

International Journal of Research in Human Resource Management



E-ISSN: 2663-3361
P-ISSN: 2663-3213
IJRHRM 2021; 3(2): 134-140
Received: 12-05-2021
Accepted: 16-06-2021

Dr. Rajanikant Verma
Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Zakir Husain Delhi College
(Evening), University of Delhi,
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
New Delhi, India

Minimum wages and its impact on employment outcomes in Indian economy

Dr. Rajanikant Verma

Abstract

India is among the primary agricultural nations to offer a minimum compensation strategy. Likewise, the “*Minimum Wages Act, 1948*” comprises a significant piece of work enactment that fixes the system for the suitable governments to affix least wages in various planned jobs. In the course of the 75 years, the minimum compensation framework in India has broadened its inclusion, fusing distinctive planned businesses/foundations across states. The level of intricacy found in the framework mirrors the financial, social and topographical variety of the nation and the strategy reaction to significant changes in the social and monetary setting. Lately, the discussion has zeroed in on the disentanglement of one framework and a plan to possess a public the slightest compensation to sermon the presence of wide pay differences in monetary turn of events and huge varieties in typical cost for basic items among locales and states. A significant drive took place the presentation of the “*Code on Wages Bill*” in the Parliament by 2017, which endeavored to rearrange and subsume subsequent Acts and furthermore put forwarded the presentation of a limiting “*National Minimum Wage*”. The study examines impact of minimum wages on employment outcomes in India. The whole observational writing on the India’s minimum compensation isn’t enormous, and the fragment zeroed in on wages and business involves a couple of investigations. The act reports that base wages bring about higher wages. Nonetheless, this happens not close to the lower part of the pay conveyance, as will be normal from a pay level, yet close to the center of the dispersion. These recommend a beacon impact; a minimum compensation that is optimistic, going about as a criterion to those different wages are looked at, as opposed to a story. The main genuinely critical, adverse consequence on business that is accounted for will be for kid work. Different appraisals are either not genuinely critical or are positive. There is need of several studies for looking into each and every aspect of minimum wage act and their implementation in the Indian economy which will address drudgery of millions of labourers in the country.

Keywords: Minimum wage act, labour, employment, distribution, challenges, India

Introduction

This study overviews the exact writing on the results of the minimum remuneration permitted by law for wages and work of our country. These are the two most concentrated on results of the lowest remuneration permitted by law in cutting edge economic conditions on the grounds that the immediate effect, assuming any, of the minimum compensation guideline is relied upon to be on compensation. Assuming, for reasons unknown, no compensation reaction is identified, it is far-fetched that the minimum compensation impacts some other variable, none of customary financial interest. Solely after a pay reaction is found does it bode well to investigate different results, for instance, on work, destitution, costs or disparity. Not with standing, if high salary marshaled to bring down work, it is conceivable that expected objectives of the least compensation strategy won’t be accomplished, which is the reason the reaction of business is the other most concentrated on result.

Literature Reviews

The writing on the legal minimum compensation sway examination in India isn’t extensive. “A large portion of the minimum wage writing manages institution related and different graphic detail – the way it was established, the quantity of various least remuneration in our nation and many other economical segments of India – apart from deducible factual investigation that prompts evaluation of unceremonious impacts and the various sizes” (Belman and Wolfson, 2016) [2]. “Ongoing reviews of writing on the least remuneration and work in developing economic sectors have published one report that uses our country’s data.” (Broecke, 2017) [7]. Work for this overview has yielded five investigations that report assessments of the implications for business, as well as a set of six compensation investigations. What do they end up doing?

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Rajanikant Verma
Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Zakir Husain Delhi College
(Evening), University of Delhi,
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
New Delhi, India

For the time being, the Indian minimum compensation strategy raises compensation, the lower end of the pay dispensation system, as will be anticipated from a pay level. Perhaps its most tangible impact is simply being lower or even over the middle wage. "Concerning work, apparently, regardless, it builds the work of grown-ups, however any ends here should be particularly conditional on account of the little size of the writing, and broad rebelliousness with the law". An examination shows that upper least wages are related with decreases in the amount of work.

The minimum wage was one of the primary areas of exact review in financial matters to see the use of the "distinction in-contrasts (DIC)" system and related procedures that fall under the gathering of semi-research. "Decisions that take into account the translation of results from the standpoint of a semi analysis have become the most widely confided around here," Soundararajan says (2018) [23].

Because three similar investigations appear in various sections of the text beneath, it is expedient to depict each components every time. Except as otherwise specified, each focus in this study (along with the ones depicted immediately beneath) is based on data again from "NSSQE–Unemployment Survey," with differences in the key variables chosen and the vibrations used.

Menon, N., & Van der Meulen Rodgers, Y. study emphasises on the result of the minimum wage on people by using data from six reviews conducted between 1983 and 2008, with a few hundred thousand perceptions drawn from each. Participants make a distinction those who are working even more in metropolitan and rural areas, as well as those working in casual areas, in various sections of the examination. "They utilize similar information to analyze the results of the minimum compensation for youngster work". The inspiration for this review is that models of the (grown-up) the lowest compensation permitted by law are uncertain in their suggestions for youngster work, contingent upon such things as the results of the minimum pay permitted by law for grown-up business: if the essential impact of a higher the lowest wage permitted by law is to expand family pay through higher wages for grown-ups (guardians), kid work might well fall. In the case, that it brings guardians into (more) paid work, kid work might ascend as young men should dedicate more opportunity to privately-owned companies and agrarian plots, and young ladies to homegrown work. They additionally recognize rustic and metropolitan areas in this investigation.

The research employs the development industry to focus on the transaction between the degree of the least compensation and the degree of its authorization, both of which are set at the formal setup. "The impact of requirement on business isn't clear deduced, contingent upon work market qualities, specifically on whether the work market can be satisfactorily portrayed as cutthroat, or regardless of whether because of gratings and data defects it is all the more enough depicted as monopsonistic" Soundararajan (2018) [23]. In contrast to different investigations in this review, the work depends not on the "EUS but rather on yearly and biennial overviews of the NSS, from 2004 to 2012".

When the construction industry is closed, unskilled labourers typically work in horticulture or retail. Similarly, the case studied by Soundararajan involves labourers who work in a formal setting whose own education ended before they reached junior high school. "It is restricted to

employees from three businesses, and the number of perceptions is large in comparison to the number of workers" (Menon and Rodgers, 2018) [13].

To coordinate with control and treatment bunches all the more cautiously, some portion of this investigation follows Dube, Lester and Reich, plunging from top to bottom and matching contiguous areas on inverse sides of boundaries. "Inside sets, the minimum compensation will ordinarily be higher in one area than the other but since they are nearby one another, all things considered, other financial factors will be comparable". "Since the level at which perceptions are assembled changes in the piece of the examination where bunches are painstakingly coordinated" (Dube, Lester and Reich, 2010) [9].

Objectives of the Study

The study's major goal is to analyse the impact of Minimum Wages on Employment Outcomes in Indian Economy. The following are specified as sub-objectives to attain the primary goal:

- To investigate the different types of wages and KDP "Kernel Density Plots" (KDP) in India.
- To study the minimum wages (MW) & OLS Regression Analysis.

Methodology of Research and Collection of Data

This research relies on secondary data. Data were gathered from a variety of sources, including articles, papers, journals and data collected from different digital base.

The Study's Scope

The study is based on a typical situation that has been expanded with a non - linear minimum compensation term (to account for work market natural monopoly), a proportion of work guideline authorization, and associations between the implementation parameter and both least recompense conditions.

Different Types of Wages and KDP

In India, "Kernel Density Plots" (KDP) are one of the strategies generally to assess the impact of the Compensation Act. A KDP is comparable to a bar chart that has been optimised for smoothing the edges of a diagram. When contemplating a predicament where the lowest wage is moderately straightforward, for instances, a single min wage that appears to apply to all workers, the development and evaluation of the KDP is also generally straightforward. To begin, construct the KDP and locate the chart's least compensation. Compensation will vary along the even pivot in a typical KDP, and the height of the diagram shows the number of representatives at the corresponding wage. Second, look at the chart and see if the KDP is definitely taller at the minimum compensation than it is elsewhere. If the consistency is high, the diagram will most likely be extremely low to one side of the basic wage, such as where wages are not exactly the least pay, and will drop for some distance to one side of the minimum pay. If the consistency is poor, assuming that many workers do not receive the minimum wage exactly, the chart will most likely be higher on one side of the lowest wage than at (or simply beyond) it. If the lowest wage is set extremely low, it may have almost no effect on compensation, and any deviation will be whatever distance above, to one side of, the lowest wage permitted by the act.

In more complicated circumstances, such as India, the presence of multiple base wages makes determining the minimum compensation on the KDP impractical. In this case, it is customary to consult with each recruited labourer in the example to determine the appropriate min wage and deduct the square root of the lowest wage from the

representative's compensation. The KDP is derived from such differentiations, and a zero value on the flat pivot indicates that the representative's pay is approaching the minimum compensation; negative qualities on the level hub indicate compensation less than the minimal level compensation, and positive qualities compensation greater."

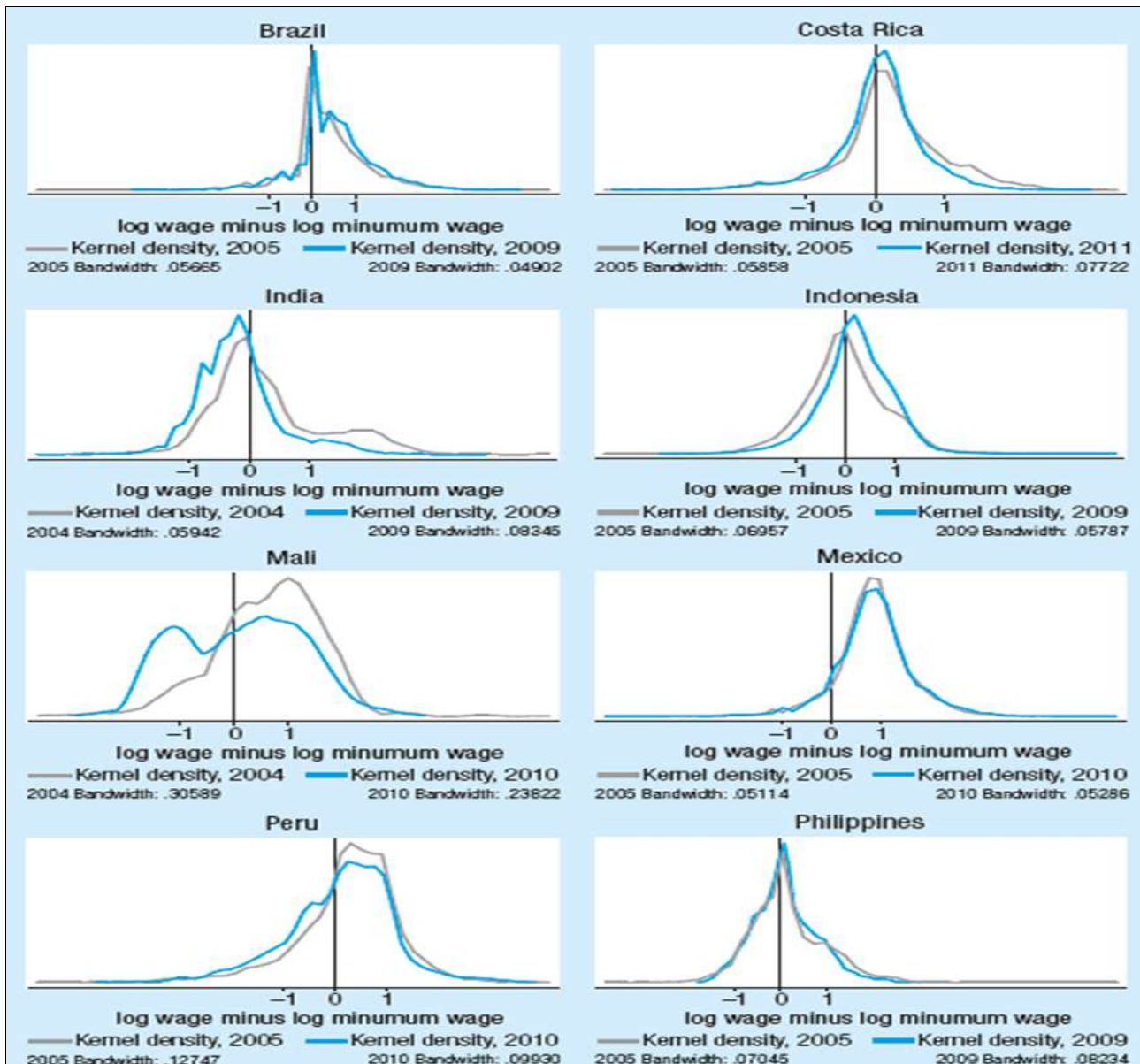


Fig 1: Wage distributions & statutory minimum wages in eight nations

Consider the KDPs in the above diagram, each representing one of the six nations. Log contrasts are used in KDPs of the following type. Each graph contains two KDPs, one for 2004-2005 and another for 2009, 10-2011. In our country, the 2004 KDP exhibits a pinnacle directly at the lowest wage, while the KDP of the year 2009 reveals a pinnacle a piece to one side of the minimum wage. Two things are clear from the 2004 peak. The first is fair but not terrible consistency with the lowest compensation; the result of good consistency would be similar to Brazil with the KDP having next to no stature at compensation, but not exactly minimum compensation. Second, the minimum wage affects compensation, but not in the way that many people expect from something referred to as a minimum wage. Perhaps more than a story, it has all the hallmarks of being a

benchmark used for wage setting or exchange. The two inductions are even more firmly held for the 2009 KDP, with a pinnacle that is slightly further to one side of the minimum compensation, particularly the assumption about consistency with reality. Menon and Rodgers' study presents four KDPs, each of which shows the impact of the minimum wage between 1982 and 2008. For men in the traditional area, the pinnacle was marginally to one side of the minimum wage in two years, more articulated and with significantly more noteworthy consistency. The pinnacle for men in the casual area was a piece to one side of the minimum compensation in 1983, and This pattern is spherical in form., implying that the minimum compensation was to a large extent unessential to casual male wages at the time. Despite this,

the minimum compensation meets the practically symmetric KDP just to one side of the more articulated pinnacle in 2008, and the almost The synchronous form implies that, despite the minimum compensation, For ladies in the two areas, the pinnacle is marginally to one side of the minimum compensation, closer in 2008 than in 1983, demonstrating that consistence concerning the wages that ladies procure is extensively less fortunate than for men. The nearness of the tops to '0' proposes that the minimum compensation isn't altogether superfluous to ladies' pay, however regardless of whether the minimum compensation assumes an immediate part in deciding ladies' wages or just a roundabout one through its impact on men's wages is preposterous to expect to decide from the figure. Regardless, its impact on ladies' wages is a lot more vulnerable than on men's.

Menon and Rodgers study zeroing in on the minimum compensation and kid work, offer 4r comparable *KDPs*, for similar 2 years namely 1983 & 2008, yet for people in metropolitan and country regions as opposed to in the formal and casual areas. Notwithstanding, on the off chance that we substitute metropolitan for formal and provincial for casual, the diagrams are subjectively basically the same.

Soundararajan study presents *KDPs* for about a large portion of the states in her example for 2004–05. To consider further examination, and on the grounds that she is managing a solitary industry with a solitary the minimum compensation in each state out of the blue, she need not, and doesn't, normalize by taking away the logarithm of the minimum compensation from the logarithm of the compensation, so it is feasible to look at real pay disseminations across states, not dispersion of wages comparative with the (neighborhood) the minimum compensation. It is generally simple to recognize the states that had the most elevated the minimum compensation in development during the reference period (Kerala & New Delhi) and those that had the least (Orisha & Bihar).

In Kerala & Orisha, pinnacle of the *KDP* is at the least compensation, and in the deserted state, Rajasthan it was scarcely to one side of the minimum compensation. Somewhere else, aside from Himachal Pradesh & Assam, the pinnacle was to one side of the minimum compensation, just barely in Haryana, and by bigger sums in Bihar & Tamil Nadu. Ramifications is that the enormous no. of states with tops to the left of the least compensation showed generally helpless consistence with respect to businesses; even in Kerala & Assam, where the pinnacle was at minimum compensation, the *KDP* was moderately high for a considerable span to minimum compensation, recommending that consistence might have been something more. *KDP* of Himachal Pradesh demonstrate great consistence around then.

Considering just the area of the pinnacle comparative with the minimum remuneration, apparently the minimum compensation impacted development compensation in Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan & Haryana. Every one of these four *KDPs* was perfectly approximately normal all-around lowest compensation, unlike the previously discussed case of Brazil, which had a much more practiced lid promptly over the lowest compensation. This appears to offer help for the beacon impact previously referenced while examining, instead of a minimum compensation that is a genuine floor for compensation. For the rest of the states, it is hard to identify an effect of the development the minimum compensation on development compensation.

Minimum Wages (MW) & OLS Regression Analysis

KDPs have a place with the piece of insights known as unmistakable measurements. While exceptionally valuable and enlightening, ends dependent on the aftereffects of illustrative strategies are thought, reasonably or not, to be to some degree emotional, maybe too dependent on judgment. Methods from inferential insights are generally accepted to be more evenhanded and in this manner to some extent possibly more dependable. The standard inferential method for analyzing the impact of the lowest compensation on remuneration (or work or practically some other result) is relapse examination of a compensation condition. This is a condition wherein a singular's pay is the reliant variable and an assortment of factors depicting both the individual (for example "sex, age, level of schooling") and the pertinent work market (area, for example "state or region of work, industry, pertinent the minimum compensation") are utilized to anticipate the compensation.

Normal versatility of the pay regarding the minimum compensation ranges between around 00.47 and 00.61 and each is without question measurably huge; a normal worth of 00.52 with a mean standard mistake of 00.16.15 The biggest worth is in the detail that takes into account the biggest job of requirement: that is, authorization builds the reaction of wages to the minimum compensation. At the point when perceptions are gathered at the area level, yet the limitations essential for investigation as a semi examination are not forced, the normal versatility is 00.33 and not genuinely huge, substantially less than the measurably critical flexibilities close or more noteworthy than 00.5 previously. No clarification is given for this distinction.

To determine the minimum wage compensation reaction, two methods were used: a traditional quintile regression and "Reentered Influence Function Regression" (RIFR). Only the last is relevant to our motivations. *RIFR* can be considered as a progression of straight likelihood relapses at various marks of the pay dispersion (for example tenth percentile, twentieth percentile, and so on), where the reliant variable demonstrates whether the pay is not exactly or more than the worth of the pay comparing to that percentile. The first step is to evaluate a pay condition that is based on the variable flexibility of replacement creation work in capital and labour: the log of minimum salaries on the left, yield per labourer on the right, and capital work proportion on the right. In the following stage, the remaining variable becomes the dependent variable. One of the logical factors is whether the variable estimating the level of the minimum compensation is others include elements that capture current economic situations and foundations, banking sectors, and contemporary design. These two measurements consider a board structure, and the second step of the investigation incorporates irregular impacts (albeit the first depends on normal least squares or *OLS*). Rani and Ranjbar study played out this for 04 nations, including our country and Latin American Country such as Brazil, for every one of two years, 2005-10, and contoured the outcomes. In Brazil, where consistence is high, the minimum compensation had an exceptionally huge impact on compensation at the lower art of the dissemination in 2010, the incidence was there in 2005. In the two years there seems, by all accounts, to be one more recognizable impact around the fortieth to fiftieth percent of the dispersion. In the two years, the impact comes consistently from there on as we think about ever more elevated places of the compensation appropriation.

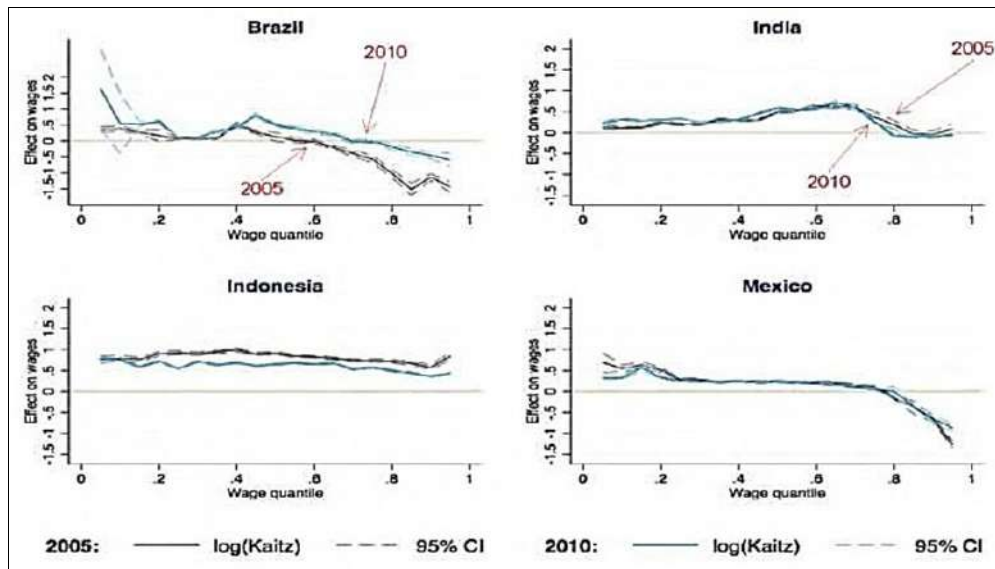


Fig 2: Prediction of the minimum wage based on wage distribution in four countries

Employment Outcome & Minimum Wage (MW) in Indian Economy

Similarly, as with the impact of the minimum compensation on compensation, assessments of the reaction of work in India are not many. Since Soundararajan thinks about just development and a couple of adjoining enterprises (businesses to which most people in development move when they can't discover work in development), indicating a minimum compensation is generally simple. Different investigations, nonetheless, consider the work market as either a unitary entire or included a couple, exceptionally huge areas. Characterizing the minimum compensation requires significantly more exertion, and merits some conversation.

In their study by Raniet. Al. determined the state-sectored minimum compensation to salaried people. For others, they contrasted the minimum compensation enactment and the word-related family arrangements. Menon and Rodgers studied amassed areas up to five general classifications and assigned the minimum compensation to each person in the classification. Menon and Rodgers' study used the middle (for that nation and the year) in either metropolitan or rural areas for people whose sectoral classification was not recognisable. Menon and Rodgers' research had to go above and beyond because the minimum wage is irrelevant to children aged Ten to fourteen. They determined the standard the minimum compensation for the global locations of each

child's family depending on the businesses nearby. Menon and Rodgers study utilized similar information and comparable structures to inspect related inquiries, and the impact of the minimum compensation on work of grown-ups and youngsters. To have the option to see the associations plainly, results from both. This measures a straight likelihood model for every one of the accompanying four gatherings of people: men in the provincial area, ladies in the country area, men in the metropolitan area and ladies in the metropolitan area. The least compensation changes as indicated by the singular's business and state, and by time. Different factors in the situation incorporate a few which portray the characteristics of the individual, and of the singular's family and state. Among the last are macroeconomic conditions as well as a few that relate to the work market administrative climate, including the level of authorization of the minimum compensation. The primary line of analysis presents their assessments for each gathering. For provincial people, the impact of the minimum compensation on the likelihood of being in paid work is measurably huge and positive, and of practically indistinguishable size. A 10% increment in the minimum compensation is related with a likelihood of business that is 6.34% higher. For metropolitan people, the size of the impact is around 1/5 to 1/2 as huge, and the standard mistakes are multiple times as enormous, with the outcome that neither one of the evaluations is genuinely critical.

Table 1: Minimum wage (MW) coefficients & standard errors (SE) in the linear probability model (LPM) for employment in India

Group	Rural		Urban	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employment probability	0.633*** (0.077)	0.603*** (0.094)	0.134 (0.220)	-0.345 (0.314)
Wage elasticity with respect to the MW	1.079***(0.21)	0.686***(0.24)	0.257 (0.181)	0.452 (0.351)
MW coefficients and SE in the LPM for employment				
Group	Male Child (10–14)	Girl Child (10–14)	Male Child (10–14)	Girl Child (10–14)
Employment probability within the household				
Estimated coefficient on ln (MW)	0.131*(0.06)	-0.288****(0.07)	-0.085***(0.03)	-0.095*(0.48)
Elasticity at mean of dependent variable	3.2	-2.4	-4.8	-1.5
Employment ratio	0.043	0.124	0.016	0.068
Employment probability outside the household				
Estimated coefficient on ln(mw)	0.006 (0.078)	-0.087 (0.066)	0.007 (0.059)	0.000 (0.021)
Elasticity at mean of dependent variable	0.3	-4.2	0.5	0.0
Employment ratio	0.025	0.020	0.0242	0.013

Note: ###: P.<0.01 ##: P.<0.05 #: P.<0.1

The LP exhibits the impact of the minimum compensation (for grown-ups) on the work of youngsters matured Ten to Fourteen, either inside the home (counting homegrown and rural work, and work in other family ventures) or outside of it. For the likelihood of work inside the family, every one of the impacts are genuinely huge at the 0.01 level, and those for rustic young ladies are huge at the 0.001 level. For country young men, a minimum compensation that is Ten percent higher is related with a likelihood of work inside the family that is more than Thirty percent higher at the mean degree of business: from 0.042 to 0.055. For provincial young ladies, then again, a similar expansion in the minimum compensation decreases the likelihood of working in the family by twenty three percent at the mean, from 0.123 to 0.094. For metropolitan young men and young ladies, the relating figures are - 49% (from 0.017 to 0.009) and - 14% (from 0.067 to 0.058). Menon and Rodgers track down no detectible impact of the least compensation on kid work outside the family, and aside from rustic young men, they find that it lessens it inside the family. Since young ladies of this age work in the family at almost multiple times the pace of young men, and regardless of there being more young men than young ladies with the age in the example, the adverse consequence of a higher the minimum compensation on young ladies' homegrown work offsets the constructive outcome on young men's homegrown work: a ten percent expansion in the minimum compensations related with an increment in the homegrown work of young men of around 2,000 and a comparing decline in that of young ladies of around 4,000, for a net decrease in youngster work of around 2,000.

In the four essential appraisals of the straight likelihood model, Soundararajan reported little gauges of the normal versatility regarding the minimum compensation, *going* from 0.010 to 0.098, all under 3/4 the size of their standard blunder. For the quantity of days worked in development, normal versatilities range from 0.017 to 0.018, and everyone is under 66% the size of their standard blunder. In the two particulars, the assessments show that the impact of requirement increments with the level of the minimum compensation. In contrast to the circumstance with the pay condition, the outcomes are comparable at the region level, both when locale are not firmly coordinated and when they are. To summarise, Rani, Belser, and Ranjbar's study reported a negative reaction of work to the minimum compensation that isn't genuinely huge in an exceptionally straightforward specific across 70 respondents from India. "A positive reaction of provincial people's likelihood of work to the minimum wage, with no genuinely negative impact on metropolitan people" (Forti, 2017) ^[7]. The reaction of the likelihood of working inside the family is negative for young ladies and for metropolitan young men and young ladies matured 10-14, and this offsets the positive reaction for country young men. The reaction for working external the house is little for all gatherings aside from provincial young ladies, for whom it is enormous and negative, however for none of these gatherings is the impact genuinely huge.

Conclusion

Our country's economy is one of the primary agricultural economic systems that provides the lowest possible compensation. Similarly, the "Labour Law of 1948" establishes a significant piece of work legislation that

establishes the framework for the proper government to fix minimum wages in various planned livelihoods. In the course of the 75 years, the minimum compensation substructure in India has expanded its inclusion, fusing diverse booked occupations/foundations across states. The level of intricacy found in the framework mirrors the monetary, social and geological variety of the nation and the arrangement reaction to significant changes in the social and financial setting. Lately, the discussion has zeroed in on the rearrangements of the framework and the plan to have a public the lowest compensation to address the presence of wide pay inconsistencies in financial turn of events and enormous varieties in average cost for basic items among districts and states. A significant push was the introduction of the Code on Remuneration Legislation in Parliament in 2017, that strived to improve and subsume 04 Acts and also proposed the implementation of a limiting NMW. As per the exact writing, as of late the Indian the minimum compensation has raised wages, yet not at nor close to the low finish of the compensation conveyance, fairly underneath or maybe well over the middle pay. It acts less as a story to compensation than as an objective which representatives can strive for. It has next to zero impact on work in one or the other development or the metropolitan area, is related with more elevated levels of paid work in the country area and shows up, by and large, to lessen youngster work in the rustic yet not in the metropolitan area. Various works looking at this issue proposes that the outcomes ought to be dealt with probably. There is need of several studies for looking into each and every aspect of minimum wage act and their implementation in the Indian economy which will address drudgery of millions of labourers in the country.

References

1. Angrist J, Pischke J. Mostly harmless econometrics: An empiricist's companion (Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press). 2009.
2. Belman D, Wolfson P. What does the minimum wage do in developing countries? A review of studies and methodologies, Conditions of Work and Employment Series No. 62 (Geneva, ILO). 2016.
3. Belser P, Rani U. Extending the coverage of minimum wages in India: Simulations from household data, Economic and Political Weekly. 2011;46(22):47-55.
4. Belser P, Rani U. Minimum wages and inequality, in J. Berg (ed.): Labour markets, institutions and inequality: building just societies in the 21st Century (Cheltenham, UK, Edward Elgar Publishing). 2015, 123-146.
5. Bertrand M, Duflo E, Mullainathan S. How much should we trust differences-in-differences estimates? The Quarterly Journal of Economics. 2004;119(1):249-275.
6. Brochu P, Green D, Lemieux T, Townsend J. The minimum wage, turnover, and the shape of the wage distribution, Working Paper. 2015.
7. Broecke S, Forti A, Vandeweyer M. The effect of minimum wages on employment in emerging economies: a survey and meta-analysis, Oxford Development Studies. 2017;45(3):366-391.
8. Cacciamali M, Chakrabarty T, Rodgers G, Tatei F. Minimum wage policy in Brazil and India and its impact on labour market inequality, IDRC Working Paper (Cebarp/New Delhi, International Development Research Centre). 2015.

9. Dube A, Lester TW, Reich M. Minimum wage effects across state borders: Estimates using contiguous counties, *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. 2010;92(4):945-964.
10. Engbom N, Moser C. Earnings inequality and the minimum wage: Evidence from Brazil, Working Paper 7, 12 Mar. (Opportunity and Inclusive Growth Institute, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis). 2018.
11. Goldar B, Banga R. Wage-productivity relationship in organised manufacturing in India: A state-wise analysis”, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*. 2005;48(2):259-272.
12. Menon N, Rodgers Y. The impact of the minimum wage on male and female employment and earnings in India, *Asian Development Review*. 2017;34(1):28-64.
13. Menon N, Rodgers Y. Child labour and the minimum wage: Evidence from India, *Journal of Comparative Economics*. 2018;46(2):480-494.
14. Nguyen T. Spillover effects of a sector-specific minimum wage in Cambodia, Working Paper. 2017.
15. Papola TS. An assessment of the labour statistics system in India (New Delhi, International Labour Organization Country Office for India). 2014.
16. Rani U, Belser P. The effectiveness of minimum wages in developing countries: The case of India, *International Journal of Labour Research*. 2012;4(1):45-66.
17. Rani U, Belser P, Ranjbar S. Role of minimum wages in rebalancing the economy, *World of Work Report 2013: Repairing the economic and social fabric* (Geneva, ILO). 2013.
18. Rani U, Belser P, Oelz M, Ranjbar S. Minimum wage coverage and compliance in developing countries, *International Labour Review*. 2013;152(3-4):381-410.
19. Rani U, Ranjbar S. Impact of minimum wages on wage quantiles: Evidence from developing countries, *ILO Working Paper* (Geneva, ILO). 2021.
20. Saget C. Wage fixing in the informal economy: Evidence from Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa, in *Conditions of Work and Employment Series No. 16* (Geneva, ILO). 2006.
21. Shimane Y. Effects of the minimum wage regulations on employment level and efficiency: Evidence from the ready-made garment industry in India, in H. Sato and M. Murayama (eds): *Globalization, employment and mobility: The South Asian experience* (New York, Palgrave Macmillan). 2008, 228-259.
22. Soundararajan V. Minimum wage effects at different enforcement levels: Evidence from employment surveys in India, WP 2014-12 (New York, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University). 2014.
23. Soundararajan V. Heterogeneous effects of imperfectly enforced minimum wages in low-wage labour markets, Working Paper (Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management). 2018.