

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:514

ANSWERED ON:02.05.2005

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Badiga Shri Ramakrishna;Kamat Shri Gurudas

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

- (a) whether the unemployment rate has shot up significantly during the last three years as the jobs in organized sectors have declined;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the impact thereof on GDP, regional imbalance and economy of the poor and populous States; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K CHANDRASEKHAR RAO)

(a to d ) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 514 BY SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA AND SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT REGARDING, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR REPLY ON 02.05.2005.

Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey was undertaken during 1999-2000. As per these surveys, unemployment rate in the country on current daily status basis had gone up from approximately 6.03 percent in 1993-94 to 7.32 percent in 1999-2000. As per the information available employment in organized sector had gone down from 2.77 crore in 2001 to 2.70 crore in 2003. Employment in the organised sector constitutes only around 7% of the total employment in the country. A marginal decline in organised sector employment may not have a significant impact on the overall unemployment rate as well as on the overall growth of the Gross Domestic Product, regional imbalances and economy of poor and populous States. Government is tackling the problem of unemployment in its various facets. In view of the fact that scope for additional employment creation is not much in the organised sector, government is targeting creation of around 5 crore employment opportunities during the 10th Plan period both in organised and unorganised sectors taken together with special emphasis on labour intensive sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, agro-forestry, small and medium enterprises, information communication technology, tourism and other services. Besides this, a National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill has been introduced in Parliament, which provides for 100 days of employment in a year for poor families in the rural areas. A food for work programme has already been launched in selected backward districts of the country.