

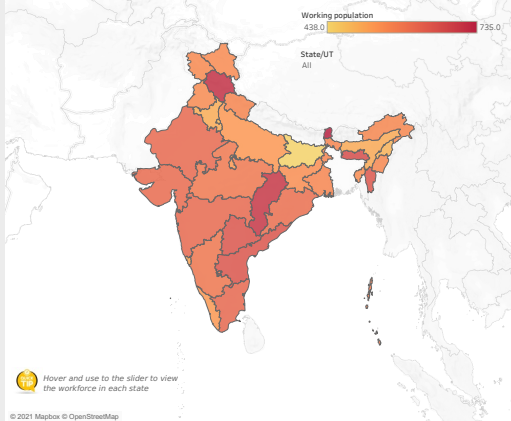
# Employment: A Case Study



India has always been a country of opportunities and growth. But in the last decade, there were major changes in the trends of employment.

We infer from the map as **Sikkim** with the highest workforce and **Bihar** with the lowest.

Among several different aspects to be considered as factors affecting employment in the country, we see a case study below on the number of online registration of job seekers in **Madhya Pr.**



[ 795 ]

Average MALE population workforce per 1000

[ 333 ]

Average FEMALE population workforce per 1000

\*\* Workforce - the people engaged in or available for work, either in a country or area or in a particular firm or industry.

India also has one of the youngest workforces in the world. The nation is ramping up its infrastructure to maintain its growth. From the technology industry to traditional services, several partnerships, startups, and developments are setting the road for a plethora of opportunities across sectors.

**India's liberalization in 1991** was premised on the idea that it would make local industries more competitive, helping them capture world markets, which in turn would enable millions of Indian workers to move away from low-productivity farm jobs to high-productivity factory jobs.

Since 1990-91, the construction sector added almost as many new non-farm jobs as the next four top job-generating sectors—trade, miscellaneous services, transport and storage, and education—put together.

The **Agriculture** sector, being the highest, employs approximately 60% of the Indian population, contributing nearly 18% to the nation's GDP.

But to be sure, from 2009, the **Services** sector's productivity level is about **58% higher** than in the..

## Employment in Sectors

Sectors  
Services  
Non-manufacturing  
Manufacturing  
Agriculture

