

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:6632

ANSWERED ON:06.05.2015

NSSO REPORT

Kalvakuntla Smt. Kavitha;Poddar Smt. Aparupa;Reddy Shri Ch. Malla

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the unemployment rate among Scheduled Tribes (STs) has increased in urban and rural areas as per the NSSO's report on Employment and Unemployment among Social Groups in 2011-12 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the comparative details revealed in NSSO Survey regarding Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons for low rate of reduction in poverty in urban areas than the rural areas;
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) the time by which the next round of NSSO Survey is scheduled to be undertaken; and
- (e) whether any shortcomings have been noticed in the previous round of survey of NSSO and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION,
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS
INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (Dr.) V.K. SINGH (Retd.)]

(a) and (b): During the last three years, NSSO has conducted Employment and Unemployment Survey in 2011-12. Surveys on Employment and Unemployment immediately prior to this survey were conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10. Based on the results of these surveys, the comparative details of unemployment rates among Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in rural and urban areas, separately for male and female, are given in statement at Annex. The results show that the unemployment rate for Scheduled Tribes (STs) during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 has declined for males both in rural and urban areas while the same has increased for females in rural and urban areas.

As per the estimates of Planning Commission for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12, the percentage of persons living below the poverty line has come down from 41.8% in 2004-05 to 25.7% in 2011-12 in rural areas and from 25.7% in 2004-05 to 13.7% in 2011-12 in urban areas. During this 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12, the poverty reduction in rural areas is 16.1 percentage points as compared to 12 percentage points in urban areas. One of the reasons for lower reduction in poverty in urban areas is migration from rural to urban areas, particularly, of poor people.

(c): Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country both in rural and urban areas, through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include inter alia: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission; Indira Awas Yojana; National Social Assistance Programme; Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana; National Urban Livelihood Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana. Besides, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has a Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor, which seeks to provide security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery through convergence of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

In addition, the Government has recently initiated Make-in-India, Jan Dhan Yojana and the Mudra Bank programmes in order to increase employment opportunities and to remove capital market imperfections so that small entrepreneurial activities can grow and flourish.

(d): So far, only the subject for the next round (NSS 73rd round) has been decided, which will be conducted on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services (excluding construction) during July 2015 to June 2016.

(e): No shortcomings have been noticed in the previous rounds of NSSO surveys on Employment and Unemployment.