CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Applicant

An applicant is a person who voluntarily registers at an Employment Exchange, and is eligible for employment and other assistance in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Educated

A job seeker with a degree level qualification and above.

Lapsed registration

A registration that is declared null and void because it fails to meet relevant procedural requirements such as renewal, response to two consequent call letters etc.

Multiple-registrations

Registration of an applicant at more than one exchange at the same point of time is viewed as multiple-registration.
Placement

An employer’s acceptance of a person into a remunerative job through the employment exchange is termed as placement. This includes acceptance by employees of applicants submitted by exchange for training / apprenticeship with the object of their becoming paid employee on completion of their training / apprenticeship.

Registration

The process of recording the particulars of an employment seeker according to prescribed procedure with a view to rendering him employment assistance.

Renewal of registration

Renewal of registration is the process of extension of the period for which registration is valid for the purpose of rendering employment assistance.

Vocational guidance

Assistance given to an individual in solving problems related to vocational planning and to occupational choice and profession with due
regard for the individual characteristics and their relation to occupational opportunities.

**Activity Status:**

The manner in which the total population of a country, is categorised into various statuses such as employed, unemployed and out of labour force on the basis of activities pursued by them during the specific reference period.

**Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate:**

It is the percentage of population in different age-groups of the labour force at a given period of time to the total population in the corresponding age-groups.

**Casual Labour:**

A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage recording to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual labour.
Census:

The term means to take a total count of country’s population on a given day of the year or over a period of weeks.

Educated Unemployed:

All educated persons, who are out of work and are seeking employment during the reference period.

Gainful Activity:

An activity from which a person earn money, or a money equivalent or in which she assists in the production of marketable goods and services.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

The total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation of domestic and foreign claims.

Gross National Product (GNP):

Comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labour and capital),
less similar payments made to non-residents who contribute to the domestic economy.

**Household:**

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):**

The size of labour force as per cent of total population at a given period of time.

**Labour Force Participation Rate for Educated persons:**

Represents size of labour force of a given educational level as per cent of population of that educational level.

**Literate:**

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language.
**Literacy Rate:**

The percentage of people aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language.

**Live Register:**

A collection of personal details of persons in the labour force who are in search of job. This could include either the unemployed or the employed who are in search of better prospects. It is called live because registration is valid for one year. It has to be renewed every year to keep it alive. The live register indicates in broad terms the stock of job seekers but not their flow.

**Manpower:**

In a broad sense, manpower is identical with human resources. In a restricted sense, it refers to that component of human resources that is distinguished by the characteristic of skills resulting from education and training. In a better sense it includes categories such as engineering, technical, scientific and medical personnel at all levels of skills.

**Main workers:**

Those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days or six months or more during a year.
Marginal Workers:

Those who worked for less than six months or 183 days in the year.

Organised Sector:

That sector of the economy which is covered under one piece of legislation or the other for purposes of accounting the level of employment, production, etc. In India, the term ‘organised sector’ is used to cover all the establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more works in the private sector. The rest of establishments and farm-activities represent the unorganised sector.

Poverty line:

A minimum subsistence level expressed either as basic money income or the cost of minimum requirements of a ‘basket’ of essential goods and services.

Regular salaried / wage Employee:

Person working in other’s farm or non farm activities, both household and non-household, and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis
(and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) is the regular salaried / wage employee.

**Stock of Educated Persons:**

Total number of persons within each of the educational categories at any given time either employed in the production process or looking for work or not currently involved in the labour force.

**Tertiary Sector:**

Industry trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services represent the tertiary sector.

**Unemployed:**

Persons who have not worked during a specified reference period and looking for work.

**Unemployment rate:**

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.
Value Added:

The difference at each stage of production between the (untaxed) selling price of goods or services and the cost of producing them.

Work force:

The aggregate of persons within a given minimum and maximum age, who during the reference period are gainfully employed.

Youth:

The United Nations, after studying practices in various countries has suggested 15-24 years for defining the youth. However, in India, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, nodal department for different activities relating to youths has defined youths as the population in the age-group 15-35 years. In most of the statistical operations in the country age-wise data are generally presented in 5 years age-groups, such as 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 etc. Due to this constraint, data on youth presented in tables pertains to 15-34 years of age-group.
CONCEPT OF A LABOUR MARKET

Labour market refers to the "complex of economic and social factors involved in the process through which employers recruit workers and workers seek employment. In other words, it refers to a network of transactions in manpower as an economic agent of production at different levels. The commodity offered in the labour market is human labour and in all the civilized societies which guarantee free movement of their individuals, the labour market situation is determined by market forces viz., demand for labour and supply of labour.

The labour market is one of the most important set-up in an economic system, for the consequences of forces operating within it determine the economic well-being of millions of workers. Indirectly, these forces have a profound impact on the economic health of the total population.

The main function of the labour market thus, is to match workers and jobs in a manner that ensures required quantity and quality of labour supply.