extracted from Raikhy and Mehra, 2000 (Directorate of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh).

1.2.5 The state's share in the country's exports is about 2.6 percent and has been less than 3 percent for over two decades, with the exception of the year 1997-98 (Table 1.3). Percentage of export to the Net State Domestic Product however, has been consistently increasing from 3.2 in 1980-81 to over 8 in 1997-98.

Table 1.3: Punjab's Exports as a Percentage of India's Exports

Year	Exports from Punjab (Rs. In crore)	India's Exports (Rs. In crore)	State's Share (Per cent)
1980-81	162.17	6711	2.41
1984-85	203.57	11744	1.73
1990-91	769.20	32553	2.36
1991-92	900.81	440.41	2.04
1992-93	1214.47	53688	2.26
1993-94	1815.47	69751	2.60
1994-95	2082.30	82674	2.51
1995-96	2564.61	106353	2.41
1996-97	3024.58	118817	2.54
1997-98	4204.78	126286	3.32
1998-99	3629.13	141603	2.56

Source: From Nanda and Raikhy, 2000, based on (i) Directorate of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh, (ii) Government of India, Economic Survey (1998-99).

1.2.6 The small scale industrial sector accounted for 53 percent of the exports from the state (1995-96). The share of the small scale sector, as can be seen from Table 1.4, has been increasing in the 80's but declined consistently in the 1990's. Between 1990-91 and 1996-97, there are changes in the composition of the exported commodities: food products, cotton textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals and hand tools recorded rapid increase while commodities like hosiery and readymade garments, bicycles and spare parts, automobile components, sports goods, etc., recorded a decline.

Table 1.4: Sector-wise Exports from Punjab

Year	Percent Share Small Scale Sector	Percent Share Large/Medium Sector	Total (Rs. In Crore)
1980-81	52.5	47.5	162
1984-85	60.8	34.5	204
1990-91	65.5	39.5	769
1991-92	60.5	39.5	901
1992-93	59.7	40.3	1215
1993-94	59.8	40.2	1816
1994-95	55.2	44.8	2082
1995-96	52.6	47.4	2565

Source: From Nanda and Raikhy, 2000 based on data from the Directorate of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh.

1.2.7 In the agricultural sector, dominated by paddy-wheat rotation, the production has plateaued since 1993-94. The state has experienced increasing subsidy, and increasing cost of cultivation. There is over capitalization in Punjab agriculture and the capital is grossly under utilized due to decreasing farm size. For instance, the tractors in the state are used only for 400 hours per annum instead of the desired level of 1000 hours (Bawa and Raikhy, 2000).

1.3 A Brief Review of Some Earlier Studies on Unemployment in Punjab

1.3.1 In so far as incidence of rural unemployment is concerned, there are several states that have higher rates of unemployment than Punjab (Table 1.5). This is true for both males and females, 15+ age group as well as 15-24 age group.

1.3.2 In fact, between 1983-84 and 1993-94 although the rate of unemployment increased among the youth in Punjab, the increase has been higher in many other states (Table 1.6). As a result, the level of youth unemployment in Punjab was lower than the National average.

Table 1.5: Rural India – Inter-State variations in the Incidence of unemployment (1994)

(Per 1000 persons in the labour force)

State	Age Group 15-24			Age Group 15+		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	121	16	78	38	6	26
Bihar	133	44	108	37	16	32
Gujarat	119	7	83	40	3	29
Haryana	57	0	47	20	0	16
Himachal Pradesh	63	10	37	21	2	12
Karnataka	124	73	106	42	25	36
Kerala	380	331	364	100	82	94
Maharashtra	35	8	24	11	2	7
Madhya Pradesh	88	17	66	25	4	18
Orissa	163	76	133	45	25	40
Punjab	119	30	88	35	14	29
Rajasthan	89	7	62	24	2	17
Tamil Nadu	218	129	188	54	36	48
Uttar Pradesh	143	17	110	43	5	34
West Bengal	159	80	135	52	35	48
North Eastern	329	523	301	57	193	76
All	135	56	110	40	18	34

Source: Gumber 2000 (Computed from NCAER-HDI Survey Data, 1994)

States	38 th round (1983-84)		50 th round (1993-94)	
	UPS	UPSS	UPS	UPSS
Andhra Pradesh	2.49	1.87	3.45	0.73
Assam	3.02	2.42	19.25	14.00
Bihar	2.75	1.74	7.36	6.23
Goa	5.30	3.75	25.71	21.91
Gujarat	2.15	1.76	4.10	3.69
Haryana	3.31	3.01	6.20	3.41
Himachal Pradesh	3.32	2.43	4.94	1.82
Karnataka	2.60	2.08	4.99	3.83
Kerala	13.49	10.59	25.62	21.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.91	0.73	4.39	3.86
Maharashtra	2.79	2.46	6.55	5.29
Manipur	0.32	0.32	8.01	4.97
Meghalaya	1.84	1.73	1.80	1.56
Mizoram	0.36	0.33	2.42	2.04
Nagaland	0.05	0.05	6.46	5.38
Orissa	2.48	2.01	7.37	5.11
Punjab	4.23	3.08	5.32	4.52
Rajasthan	1.27	1.02	1.75	1.39
Sikkim	2.9	2.42	3.58	2.38
Tamil Nadu	5.88	4.60	8.03	6.23
Tripura	4.44	3.80	13.83	8.39
Uttar Pradesh	1.96	1.40	3.79	2.83
West Bengal	5.66	4.28	11.45	8.19
Pondicherry	7.18	6.86	12.79	12.14
All India	3.31	2.57	6.46	4.83

Source: Aggarwal and Goyal, 2000, based on NSSO, 38th, 43rd and 50th round

1.3.3 From the last two decades a number of studies have been undertaken on unemployment in Punjab. Several of them have attempted dis-aggregated analyses of unemployment by gender, age, rural-urban and have estimated unemployment rates, type, status and sectoral pattern of employment. In a recent study of the unemployment of the educated population in Punjab (Gill , 2000), it has been observed that:

1. The figures obtained from registered applicants in the employment exchange indicate that the educated applicants doubled (from 2.15 to 4.10 lakh) between 1980 and 1998, where as the uneducated (below matriculation) registered applicants decreased from 2.10 to 1.58 lakhs) during the same period.
 2. A survey conducted by the Economic and Statistical Organization of Punjab (1998) covering all villages, towns and cities of the state estimated unemployed persons at 14.71 lakh, of which 61 percent were educated. This number is more than double that of the estimates by Planning Commission and that available from live registers of employment exchange.
 3. The largest portion of the educated unemployed are found to have general qualifications but no work experience or skill. Fresh matriculates are the single largest category of unemployed. An earlier study based on 42 villages spread across the state (Krishan, 1986) corroborates this nature of the educated employment, which found that unemployed matriculates and above constituted 63 percent of the total unemployed. The field-based study indicated that over 83 percent of the unemployed sought government jobs, about 5 percent private sector, about 6 percent self-employment and the rest 5 percent, any job.
 4. A study (Rao and Singh 1989) also found highest unemployment to be prevailing among non-technical educated persons.
 5. That there is gender disparity among the registered unemployed is also clear, with about 75 percent of the registered being males.
 6. The vacancies in the government jobs were for less than 7,000 per year during 1990-99, and the vacancies particularly decreased between 1997 and 1999. About 1,00,000 positions in the state government and semi-government organizations remain vacant.
- 1.3.4 None of these studies however, bring out the regional dimensions of the issues. A few studies undertaken at regional (state) levels by Gopal Krishan and others reveal the relevance of superimposing other regional characteristics on the unemployment situation. In Punjab, for example, the situation varies from district, to district depending upon their major economic activities, i.e., whether largely agriculture based or industrial. Not only this, the situation also varies due to various social parameters like type of family, caste predominance, dynamic nature of population and the relative location of the districts.

1.3.5 Among such locational characteristics, areas adjoining the international border and those that are interior appear to have impact on a number of economic attributes. A farm business analysis of the border and non-border areas (Jagdeep Singh, 1999) brings out a number of basic differences in the types of areas:

- (a) The border areas faced two major wars and are constantly under the fear of possibilities of aggression from across the border. Under such circumstances development of individual resource base is limited. As a result, the border areas are characterised by low resource endowments, lower intensity of input use and poor productivity. The product-mix of production therefore differs from interior areas.
- (b) Access to agricultural input outlets, and channels of marketing in border areas was found to be lower than the interior areas.
- (c) Social and economic infrastructure such as schooling beyond primary education, veterinary services, living conditions in villages were also of lower order in villages located closer to the international border.
- (d) Such differences were also observed in the quality of people manning public services.
- (e) The value of land, fixed farm assets, diversification of crops, cropping intensity, quality of livestock, productivity - both in agriculture and livestock farming - were found to be lower in border areas as compared to the non-border areas.

1.4 The Issues

1.4.1 Although the level of unemployment in the Punjab is not as high as some states, higher levels of income and inequality, incidence of unemployment among educated youth, high in-migration of low and semi-skilled labour, cultural attributes that inhibit educated youth from taking up certain kinds of employment, the background of militancy, the location of international border and its fencing in recent times, the reduction in the army intake from the region and other features specific to the Punjab makes the situation rather grave.

1.4.2 A study of the extent of unemployment and underemployment in the border district of Punjab assumes special significance, also because unemployment in Punjab can not be

related to the level of poverty, per capita income or performance of industrial units. Similarly, the problem of unemployment in Punjab is not an issue for estimation but more of an issue of capturing the severity of the problem and job preferences that the unemployed exercise.

1.4.3 For example, educated youth from land-owning families with relative affluence appear to be unwilling to take up physical work. This phenomenon gets further aggravated with easy access to money because of the cross-border smuggling activities, etc. The affluence of the rural Punjab is also due to the emigration and the consequent money-order economy. On the other hand, the last two decades have experienced stagnation in agricultural growth, adverse effects on the agricultural output due to ecological degradation and inappropriate cropping pattern. These conditions vary from area to area due to variation in the structure of the economy reflected in the possibilities in agriculture, industry and service sectors. The issues that prompt the studies thus relate to the following questions:

1. Although the level of unemployment may be lower in the Punjab than many other states, does the problem assume gravity because of a combination of other factors that characterise the state?
2. If the youth in the Punjab is more selective in the choice of nature of employment, how far should this be reflected in the government programmes for generation of employment?
3. How different are these attributes in the border districts and should such differences warrant district specific strategies?
4. Do the conditions warrant a more focussed employment policy for the state and of the border districts?

1.5 The Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 In the light of the preceding observations, the objectives of the proposed study are to:

1. measure the extent of unemployment at the district level by age, educational level and socio-economic status;
2. assess the type and nature of employment generated under the government schemes/programmes;

3. identify the nature of mismatch between the employment generated and the type of employment required or desired; and
4. suggest the nature of intervention(s) required by Government/Non government/Community to address the problem.

1.6 The Sampling Framework

- 1.6.1 The study is limited to Amritsar district. From the two types of Blocks, given in Table 1.7, two blocks – one in proximity to the border and the second away from the border – have been chosen randomly. The two Blocks thus selected are Gandiwind (sharing the international border) and Jandiala (interior Block). The former is ranked 51 and the latter 47 on a development scale of 136 Blocks of the state.
- 1.6.2 We have earlier noted that the villages in the proximity of the international border could be distinguished from other interior villages based on a number of attributes that impinge on the rate of unemployment. Similarly, villages closer to urban centres could be differentiated from those that are farther away. Villages were therefore, listed in each Block on the basis of their distance from the international border and from an urban centre. Four types of villages were identified – (a) villages within 8 kilometers of the international border and (b) villages beyond 8 kilometers of the border in the case of the Gandiwind Block; (c) villages within 8 kilometers of any urban centre and (d) villages beyond 8 kilometers of an urban centre. A total of sixteen villages were drawn as samples from the four types of villages.
- 1.6.3 Six sets of four villages each were randomly drawn from the four types of villages. The set of sample villages whose characteristics were closest to the district characteristics was chosen as the sample villages. For purposes of determining the sample set of villages with attributes similar to the average district characteristics, the following variables were used: population size, percentage of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary activities, ratio of agricultural workers to cultivators and pattern of landuse.

Table 1.7: Ranking of Blocks in the State on Development Scale (Amritsar District)

SI.No.	Blocks Along the International Border	(Rank on Development Scale of 136 blocks of the state)
1.	Ajnala	100
2.	Harsha Chinna	33
3.	Chogwan	68
4.	Gandiwind	51
5.	Bhikhiwind	105
6.	Valtoha	71
Other Blocks		
1.	Rajya	30
2.	Verka	35
3.	Majitha	42
4.	Jandiala	47
5.	Khadur Sahib	46
6.	Naushaura Panuan	55
7.	Patti	78
8.	Chola Sahib	73
9.	Taran Taran	67

1.7 Questionnaires

- 1.7.1 A comprehensive household questionnaire was canvassed among all the households in the sample villages. The household schedule is appended to this report (Appendix 1). As mentioned earlier, the study of the extent of unemployment in the border areas and its causes is not merely a question of quantitative assessment but it also involves a study of various qualitative dimensions specific to the areas. Thus, village level fact sheets for each of the sixteen villages were filled with the help of the Panchayat members to record the gross characteristics of the villages. Further, lead group discussions were also held at each of the villages. While a summary of such discussions and information based on fact sheets are included in the appendix (Appendix 2), the essential points emerging from these are included in Chapter IV.
- 1.7.2 An individual schedule was also canvassed among those identified as unemployed, to collect information like the efforts made by them in obtaining employment, their aspirations, awareness of the various government programmes and schemes besides their educational level, qualification, age, etc.
- 1.7.3 There are five Employment Exchanges in Amritsar district. Out of these, two are located at Amritsar. One is headed by a Deputy Director, registering the Professional categories of job seekers and the other headed by the District Employment Officer, registering general categories of job seekers. Town Employment officers located at Tarantaran, Patti

and Ajnala towns head the other three. At these Employment Exchanges, on an average, 15 to 20 job seekers visit everyday for a variety of purposes like registration, renewal of registration, responding to vacancies displayed on the notice boards of the Employment Exchange and for inquiring about job prospects.

- 1.7.4 Treating these job seekers at the Employment Exchange as random arrivals, a questionnaire (Appendix 3) was canvassed among the job seekers who visited the Employment Exchange. Canvassing of questionnaire was done over a period of one week in the Employment Exchange at Amritsar, Tarantaran and Patti. This process enabled the study team to estimate the attributes and job aspirations of various categories of educated urban job seekers. The Employment Exchanges at Ajnala and at Amritsar for Professional categories of job seekers could not be covered.
- 1.7.5 In each Employment Exchange one Field Investigator was stationed for about a week. A total of 452 educated urban unemployed youth, (Amritsar - 372, Tarantaran - 90 and Patti - 90) were interviewed by the Investigators. Identification particulars, particulars of family members, preference for various types of employment, kind of help required, awareness about Government employment generation programmes and their suggestions on the choice of employment schemes for the local area were sought in course of the interviews.

CHAPTER II

Profile of the Sample Villages and Households

2.1 A Profile of the Sample Villages

2.1.1 The sixteen sample villages together contained a population of 30,725 spread over 5,853 households. The population size of the villages has a range of 130 to 5,834 (Table 2.1). The average household size works out to 5 ranging from 4.5 to 5.8 in different villages. The sex ratio for the sample population is 870 females per thousand males. Across the villages the sex ratio varies from 805 to 952.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sample Households, Population by Gender and Villages

Name of Village	Number of Households	Total Population	Females per '000 males	Average Household size
Achinkote	325	1538	805	4.7
Attari	1076	5834	894	5.4
Buchhar Kalan	378	1868	938	4.9
Bundala	1453	7466	873	5.1
Butt	86	497	775	5.8
Chapa Ram Singh	362	2088	893	5.8
Chhatiwind	503	2940	857	5.8
Dhanoeakhurd	175	966	952	5.5
Gadali	238	1211	827	5.1
Gahri	169	775	836	4.6
Jhinharpur	112	539	905	4.8
Malikpur	160	891	837	5.6
Mihima	156	763	889	4.9
Nathupura	222	1068	870	4.8
Rakhmanwala	29	130	912	4.5
Thatgarh	409	2151	812	5.2
Total	5,853	30,725	870	5

2.1.2 The variations in some of the household attributes across village types are recorded in Table 2.2. In so far as villages within the close proximity of the border are concerned, a few characteristics stand out – higher proportion of Scheduled Caste population, lower levels of literacy, larger proportion of joint family structure, greater incidence of landless households, lower proportion of out-migrating household members, and lower proportion of unemployed – as compared to villages in the interior.

2.1.3 Similarly, when we contrast household characteristics of villages in the urban shadow and other villages at a distance from urban centres we find that the former villages are

characterised by: higher incidence of Scheduled Caste Population, lower joint family structure, higher proportion of unemployed persons both among general population and Scheduled Caste population, and higher levels of male and female literacy.

Table 2.2: Selected Attributes of Household by Village Type

Variables	Gandiwind		Jandiala		All Villages
	Villages within 8-kms of international border	Villages beyond 8-kms of international border	Villages within 8-kms of urban centre	Villages beyond 8-kms of urban centre	
Percent SC Population	54.8	60.2	49.7	43.7	50.6
Percent Joint Family	65.3	42.0	37.6	73.8	62.4
Percent landless Household	76.0	72.6	66.4	67.1	71.1
Percent Unemployed SC population (15+ population)	3.2	2.9	4.4	3.5	3.5
Percent unemployed (15+ population)	6.1	6.4	11.7	10.2	8.5
Percent out-migrants* (15-59 age population)	8.5	14.7	13.5	13.4	11.6
Percent Male Literate	45.3	58.3	34.8	32.3	40.3
Percent Female Literate	35.6	43.5	25.7	23.3	29.9

* includes commuters

2.2 Household and Demographic Attributes

2.2.1 About ninety-three percent of the households are Sikhs and about four percent Hindus. The proportion of population in the economically active age group of 15-59 is 56.5 percent. About 57 percent of these are in the age group of 15-30 years (Table 2.3). The proportion of youth population is about the same in both the Blocks.

Table 2.3: Percentage Youth Population to Economically Active Population (15-59) by Gender

	Youth Population (15-29 years)			Economically Active Population (15-59 Years)		
	Percent among Males	Percent among Females	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gandiwind	57.2	57.7	57.4	4395	4005	8400
Jandiala	57.1	55.7	56.4	4841	4183	9024
Total	53.27	56.6	56.9	9236	8188	17424

2.2.2 About 30 percent of the male and 40 percent of the female are illiterate. The educational attainment of the sample population in Gandiwind Block is substantially lower than Jandiala Block, both in the case of males and females (Table 2.4). Such disparity in educational level is likely to have impact on the nature of occupation, level of unemployment and nature of employment that may be sought by the population in the two Blocks.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Members of Households Above Six Years by Educational Level and Gender

Educational Level	Gandiwind		Jandiala		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	37.1	48.1	23.3	33.2	29.9	40.3
Lower Primary	21.5	18.8	25.8	29.2	23.7	24.2
Upper Primary	15.6	13.5	18.7	16.9	17.2	15.2
Matriculation	16.3	11.8	22.9	14.1	19.7	13.0
Class XII	5.4	3.6	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.7
ITI	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5
Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7
Technical and Professional	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Non Response	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.3 The incidence of illiteracy is considerably higher in Gandiwind even among the younger age group (6-14) both in the case of boys and girls (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Percent Illiterate Population by Age Group and Gender						
Age Group	Gandiwind		Jandiala		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6 -14	17.2	20.2	3.8	5.4	10.7	12.6
15 -30	32.3	42.2	17.8	26.1	24.7	34.1
30 +	57.3	57.3	42.4	56.9	48.5	64.4

2.2.4 About 88 percent of the sample male population in the age group 15+ are full time earners (Table 2.6). The proportion is slightly larger in the case of Gandiwind Block (92 percent), in comparison to Jandiala Block (86 percent). The non-response relating to occupation of female adults is found to be rather high, particularly in the border Block of Gandiwind. However, while the proportion of workers in the agricultural sector is about

the same in both Blocks, they are significantly different when other occupations are compared. Gandiwind Block appears to record larger proportion of workers in the secondary sector and Jandiala Block records higher proportions in the tertiary sector. This is true both for males and females. The proportion of females reported as non-earners is high as compared to males in both the Blocks. The proportion of non-earners among males is higher in Jandiala.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Members of Households above 15 Years by Main Occupation and Gender

Occupational Category	Gandiwind		Jandiala		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cultivators/Agricultural Labour	37.3	11.7	37.6	12.4	37.6	12.2
Construction	7.7	0.9	7.8	0.8	7.8	0.8
Manufacturing	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7
Industrial Labour	9.4	3.3	4.2	0.6	6.7	1.8
Artisans	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trade / Business	14.5	4.7	4.1	1.7	9.1	3.1
Services	10.6	7.1	13.4	9.2	12.0	8.2
Others	7.5	24.2	15.9	25.5	11.9	36.7
Not earning / Unemployed	8.4	22.2	14.2	41.8	11.4	34.9
Non-Response	1.8	20.7	1.3	6.4	1.5	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Rural Out-Migration

2.3.1 It is difficult to estimate the total out-migration, since information regarding total household migration could only be approximated. However, information was sought from the resident households of the sample villages regarding those that they consider members of the household, but residing outside the village and those who commute for work to places outside the village. In all, 2034 household members were classified as out-migrants. The proportion of such migrant males to resident males works out to 12.4 percent and the corresponding figure for females is 0.6 percent. The proportion of male migrants is higher in the Jandiala (14.4 percent) as compared to the Gandiwind Block (10.2). If we exclude from these the commuters and seasonal migrants, which form the bulk, permanent out-migrants are only 258, i.e., less than 1 percent of the resident population. The proportion of permanent migrants to total migrants is about 15 percent in the case of Jandiala and only 9 percent in the case of Gandiwind. Since only 26 of such out-migrants are females, the analysis of the migrants that follow is restricted to male out-migrants only.

2.3.2 The educational level of the permanent migrant members is given in Table 2.7. A smaller proportion of the male migrants are illiterate as compared to the resident population. On the other hand, the proportion of educated and skilled (Matriculates,

ITI/Polytechnic/Graduates, etc.) among the migrants is higher than the resident population. Of the long term migrants, about a third have only temporary employment. About 70 percent of the migrants are within the state (about half of them within the district), about 20 percent in other parts of the country, and 10 percent in other countries.

2.3.3 Most such migrants remit money to the households. About 37 percent of the migrants remit annually less than Rs. 10,000 each. Over forty percent of the migrants remit home over Rs. 30,000 each annually (Table 2.8).

2.3.4 Unlike the permanent migrants, the educational characteristics of the commuters and seasonal migrants are comparable to that of the resident population and in fact their educational achievements appear to be even lower than that of the resident population. (Table 2.9). About 84 percent of such migrants have temporary employment. A quarter of such commuters works in the nearby villages, and remain within the district. Over 90 percent of such daily or seasonal migrants have an annual income of Rs. 30,000. Only 65 females were reported to be commuting for work, of whom about 68 percent were illiterate and about 17 percent with educational achievement of above matriculation.

Table 2.7: Distribution of Permanent Male Migrants According to their Education Level									
Villages	Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Matriculation	Class-12	I_T_I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech_/ Professional Education	total
Villages within 8 kms of border	23.64	9.09	21.82	32.73	10.91	0.00	1.82	0.00	100
Villages beyond 8 kms of border	12.50	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	100
sub total(Gandiwind)	22.22	7.94	19.05	38.10	9.52	0.00	3.17	0.00	100
Villages within 8 urban centre	23.94	14.08	15.49	25.35	8.45	2.82	4.23	5.63	100
Villages beyond 8 kms of urban centre	15.31	11.22	20.41	33.67	10.20	2.04	7.14	0.00	100
sub total(Jandiala)	18.93	12.43	18.34	30.18	9.47	2.37	5.92	2.37	100
Grand total	19.83	11.21	18.53	32.33	9.48	1.72	5.17	1.72	100

Table 2.8 Distribution of Permanent Migrant Members of Households According to Annual Remittances

Villages	<10,000	10,000-30,000	<30,001-75000	<75001-125000	above125000	total
Gandiwind						
Attari	8	10	13	1		32
Villages within 8 kms of border but beyond 8 kms of urban areas	25	18	21	1		65
Villages beyond 8 kms of border & beyond 8 kms of urban areas	4	1	3			8
sub total(Gandiwind)	29	19	24	1	0	73
Jandiala						
Villages within 8 kms of border but beyond 8 kms of urban areas	21	21	32		10	84
Villages beyond 8 kms of border & beyond 8 kms of urban areas	45	18	34	4		101
sub total(Jandial)	66	39	66	4	10	185
Grand total	95	58	90	5	10	258

Table 2.9: Distribution of Commuters (males) According to their Education Level									
Villages	Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Matriculation	Class-12	ITI	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Technical_ / Professional Education	total
Villages within 8 kms of border	65.20	15.69	10.29	6.37	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Villages Beyond 8 kms of border	54.65	10.85	13.76	16.28	2.13	0.00	2.33	0.00	100.00
sub total (Gandiwind)	57.64	12.22	12.78	13.47	2.22	0.00	1.67	0.00	100.00
Villages within 8 kms of urban centers	39.76	12.95	17.17	21.39	5.12	0.30	2.41	0.90	100.00
Villages beyond 8 kms of urban centers	41.70	18.72	16.89	20.40	1.52	0.00	0.76	0.00	100.00
sub total (Jandiala)	41.05	16.78	16.99	20.73	2.73	0.10	1.31	0.30	100.00
Grand total	48.04	14.86	15.21	17.67	2.52	0.06	1.46	0.18	100.00

CHAPTER III

Extent of Unemployment and Attributes of the Unemployed

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter analyses the rural household data relating to the incidence of unemployment, and brings out the socio-economic and educational background of the unemployed. The attributes of urban unemployed, using a sample of individuals registered in the employment exchange in the district, have also been brought out in this chapter. An attempt is made to bring out the age, educational characteristics of the unemployed and focus on the educated youth unemployment. In order to steer away from common-place confusion, some of the basic definitions and the methods of calculations are given as a part of introduction to this chapter.

3.1.2 By definition Unemployment Rate is the percentage of unemployed to the Labour Force. Labour Force is defined here as employed and the unemployed in the age group of 15-59. The unemployed component is further limited to those among them seeking work. The applicable out-of-labour-force segments of students, housewives and retired persons have been excluded as per standard definition.

3.1.3 The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the ratio of Labour Force (sum of employed and the unemployed in the age group 15-59, but excluding students, housewives and retired persons) to total population, expressed in percentage terms.

3.2 Activity Status and Labour Force Participation Rates in Rural Areas

3.2.1 In the sample rural population about 9,000 males in the economically active age group 15-59 were recorded (Table 3.1). Of these, little more than three fourths are earners. Other than the cultivators who constitute about 10 percent of the earners, there are equal number of self employed – much of which is in petty trade and services - and the remaining in the wage employment. The proportion of males classified as unemployed constitutes 11.32 percent. The percentage of unemployed in the Block sharing the international border is significantly lower than the interior Block. In both the Blocks there is a reasonable diversification of activities. This is partly because a substantial

proportion, as we observed earlier, are commuters who have found employment in nearby villages and towns.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Males (15-59 age group) by Activity Status

Activity Status	Gandiwind		Jandiala		Total	
	Male	Percent	Male	Percent	Male	Percent
Unemployed	358	8.34	661	13.89	1019	11.23
unclassified	67	1.56	9	0.19	76	0.84
Student	460	10.72	515	10.82	975	10.74
cultivator	372	8.67	521	10.95	893	9.84
Agricultural Workers	1051	24.5	1015	21.33	2066	22.76
Artisans	11	0.26	4	0.08	17	0.19
Construction	308	7.18	345	7.25	653	7.19
Industrial Workers	489	11.4	234	4.92	723	7.97
Retired Defence Personnel	26	0.61	53	1.11	79	0.87
Service Workers	418	9.74	601	12.63	1019	11.23
Engaged in Trade / Business	566	13.19	178	3.74	744	8.20
self employed	190	4.43	623	13.09	813	8.96
Total	4316	100.6	4759	100	9077	100

3.2.2 Among the women about 7,900 were found in the age group of 15-59 (Table 3.2). Of these, about 69 percent were reported to be housewives. About 11 percent were students and only 7 percent as reported unemployed. As in the case of males, the Gandiwind Block records much lesser proportion of unemployed than the Jandiala Block.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Females (15-59 age group) by Activity Status

	Gandiwind Block		Jandiala Block		Total	
	Females (15-59)	Percent	Females (15-59)	Percent	Females (15-59)	Percent
Unemployed	190	4.99	366	8.95	1112	7.04
Unclassified	7	0.18	0	0	14	0.09
Student	454	11.92	424	10.37	1756	11.12
Cultivators	100	2.62	171	4.16	271	3.43
Agricultural Workers	80	2.1	105	2.57	370	2.34
Artisans	3	0.08	2	0.05	10	0.06
Construction Workers	6	0.16	6	0.15	24	0.15
Industrial Workers	23	0.6	9	0.22	64	0.41
Retired	20	0.21	23	0.56	62	0.39
Services	47	1.23	74	1.81	242	1.53
Trade / Business	32	0.84	12	0.29	88	0.56
Housewife	2695	70.73	2693	65.87	5388	68.82

self employed	153	4.02	201	4.92	708	4.48
total	3810	100	4088	100	7898	100

3.2.3 The Labour Force Participation Rate in the case of males works out to about 50 percent. The variations across villages range from 42 to 56 percent (Table 3.3). Corresponding figures for females are 5.4 to 14.4. It may be noted that in the case of females a large number as indicated in Table 3.2 are reported as housewives, which results in low participation rates. The participation rates are somewhat lower in the villages in the Gandiwind Block, both for males and females as compared to the interior Block of Jandiala.

Table 3.3: Labour Force Participation Rates by Gender and Villages

Village	LFPR – Males (Percent)	LFPR – Females (Percent)
Achintkote	47.5	7.6
Attari	47.5	9.5
Buchharkalan	54.7	11.3
Dhanoeakhurd	48.7	8.7
Gahri	41.7	5.4
Nathupura	48.7	8.9
Jhinjharpur	48.8	6.3
Thatgarh	46.7	10.7
Subtotal (Gandiwind Block)	48.1	9.3
Rakhmanwala	55.9	12.9
Butt	52.1	11.1
Chhapa Ram Singh	50.0	14.4
Chhatiwind	50.2	13.4
Bundala	47.6	11.9
Gadali	49.9	14.1
Malikpur	51.1	13.1
Mihima	48.0	13.1
Subtotal (Jandiala Block)	49.0	12.8
Grand total	48.8	11.1

3.2.4 The percentage of unemployed (15+ age population) works out to 8.6 percent (Table 3.4). The proportion varies from 0.2 to 21.7 with gender, age group and location. They are substantially higher among the 15-29 age group as compared to 30+ age group, for males and females in both the Blocks.

Age Group	Gandiwind Block		Jandiala Bloc		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male + Female
15 – 29	13.0	7.0	21.7	14.4	17.6	10.8	14.4
30 +	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7
15+	7.7	4.4	13.0	8.3	10.5	6.3	8.6

3.3 Unemployment and Educational Level

3.3.1 The unemployment in Punjab has been characterised essentially as one of educated youth employment even during the decade of the 80's. The proportion of unemployed increases with increasing levels of educational attainment (Table 3.5). Among the illiterate the proportion is only 1.7 percent. It increases steadily to 21.7 percent among those with a schooling of 12 years or with a general degree, and reduces in the case of those with vocational/technical qualifications to 15.7 percent. At each educational level the proportion of unemployed is less in Gandiwind Block as compared to Jandiala Block.

Table 3.5: Incidence of Unemployment (15+ age population) by Educational Level

Educational Level	Gandiwind Block	Jandiala Block	Total
Illiterates	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lower Primary Education	3.7	5.7	5.0
Upper Primary Education	6.3	9.5	8.2
Matriculation	12.2	18.0	15.7
XII standard and General Degree	19.0	24.0	21.7
Vocational and Technical Education	9.8	20.1	15.7

3.3.2 Another way of analysing this data is to study the distribution of unemployed across different educational levels (Table 3.6). The largest proportion of the unemployed among the 15 + age population are matriculates.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed (15 + age group) by Educational Level

Educational Level	Gandiwind Block	Jandiala Block	Total
Illiteracy	15.1	6.5	9.5
Lower Primary	6.6	9.9	8.8
Upper Primary	13.6	15.6	14.9
Matriculation	38.8	44.6	42.6

XII standard and General Degree	20.8	19.2	19.7
Vocational/ Technical	5.0	4.1	4.4
Non Response	0.0	0.1	0.1

3.4 Rural Unemployment and Vulnerable Sections

3.4.1 The incidence of unemployment among the Scheduled Castes is found to be lower than the OBC and the general category population (Table 3.7). A comparison of the relative strength of these social categories among the unemployed and among the total population recorded in the table brings out the fact that a lower proportion of the Scheduled Caste population is found among the unemployed than their proportion among the total population. The reverse is true of the OBC and the general category of population. Part of the reason is that, as noted earlier, the incidence of illiteracy and lower levels of education is associated with lower proportion of unemployment. And the former two characteristics are positively related with the Scheduled Caste population.

Table 3.7: Proportion of SC, OBC and General Category among the Unemployed and the Population

Socially Category	Gandiwind Block		Jandiala Block		Total	
	Percent among		Percent among		Percent among	
	Unemployed	Population	Unemployed	Population	Unemployed	Population
S.C.	51.8	55.8	35.9	45.6	41.4	50.6
OBC	13.4	11.6	24.5	19.9	20.1	15.6
General	32.4	28.8	39.4	34.2	37.0	31.6

3.4.2 Over 600 of the sample households are headed by women, which works out to 10.6 percent of all sample households. The proportions of unemployed in the age group of 15-59 by gender of the head of the household are tabulated in Table 4.8. That the incidence of unemployment in the households headed by women is significantly higher than the households headed by men is clear. This, as can be seen is true for both the Blocks and in the case of unemployment among males and females.

Table 3.8: Proportion of Unemployed by Gender of Heads of Households

Blocks	Percent Unemployed to Population in the age group of 15-59			
	Women Headed		Men Headed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gandiwind	12.3	5.9	8.0	4.7
Jandiala	13.4	9.7	13.0	8.6
Total	13.0	7.8	10.1	6.7

3.5 Employment Preferences of the Unemployed Persons

3.5.1 Among the rural sample respondents about 47 percent are not averse to self-employment. The preference for self-employment is substantially higher in the border

Block (52 percent) as compared to the interior Block (43 percent). Within the border Block, respondents from villages in close proximity to the international border have shown lower preference to self employment than the respondents located in villages away from the border (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households by Preference for Self-employment*

	Percent Unemployed Not Averse to Self Employment	Percent unemployed Averse to Self Employment	Total
Block			
Gandiwind			
villages within 8 kms of border	49	51	100 (264)
villages beyond 8 kms of border	67	33	100 (24)
Sub Total (Gandiwind)	52	48	100 (288)
Jandiala			
villages within 8 kms of urban centre	55	45	100 (234)
villages beyond 8 kms of urban centre	43	57	100 (540)
Sub Total (Jandiala)	47	53	100 (774)
Grand Total	48 (510)	52 (552)	100 (1062)

* Excludes non response from 423 unemployed persons, Figures in parentheses are actual number of responses.

3.5.2 Of the respondents who do not prefer self employment (552) about 53 percent reported that they are registered in the employment exchange. Of these two thirds had educational qualification of either matriculation level or had passed the 12th standard.

3.5.3 The employment preferences of the unemployed are recorded in Table 3.10. Both of those who prefer self-employment and those preferring wage-employment opt for employment in the service sector. The preference for manufacturing and repair and maintenance, together, account for only 12 percent.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households by Type of Activity Preferred

Block Id	Manufacturing	Trade	Repair and Maintenance	Restaurant / Dhaba	Others	Wage Employment - Service	Total
Gandiwind							
villages within 8 kms of border	3.8	15.0	5.7	2.1	13.1	60.3	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of border	0.0	13.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	84.0	100.0
sub Total (Gandiwind)	3.1	14.8	4.9	1.7	10.9	64.7	100.0
Jandiala							
villages within 8 kms of urban centre	6.3	31.4	3.1	0.5	7.1	51.6	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of urban centre	10.4	14.8	6.8	2.4	7.5	58.2	100.0
Sub Total (Jandiala)	8.8	21.3	5.4	1.6	7.3	55.6	100.0
Grand Total	6.8	19.1	5.2	1.7	8.6	58.7	100.0

3.5.4 In terms of acceptable monthly earning, it is interesting to note that about 50 percent of the respondents have pegged their expectations very low – lower than the minimum wages (Table 3.11). One can note two peaks of expected earnings - below Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000+ per month. Obviously, these two peaks are related with the educational background of the respondents – the illiterate and people with lower levels of education on the one hand and those with matriculation and above on the other.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of unemployed by the Minimum Acceptable Wages (in Rs. per month)

Block Id	<1000	1000-2000	2001-3000	3001+	Total
Gandiwind					
villages within 8 kms of border	54.6	4.5	3.8	37.1	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of border	52.1	0.0	2.1	45.7	100.0
Sub Total (Gandiwind)	54.2	3.7	3.5	38.6	100.0
Jandiála					
villages within 8 kms of urban centre	56.5	3.1	10.7	29.6	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of urban centre	41.0	4.1	19.6	35.4	100.0
Sub Total(Jandiála)	47.1	3.7	16.1	33.1	100.0
Grand Total	49.6	3.7	11.7	35.0	100.0

3.6 Rural Unemployment Rates

3.6.1 If we apply the definition of unemployment rate as given in section 4.1.2, in the sample rural population, an unemployment rate of 12.9 percent in the case of males and 35 percent in the case of females can be observed. Across the villages, it varies from 4.6 percent to 21.6 percent in the case of males. Corresponding figures for females are 18.6 and 50.7 percent respectively (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12 Rural Unemployment Rates

Village	Unemployment Rates Males (Percent)	Unemployment Rates Females (Percent)
Achintkote	6.2	25.0
Attari	11.6	39.3
Buchharkalan	5.5	18.6
Dhanoeakhurd	9.1	31.7
Gahri	12.0	5.3
Nathupura	9.0	20.5
Jhinjharpur	8.7	25.0
Thatgarh	11.7	27.2
Subtotal (Gandiwind Block)	9.7	29.7
Rakhmanwala	18.4	37.5
Butt	16.0	41.7
Chhapa Ram Singh	21.6	50.7
Chhatiwind	16.0	21.4
Bundala	15.7	45.1
Gadali	17.5	40.3
Malikpur	5.2	22.6
Mihima	4.6	25.5
Subtotal (Jandiala Block)	15.7	45.1
Grand total	12.9	35.0

3.6.2 If we apply the LFPR and Unemployment Rates derived from our sample study on the estimated rural population of Amritsar district for the year 2001 (in the absence of district level population from the Census) we find that the quantum of rural unemployment is in the region of 35,000 for males and 19,000 in the case of females. The educated component (matriculation and above) would work out to about 37,000.

3.7 Village Level Attributes and Unemployment Rates

3.7.1 While size of the village and the rate of unemployment appear to be inversely related (Table 3.13), generally, most attributes of households aggregated at the village level (e.g., level of illiteracy, index of productive assets, land-less households, index of economic diversification, etc.) appear to be unrelated to unemployment rate. However, significant positive association is found between male educational index and unemployment rate among males ($r = 0.55$) as well as between household assets (other than productive assets) and unemployment rate among males ($r = 0.60$). It is also worthwhile to note that there is a significant inverse relationship between the proportion of land-less households and proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities on the one hand, and labour force participation rate among males on the other ($r = -0.52$ and -0.51 respectively).

Table 3.13: Village Size and Percentage of Unemployed by Gender

Village Population Size	Proportion of Male Unemployed (15-59 Age)	Proportion of Female Unemployed (15-59 Age)
5,000+	9.84	6.75
1,000 – 5,000	9.14	4.95
Below 1,000	6.83	3.93

3.8 Characteristics of Urban Educated Unemployed

3.8.1 As brought out in section 1.7.5, questionnaires were canvassed among unemployed persons visiting the Employment Exchange in the district for purposes of registration during a period of one week. Over 450 such persons responded to the questionnaire. A set of Tables based on the responses is included in Annexure II.

3.8.2 About two-thirds of the sample were males. About a third were Scheduled Castes and about a fifth from Other Backward Castes. Almost ninety percent of the respondents were below the age of 30 years. The household assets and income range of the respondents indicate that most of them do not come from poor household.

3.8.3 About 90 percent of the respondents were looking for salaried / wage employment. Over 75 percent did not want to continue with their family occupations. Less than five percent had technical qualifications and as such about 84 percent were looking for white collar jobs and 6 percent in the defence forces.

3.8.4 Of the small proportion of educated urban-based unemployed, looking for self employment, most were interested in trade and business and less than 20 percent in manufacturing venture. While those looking for avenues in trade and business expected financial assistance, those interested in manufacturing activities were looking for suitable and affordable land. Less than three percent of the respondents alone were aware of employment programmes of the government.

3.8.5 About forty percent seeking wage employment were interested in settling down within the district and the rest anywhere in the country and in foreign countries. Two levels of wage expectations could be noted – one with matriculation of about Rs.1,000 a month and the other XII standard and graduates of over Rs.3,000 per month.

3.9 Trend in the Number of Registration in the Employment Exchange in the District

3.9.1 The number of people registered in the Employment Exchanges in the district was over 54,000 in 1997-98, which increased by over 7,000 by 1999-2000 (Table 3.14). Compared to this the number of vacancies notified remained around 400 during the three years. The placement was less than half the notified vacancies.

Table 3.14: Number of Registration, Vacancies Notified and Placement of Job Seekers on Live Register in Amritsar District

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Registration	54232	59798	61793
2. Vacancies Notified	409	393	453
3. Placement	95	190	189

Source: District Employment Officer, Amritsar

3.9.2 Both the proportion and number of educated job seekers registering in the Employment Exchange are found to be declining in the district (Table 3.15). The growth of the job seekers with educational qualification below matriculation increased from about 40,000 to over 53,000 – a growth rate of 34 percent in a period of three years.

Table 3.15: Proportion of Job Seekers Registered in the District Employment Exchanges in Amritsar District by Educational Level

Educational Level	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Matriculate	16.01	11.53	8.62
Under-graduate	6.42	3.95	3.32
Graduate	4.09	2.43	1.52
Post-graduate	0.34	0.29	0.24
Diploma / Engineering	0.29	0.12	0.08
Illiterate / Below Matriculation	72.94	81.68	86.22
Total	100.00 (54232)	100.00 (59798)	100.00 (61587)

Source: Employment Officer of Respective Urban Towns/ DiStrict

CHAPTER IV
People's Perception of the Problem – A Summary of the Proceedings of the Lead Group Discussions

4.1 People's Perception on Unemployment and Related Issues

- 4.1.1 A number of lead group discussions were held at the sample villages with village elders, youth, school teachers and women groups. The major points emerging from these discussions are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 Employment oriented Programmes being implemented are not yielding the desired results. Local Labour is not prepared to come forward for work on employment oriented Programmes, because the wages are very low for the local labour. In most of the villages, migrant labour from Bihar and U.P. are being used both in Employment generation work and as agricultural labourers by farmers at a low wage rate. Educated Youth is not willing to work in their farm for reasons of status. However, in some of the villages it was found that some of the progressive farmers with higher education (graduate and above) have taken up activities like floriculture, agriculture, horticulture, dairy farming and agro-processing.
- 4.1.3 Most of the Youth, both in the border and interior villages, are willing to and enthusiastic about work in non-farm activities like – repairing of Automobile, tractor, thresher, electronic goods, including computer maintenance and ventures such as Tutorial Coaching Centre, petty shop, photography, etc.
- 4.1.4 Unemployment and lack of development are the main factors for youth involvement in terrorist activities and addiction. The proportion of drug abuse and alcoholism among the unemployed youth in the border villages is significantly higher than the interior villages (Table 4.1). Youth who were involved in terrorism have come back to the mainstream now. They would like to join the Defence Forces / Para-military or even to start their own self-employment ventures.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Members of Households Addicted to Drug / Alcohol

	Percent Addicted	Non-response	Total
villages within 8 kms of border	24.2	22.1	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of border	20.2	25.5	100.0
sub Total (Gandiwind)	23.5	22.7	100.0
villages within 8 kms of urban centre	5.5	3.1	100.0
villages beyond 8 kms of urban centre	5.4	1.7	100.0
Sub Total(Jandiala)	5.5	2.3	100.0
Grand Total	11.7	9.4	100.0

4.2 Development Programmes

- 4.2.1 Social Sector, such as education and health do not function well due to inadequate staff (about 50 percent Posts are vacant in the border areas). Children are not being taught properly. Inadequacy of staff affects the quality of education. Regarding health care services, only few villages have sub – PHC or dispensary but due to lack of staff and their availability, villagers have to travel long distances to reach other facilities.
- 4.2.2 Infrastructure facilities such as roads, electricity, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, drinking water supply, etc., are relatively poor in interior villages. Border villages on the other hand are able to make up for these deficiencies because there is additional grant to the villages closer to the border.
- 4.2.3 Although after the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, the three tier Panchayati Raj system has been established, the decision process is yet to be decentralised. Panchayat funds, provided by the Government for various scheme are inadequate. Even now MLAs, MPs and bureaucrats at higher levels are taking decisions on the programme to be implemented and on allocation of funds at the village Panchayat.
- 4.2.4 There are Mahila Mandals in most village Panchayat. These Mahila Mandal are mostly engaged in social work. They very rarely promote any economic activity among the rural women who are capable of taking up a variety of activities such as embroidery, manufacturing of carpet and shawl, tailoring, food processing, tuition, dairy farming, etc. There is a need to evolve suitable schemes to guide Mahila Mandals to promote non-farm activities among the rural women.
- 4.2.5 Under SJSRY scheme three types of self help groups have been created in the villages: (1) group members belonging only to households below poverty line, (2) group members

belonging only to households above poverty line and (3) a mixed group of members from households below and above poverty line. Only the general castes mostly Jat and Kamboj are educationally, agriculturally and economically sound.

4.2.6 There is a scheme to encourage these groups to form cooperatives and assist each other in the promotion of non-farm and farm activities. These groups need to be mobilised and guided properly towards achieving tangible results. In some of the non-border villages under this scheme, Bee-keeping, Mushroom Cultivation and Fisheries work have been undertaken by the youth on a cooperative basis.

4.2.7 The discussions also identified the following factors that aggravate the unemployment problem:

- Lack of money to established their own self-employment venture
- Poor quality of education and inadequate skills
- Lack of employment opportunities in Government and Private Sector
- Industrial backwardness
- Educated youth are not willing to work in traditional agricultural sector
- Transport facility between India and Pakistan (i.e., Train) has been restricted only for two days, which increases unemployment in Border Areas

4.2.8 The local population believes that employment potential in the following areas, particularly in the context of self-employment exists, although no market assessment has been made:

1) Farm Sector

- i) Dairy development
- ii) Fisheries development
- iii) Poultry development
- iv) Beekeeping
- v) Fruit Plantation
- vi) Floriculture
- vii) Mushroom Cultivation
- viii) Vegetable development

2) Non-Farm Activities

- i) Petty shop
- ii) Electronics work including computer
- iii) Motor/Tractor Repairing
- iv) Auto Repairing
- v) Cycle/Rickshaw repairing
- vi) Carpentry/Masonry
- vii) Hardware shop

3) For Women

- i) Papad Making
- ii) Bangle Making
- iii) Emboidery
- iv) Tailoring
- v) Knitting work
- vi) Dairy Farming, Tuition work and Training Centre for Tailoring

4.2.8 Local consensus is that some of the following actions should help ameliorating the problem of unemployment of various segments of the population:

1. Adequate grant should be realeased to the village Panchayat to tackle acute problem of villagers and for sustainable development.
2. Agricultural produce marketing committee should be made effective.
3. Cooperative marketing system should be arranged at least as a focal point of some adjoining villages to market their products at reasonable prices.
4. For skill Training, affordable short-term courses should be imparted.
5. Training centres for women for self-employment activities should be arranged.
6. Agro-based industries like rice mill, sugar factory, bakeries, should be encouraged in this area. Small and medium scale industries should be set up.
7. Political, Official and local influence should be avoided for community development programmes and selection of beneficiariesshould be left to the local population.
8. Unemployment allowances should be given regularly as per criteria.
9. Formalities in getting loan/assistance should be reduced.
10. Amount of assistance should be increased with low rate of interest.
11. Diversification of cereal crops through expansion of oil seeds, crops like sunflower, soya bean, etc., could result in better returns. This practice is only possible for big farmers, who have sufficient land and money as well. Small and marginal farmers are not able to shift their crops due to limited land.

CHAPTER V
Concluding Observations

5.1 Briefly stated, what we have from the preceding study as well as few others is that:

- a) The proportion of unemployed with educational attainments of 10 years of schooling in the district, as well as in Punjab and other states is high and increasing substantially. The job market, particularly for people with such educational attainment without any specific skill is extremely limited.
- b) On the other hand a major proportion of such people aspire for regular employment preferably in the organized (read government / quasi-government) sector. The preference is because of a substantial difference in working conditions in the organised and un-organised sectors. There is a need to bridge the gaps between employment and working condition in the two sectors.
- c) An overwhelming proportion of people looking for such employment is in the age group 20-30. The fiscal condition of the Union and State governments cannot sustain such type of white collar and subordinate employees. The private job market is confined to the productive sector and to some extent open for people with some productive skill. Some areas where productive employment could be created have been identified in the preceding section.
- d) The incidence of drug addiction is substantially higher in the border areas.
- e) To match the employment aspirations of the unemployed 'educated' youth the government could consider defreezing the existing vacancies to reduce the dimension of the problem. But this would fly in the face of reforms and would further aggravate the fiscal crisis and the situation would be worse than now.
- f) The employment programmes of the government, even if their implementation is vastly improved, do not cater to the aspirations of the people coming out of general streams of education. Such employment programmes could at best address short-term unemployment bouts of the unskilled and semi-skilled labour and as a supplementing instrument.

- g) Under such circumstances we need a short-term (annual plan) strategy and a medium-term (3 to 5 year) strategy, besides the long term one of human resource development. In Punjab, at least the problem of unemployment does not coincide with poverty. Schemes such as unemployment allowance etc., is again no answer. The problem is not economic alone but has social and political dimensions.
- h) The government has to look at the policy support that encourages sectors that has higher employment elasticity. Secondly, at the district and sub-district level plans should be made for physical infrastructure development and the employment related to such asset creation. This is best done at the Panchayat (village, Block and District) level. More so because the problem, as noted, has a social dimension - drug abuse, violence, law and order problem, etc. Commercially viable business ventures at the local level needs to be identified and whatever initial government support, implementation, monitoring etc., needed have to be routed through the PRIs.
- i) Short-term intensive skill-building programmes for skills that are required in the job market could be part financed by the government and partly by the industry that requires such skilled labour.
- j) Government could also consider public sector and joint-venture in the Medium and Small Scale Sectors in such problem areas. It must be appreciated that the small sector has not only an economic but also social role to play in the Indian economy.

Appendix 1

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN RURAL PUNJAB HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

A. Identification Particulars

Name of tehsil/Block	
Name of Village	
Name of the head of the family	

B. Household Information

Size and composition of household (Indicate number in parenthesis)

B1. Male [] Female [] Total []

B2. Type of family

Nucleus	Joint
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B3. Religion

Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others
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B4. Caste

SC	OBC	Others
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B5. Type of house

Kachha	Pucca	Thatched house	
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B6. Assests (Tick mark)

No. of Tractors		T.V.		Car	
No. of Harvesters		Frizz		Fan	
No. of Tubewells		Scooter/ M.Cycle		Others	
No. of Pumps		Cycle			

B.7. Whether any member of your family is taking benefit from any scheme [Yes] [No]

If yes, name of the scheme _____

B8. Particulars of members of Households

SNo.	Name of family member	Relationship with head	Sex*	Age (yrs)	Marital status*	Education*	Occupation*	Annual income of the last one year (Rs.)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C. Land Ownership

C1. Do you own land ? (Tick only)

Yes No

C2. Land Holding Details (In acres)

	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Owned (in acres)			
Lease in			
Lease out			
Fallow land			
Land used			
Net area sown			
Area sown more than once			
Gross cropped area			
Main Crops			
Wheat			
Rice			

D. Detail of Migration in the family

SNo.	Name of family member	Year of migration	Place of migration *	Type of migration*	Type of employment*	Reason for migration *	No. of days worked	Frequency of migration *	Remittances sent in last one year (Rs.)	Previous occupation *

E. In case some members of your family shift to other occupations

How many persons can be spared without affecting work ?	
Would you need servant / labourer to assist you in your work	[Yes] [No]
If yes, how many	

F. Do you have any hired help in your work? (Please tick)

Yes

No

If yes

Nature of Activity / No. of hired labourers	Agriculture					Total
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Others	Animal husbandry**	
Sowing and related						
Harvesting and related						
General duties						
Any other (specify)						

** Animal husbandry, livestock, poultry, etc.

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Questionnaire for Unemployed (Individual Schedule)

		Unemployed Persons			
Sl.No - B.8					
1. Daily routine	6 am - 9 am				
	9 am - 12 noon				
	12 pm - 3 pm				
	3 pm - 6 pm				
	After 6 pm				
2. Ever employed ? Yes / No					
3. If yes, specify nature of work done					
a) Whether seeking employment ? Yes / No					
b) If yes, since how long ?					
c) Is the employment being sought for the first time? Yes / No					
d) If No, Age at getting first employment					
I. Have you ever held wage-employment? Yes/ No					
II. If yes, furnish the date of joining Date of leaving the jobs					
III. Nature of earlier job/s *					
IV. Reasons for leaving previous employment/s					
V. Duration of remaining unemployed since the last employment					
3. What efforts were made to get employment *					
4. Would you like to continue in your family occupation? Yes / No					
a) If yes, specify which occupation *					
b) If no, which type of work will you like to do? *					
c) Would you prefer self-employment? Yes/ No					
i. If yes, what type of activities would you undertake					
ii. What kind of help/assistance is required					

iii. Are you aware of any scheme which may provide suitable assistance to you				
d) If salaried activity chosen specify				
i) Type of employment *				
ii) Preference about place of work *				
iii) Minimum acceptable daily/ monthly wages				
iv) Other consequent conditions				
5. Any addiction habit? Yes / No				

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Questionnaire for Under-employed (Individual Schedule)

		Underemployed Persons			
SI No. from B-8					
1. Daily routine	6 am - 9 am				
	9 am - 12 noon				
	12 pm - 3 pm				
	3 pm - 6 pm				
	After 6 pm				
2.	Nature of work you are already doing *				
3.	Place of work (with distance from the place of residence *				
4.	Daily / Monthly wage				
5.	Are you underemployed because				
a)	Job is below your capability Yes / No				
b)	Wages are low Yes / No				
c)	It is part-time, casual, or seasonal (Yes/No)				
d)	Any other (pl. Specify)				
6. a)	If govt. support is provided will you leave/ take up additional work, specify activity *				
b)	If self employment chosen estimate cost of				
i.	Premises Rent / Land				
ii.	Machinery/ Equipment				

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iii. Manpower				
iv. Misc.				
c) If salaried activity chosen (specify)				
i) Preference about place of work *				
ii) Minimum acceptable daily/ monthly wages				
iii) Other consequent conditions				
7. Would you like to continue in your family occupation in addition to your work (Yes/No)				
a) If No, specify activity *				
8. Any addiction habit? (Yes / No)				

Date

Name of the interviewer

Reliability of information

Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
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Appendix 2

Field Notes Based on Discussions with Different Groups in the Sample Villages

Adjoining Border, Attari Village (Attari Mandi the SC Village)

1. This village Attari is predominantly populated by households from the SC community. One of the household headed by J. Singh whose three young sons are educated unemployed had applied for loan of Rs. 2 lakh to start the dairy development activities in the village. But the application was turned down due to lack of collateral (i.e., no property to mortgage).
2. Employment opportunities like coolie work, running a tea stall, pan shop, fruit shop, refreshment centres, etc., were bright when Samjhota Express was plying regularly to Lahore. But it is now plying only for two days in a week, therefore employment opportunities in this area have reduced. The businessmen involved in these activities have earned sufficient money and have settled in towns or the district headquarter. The daily wage earners - those working for them earlier - have no employment opportunities due to lack of work locally. Many such wage earners are sitting idle.
3. Government job opportunity is negligible. Even those who have completed the formalities to join the Army / Police or Paramilitary have not been issued any orders. Those who have contacts are the ones receiving employment orders.
4. Regarding the skill creation, an ITI is available in this village. But it has increased the course fees to Rs. 7000/-for a course of two years duration. Poorer families are unable to afford this fee.
5. Neither the Government officials nor the *sarpanch* are sincere in helping the villagers. Programmes such as the IAY have totally failed. For the last two to three years no one was recommended to avail of the benefits from these programmes. There are also demands for some percentage of the total benefit. The Social sector programme for example, like old age pension, where no one has received any benefit whereas they have filled the form before two years. The unemployment allowance of Rs. 400/- to the educated youth have not been disbursed for the last two years.

6. Social impediments are also reported in this village e.g., the Gram Sabha / Gram Panchayat is not providing Public Utensils to the SC inhabitants during functions such as marriage and other social occasions.
7. Unemployment and poverty are the main factors for youth involvement in terrorism, although no incidence of terrorism has been reported from this village. For women employment, activities like making candle, papad and blanket; tailoring; knitting; etc., are highly suited in this area. Employment opportunities for men that exist in the area are - rickshaw pulling and driving bullock cart; tractor / motor mechanic; repairing of electrical goods, computer, Radio, TV; etc.
8. According to the School Principal, (a) Inadequate industrial development (b) Marketing Problem for agricultural products and (c) Unemployment is the major constraint. Under the Special Programme for Border Areas, equipment have been provided for development of sports activities among the school children but a sports teacher has not yet been provided to the school. Government officials are not sincerely coordinating programmes initiated by the Government in this area. Officials are residing far away, and as such can not properly attend to the problems of people of this area. Secondly, they cooperate with only those who are close to them or bribe them. Even the Sarpanch of the village favours to those with whom he/she is close. Neither the officials, nor the public servants such as the MLA, minister, or the sarpanch take interest in motivating the villagers to participate in the development schemes. According to him, no scheme can succeed unless the concerned officials are sincere in programme implementation.
9. The School Principal felt that the areas to be developed for enhancing employment opportunities and community assets include: Agro-based industries; Better education / skills required for human resource development; link road; water supply; telephone exchange; sports activities; tailoring centres for women; garment manufacturing, commercial cropping (like sugarcane, groundnut, etc.); dairy development / poultry development; anganwadi teacher/workers training and also work of the village post man.

Village Buchharkalan (Based on discussions with the Ex. Head Master of the School and the Sarpanch of the Village)

1. Inadequate staff in the schools in the border areas (50percent of the posts are vacant). Teachers were getting 12 percent border allowances from 1972 to 1988. Due to paucity of funds these are not being paid since 1988. Medical aid to the teachers is also negligible.
2. Lanes in the village are Kutchha. No dispensary is available in the village. There is a sub-centre for animals but veterinary staff is not available. Occasionally it opens for about two hours as and when the staff comes. Thus people have lost faith on the government dispensary and veterinary sub centre. No drainage was found in the village. There is an acute water-logging during the rainy season. Health and Education facilities are badly neglected by the Government in border areas.
3. For the implementation of any scheme, the Gram Panchayat committee consults and discusses with the older citizen of the village about the scheme. At this meeting priority is given to those works which are important and necessary for the community. All the works are being undertaken by hiring local people. The concerned minister releases the cheque for the grant for any developmental work to the Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat brings this to the notice of the concerned officials for developmental work of the village. But cooperation from the officials is minimal. For transportation, for example, many times requests have been made for regular bus service for the villagers. Due to lack of passenger on this route the authorities have turned down the demand.
4. It is reported that for the last two and a half years, only Rs. 1.5 lakh was received for this village, which could meet only 20 percent of the requirement. No community work has been done for over two years.
5. Most of the old age beneficiaries reported that they get this benefit through an agent who took Rs. 500/- to 600/- from each for awarding this scheme from the Department of Social welfare, Amritsar. Through the agent it was learnt that about half the beneficiaries are fake.
6. The Girl child scheme could not be implemented due to paucity of fund. However, the Sagun Scheme is a success. National Maternity scheme is not available in this village. The Mahila Mandal is functional in the village.

7. The villagers suggest that an ITI should be established for skill development of the educated youth as well as a Training Centre for women for self-employment activities. Agro-based industries like Rice Mill could be established in this area. Other industries like handicrafts, dairy, bakery, etc., are important for removal of unemployment.
8. Low quality of education including inadequate skills, as well as lack of an industrial base are held to be responsible for unemployment of the educated youth. Educated youth generally do not want to work in their fields because they consider it below their status. They want government services or self employment ventures. The educated youth are approaching local agents to go abroad for doing any job. For this, they have to pay more than Rs. 5,000/- to the agent. In some of the cases agents cheat them by issuing a fake visa.
9. No Terrorism has been reported in this village.

Chattiwind Village (Jandiala Block) - Based on discussions with the Sarpanch and Progressive Farmers

1. The School should be converted into 10+2 system because population is increasing rapidly. Girls are unable to go outside of the village for Secondary and Senior Secondary education. The quality of education is also very poor.
2. Roads are in a bad shape. It is difficult for the villagers to reach block/district headquarters for their official and personal work.
3. The condition of the Primary School has worsened. Children have to sit in the open. No Government water supply is available to this village. The main source of water is their hand-pumps. No PHC sub centre or veterinary dispensary is located nearby.
4. Only a few people are getting old-age pension. The Indira Awaas Yojana is not being implemented. Building of the Panchayat Bhawan, Repairing the Primary School and building of a Pucca road of 3 kilometer length for approaching the Primary School have been created as community assets under MLA funds.
5. Officials involve themselves for their own benefit rather than for the benefit of the villagers. The Sarpanch of this village has requested the concerned officials for attending to the problems of drainage, water supply, school building, etc., but nothing has been

done so far. The officials concerned demand their own share for passing any scheme on to the villagers. The grant to Panchayat is inadequate to meet the requirements of the villagers.

6. Poor quality of education, lack of capital for establishment of self-employing units, industrial backwardness, idling youth who do not want to work with their hands are cited to be some of the factors contributing to unemployment. It was also observed that the scope for employment in the Army / Police and Paramilitary has shrunk.
7. Local employment opportunities as listed in the discussion are in the areas of: motor/tractor mechanic, electrician, petty shops, etc., in the non-farm sector, and dairy development, fisheries, poultry, fruit plantation, bee-keeping, mushroom cultivation, vegetable production, etc., in the agriculture and allied sector.
8. The perception of Terrorists in the area is that they are not only corrupt politicians but are also gunda type persons. They are not only involved in terrorist activities but also misbehave with women and young girls of the villages. They also loot as and when they get the opportunity in the villages. Youth turn to extortion. For them committing an offence could be a pleasure-seeking activity. Most of them fall between the age group of 26-30 years followed by 21-25 years of ages. Unemployment is a major cause which leads the youth towards terrorism. Besides this, the religious leaders are also responsible for making them terrorists e.g., some religious persons are making small Gurudwara from where they pursue the youth for doing illegal work. Later they follow the path of terrorism.
9. The group felt that these youth should be motivated to come into the mainstream. Employment opportunities in the organized sector need to be enhanced, counseling at the same time may be thought about as also assistance in establishing self-employment opportunities.

Based on discussion with young Educated women of the village

10. The Sagun Scheme, the National Maternity Assistance, and the Girl Child Scheme for the families below poverty line are implemented to some extent.

11. Interestingly, young educated women, both married and unmarried of this village are showing interest in government or private jobs. They are prepared to take up self-employment ventures. They could also join the Army or Police if they got an opportunity. Besides the above, self-employment activities such as papad making, dairy work, embroidery, bangle making (SC women) on cooperative basis, tailoring, tuition work, etc., are the major preferred activities which could be taken up as home based work. According to the group, all the above mentioned ventures can become successful only when a cooperative marketing system is established to purchase their products at reasonable prices. It is reported that under the DWACRA scheme, training in tailoring was provided to village women. But due to non-availability of a proper government agency their products could not sell. They sold their products at a low price to the local people.

Jandiala Block - Bundala Village (Based on Discussion with VDO/VLW)

1. Most of the farmers have marginal or small holdings of land. Educated and even illiterate members of family have no scope to work in agriculture. Most of the BC and SC families have no land. They are working as agricultural labourers, Masons and carpenters. The women are working as unskilled labour in the fruit processing factory, which is at a distance from the village. Another important factor is that due to technological changes in agriculture, farmers are using modern implements, as a result of which local female labourers remain unemployed. On the other hand, labourers from Bihar work on lesser wages as compared to local labourers. Rapid increase in the population, particularly among SC and BC household is another cause of unemployment in this village. The discussion led to the identification of local employment opportunities particularly in: agro-based industries such as rice mill, sugarcane factory, bakery etc.
2. Community development is an important aspect. However, only those villages are being developed where the local leader wields some political influence. Water supply, health, electricity, old-age pension, Shagun scheme, IRDP, Anganwadi, JRY, bee-keeping, mushroom cultivation, fisheries, etc., are being implemented by the Government. But these schemes meet only about 20 percent of the villagers' requirements, The Gram Sabha fund can meet only about 20 percent of the requirement. A Self-help Group was formed in this village and under this scheme bee-keeping, mushroom cultivation and fisheries were introduced but people are not keen on adopting his scheme on cooperative

basis. They are interested to work individually rather than in a group as a result the group members do not cooperate.

3. Panchayat ghar, stadium for children, sub health centre, cremation ground, water supply Anganwadi, etc., are available in this village.
4. The Youth need to be provided loan on subsidy basis for purchasing, three-wheelers, mini bus, dairy farm, motor binding, tractors with harvester etc., so that they can run their own enterprises.

Based on discussion with APO Monitoring (DRDA)

5. Yellow cards issued are to those families who are under BPL, But from April 1999, as per this survey two Proforma was canvassed. Proforma A to those who do not possess any of the following: pucca house, T.V., fan, refrigerator, scooter, etc., and were considered below poverty line. On the other hand those who possessed at least one of the above items are considered above the poverty line.

Jandiala Block: Chhapa Ram Singh Village

Based on discussion with the Head Master, Government High School / Agriculture Development Officer.

1. The General Castes such as Jat and Kamboj are economically, educationally and agriculturally sound. While, SC and BCs are mostly land less. They work as agricultural labourers, wage earners and Rickshaw-pullers. Illiteracy among them is found to be high. But no discrimination between castes has been reported and people are participating cordially in social functions together.
2. Economic Activities: This village is agriculturally sound due to its proximity to Amritsar City and most of the farmers are growing vegetables instead of cereal crops. Though villagers grow plenty of vegetable like - Tomato, Potato, Cauliflower and Peas, they do not have proper marketing outlets to sell their product. As a result middle men are getting the benefit. There is an urgent need for setting up some Government focal points to purchase their products.
3. On the other hand BC/SC people are engaged in Rickshaw pulling, and working in nearby factories as labourers. Liquor making is one of the professions of this village. It is sold either within the village and / or in Amritsar.

4. About 70 percent of the educated youth are unemployed. They want to join the Army / Police but only a small proportion of those who are interested are able to join (those who have reach). In the absence of jobs they are helping their parents in agricultural work.
5. Only about 25 percent of the requirements of the Gram Panchayat could be met by grant received from the Government. The Panchayat has no building of its own. The village also does not have library, pucca road, bus stand, common park, or cultural centre for the villagers. However, Dispensary, Primary school and Anganwadi are functioning in the village.
6. Old Age Pension and Shagun Scheme are available to some extent. No National Family Assistance Scheme is found in this village. The Mahila Mandal is closed due to poor functioning.
7. Employment avenues exist in: Agro-based industry, dairy farming, poultry, bee-keeping, and floriculture in farm sector, Government Jobs, running petty shops, and running workhops for repair of gadgets.
8. Suggestions include: Formalities in getting loan/assistance need to reduced, amount of loan could be increased, rate of interest could be reduced, an alternative to middle men in marketing of local products should be provided for and beneficiaries should be identified in a better manner.
9. There were some incidence of terrorism during the Opertion Blue star in this village. Some of the scooters / Motor cycles were stolen by terrorists during this period. No other offence was, however, reported. Due to unemployment the village youth had become not only anti-Government but also anti-society and anti-parents / relatives. They can be brought back to the mainstream by providing employment opportunities by the Government.

Jandiala Block (Malikpur Village)

Based on discussion with village young group, Ex. Sarpanch, Female Member Panchayat

1. Sarpanch of this village could not be contacted, because he is a Rickshaw-puller and was out earning for the day
2. The village problems are: Water logging due to non-availability of drainage, Kutchha road, absence of Panchayat ghar, .ibrary and sport facility.

3. Panchayat members have no knowledge about the Government Programmes for the villagers. Sarpanch is illiterate and belongs to the SC community. It was reported that only a veranda at the school was constructed in the past three years. Most of the population of this village is from SC or OBC communities.
4. Government officials are not cooperating in developmental work for this village. Only about 20 percent of the requirements could be met through the grant of Rs. 5000/- from the MLA funds for construction of drainage (nalla) within the village. Only some people are getting Old age/widow pension and no other programmes have been reported.
5. Employment opportunities may be available through development of poultry and dairy farming. Employment in carpentry and masonry works are available. Due to non-availability of work most of the youth are unemployed in this village. They have no money to start their own work.

Gadali Village

Based on discussion with the Sarpanch

1. The work completed under Government programmes includes: drainage and land repairing work, two bridges on nallas and repair of roads. The Sarpanch puts the proposal in the Gram Panchayat meeting once in a three months. The BDO takes approval from the DDP. Most of the demands made by the panchayat are passed. Sometimes officials do not support the demands made by the panchayat.
2. Social Schemes such as Old Age Pension, Shagun Scheme and National Maternity Assistance are being implemented in this village. Unemployment allowance is not being given. Grants provided by the Government could meet about 40 percent of the requirements of the village. Beneficiaries are not being paid installments of assistance regularly.
3. The main cause of unemployment according to the sarpanch is that the unemployed do not prefer any work except government jobs, which is not available easily. Employment opportunities exist if people opt for self employment particularly in dairy farming, putting up shop, poultry, bee-keeping, repair of gadgets and tractors and in growing vegetable.
4. Harjinder Singh Jinda, the terrorist was from this village. At the time of the Bluestar Operation there were many terrorists from this village. But now some are killed and those who are alive

are leading peaceful life. The main cause of terrorist activities was reported to be unemployment, poverty and mis-direction by anti-social elements. Villagers are motivating the youth not to participate in such activities. Women social activities are negligible with village women wanting government service or self employment.

5. Farmers of this village reported that they are not getting reasonable price for their product from the Government. Neither is the Government purchasing their product nor are they able to sell through any organised marketing channel. Many farmers have reported that their cost of cultivation is higher than that of prices received for their product.

Mihima Village

Based on discussion with a progressive Farmer and Ex. Sarpanch of the Village

1. The main problems in the village are: Unemployment among youth, high cost of installing / maintaining tube-well, absence of tap water supply to the village, poor condition of roads, absence of building for upper primary school and community hall.
2. No grant has been received for over a year and a half from the Government. Only Rs. 50,000/- was received for repairing the school building and katchha Nalla. It is reported that government schemes are only seen in TV/Radio. Nothing is reaching in the village. A Mahila Mandal has been established in the village, but as no funds were received from the Government, it is not functioning. No other social programmes are available for women.
3. Employment opportunities could be found in repairing of cycles, motor, tractor, establishing hardware business, dairy farming, etc.
4. During the period 1984 to 1991 some Terrorist activities were reported in this village. Now it is reported to be peaceful.

Butt Village

Based on discussion with the sarpanch (woman), Teachers and village elders and youth

1. Unemployment among Youth is an acute Problem. Only Primary school is available in the village. People have to face frequent electricity failures. There are no PHC and Veterinary dispensary.

2. Although most of the population is from the Scheduled Caste community, there is no IAY Scheme.
3. Development activities include: Construction of street and drainage, construction of Primary School and Dharamshala, and implementation of programmes such as Old Age Pension, Shagun Scheme, National Maternity assistance and Girl Child Scheme.
4. Government officials cooperate in rare cases. Often, they do not apprise people of the development schemes and they do not want to hear about any complaints.
5. The Sarpanch and its members apprise the villagers of benefits from different schemes. People apply to the Sarpanch. In the Gram Panchayat meeting these are discussed and sent to the BDO for approval. Due to lack of fund under social sector schemes only 75 percent of the inhabitants have been covered. Farmers want assistance from the Government to install tube wells for irrigation purposes.
6. *Unemployment:* Only higher class youth gets employment through political as well as official influence. About 80 percent of the SC youth are unemployed. Rural youth want to join the Army, Police and any other Government Job.
7. Terrorism is associated with unemployment. Mafia type of groups pursue the youth and encourage terrorist activities. No one, however, became involved in terrorist activities from this village.

Appendix 3

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH
Indraprastha Estate, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110 002

Individual Schedule for Urban Unemployed
Survey of Socio-economic Conditions of Educated Unemployed Youth

Block I

1. Identification Particulars

1.1 Name of youth.....Age.....Sex.....M/F

1.2 Location.....Town

1.3 Caste

SC	OBC	Others
----	-----	--------

1.4 Religion

Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others
-------	------	-----------	--------

1.5 Father's Occupation _____

1.6 Assets(Tick mark)

Agricultural		Others			
Tractor		TV		Car	
Harvestor		Refrizerator		Fan	
Tubewell		Scooter/ M. Cycle		Others	
Pump		Cycle			

1.7 Particulars of members of Households

SNo.	Name of family members	Relationship with head	Sex M for male F for female	Age(yr s)	Marital Status 1	Education 2	Occupation 3	Annual Income of the last one year (Rs.) 4. (total income of the individual from all sources during 1 year)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

1. Marital Status : M-Married; U-Unmarried, W-Widow; D-Divorce

2. Education Status 1- Illiterate, 2- Primary, 3. Middle, 4. Matriculate, 5. Class 12, 6. ITI, 7. Polytechnic
8. Graduate & above : Technical education/professional education

3. Occupation Status : 01- Unemployed, 02- Agriculture & Allied Activity; 03- Construction, 04- Manufacturing, 05. Industrial Labourers; 06-07- Artisans, 08-Trade/Business; 09-Services, 10.

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Housewife, 11. Lending of agricultural machinery & implements (tractors, thrashers, shellers and oil engines), 12. Selling of irrigation water and transportation of agricultural produce, 13- Foreign money/remittances from relatives, money-lending 14. Pension, 15- Widowed pension, 99. Any other (specify).

4. Possible sources of the family income are: a) - Agriculture and allied activities, b)-Manufacturing, c) Trade, d) Wage work/employment, e) Repair and maintenance, f) Hotel, Restaurant, Dhaba, g) other services.1.8 What type of employment opportunities are available at your place (please use code [

1.9 What type of job do you prefer? Self-employment Salaried/wage employment

Would you like to continue in your family occupation? yes/No				
a) If yes, specify which occupation				
b) If no, which type of work will you like to do?				
c) If you prefer self-employment?				
i) What type of activities would you undertake				
ii) What kind of help/assistance is required				
iii) Are you aware of any scheme which may provide suitable assistance to you Yes/No				
d) If salaried activity chosen specify				
i) Type of employment (pl. specify)				
ii) Preference about place of work ²				
iii) Minimum acceptable daily/monthly wages				
iv) Other consequent conditions				

Preference of Activities: Manufacturing (1), Trade (2) Repair and maintenance (3), Hotel/Restaurant/Dhaba (4), Other (Please specify) (5)

Place of work : (1) Within the same town, (2) Nearby Town, (3) Within the district, (4) Outside the district within the country, (5) Abroad

1.10 Are you satisfied with your present level of education/training that you possess? Yes/No

1.11 Are you aware about the programmes of employment generation being offered at your place? Yes/No

1.12 Are you satisfied with the government programmes of employment generation? Yes/No

If No, which are the best suited programme in your area which could provide adequate employment:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Date/name of the interviewer

Reliability of information	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
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Annexure I
Village-wise Basic Tables Generated
from Household Data

Distribution of households by religion

Villages	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others	N.R.	total
Attari	137	917	22			1076
Achintkote		324	1			325
Jhinjharpur		112				112
Nathupura		222				222
Thatgarh	2	407				409
Dhanoeakhurd		175				175
Gahri		169				169
Buchharkalan	1	377				378
Bundala	31	1409		13		1453
Butt		86				86
Chhapa Ram Singh	20	342				362
Chhatiwind	22	481				503
Gadali	2	133		5	98	238
Malikpur	5	155				160
Mihima		104			52	156
Rakhmanwala		29				29
grand total	220	5442	23	18	150	5853

Distribution of households by caste

Villages	SC	OBC	OTHERS	N.R.	total
Attari	608	227	123	118	1076
Achintkote	183	14	127	1	325
Jhinjharpur	57	3	52		112
Nathupura	157	7	56	2	222
Thatgarh	257	35	117		409
Dhanoekhurd	68	7	100		175
Gahri	106	7	54	2	169
Buchharkalan	163	18	196	1	378
Bundala	644	279	527	3	1453
Butt	37	6	41	2	86
Chhapa Ram Singh	210	84	67	1	362
Chhatiwind	240	49	213	1	503
Gadali	91	31	115	1	238
Malikpur	56	103	1		160
Mihima	85	21	50		156
Rakhmanwala		20	8	1	29
grand total	2962	911	1847	133	5853

Distribution of households according to size of land holdings (in acres)

Block id	Landless	<2.5	2.6-5.0	5.1-10	10.1-25	25+	Total
Gandiwind							
Attari	989	23	30	20	14		1076
Achintkote	197	40	13	44	24	7	325
Dhanoekhurd	90	26	31	18	8	2	175
Nathupura	165	25	22	7	2	1	222
Gahri	129	14	19	6	1		169
Buchharkalan	213	45	44	49	23	4	378
Thatgarh	309	24	35	24	15	2	409
Jhinjharpur	69	19	22	2			112
Sub total(Gandiwind)	2161	216	216	170	87	16	2866
Jandiala							
Chhapa Ram Singh	254	20	40	35	7	6	362
Butt	44	18	16	7		1	86
Rakhmanwala		7	8	11	3		29
Chhatiwind	353	68	52	24	3	3	503
Malikpur	106	23	19	8	4		160
Bundala	994	171	212	60	14	2	1453
Mihima	101	32	16	5	1	1	156
Gadali	146	42	40	9	1		238
Sub total(Jandiala)	1998	381	403	159	33	13	2987
Grand total	4159	597	619	329	120	29	5853

Distribution of households who have benefitted from various government schemes

Villages	YES	NO	No Response	total
Achintkote	42	283		325
Attari	96	976	4	1076
Buchharkalan	20	357	1	378
Dhanoeakhurd	36	133	6	175
Gahri	38	126	5	169
Jhijharpur	30	81	1	112
Nathupura	55	148	19	222
Thatgarh	104	301	4	409
Bundala	330	1109	14	1453
Butt	7	78	1	86
Chhapa Ram Singh	46	316		362
Chhatiwind	67	431	5	503
Gadali	51	187		238
Malikpur	23	137		160
Mihima	64	91	1	156
Rakhmanwala	6	23		29
Grand total	1015	4777	61	5853

Distribution of population by sex

villages	No. Of HH	MALE	FEMALE	total
Attari	1076	3080	2754	5834
Achintkote	325	852	686	1538
Thatgarh	409	1187	964	2151
Jhinharpur	112	283	256	539
Dhanoekhurd	175	495	471	966
Nathupura	222	571	497	1068
Gahri	169	422	353	775
Buchharkalan	378	964	904	1868
Chhapa Ram Singh	362	1103	985	2088
Butt	86	280	217	497
Rakhmanwala	29	68	62	130
Chhatiwind	503	1583	1357	2940
Malikpur	160	485	406	891
Bundala	1453	3987	3479	7466
Mihima	156	404	359	763
Gadali	238	663	548	1211
grand total	5853	16427	14298	30725

Distribution of population by age Group

Villages	0-5	6-14	15-29	30-59	59+	total
Achintkote	166	357	443	448	124	1538
Attari	586	1483	1741	1685	339	5834
Buchharkalan	239	375	528	588	138	1868
Dhanoeakhurd	120	249	236	286	75	966
Gahri	117	230	158	215	55	775
Jhinjharpur	71	150	124	171	23	539
Nathupura	138	282	309	305	34	1068
Thatgarh	282	570	595	568	136	2151
Bundala	897	1807	2061	2083	618	7466
Butt	52	130	135	160	20	497
Chhapa Ram Singh	255	483	592	602	156	2088
Chhatiwind	329	659	819	884	249	2940
Gadali	150	294	313	361	93	1211
Malikpur	86	199	261	254	91	891
Mihima	89	170	213	206	85	763
Rakhmanwala	15	24	29	51	11	130
Grand total	3592	7462	8557	8867	2247	30725

Distribution of male members of households by age group

Villages	1-5	15-30	59+	6-14	total
Achintkote	97	469	69	217	852
Attari	312	1767	187	814	3080
Buchharkalan	122	582	68	192	964
Dhanoeakhurd	58	270	39	128	495
Gahri	57	200	28	137	422
Jhinharpur	35	158	12	78	283
Nathupura	77	324	19	151	571
Thatgarh	154	625	72	336	1187
Bundala	471	2207	311	998	3987
Butt	28	163	12	77	280
Chhapa Ram Singh	146	625	85	247	1103
Chhatiwind	190	914	136	343	1583
Gadali	91	372	49	151	663
Malikpur	50	286	45	104	485
Mihima	49	232	45	78	404
Rakhmanwala	8	42	5	13	68
Grand total	1945	9236	1182	4064	16427

Distribution of female members of households by age group

Villages	1-5	6-14	15-30	59+	total
Achintkote	69	140	422	55	686
Attari	274	669	1659	152	2754
Buchharkalan	117	183	534	70	904
Dhanoeakhurd	62	121	252	36	471
Jhinjharpur	36	72	137	11	256
Nathupura	61	131	290	15	497
Gahri	60	93	173	27	353
Thatgarh	128	234	538	64	964
Bundala	426	809	1937	307	3479
Butt	24	53	132	8	217
Chhapa Ram Singh	109	236	569	71	985
Chhatiwind	139	316	789	113	1357
Gadali	59	143	302	44	548
Malikpur	36	95	229	46	406
Mihima	40	92	187	40	359
Rakhmanwala	7	11	38	6	62
Grand total	1647	3398	8188	1065	14298

Distribution of male members of households by their educational level(Age 6 and above)

Villages	Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Matriculation	Class -12	I.T.I	Polytechnic Graduate & above	Tech./ Professional Education	N.R.	total
Achintkote	258	195	100	106	52	15	5	4	20	755
Attari	839	603	478	497	208	25	90	8	20	2768
Buchharkalan	317	151	114	181	37	17	19		6	842
Dhanoekahurd	211	90	60	51	7	1	6		11	437
Gahri	235	85	23	11	1		1		9	365
Jhinharpur	85	61	48	40	10	1	2		1	248
Nathupura	136	132	97	100	18		6		5	494
Thatgarh	471	269	131	109	30	4	9	3	7	1033
Bundala	690	1066	703	759	185	17	58		38	3516
Butt	58	63	62	51	10	3	4		1	252
Chhapa Ram Singh	212	250	158	229	66	3	29	7	3	957
Chhatiwind	390	359	204	290	96	11	26	5	12	1393
Gadali	133	160	77	149	28	5	17		3	572
Malikpur	94	124	84	105	19	1	7		1	435
Mihima	124	91	59	60	14		5		2	355
Rakhmanwala	4	15	12	16	5		8			60
Grand total	4257	3714	2410	2754	786	103	292	27	139	14482

Distribution of female members of households by their educational level (age 6 and above)

Villages	Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Matriculation	Classes-12	I.T.I	Polytechnic Graduate & above	Tech./ Professional Education	N.R.	total
Achintkote	277	116	84	61	28	6	3		42	617
Attari	989	508	365	379	132	15	64	11	17	2480
Buchharkalan	379	116	113	113	23	11	12		20	787
Dhanoekhurud	231	72	55	30	4	2	2	2	11	409
Gahri	228	40	10	4	2				9	293
Jhinharpur	101	69	27	18	2		2		1	220
Nathupura	173	131	68	45	10		1		8	436
Thatgarh	504	177	72	40	9	6	8	1	19	836
Bundala	904	1082	522	381	103	5	31		25	3053
Butt	77	55	30	26	3		1		1	193
Chhapa Ram Singh	289	222	143	148	40	2	24	5	3	876
Chhatiwind	416	340	198	158	50	7	30	4	15	1218
Gadali	161	147	70	82	9	3	10		7	489
Malikpur	136	104	50	57	14	1	6		2	370
Mihima	126	93	50	29	13		3		5	319
Rakhmanwala	7	12	10	11	10		4		1	55
Grand total	4998	3284	1867	1582	452	58	201	23	186	12651

Distribution of male household members (15-59 age) by activity status

name	Unempl oyed	Unclass ified	Student s	cultivato rs	Agricult ural Labourers	Artisans	Constru ction Worker s	Industri al Worker s	Service workers	Engage d in Trade / Busines s	self employ ed in petty services	Total
Achintkote	25	0	45	26	41	0	7	131	23	118	34	450
Attari	169	37	233	44	383	5	142	53	259	322	79	1726
Buchharkalan	29		50	40	51	2	38	222	60	47	38	577
Dhanoek hurd	22	4	12	86	90	2	4	9	9	10	9	257
Gahri	21	10	10	39	111	0	0	0	1	0	3	195
Nathupura	25	8	36	33	95	0	40	26	31	20	8	322
Thatgarh	55	8	58	72	229	0	75	28	25	42	18	610
Jhunjharpur	12		16	32	51	2	2	20	10	7	1	153
subtotal	358	67	460	372	1051	11	308	489	418	566	190	4290
Rakhmanw ala	7	0	3	23	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	41
Butt	30	0	15	34	35	0	6	10	12	2	16	160
Chhapa Ram Singh	119	1	56	78	182	0	27	22	62	12	43	602
Chhatiwind	127	0	108	68	158	0	36	91	139	23	144	894
Gadali	58	1	29	44	69	1	32	17	64	4	42	361
Malikpur	13	0	28	31	61	0	13	10	36	26	58	276
Mihima	9	1	31	26	49	0	42	10	27	8	23	226
Bundala	298	6	245	217	461	3	189	74	257	103	293	2146
subtotal	661	9	515	521	1015	4	345	234	601	178	623	4706
Grand total	1019	76	975	893	2066	17	653	723	1019	744	813	8998

Distribution of female household members (15-59 age) by activity status

	Unemployed	Unclassified	Student	Cultivators	Agricultural Workers	Artisans	Construction Workers	Industrial Workers	Retired	Services	Trade / Business	Housewife	self employed	total
Achintkote	13	0	38	12	9	1	0	10	0	1	2	311	4	401
Attari	103	5	282	40	36	1	1	4	12	26	12	997	34	1553
Buchharkalan	19	0	56	18	6	0	4	9	0	10	13	365	23	523
Dhanoekhur	13	0	16	10	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	163	10	220
Gahri	1	0	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	137	12	163
Nathupura	9	1	26	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	217	24	288
Jhinjharpur	4	0	7	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	108	0	131
Thatgarh	28	1	22	12	9	0	1	0	8	3	4	398	46	532
Subtotal	190	7	454	100	80	3	6	23	20	47	32	2696	153	3811
Rakhmanwala	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	26	0	38
Butt	10	0	8	6	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	94	2	128
Chhapa Ram Singh	72	0	56	25	7	0	0	2	2	23	1	364	12	564
Chhatiwind	39	0	75	28	5	1	0	2	5	8	1	517	96	777
Bundala	187	0	209	72	61	1	6	0	9	25	6	1247	57	1880
Gadali	31	0	25	12	18	0	0	0	1	6	0	188	10	291
Malikpur	12	0	32	18	3	0	0	2	2	4	3	135	11	222
Mihima	12	0	15	8	8	0	0	2	2	3	1	122	13	186
Subtotal	366	0	424	171	105	2	6	9	23	74	12	2693	201	4086
grand total	1112	14	1756	271	370	10	24	64	43	242	88	5389	708	10091

**Distribution of households with female as
the head of household**

Villages	No. Of HH with Female Head
Achintkote	21
Attari	203
Dhanoekhurd	12
Buchharkalan	30
Gahri	17
Nathupura	8
Thatgarh	20
Jhinjharpur	8
Bundala	146
Butt	10
Chhapa Ram Singh	23
Chhatiwind	58
Gadali	18
Malikpur	27
Mihima	15
Rakhmanwala	2
Grand total	618

Unemployed Male in women headed HH

Block Id	Male(15-59)
Gandiwind	
Attari	23
Achintkote	2
Dhanoeakhurd	1
Nathupura	2
Gahri	4
Buchharkalan	6
Thatgarh	5
Jandiala	
Chhapa Ram Singh	8
Butt	3
Chhatiwind	9
Malikpur	3
Bundala	34
Mihima	1
Gadali	6
Grand total	107

Unemployed female in women headed HH

Block Id	Female(15-59)
Gandiwind	
Attari	14
Achintkote	1
Nathupura	2
Buchharkalan	2
Thatgarh	1
Jhinjharpur	1
Jandiala	
Chhapa Ram Singh	6
Butt	2
Chhatiwind	5
Malikpur	2
Bundala	24
Mihima	3
Gadali	2
Grand total	65

Distribution of unemployed female members of households by their educational level

Villages	Illiterate	primary	Middle	Matric	Class-12	I.T.I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech / Professional Education	total
Achintkote		1	6	5	1				13
Attari	9	5	9	41	21	2	6	1	94
Buchharkalan	7	1	3	6	1		1		19
Dhanoekhurd	1	1	5	5	1				13
Jhinjharpur		1		3					4
Nathupura	3	2		1	2				8
Thatgarh	1	6	9	6	1	1	1		25
Bundala	19	35	31	71	22		2		180
Butt		1	1	6	1				9
Chhapa Ram Singh	3	5	16	21	12	1	6	2	66
Chhatiwind	5	1	3	8	6	1	8	2	34
Gadali	1	3	4	15	1	1	2		27
Malikpur		3		7	1				11
Mihima	2	3	4	2	1				12
Rakhmanwala				1	2				3
grand total	51	68	91	198	73	6	26	5	518

Distribution of unemployed male members of households by their educational level

Villages	Illiterate	primary	Middle	Matric	Class-12	I.T.I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech/ Professional Education	total
Achintkote	4		5	8	3	4		1	25
Attari	17	5	17	56	54	1	6		156
Buchharkalan	2	2		18	6				28
Dhanoekhurd		2	3	11	5		2		23
Gahri	17		1	1			1		20
Jhinharpur	3	3	1	3	1				11
Nathupura	5	2	4	9	2				22
Thatgarh	9	3	7	27	6	1	1		54
Bundala	15	29	49	140	41	3	7		284
Butt		2	6	13	5	1	2		29
Chhapa Ram Singh	1	7	8	58	26	2	10	1	113
Chhatiwind	15	4	20	45	25	6	7	1	123
Gadali	1	2	6	33	9	1	4		56
Malikpur	1	1	1	8	2				13
Mihima			2	3	1				6
Rakhmanwala				2	2				4
grand total	90	62	130	435	188	19	40	3	967

Distribution of population by sex in women headed HH

Block Id	Male(15-59)	Female(15-59)	Total(15-59)
Gandiwind			
Attari	197	205	402
Achintkote	24	35	59
Dhanoeakhurd	16	22	38
Nathupura	12	14	26
Gahri	18	10	28
Buchharkalan	46	42	88
Thatgarh	33	36	69
Jhinharpur	8	11	19
Jandiala			
Chhapa Ram Singh	37	43	80
Butt	23	18	41
Rakhmanwala	2	3	5
Chhatwind	91	97	188
Malikpur	53	35	88
Bundala	213	215	428
Mihima	20	19	39
Gadali	28	25	53
Grand Total	821	830	1651

Distribution of migrant members of households according to type of migration

Villages	Permanent	Daily Commuters	total
Gandiwind			
Attari	32	371	403
Achintkote	7	6	13
Dhanoekhurd		11	11
Nathupura	16	116	132
Gahri		2	2
Buchharkalan	10	22	32
Thatgarh	2	174	176
Jhinjharpur	6	32	38
Jandiala			
Rakhmanwala		1	1
Butt	11	27	38
Chhapa Ram Singh	40	87	127
Chhatiwind	33	250	283
Gadali	5	96	101
Malikpur	5	70	75
Mihima	2	67	69
Bundala	89	444	533
grand total	258	1776	2034

Distribution of permanent male migrants according to their education level

Villages	Illiterate	primary	Middle	Matric	Class -12	I_T_I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech_/ Professional Education	total
Gandiwind									
Attari	8	4	6	7	2		1		28
Achintkote	1		1	2					4
Nathupura	2	1	2	7	4				16
Buchharkalan	2		3	2					7
Thatgarh				2					2
Jhinjharpur	1			4			1		6
Jandiala									
Butt	3	3	1	3		1			11
Chhapa Ram Singh	4	4	5	10	4	1	2	3	33
Chhatiwind	10	3	5	5	2		1	1	27
Bundala	13	10	18	32	7	1	6		87
Gadali	1			1	2	1			5
Malikpur		1	1		1		1		4
Mihima	1		1						2
Grand total	46	26	43	75	22	4	12	4	232

Distribution of permanent male migrants according to their education level

Villages	Illiterate	primary	Middle	Matric	Class -12	I_T_I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech_/ Professional Education	total
Gandiwind									
Attari	8	4	6	7	2		1		28
Achintkote	1		1	2					4
Nathupura	2	1	2	7	4				16
Buchharkalan	2		3	2					7
Thatgarh				2					2
Jhinjharpur	1			4			1		6
sub total(Gandiwind)	14	5	12	24	6	0	2	0	63
Butt	3	3	1	3		1			11
Chhapa Ram Singh	4	4	5	10	4	1	2	3	33
Chhatiwind	10	3	5	5	2		1	1	27
Bundala	13	10	18	32	7	1	6		87
Gadali	1			1	2	1			5
Malikpur		1	1		1		1		4
Mihima	1		1						2
sub total(Jandiala)	32	21	31	51	16	4	10	4	169
Grand total	46	26	43	75	22	4	12	4	232

Distribution of permanent female migrants according to their education level

Villages	Illiterate	primary	Middle	Matric	Class -12	I_T_I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech_/ Professional Education	total
Gandiwind									
Attari	1			1	1	1			4
Achintkote	2			1					3
Buchharkalan	3								3
Jandiala									
Bundala				2					2
Malikpur				1					1
Chhapa Ram Singh				3	1		1	2	7
Chhatiwind	1	1	1	2			1		6
Grand total	7	1	1	10	2	1	2	2	26

Distribution of permanent migrant member of households according to age group and village wise

Villages	1-14	15-19	20-29	30 and above	total
Attari		1	5	26	32
Achintkote				7	7
Nathupura		1	8	7	16
Buchharkalan			4	6	10
Jhinjharpur			1	5	6
Thatgarh				2	2
Jandiala					
Butt	1	2		8	11
Chhapa Ram Singh		1	10	29	40
Chhatiwind	1	1	13	18	33
Bundala		3	24	62	89
Gadali			3	2	5
Malikpur			3	2	5
Mihima	1			1	2
Grand total	3	9	71	175	258

Distribution of permanent migrant members of households according to type of employment

Villages	Part Time	Permanent	Temporary	total
Attari	3	17	12	32
Achintkote		3	4	7
Thatgarh		1	1	2
Jhinharpur		6		6
Nathupura		13	3	16
Buchharkalan		9	1	10
Bundala		49	40	89
Butt		7	4	11
Chhapa Ram Singh		36	4	40
Chhatiwind		24	9	33
Gadali		4	1	5
Malikpur		2	3	5
Mihima			2	2
grand total	3	171	84	258

Distribution of permanent migrant member of households according to place & village wise

Villages	Within District	Within State but Outside Home District	Within Country but Outside Punjab	Abroad	total
Gandiwind					
Attari	11	16	4	1	32
Achintkote	7				7
Nathupura	1	7	7	1	16
Buchharkalan	9	1			10
Thatgarh		1		1	2
Jhinjharpur	3	1	2		6
Jandiala					
Butt	3	5	3		11
Chhapa Ram Singh	15	15	2	8	40
Chhatiwind	3	17	5	8	33
Bundala	30	29	24	6	89
Gadali	1	2	2		5
Malikpur	3		1	1	5
Mihima	2				2
grand total	88	94	50	26	258

Distribution of permanent migrant member of households according to place & village wise

Villages	Within District	Within State but Outside Home District	Within Country but Outside Punjab	Abroad	total
Attari	11	16	4	1	32
Achintkote	7				7
Nathupura	1	7	7	1	16
Buchharkalan	9	1			10
Thatgarh		1		1	2
Jhinjharpur	3	1	2		6
sub total(Gandiwind)	31	26	13	3	73
Butt	3	5	3		11
Chhapa Ram Singh	15	15	2	8	40
Chhatiwind	3	17	5	8	33
Bundala	30	29	24	6	89
Gadali	1	2	2		5
Malikpur	3		1	1	5
Mihima	2				2
sub total(Jandiala)	57	68	37	23	185
grand total	88	94	50	26	258

Distribution of permanent migrant members of households according to annual remittances

Villages	<10,000	10,000-30,000	<30,001-75000	<75001-125000	above125000	total
Attari	8	10	13	1		32
Achintkote	7					7
Nathupura	2	6	8			16
Buchharkalan	8	2				10
Thatgarh	1		1			2
Jhinjharpur	3	1	2			6
sub total(Gandiwind)	29	19	24	1	0	73
Jandiala						
Butt	3	1	7			11
Chhapa Ram Singh	6	8	22		4	40
Chhatiwind	12	12	3		6	33
Bundala	44	13	28	4		89
Gadali		1	4			5
Malikpur	1	2	2			5
Mihima		2				2
sub total(Jandial)	66	39	66	4	10	185
Grand total	95	58	90	5	10	258

Distribution of daily commuter migrant member of households according to age group and villages

Villages	1-14	15-19	20-29	30 and above	total
Gandiwind					
Thatgarh		13	47	114	174
Jhinjharpur		2	8	22	32
Attari	1	41	98	231	371
Achintkote	1	2	1	2	6
Dhanoekhurd		1	6	4	11
Nathupura	2	6	33	75	116
Gahri				2	2
Buchharkalan			4	18	22
sub total(Gandiwind)	4	65	197	468	734
Bundala	3	28	140	273	444
Malikpur		9	28	33	70
Mihima	1	11	15	40	67
Gadali	3	9	33	51	96
Butt	1	1	12	13	27
Chhapa Ram Singh		1	24	62	87
Chhatiwind	3	12	61	174	250
Rakhmanwala				1	1
Sub total(Jandiala)	11	71	313	647	1042
grand total	15	136	510	1115	1776

Distribution of daily commuter migrant members of households according to type of employment

Villages	Permanent	Temporary	Part Time	others	total
Gandiwind					
Attari	25	340	6		371
Achintkote		1		5	6
Dhanoekahurd	4	7			11
Nathupura	3	113			116
Gahri	1	1			2
Buchharkalan		22			22
Thatgarh	3	171			174
Jhinjharpur	4	28			32
Jandiala					
Malikpur	2	65	3		70
Bundala	41	382	18	3	444
Mihima	2	63	2		67
Gadali	11	85			96
Butt	5	22			27
Chhapa Ram Singh	37	49		1	87
Chhatiwind	128	110	12		250
Rakhmanwala	1				1
grand total	267	1459	41	9	1776

Distribution of Daily Commuter male migrants according to their education level

Villages	Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Matriculation	Class -12	I_T_I	Polytechnic, Graduate & Above	Tech_/ Professional Education	total
Thatgarh	117	28	13	10	4				172
Jhinjharpur	16	4	8	3	1				32
Attari	215	32	48	50	10		9		364
Achintkote	3			1					4
Dhanoekhurd	3	1	1	4			1		10
Nathupura	48	19	21	25	1		1		115
Gahri	1			1					2
Buchharkalan	12	4	1	3			1		21
sub total(Gandiwind)	415	88	92	97	16	0	12	0	720
Rakhmanwala			1						1
Butt	16	5	4	2					27
Chhapa Ram Singh	23	7	19	20	4		3	2	78
Chhatiwind	93	31	33	49	13	1	5	1	226
Gadali	38	15	9	29	1		3		95
Malikpur	20	11	17	21	1				70
Mihima	40	8	8	5					61
Bundala	176	89	77	79	8		2		431
sub total(Jandiala)	406	166	168	205	27	1	13	3	989
Grand total	821	254	260	302	43	1	25	3	1709

Distribution of Daily commuter migrant member of households according to place & village wise

Villages	Nearest town	Nearest Village	Within District	total
Thatgarh	7	9	158	174
Jhinjharpur	2	21	9	32
Attari	5	68	298	371
Achintkote	1		5	6
Dhanoekhurd	1		10	11
Nathupura	2	39	75	116
Gahri	1	1		2
Buchharkalan		2	20	22
sub total(Gandiwind)	19	140	575	734
Jandiala				
Bundala	35	65	344	444
Gadali	8	3	85	96
Malikpur		17	53	70
Mihima	5		62	67
Butt		13	14	27
Chhapa Ram Singh	1	35	51	87
Chhatiwind	16	197	37	250
Rakhmanwala			1	1
sub total(Jandiala)	65	330	647	1042
grand total	84	470	1222	1776

Annexure II
Tables Generated from Individual Schedules of
Urban Unemployed

Distribution of Educated Unemployed Urban youth by Sex

Town	Male	Female	No of Youth
Amritsar	193	77	270
Patti	55	37	92
Tarantaran	57	33	90
Grand Total	305	147	452

Distribution of Educated Unemployed Urban youth by Sex

Town	SC	OBC	OTHERS	Total
Amritsar	100	56	114	270
Patti	30	18	44	92
Tarantaran	22	25	43	90
Grand Total	152	99	201	452

Distribution of Educated Unemployed Urban youth by Religion

town_name	CHRISTIAN	HINDU	OTHERS	SIKH	Total
Amritsar		99	2	169	270
Patti	1	4	3	84	92
Tarantaran		15	1	74	90
Grand Total	1	118	6	327	452

Distribution of Educated Unemployed Urban youth by age Group

Town	15-29	30+	Total
Amritsar	231	39	270
Patti	85	7	92
Tarantaran	84	6	90
Grand Total	400	52	452

Distribution of Educated Unemployed Urban youth According to their Father's Occupation

Town	Unemployed	Agriculture	Business/Trade	Construction	Dairy Farming	Personal Services	Repair services	Service	Industrial Labour	Others	Total
Amritsar		36	29	46	1			101	21	36	270
Patti		36	5	22		1		22	5	1	92
Tarantaran	1	8	11	3		5	3	29	1	29	90
Grand Total	1	80	45	71	1	6	3	152	27	66	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their type of assets

Town	Productive Assets			Other Durable Assets		TV	Refrigerator	Cycle	Fan
	Tractor	Tubewell	Pump	Car	Scooter				
Amritsar	14	31	2	6	61	216	106	226	249
Patti	16	35	1	1	20	69	34	89	89
Tarantaran	4	6	1	3	30	87	29	66	86
Grand Total	34	72	4	10	111	372	169	381	424

Distribution of Male Family members(6+ of Age) of educated Urban Unemployed Youth by Educational level

Town	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matriculate	Class 12	ITI	Polytechnic Graduate & Above	General Education	Technical/ Professional Education	Total
Amritsar	89	86	114	236	184	19	8	67	14	817
Patti	42	32	30	109	40	4	2	6	2	267
Tarantaran	9	19	16	78	24	2	20	1	5	174
Grand Total	140	137	160	423	248	25	30	74	21	1258

Distribution of Female Family members(6 + of Age) of ducated Urban Unemployed Youth by Educational level

Town	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matriculate	Class 12	ITI	Polytechnic Graduate & Above	General Education	Technical/ Professional Education	Total
Amritsar	148	91	75	162	85	9	3	62	16	651
Patti	54	35	38	69	30	6		2	3	237
Tarantaran	13	27	18	42	14	3	16		2	135
Grand Total	215	153	131	273	129	18	19	64	21	1023

Distribution of female family members of educated urban unemployed youth by their age group

Town	0 - 14	15-29	30 - 59	60+	Total
Amritsar	87	302	264	39	692
Patti	34	119	85	11	249
Tarantaran	22	59	66	5	152
Grand Total	143	480	415	55	1093

Distribution of male family members of educated urban unemployed youth by their age group

Town	0 - 14	15-29	30 - 59	60+	Total
Amritsar	143	416	260	62	881
Patti	40	131	89	22	282
Tarantaran	26	88	72	4	190
Grand Total	209	635	421	88	1353

Distribution of family members of educated urban unemployed youth by their occupation

Town	Unemployed	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Industrial Labour	Artisans	Business/Trade	Service	Repair service	Personal Services	Dairy Farming	Others	Total
Amritsar	424	45	46	4	35	1	38	168			1	811	1573
Patti	100	58	31	4	12	1	6	40		2	6	271	531
Tarantaran	89	11	2		1		7	36	1	2	3	190	342
Grand Total	613	114	79	8	48	2	51	244	1	4	10	1272	2446

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their family income(per annum)

Town	<= 10000	10001 - 20000	20001 - 30000	30001 - 50000	50001 - 100000	> 100000	Total
Amritsar	23	65	48	60	54	20	270
Patti	11	28	15	9	23	6	92
Tarantaran	10	31	10	14	22	3	90
Grand Total	44	124	73	83	99	29	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their family income(per annum)

Town	<= 10000	10001 - 20000	20001 - 30000	30001 - 50000	50001 - 100000	> 100000	Total
Amritsar	23	65	48	60	54	20	270
Patti	11	28	15	9	23	6	92
Tarantaran	10	31	10	14	22	3	90
Grand Total	44	124	73	83	99	29	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their perception of employment opportunities available at local areas

Town	Agriculture & Allied	Manufacturing	Others	Trade / Business	Total
Amritsar	3	153	113	1	270
Patti	6	1	85		92
Tarantaran	81	7	2		90
Grand Total	90	161	200	1	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their perception of job

town_name	Self Employment	Salaried / Wage Employment	Total
Amritsar	29	241	270
Patti	17	75	92
Tarantaran	9	81	90
Grand Total	55	397	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their choice of continuing in family occupation

Town	Yes	No	Total
Amritsar	104	166	270
Patti	5	87	92
Tarantaran		90	90
Grand Total	109	343	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth by their choice of work who do not want to continue in their family occupation

town_name	Administration	Defence	Police	Technical/Professional	Others	Total
Amritsar	237	19		10	4	270
Patti	73	4	1	5	9	92
Tarantaran	71	7	2	6	4	90
Grand Total	381	30	3	21	17	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their choice of activities who preferred self employment

town_name	Manufacturing	Trade/Business	Repair & Maintenance	Others	Total
Amritsar	5	24			29
Patti	3	13		1	17
Tarantaran	2	6	1		9
Grand Total	10	43	1	1	55

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their choice of help required

Town	Land	Financial	Financial + Land	Others	Total
Amritsar	2	27			29
Patti	4	10	1	2	17
Tarantaran	5	4			9
Grand Total	11	41	1	2	55

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their type of employment preference who wants salaried employment

Town	Administration	Defence	Technical/Professional	Police	Others	Total
Amritsar	200	7	25	8	1	241
Patti	39	7	10	9	10	75
Tarantaran	66	2	7	4	2	81
Grand Total	305	16	42	21	13	397

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their preference place of work who want salaried employment

Town	Within the same town	Near by town	Within the District	Outside the District and within the country	Abroad	Total
Amritsar	3	33	68	22	115	241
Patti	5	29	25	9	7	75
Tarantaran	1	1	3	73	3	81
Grand Total	9	63	96	104	125	397

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to minimum monthly wage acceptable who wants salaried employment

Town	<=1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-5000	>5000	Total
Amritsar	237		3	23	7	270
Patti	16	4	7	61	4	92
Tarantaran	8		2	72	8	90
Grand Total	261	4	12	156	19	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their satisfaction of present level of education/ training

Town	Yes	No	Total
Amritsar	196	74	270
Patti	57	35	92
Tarantaran	23	67	90
Grand Total	276	176	452

Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their awareness about govt. employment

Town	Yes	No	Total
Amritsar	6	264	270
Patti		92	92
Tarantaran	5	85	90
Grand Total	11	441	452

**Distribution of educated urban unemployed youth according to their satisfaction of
govt. employment generation programmes**

Town	Yes	No	Total
Amritsar	3	267	270
Patti	5	87	92
Tarantaran	14	76	90
Grand Total	22	430	452

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