

[View article](#)

## Cascading Effect of Increasing Female Employment in Urban India.

Authors Nandini Mukherjee, Rajarshi Majumder

Publication date 2020/4/1

Journal IASSI Quarterly

Volume 39

Issue 2

**Description** The world of work is neatly divided into two parts-that of men and women. While men are more into remunerative and recognised work, women shoulder the burden of unpaid and often unrecognised forms of work. Being out of paid formal labour market, they are not paid for their work and hence cannot claim a tangible, monetary contribution to the household. This weakens their bargaining power within the family and in society and prevents their empowerment in true and egalitarian sense. Thus improving Female LFPR and bringing more females into the labour market is a tool for women empowerment, improving GDI & HDI, and reducing GII. This would also raise aggregate work participation and boost the macroeconomic aggregates of the nation along with better health and social indicators. We argue that the impact of increased female employment, especially policy driven formal work, leads to further vacancies ...

**Scholar articles** [Cascading Effect of Increasing Female Employment in Urban India.](#)  
N Mukherjee, R Majumder - IASSI Quarterly, 2020  
[Related articles](#)

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows

[Help](#) [Privacy](#) [T](#)



# Chapter 7 Poverty and Inequality in Urban India with Special Reference to West Bengal: An Empirical Study



Nandini Mukherjee and Biswajit Chatterjee

## 1 Introduction<sup>1</sup>

The rapid growth in the urban population of developing nations witnessed in the twentieth century has been accompanied by a corresponding rise in the urban poverty incidence in these nations. According to the World Development Report (2000–2001), nearly half of the poor people of the world reside in South Asia, though it is home to just about 30% of the population of the world. In India, the discussion on poverty has been dominated by rural poverty due to its sheer volume (Planning Commission estimates). With the rapid increase in urban population, the trends and linkages of urban poverty have crucial implications regarding the basic services and infrastructure required for maintaining a dignified life. Though India managed to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target of a 50% reduction in its poverty rate, according to 2011–2012 estimates, nearly 22% of India's population is still below the poverty line. This calls for an exploration of the issues related to urban poverty.

---

We would like to offer our special thanks to Prof. Rajarshi Majumdar of University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India, for his immense help in dealing with the unit-level data of the National Sample Survey along with his valuable comments.

<sup>1</sup> The views expressed in the study do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of India.

N. Mukherjee (✉)

School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

e-mail: [nandini55@rediffmail.com](mailto:nandini55@rediffmail.com)

B. Chatterjee

Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

e-mail: [chatterjeeb@vsnl.net](mailto:chatterjeeb@vsnl.net)

© Asian Development Bank 2019

K. Jayanthakumaran et al. (eds.), *Internal Migration, Urbanization, and Poverty in Asia: Dynamics and Interrelationships*,

[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-1537-4\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-1537-4_7)