

1st April, 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Improvement of Slums

877. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that since 2000 improvements have been made to the slums and about 59.7 million people have been lifted out of their slum conditions;
- (b) if so, State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the future policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) According to UN-HABITAT, India has lifted 59.7 million people out of slums conditions since 2000. As per the report, slum prevalence fell from 41.5 percent in 1990 to 28.1 percent in 2010. This is a relative decrease of 32 percent. State-wise and year-wise data are not published by UN-HABITAT.

The Government has launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisioning Slum-free India. RAY aims at providing financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Employment Growth

878. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have the data regarding the growth of employment in the country for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details regarding Government sector, private sector and the nature of employment like permanent, contract, casual etc. during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the three most recent surveys, employment growth rate estimated on usual status basis has decelerated from 2.95 percent during 1990-2000 to 2004-2005 to 0.28 percent during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(b) State-wise details of employment rate on usual status basis are given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) As per information collected under Labour Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment and Training, details of employment in Public and Private Sectors as on 31st March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below :

Sector	Employment in organized sector (in lakh) as on 31st March		
	2008	2009	2010
Public	176.74	177.95	178.62
Private	98.75	103.77	108.46

Data regarding permanent, contract, casual employment etc. are not maintained centrally.

Statement

State-wise employment rate in Rural and Urban areas on usual status basis during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
		1999-2000		2004-2005		2009-2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	34.8	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	26.7	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2
3.	Assam	34.9	33.2	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2
4.	Bihar	33.8	26.6	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Including in M.P.		50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3
6.	Delhi	30.8	33.2	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3
7.	Goa	35.9	30.9	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2
8.	Gujarat	49.9	34.5	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0
9.	Haryana	34.6	31.4	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.3	32.2	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.2	28.1	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	Including in Bihar		42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4
13.	Karnataka	48.7	36.6	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2
14.	Kerala	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	31.9	45.9	24.7	42.6	32.6
16.	Maharashtra	48.4	34.6	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0
17.	Manipur	38.0	33.0	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5
18.	Meghalaya	48.6	29.6	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3
19.	Mizoram	49.9	36.3	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3
20.	Nagaland	48.2	30.5	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3
21.	Orissa	42.3	31.7	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0
22.	Punjab	41.0	35.3	44.0	36.5	29.1	36.5
23.	Rajasthan	44.6	32.3	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3
24.	Sikkim	38.0	37.5	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8
25.	Tamilnadu	51.3	39.3	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3
26.	Tripura	30.3	29.5	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7
27.	Uttarakhand	Including in UP		47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.5	30.4	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0
29.	West Bengal	34.9	35.0	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0
30.	A&N Islands	37.1	42.2	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2
31.	Chandigarh	63.5	35.1	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.0	40.4	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9
33.	Daman & Diu	50.3	37.6	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4
34.	Lakshadweep	28.5	30.8	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8
35.	Puducherry	42.5	35.2	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1
ALL INDIA		41.7	33.7	43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0

Source : NSSO Reports, 1999-2000, 2004-05 & 2009-10.