

# STRUCTURE OF JOB CREATION: INDIAN GREEN SECTOR ANALYSIS



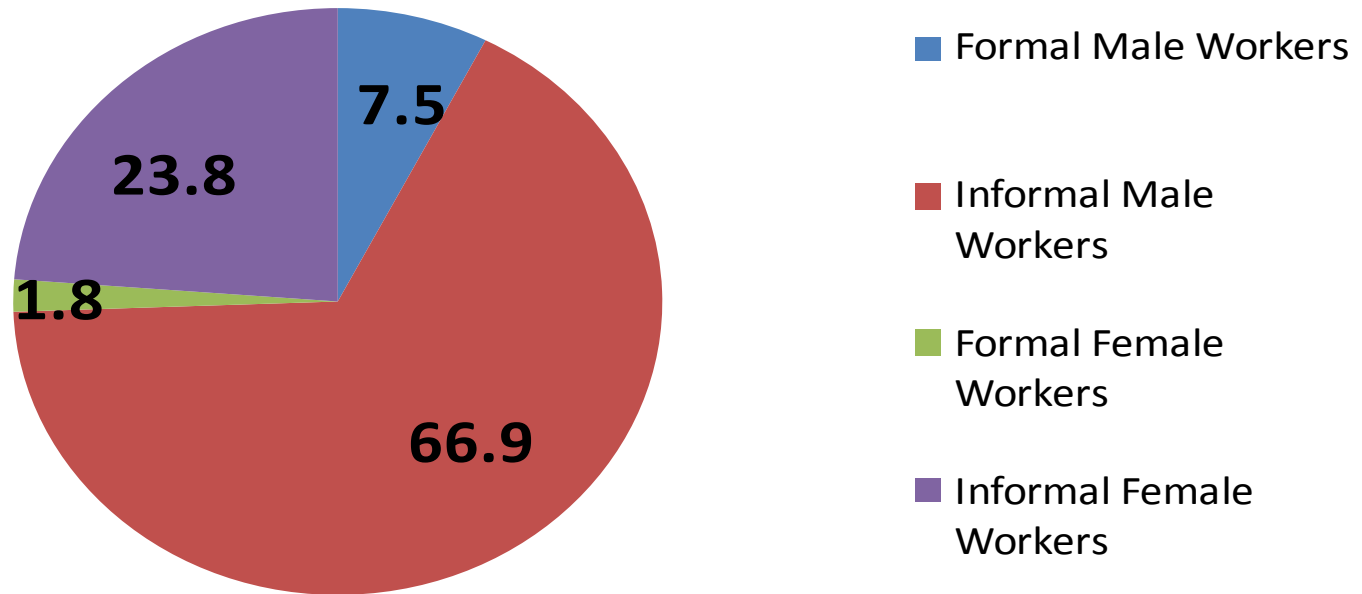
**Anushree Sinha**  
asinha@ncaer.org

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# BACKGROUND

- There is an urgent requirement to consider greener development path and India too is moving towards energy-efficient technology and sustainable practices.
- Such a shift in the production process have major consequences on development outcomes.
- The impact of such changes in the production processes also would impact men and women differently and also has consequences for informal (less secured) jobs.
- In this study we attempt to trace these outcomes.

# PERCENTAGE SHARES OF TOTAL WORKFORCE BY GENDER AND TYPE (2009-10)



# METHODOLOGY

The “new” green sectoral Input-Output (IO) multipliers were derived using an updated new IO data table for 2009-10.

The IO multipliers measure the total impact of initial effect of any change in sectoral demand on the entire economy due to any policy change.

IO Multipliers used were of two variants: first includes only inter-sectoral relationships (open model) and second that includes households’ reaction through consumption of goods (closed model).

# EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS



The employment multipliers for informal workers are much higher than for formal workers. This highlights the vast informality in the Indian economy.



The employment multipliers for all sectors are larger for male workers. Despite recent developments in female workforce participation, the share of women in the Indian workforce remains very low, compared to men.

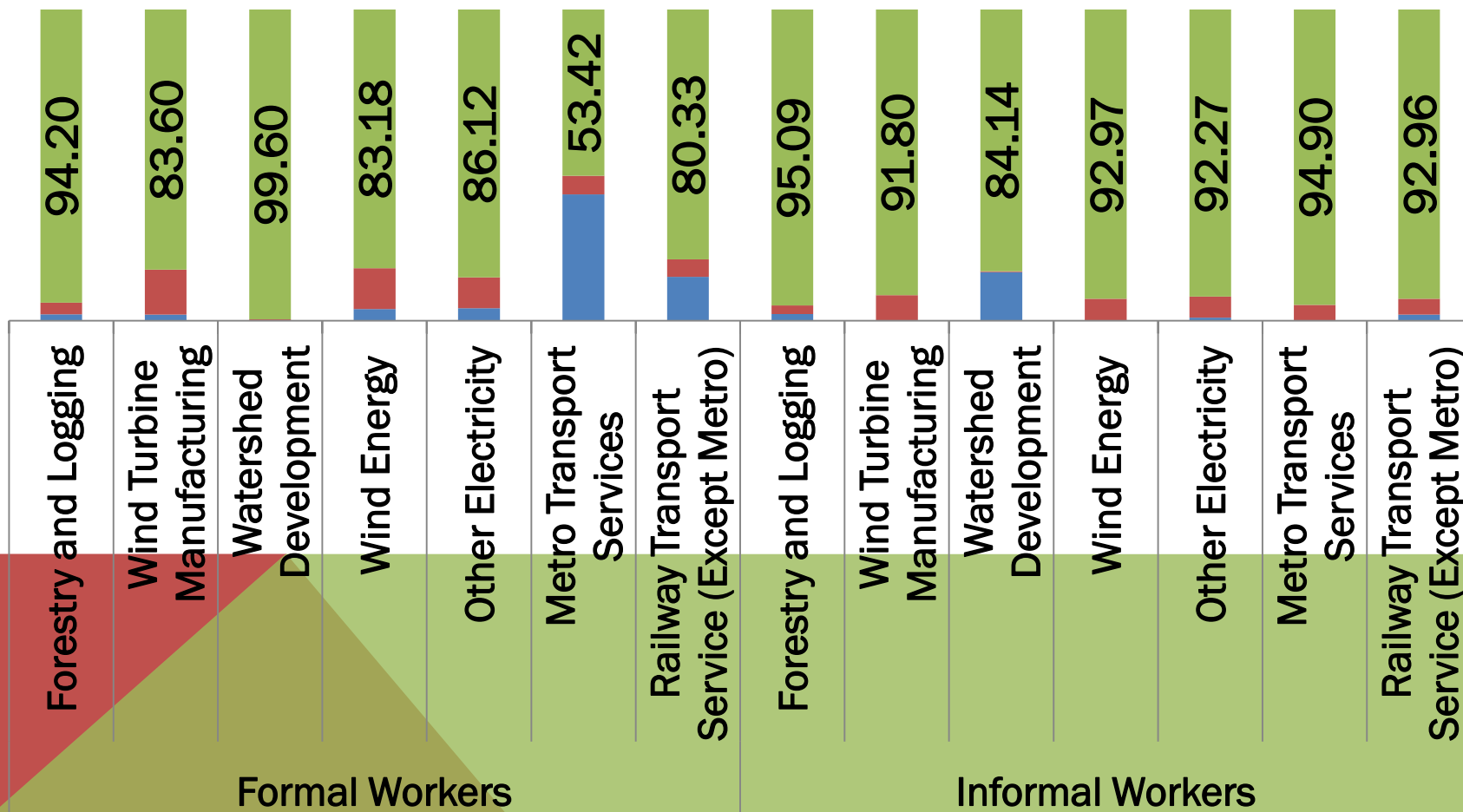


# SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY TYPE OF WORKER

■ Direct Impact

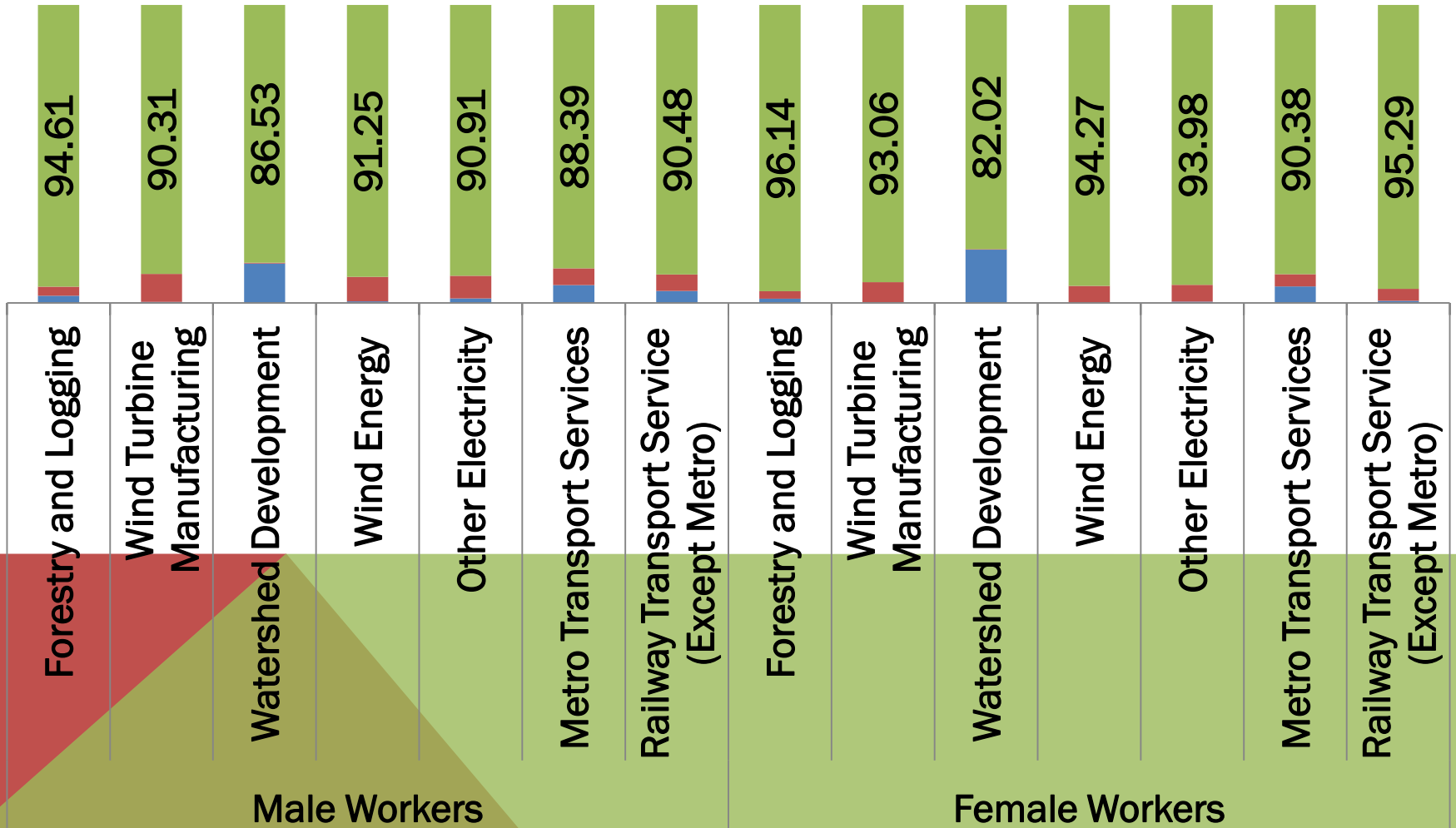
■ Indirect Impact

■ Induced Impact

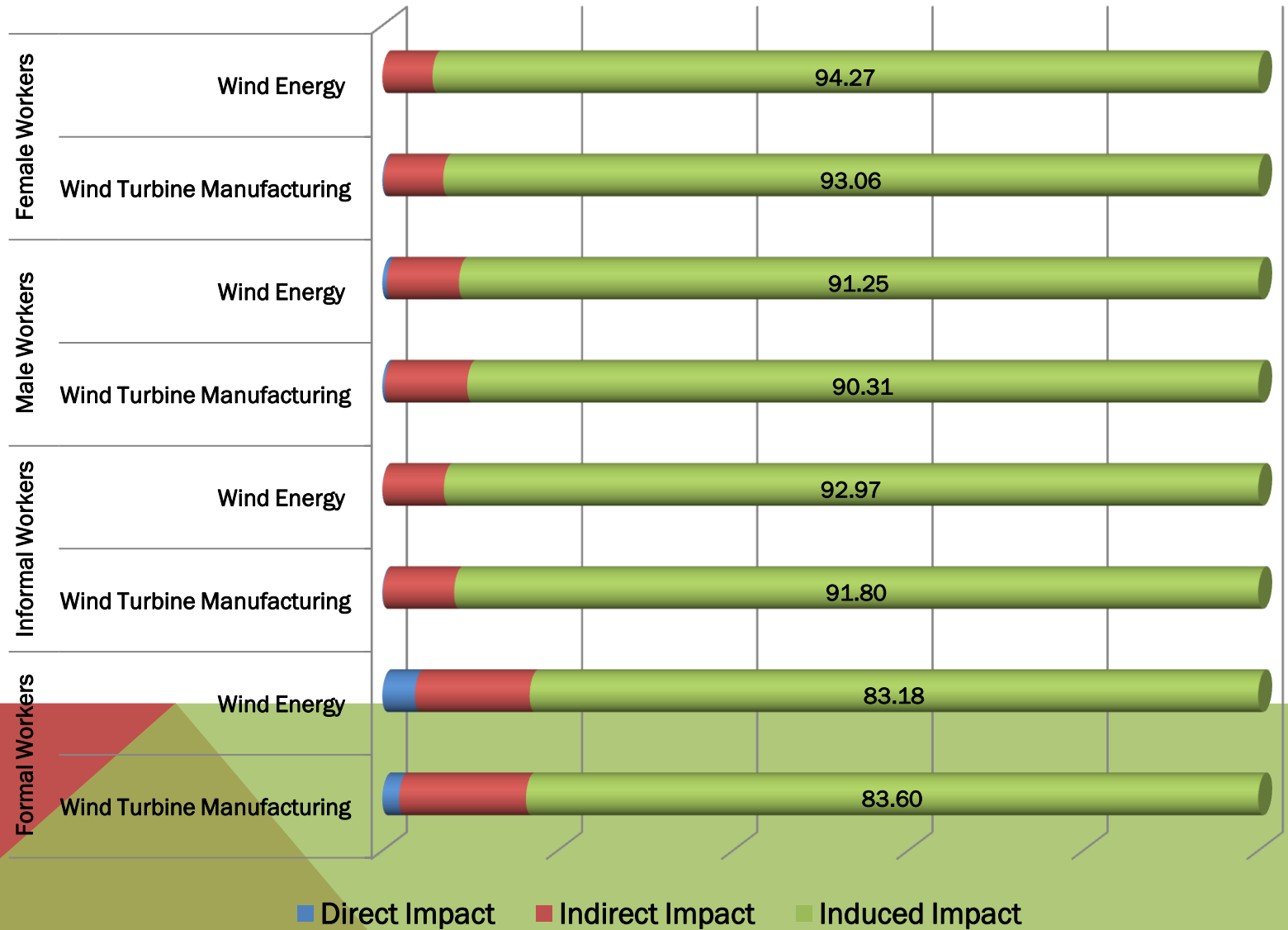


# SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY GENDER

■ Direct Impact     
 ■ Indirect Impact     
 ■ Induced Impact



# EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS BY TYPES AND GENDER FOR WIND SECTOR





# CONCLUSIONS

In the short run, investing in a green sector, e.g., the wind energy sector involves expensive wind turbines, etc. In the long run however, the operations become cost effective.

The existence of high level of informality and male dominance of workers need to be addressed and the employment potential of the untapped needs to be captured.

The study also reflects the requirement for policy considerations of employment structures in the various interlinked sectors (not just the green sectors) as the indirect and induced impacts are higher than the direct employment impact.