

Abstract

The manufacturing units are highly concentrated in western region of UP while their concentration is lowest in Bundelkhand region. Even, these are remarkably growing in western region followed by central region accounting for a growth rate of 37 percent and 34 percent respectively as against 9 percent in Bundelkhand region during 2000-01 to 2006-07. Similarly, the western region has been highly dominating among all the regions of the State in providing employment in its manufacturing sector. However, the growth in manufacturing employment has been picking more sharply in central region than in western region. The small enterprises were largely dominated in computer and related activities followed by general business activities, construction and trading activities. Medium employment sizes of enterprises were highest in food products and beverages. Enterprises with larger size of employment were confined in the product group of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur and manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products.

The employment has been growing at the rate of 3.5 percent, but it largely due to unprecedented increase of casual employment and to some extent contractual employment. The women employment has been increasing at a more remarkable level than the men employment.

In terms of changes in quality of employment, different categories of employment were on the increase but the highest increase was for casual followed by contractual employment. Exception was only a decline in regular employment in food and beverages, ad-hoc employment again in food and beverages and non-metallic mineral products and contractual employment in non-metallic and mineral products. Casual employment increased at 70 percent in manufacturing sector, cent per cent in textiles and 39 percent in construction sector. Contract labourers were employed by 81.3 percent enterprises and their proportion has increased to 5 percent during 2005-10. The proportion of enterprises employing women workers on contract basis has also increased from 56 percent in 2008 to 72 percent in 2011.