

Ratio of unemployment in urban and rural areas

†97. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased in rural areas as against urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the ratio of unemployment in urban and rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per results of two most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the details of estimated number of employed and unemployed persons on usual status basis in rural and urban areas are given below:

(in crore)

Year		Rural	Urban	Total
2009-10	Employed	33.55	13.00	46.55
	Unemployed	0.51	0.44	0.95
	TOTAL	34.06	13.44	47.50
2011-12	Employed	33.69	13.72	47.41
	Unemployed	0.62	0.44	1.06
	TOTAL	34.31	14.16	48.47

It may be observed that while workforce grew by 0.86 crore persons, unemployed persons also marginally rose from 0.95 crore to 1.06 crore. The unemployment rates by sector is given below:

Unemployment Rates	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	1.6 %	1.7 %
Urban	3.4 %	3.4 %

Employment to unemployed persons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to provide employment to the unemployed persons;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government till date to provide employment to the increasing number of unemployed persons in the country and the number of unemployed persons who have been provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2007-2012) projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 and the sector-wise employment is given below:—

(In crore persons)

Work force by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2009-10
Agriculture and Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE	45.91	46.55	47.41

The estimates of workforce by major sectors show an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sector. The unemployment levels marginally increased from 0.95 crore during 2009-10 to 1.06 crore in 2011-12.

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.

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, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

According to the Employment Exchange Statistics, 42.76 lakh persons, 34.85 lakh persons and 33.85 lakh persons were placed through employment exchanges during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. In order to facilitate online matching of jobs and provide information about employment opportunities, Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched the National Career Service Portal for transforming the employment services in the country.

Make in India is a new national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure. The Make in India Project is focusing on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto- components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and BPM, etc. for generation of employment in the country.

Labour laws for e-commerce companies

99. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relevant labour laws do not apply on the persons working in the operations of e-commerce companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken to fill up the gaps in the existing legal system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) E-commerce companies are falling under the state spheres being respective State Governments are appropriate Government within the meaning ID Act, 1947 and also for other Labour Laws as applicable.

(b) Since, it is the State subject, details are not procured/available.

(c) The Central Government has taken recently a number of initiatives for legislative reforms. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing