

State	Total
Madhya Pradesh	0.7
Maharashtra	3
Odisha	8.2
Telangana	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.3
TOTAL	57.9

Educated unemployment scenario in the country

*185.DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that educated unemployment is a widespread problem in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken note that there is an increase in the enrolment in education and on the other hand unemployment is also on the rise, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. 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 various schemes. To promote entrepreneurship and enabling the youth to productively contribute to the economic development, Government of India has accorded priority through various measures such as Startup India, Skill India Mission, Mudra Scheme, ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) etc.

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2018-19, the total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 3.42 crore during 2014-15 which has increased to 3.74 crore during 2018-19. As per the result of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate for persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country to the extent available was 6.0%.

Basic facilities to casual labourers

*186. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to casual workers both in the organised and unorganised sector;

(b) the details of the sectors where the casual labourers are reportedly deprived from their due social status and if so, the steps taken by Government to extend all basic facilities to the casual labourers in the country; and

(c) the details of number of casual/ contract labourers engaged during each of the last three years and the current year in organised and unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 covers both regular and casual workers of factories and establishments engaging 10 or more persons in implemented areas, drawing wages up to ₹ 21000/- per month and working in the unit/establishment registered under the ESI Act in organized sector.

The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 is applicable to all the scheduled industries and notified class of establishments having 20 or more employees in both Organised and Unorganised Sectors including the casual workers. Benefits of Social Security to the workers under this Act are provided through following three Schemes:-

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952 - (w.e.f 1st November, 1952)
- (ii) The Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 (w.e.f 16th November, 1995)
- (iii) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976 - (w.e.f. 1st August, 1976)

The workers covered in the above Acts are entitled to social security benefits, as provided therein. There is no distinction between direct, casual, organised workers