

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15
14.	Maharashtra	246.82	236.14
15.	Manipur	39.83	36.76
16.	Meghalaya	32.41	2.56
17.	Mizoram	25.36	24.39
18.	Nagaland	9.12	60.87
19.	Odisha	283.63	179.46
20.	Punjab	0.00	14.87
21.	Rajasthan	62.30	211.45
22.	Sikkim	8.68	12.32
23.	Tamil Nadu	94.42	42.42
24.	Telangana	0.00	89.42
25.	Tripura	13.04	12.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	273.35	346.86
27.	Uttarakhand	22.79	2.53
28.	West Bengal	99.12	226.64
TOTAL		2800.00	2837.00

Threat on jobs due to automation/robotic inventions

1359. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards any report of World Bank research wherein it is stated that 69 per cent of the jobs in the country is threatened due to use of automation/robotic inventions and if so, Government's response thereto;

(b) whether the unemployment is rapidly increasing due to fall in manufacturing growth in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase more job opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The World Bank President in his speech delivered on 3rd October, 2016 had stated that "research based on World Bank data has predicted that

the proportion of jobs threatened by automation in India is 69 per cent". Government has no access to the Research Report of World Bank as the same is not available in public domain.

(b) No, Sir. Manufacturing sector growth increased from 5.3 per cent in 2013-14 to 9.3 per cent in 2015-16 (at 2011-12 prices). However, unemployment rate which was 3.4 per cent in 2013-14 increased marginally by 0.3 per centage points to 3.7 per cent in 2015-16.

(c) The Government has been already taking steps to boost manufacturing sector growth and thereby job creation in the country through initiatives such as the Make in India, Startup India, Ease of Doing Business, Skill India, Digital India, setting up of industrial corridors and smart cities. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have also been simplified and liberalized to promote investment and thus job creation.

New/major/flagship schemes

1360. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new/major/flagship schemes initiated by the present Government along with their prime objectives;

(b) the details of schemes which were prevailing previously and have been modified and/ or rechristened by the present Government along with their respective objectives and associated guidelines and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Government of India has rationalised Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) effective from the financial year 2016-17 and the number of which has been reduced from previous 66 to 28 umbrella schemes. The list of new 28 umbrella schemes of CSS is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and details of previous 66 CSSs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The CSSs are key instruments for meeting the objectives outlined in the National Development Agenda and hence, these are designed to be effective, outcome oriented and sufficiently flexible to enable the States for their implementation according to local needs and conditions. The CSSs are administered by different line Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, as per guidelines issued by them.