

CHAPTER 32

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The projected increase in total Labour force during the 11th five Year Plan is estimated at 45 million. It is projected that 58million employment opportunities would be created in the 11th Five Year Plan this would be greater than the projected increase in Labour force leading to a reduction in the Un-employment rate to below 5% by the terminal year of the plan. The employment situation was not as favorable in the earlier years as during 199-2000 to 2004-05 almost 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million work opportunists created in the period from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. Employment growth accelerated @ 1.25% p.a to 2.62% p.a. However, since the Labour force grew at faster rate to 2.84% than the work force, unemployment rate also rose. As per the data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 61st round, the unemployment rate as per current daily status was 8.2% in the Rural Sector and 8.3% in the Urban Sector in 2004-05. Employment growth in the organized sector, public and private combined declined during the period during 1994-2007. This was primarily happened due to the decline in employment in the public organized sector. However, unorganized or informal sector of our economy accounts for around 92% of the employment and absorbs bulk of the annual increase in the Labour force.

Employment opportunities in 2008-09 were affected by the global financial crisis and economic slow down in India. Some sample surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of the Labour and Employment indicated employment losses in the wake of the global financial crises and economic slow down. However, several remedial measures including financial and fiscal were taken and the latest Sample Survey of the Labour Bureau indicates jobs gains in the 7 sectors namely Textiles, Metals, Automobiles, Gems and Jewelry, Transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom during the quarter July/September, 2009 over June, 2009.

This Chapter presents data in respect of Employment, wages and earnings, Industrial departments, Industrial injuries and Labour Training. Attempts have been made to cover statistics regarding employment under the public and private sectors and information have been collected by various sources. The concepts and definitions of the terms used in this Chapter are examined below:

Economic activity: Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity. Such activities included production of goods and services for market (i.e. for pay or profit) including those of Government services, and, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor. Activity status of a person was judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined above,
- being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively. The various concept and definitions regarding employment and unemployment followed by NSSO are as under:

Activity Approach: Identification of each individual into a unique activity status could pose a problem when more than one of the three broad activity statuses listed above were concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three broad activity statuses was done by adopting either the major time or priority criterion. The former was used for classification of persons according to the 'usual activity status' approach and the latter for classification of persons according to the 'current activity status' approach. Each of the three broad activity statuses was further subdivided into several detailed activity categories.

Employed (or workers): Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for various reasons like illness, injury, etc. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. Workers were further categorized as self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee, and casual wage labour.

- **Self-employed:** Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises.
- **Regular salaried/wage employee:** These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.
- **Casual wage labour:** A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labour.

Unemployed (or seeking or available for work): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

Labour force: Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

Not in labour force: Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

Different approaches followed to determine activity status: The persons were classified into various activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There were three reference periods for this survey. These are: (i) one year (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The procedure adopted to arrive at these three measures is given below.

Usual activity status: The usual activity status, determined on the basis of the usual principal activity and usual subsidiary economic activity of a person taken together, is considered as the usual activity status of the person. According to the usual status, workers are those who perform some work activity either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. The two categories of usual activity status are as under:

- **Usual principal activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of enumeration. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of enumeration is considered as the usual principal activity status of the person.

- **Usual subsidiary economic activity status:** A person whose usual principal status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a shorter time throughout the reference year of 365 days preceding the date of enumeration or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person.
- **Current weekly activity status:** The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of enumeration. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' that, in turn, gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of enumeration.
- **Current daily activity status:** The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion (day to day labour time disposition).

This chapter presents data in respect of employment, wages and earnings, industrial disputes, industrial injuries and labour training. Attempts have been made to cover statistics regarding employment under the public and private sectors and information have been collected by various sources. The main sources under which, the information is being collected, are as under:

Employment in Organized Sector: The information relating to organized sector is collected by Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour & Employment under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme initiated in 1955, which has got a statutory base with the enactment of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules framed there under. Presently, except Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, EMI Programme covers rest of the country. EMI programme covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the private sectors employing 10 or more persons. The public sector comprises the establishments of Central Government, State Governments, Quasi-Government (Central), Quasi Government (State) and Local Bodies. The establishment under public sectors are owned, controlled or managed by (1) either Government or a Department of the Government (2) or a Government Company as defined in section 617 of the Company Act, 1956 (3) or a Corporation (including a co-operative society) established by or under a Central, Province or State Act, which is owned, controlled or managed by the Government (4) or a Local Authority. The private establishments employing 10-24 workers are covered on voluntary basis. The National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1998 was followed in classifying the employment data by industry.

Factory Employment: Most of the information is the bye-products of the administration of the Factory Act 1948. The information is based on the annual statutory returns received by Labour bureau From States and Union Territories. The Factory Act, 1948 covers factories employing 10 workers or more with the aid of power, 20 workers or more without the aid of power and factories specially brought under the purview of the Act by the State Governments. The employment relate to persons employed directly or through any agency, whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process or any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of manufacturing process. The average daily employment relating to a factory is derived by dividing the total attendance (man-days worked) during a year by the total number of working days during the year. The information at States and Union Territories level is collected by the Chief Inspectors of the Factories from individual units situated in the States and Union Territories under their jurisdictions and is transmitted to Labour Bureau in prescribed format after aggregating at the State level. Labour Bureau compiles and disseminates the information relating to factories at all India level. The periodicity of the data is annual and the reference period is calendar year. The information of factory employment has been classified as per NIC -1998.

Employment in Mines: The provisions have been made under Mines Act, 1952 to submit the various statutory returns to the Directorate General of Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour & Employment by the Coal, Metal and oil Mines falling under preview of his Act. The scope of the Act changes slightly from time to time. By a Notification of March, 1955, a number of hitherto exempted stone, lime-stone and sand excavations were brought under the purview of the Act. The provisions of the Act were extended to the state of Jammu & Kashmir from the 15th August, 1968. The information regarding employment in Mines is generated by these statutory returns. The periodicity of the data is annual and the reference period is calendar year.

Employment in Plantations: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture collects figures of employment from coffee and rubber estates every year through State Governments. The data for employment in tea and coffee plantations are supplied respectively by the Indian Tea Board and Indian Coffee Board. The rubber Board, Ministry of Commerce & Industry is source agency for furnishing the information regarding employment in rubber plantation. The average daily employment for an estate is derived by dividing the total man-days worked during a year by standard figures of 300 working days. In the case of small estates of 20 hectare size and below, the employment is estimated by conducting sample studies.

Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishment: The information of employment in respect of shops, commercial establishments and restaurants registered under the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 and Shops and Commercial Establishments Act in the various States are given in this table. These Acts are in force only in certain urban areas covering municipal areas, towns and cantonments, and hence the information is limited to shops and commercial establishments in such areas. The employment data are compiled by the State authorities either from the annual returns or from the figures furnished by the employers at the time of registration of the unit under the Act. In some cases the figures are collected specially by the Inspectors appointed under the Acts directly from the individual establishments. The Labour Bureau generates the information of employment of the shops and commercial establishments at all-India level based on annual returns furnished by State Governments and Union Territories.

Performance of Employment Exchange: The Employment Exchanges which are under the control of Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, register names of the persons seeking employment and help them to secure employment. The numbers of applicants are derived by the registration made on the live-registers of Employment Exchanges.

Employment in Bank: Reserve Bank India (RBI) is source agency for furnishing the information regarding employment in RBI and Scheduled Commercial Banks in India. The periodicity of data is annual. The reference periods are 31st December in respect of RBI and 31st March in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Earning by Factory Worker: The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was enacted to regulate payment of wages to workers employed in industries and to ensure a speedy and effective remedy to them against illegal deductions and/or unjustified delay caused in paying wages to them. The wage ceiling under Payment of Wage Act, 1936 was fixed at ` 1600 per month in 1982. However, after enactment of Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2005, the wage ceiling has been enhanced to ` 6500 per month since 9th November, 2005. Considering the Consumer Expenditure, the wage ceiling has been enhanced to ` 10000 per month since 8th August, 2007. The per capita annual earnings for any industry are derived by dividing total gross wage bill to the corresponding average daily employment of that industry. The periodicity of data is annual and reference period is calendar year. The classification of data is as per NIC-1988 upto 2005 and NIC-2004 afterwards.

Wages and Earning of Mines: The information wages and earnings of mining labour have been categorized into coal and non-coal mines. The information for coal mines relate to average weekly earning of miners and loaders in December each year whereas those for other mines relate to average weekly earnings of miners and loaders for the quarter ending in December each year. The average weekly cash earnings in coal mines are derived by dividing the total payments during any complete working week in the month of December by the average daily attendance during that week. For other minerals these are computed by dividing the earnings in the month of December for a week by six.

Industrial Injuries in Factories: The Factory Act, 1948 defines Adult, adolescent and child as: (1) adult is one who has completed 18 years, (2) adolescent is one, who completed 15 years but not 18 years and (3) child is one who has not completed 15 years. However, children below 14 years are not permitted to work. Fatal injury means injury resulting from industrial accident which causes death to the worker. Non-fatal injury means injury resulting from industrial accident, which prevented injured worker from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the injuries. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the information of industrial accidents due to which affected persons are prevented from attending to work for a period of 48 hours or more, immediately following the injury, are required to be reported to the Factory Inspectors. The incidence rate is calculated by dividing the number of injuries by average daily employment of the factories per thousand.

Industrial Injuries in Mines: The Mines Act, 1952, which has been amended as Mines (Amendment) Act, 1953, wherein, some changes in the definition of serious accident have been brought in. Accidents have been classified into fatal, and serious. A serious accident is one where one or more persons have received "serious bodily injury", which means "any injury which involves, or in all probability will involve, the permanent loss of any part or section of a body, or the permanent loss of or injury to the sight or hearing or any permanent in capacity or the fracture of any bone or one or more joints or bones of any phalanges of hand or foot.

Industrial Disputes: The information of number of disputes, workers involved, number of man-days lost on account of industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages and industrial disputes by causes is collected on a voluntary basis by the State authorities and the Regional labour commissioners (Central) who furnish consolidated returns to the Labour Bureau. The figures of number of workers involved relate to the maximum number of workers involved on any day during the course of work-stoppage. The information of man - days lost are calculated by adding up actual vacancies caused by the work stoppage on each working day. Scheduled holidays during the period of work stoppage are not taken into account in the calculation of man-days lost.

Workmen' Compensation: Under the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923, the annual returns containing the information on compensated injuries and amount of compensation paid are received from State Governments, Posts and Telecommunications Departments and Railway Board for different zonal railways. Under the Act, compensation is payable to workers employed in scheduled employment for injuries due to accident resulting in death or disablement for more than 3 days provided that it is not caused through the fault of the worker himself.

Employment in Insurance: The information has been furnished by the Ministry of Finance in respect of Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation but this excludes four State Insurance funds which account for less than half percent of total employment in the insurance sector.

Employment in Ports: The first one gives the staff strength in major, ports and the second one show the data regarding number of dock workers registered with Dock Labour Board at major ports.

Employment in Central Governments: The Pay Research Unit of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance disseminates the information of employment of Central Government Civilian Employees and expenditure incurred on their Pay and Allowances on an annual basis in respect of regular employees. The information are compiled on the basis of quarterly returns received on expenditure on pay and allowances and annual returns on the strength of Central Government civilian employees furnished by various Ministries/Departments.

Highlights:

- The estimated employment in organized sector decreased from 27.80 million in 2000-01 to 27.55 million in 2007-08. The estimated employment in public sector decreased from 19.14 million to 17.67 million, whereas, estimated employment in private sector increased from 8.65 million to 9.88 million during the same period.
- Out of the total employment of the organized sector during 2007-08, 9.94% pertained to Central Government and 26.03% pertained to State Governments. However, 21.04% and 7.14% of the employment belonged to Quasi Government and Local Bodies. 35.85% of the employment pertained to private sector.

- The employment in railway decreased from 1.55 million in 2000-01 to 1.39 million in 2008-09. Out of the total employment in railway during 2008-09, 95.46% employees were engaged in various zones, whereas, only 3.31% and 1.23% of the employees were engaged in 'production units' and 'railway board and other railway offices' respectively.
- The total number of employment in factories increased from 4.23 million in 2000 to 7.18 million in 2005. The total number of employment in public sector increased from 0.80 million to 0.96 million, whereas, the total number of employment in private sector increased from 3.43 million to 6.22 million during the same period.
- The total number of factories increased from 144.8 thousand in 2000 to 175.34 thousand in 2005, whereas, the average daily employment in these factories rose from 5.7 million to 7.2 million during the same period.
- The estimated employment in mines decreased from 0.64 million 2000 to 0.55 million in 2007. Out of total employees in mines during 2007, 68.94% were coal, 7.59% in iron ore and 5.03% were in lime-stone. However, 18.43% employees were engaged in other mines.
- The average daily number of workers in plantations increased from 2.09 million in 2000 to 2.25 million in 2007. The average daily number of workers in tea plantations increased from 1.21 million to 1.26 million, whereas, average daily number of workers in coffee plantations increased from 0.54 million to 0.59 million during the same period. The average daily number of workers in rubber plantations increased from 0.35 million in 2000 to 0.41 million in 2007.
- The number of shops and commercial establishments increased from 5.84 million in 2000 to 5.88 million in 2007, whereas, the total number of workers increased from 6.88 million to 9.62 million during same period. The number of shops decreased from 4.78 million in 2000 to 4.46 million in 2007, whereas, the total number of workers increased from 3.14 million to 3.95 million during same period. The number of commercial establishments decreased from 0.84 million in 2000 to 0.11 million in 2007, whereas, the total number of workers increased from 2.96 million to 4.58 million during same period. However, the number of 'restaurants, theatres, etc.' increased from 0.22 million in 2000 to 0.30 million in 2007, whereas, the total number of workers decreased from 0.78 million to 0.11 million during same period.
- The number of employment exchanges in the country increased from 0.96 million in 2000 to 0.97 million in 2008, whereas, the live registers maintained therein decreased from 41.34 million to 39.11 million during the same period. The registrations done in the employment exchanges decreased from 6.04 million in 2000 to 5.32 million in 2008, whereas the notified vacancies increased from 0.28 million 2000 to 0.57 million during the same period.
- The earnings of workers of the factories submitting the returns increased from ₹ 1.20 billion in 2001 to ₹ 30.18 billion 2006, whereas, annual earnings per worker increased form ₹ 16751 to ₹ 50802 during same period.
- The average per labour weekly earnings of coal mines at all India level for underground and open working were increased from ₹ 1897 and ₹ 1743 in 2000 to ₹ 4288 and ₹ 3206 respectively in 2007. The average per labour weekly earnings of coal mines of Madhya Pradesh for underground and open working were ₹ 4896 and ₹ 4009 respectively, whereas, it was ₹ 3515 and ₹ 3138 in Jharkhand in 2007. The average per labour weekly earnings of coal mines of West Bengal for underground and open working were ₹ 4186 and ₹ 3000 respectively, whereas, for, it was ₹ 4147 in Assam for underground in the 2007.
- The number of industrial injuries in factories decreased from 23976 in 2000 to 14776 in 2005. The number of fatal injuries increased from 486 to 613, whereas, non-fatal injuries decreased from 23490 to 14163 during same period.
- The Rate per fatal injury per 1000 persons employed in mines decreased from 0.31 in 2000 to 0.26 in 2007, whereas, rate of serious injury per 1000 persons employed increased from 1.41 to 1.92 during the same period.
- The number of industrial disputes declined from 771 in 2000 to 350 in 2009. The number of workers involved in industrial disputes decreased from 1.42 million to 0.50 million, whereas, the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes decreased from 28.76 million to 9.21 million during the same period.

- The number of compensated injuries increased from 7649 in 2000 to 8075 in 2007. During 2007, 26.50% compensated injuries pertain to death, whereas, 35.85% and 37.65% pertain to permanent and temporary disabilities respectively. The amount of compensation paid increased from ₹ 329.80 million in 2000 to ₹ 964.79 million in 2007.
- The number of employment in insurance decreased from 203.2 thousand in 2000-01 to 185.1 thousand in 2009-10. The number of employment in life insurance decreased from 120.2 thousand to 116.1, whereas, the number of employment in general insurance decreased from 83 thousand to 69 thousand during the same period.
- The number of employees in Reserve Bank of India decreased from 31 thousand in 2000-01 to 21 thousand in 2007-08. The number of employees in Scheduled Banks decreased from 861 thousand to 775 thousand, whereas, the number of employees in regional rural banks decreased from 65 thousand to 64 thousand during the same period.
- The number of employment in Major Ports decreased from 83.77 thousand in 2001 to 58.56 thousand in 2008, whereas, the number of employment in Minor and Intermediate Ports in Maritime States decreased from 4.42 thousand to 3.02 thousand during same period.
- The sanctioned strength of Central Government civilian employees increased from 3.52 million as on 31.3.2006 to 3.56 million as on 31.3.2008. Out of total sanctioned strength as on 31.3.2008, only 2.62% were Group 'A' officers. However, 4.37% were Group 'B' officers, whereas, 65.88% and 27.14% were Group 'C' and Group 'D' officers respectively.
- The expenditure incurred on the Pay and Allowance of the Central Government civilian employees increased from ₹ 392.39 billion during 2005-06 to ₹ 447.87 billion during 2007-08. The amounts of ₹ 14.45 billion and ₹ 12.44 billion were incurred for traveling allowance and bonus paid to the employees respectively, whereas, the amounts of ₹ 0.49 billion and ₹ 6.22 billion were paid for honorarium and leave encashment of earned leaves respectively during 2007-08.

This chapter contains following tables:

- Table 32.1:** presents year-wise estimated employment in the public sector categorized by Central Government, State Government, Quasi Government with sub-classification of Central and State, Local Bodies and private sector categorized by larger and smaller establishments since 2000-01.
- Table 32.2:** presents year-wise employment in railways categorized by various zones, production units and railway board & other railway offices since 2000-01.
- Table 32.3:** presents year-wise factory employment categorized by public and private sectors and further categorized by major industry groups since 2000.
- Table 32.4:** presents year-wise factory employment by states categorized by number of total number of factories and average daily employment since 2001.
- Table 32.5:** presents year-wise factory employment by industry groups at three digit level of NIC-1998 since 2002 categorized by number of working factories and average daily employment.
- Table 32.6:** presents State-wise and industry-wise (at 2 digit level of NIC – 1998) estimated average factory employment in working factories during 2005 categorized by number of working factories and average daily employment.
- Table 32.7:** presents year-wise employment in factories since 2000 and State-wise employment in factories during 2005 categorized by number of working factories submitting returns and average daily number workers categorized by adults, adolescents and children according to sex.
- Table 32.8:** presents year-wise estimated average daily employment and working factories under section 2m (i) since 2000 and State-wise estimated average daily employment and working factories under section 2m (i) during 2005.
- Table 32.9:** presents year-wise and mineral-wise employment in mines since 2000 and State-wise and mineral-wise employment in mines during 2007.
- Table 32.10:** presents year-wise employment in plantations since 2000 categorized by tea, coffee and rubber and further categorized by number of estates and average daily number of worker.

- Table 32.11:** presents year-wise employment in shops and commercial establishments since 2000 and State-wise employment in shops and commercial establishments during 2007 categorized by 'shops', 'commercial establishments' and 'restaurants, theatres, etc.' and further categorized by number and worker.
- Table 32.12:** presents year-wise performance of employment exchanges since 2000 and State-wise performance of employment exchanges during 2008 categorized by number of employment exchanges, registration, vacancies notified, submission, placements and live register.
- Table 32.13:** presents year-wise and State-wise total earnings of factory workers in India since 2001.
- Table 32.14:** presents year-wise and State-wise average per capita annual earnings of factory workers since 2001.
- Table 32.15:** presents year-wise and industry-wise average per capita annual earnings of factory labour in manufacturing industries since 2002
- Table 32.16:** presents year-wise and State-wise wages and earnings of mining labour categorized by coal mine and non-coal mines and further categorized by underground and open working since 2000.
- Table 32.17:** presents industrial injuries since 2000 and State-wise industrial injuries during 2005 categorized by fatal and non-fatal and further categorized by number and incidence.
- Table 32.18:** presents industrial injuries in mines since 2000 and mineral-wise industrial injuries during 2007 categorized by number of accident and injuries and further categorized by fatal and serious.
- Table 32.19:** presents year-wise industrial disputes since 2000 and State-wise industrial disputes during 2009 categorized by number of disputes, number of workers involved and number of mandays lost.
- Table 32.20:** presents year-wise industrial disputes by causes categorized by various heads, like wages and allowances, bonus, etc. since 2000.
- Table 32.21:** presents year-wise workmen's compensation categorized by compensated injuries and amount of compensation paid since 2000.
- Table 32.22:** presents year-wise employment in insurance categorized by life insurance and general insurance since 2000-01.
- Table 32.23:** presents year-wise employment in banks categorized by Scheduled Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Bank and Reserve Bank of India since 2000-01.
- Table 32.24:** presents the year-wise and State-wise employment in major ports, minor and intermediate ports in Maritime States and number of Dock workers registered with Dock Labour Board at Major Ports since 2001.
- Table 32.25:** presents year-wise and group-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees since 2005-06 group-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees by Central Ministries/Departments-wise in 2007-08.
- Table 32.26:** presents year-wise expenditure incurred on pay and allowances on civilian employees since 2005-06 and expenditure incurred on pay and allowances on civilian employees by the Central Ministries/ Departments during 2007-2008.