

Employment and livelihood to unemployed

†1061. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is determined to provide employment to the unemployed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise details of action plan of Government to provide employment and livelihood to the unemployed in the country?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. According to the last 3 such surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12. Further as per the surveys, the number of unemployed during 2011-12 was around 1.06 crore persons. The State-wise unemployment rate is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.37 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes. Ministry of Labour and Employment is also contributing in this direction by enhancing the number of ITIs to 11,964 (Govt. 2284 and Pvt. 9680) which impart Vocational Courses certified by National Council for Vocational Training. It has also revamped apprenticeship training scheme.

Statement

<i>Unemployment rates (%) according to usual status adjusted for each State/UT</i>					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-2012	Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.1	20.	Nagaland	17.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	21.	Odisha	2.4
3.	Assam	4.7	22.	Punjab	2.2
4.	Bihar	3.5	23.	Rajasthan	1.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.5	24.	Sikkim*	1.1
6.	Delhi	3.7	25.	Tamil Nadu	2.2
7.	Goa	4.8	26.	Tripura	12.8
8.	Gujarat	0.5	27.	Uttarakhand	3.2
9.	Haryana	2.8	28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	29.	West Bengal	3.2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5
12.	Jharkhand	2.5	31.	Chandigarh	5.9
13.	Karnataka	1.6	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0
14.	Kerala	6.7	33.	Daman and Diu	0.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	34.	Lakshadweep	13.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.4	35.	Puducherry	2.2
17.	Manipur	3.6			
18.	Meghalaya	0.7			
19.	Mizoram	3.8		ALL INDIA	2.3

Source: NSS Survey Reports