

## CHAPTER - 21

### LABOUR WELFARE, MANPOWER PLANNING AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION

21.1 Employment growth in Rajasthan during the past two decades largely followed the national employment growth rate, though the growth in the major sectors like agriculture, industry and services was different. Employment grew at 2.2% per annum in the State as compared to 2.1% in the country. In Rajasthan, Agriculture & allied activities still provide over 60% of all jobs, with industry (mainly construction and manufacturing) and services (mainly trade, hospitality, Government and Community Services) accounting for the rest of employment.

21.2 The rate of growth of employment is lesser than the growth of labour force, thus creating a backlog of un-employment. As a result of rapid increase in the labour force, a small percentage of persons has been absorbed in the paid employment in the organised sector. In March, 2007, only 12.21 lacs persons were engaged in organised sector in the State, comprising of 9.52 lacs under public sector and 2.69 lacs under private sector. The only solution to the problem of unemployment lies through promotion of substantial gainful employment opportunities in the un-organised sector. About 8.65 lakhs unemployed persons were registered in district employment exchanges as on 31 December, 2007.

#### **Labour Force and unemployment Estimates**

21.3 According to 62<sup>nd</sup> round survey of NSSO on employment and unemployment conducted from July 2005 to June 2006, about 56% of rural males and 31% of rural female belong to labour force in the country. The corresponding proportions in the urban areas were 57% and 15% respectively. About 41% of the population in the country was employed under usual status (principal + subsidiary).

21.4 In the context of Rajasthan, about 53% of rural males and 40.3 % rural females belong to labour force. Similarly, about 52.1% of urban males and 11.8% of urban females belongs to labour force. Accordingly, labour force has been projected on the basis of projected population as on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009 and 2010 and additional labour force has been worked out to 4.77 lakhs during the year 2009-10 as under:-

Table No. 21.1  
Projections of Labour Force

(in lakhs)

Total Population as on 1 <sup>st</sup> March		Labour Force as on 1 <sup>st</sup> March		Addition to Labour Force 2009-10
2009	2010	2009	2010	
656.50	667.50	286.39	291.16	4.77

21.5 According to 62<sup>nd</sup> round survey, unemployment rate was about 2% and as per projected population on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 09 the backlog works to 13.13 lakhs. Thus total labour force during the year 2009-10 in Rajasthan is estimated to around 17.90 lakhs. The age, sex and residence wise break up of the additional labour force is as given below:

Table No. 21.2

Estimated Additional Labour Force on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Participation Rate (As per 62<sup>nd</sup> Round of NSSO)

(in 000 No.)

Rural		Urban		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>As on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2009</b>				
13758	9698	4317	866	28639
<b>As on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2010</b>				
13981	9853	4400	882	29116

21.6 It is estimated that around 8 lakh livelihoods needs to be created every year to keep up with rapid growth of the labour force and increasing unemployment. It is also necessary to increase the incomes of at least 20 lakh "working poor" in order to tackle poverty.

21.7 State Government will create employment opportunities for 10 lakhs youths in public and private sector, increase rate of minimum wage, give emphasis to welfare programmes for labours and agriculture labours of unorganized sector, computerize and network the employment exchanges, establish an Overseas Placement Bureau etc.

21.8 Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL) has been set up as a joint venture with Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Limited to create an institutional mechanism which will help in developing talented and skilled youth who can be absorbed in the IT / ITeS sector. RKCL will later expand its courses for skill development through Technology Development Programme, e-content Development Programme, Finishing School Programme etc.

21.9 In order to facilitate employment opportunities and skill development of unemployed youth, Rajasthan Employment Facilitation and Skill Development Society (RAJKAUSHAL) has been established. As part of it, an Institute of Animation Academy has been established at Jaipur under the banner of RAJKAUSHAL with collaboration of Government of Madhya Pradesh and leading animation company DQEL as knowledge partner. This Institute organizes various Diploma Courses

regarding Animation/3D Animation. A 100% placement guarantee has been given to those students who complete courses successfully.

21.10 Against the provision of Rs.103.79 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector, Rs. 23.51 crores were spent during the year 2007-08 and Rs. 24.39 crores are likely to be spent during the year 2008-09. A sum of Rs.16.62 crores is proposed for the year 2009-10.

### **Craftsman Training (I.T.I.)**

21.11 The craftsman training envisages skill development in the youths to enable them to work on industrial machines as also to equip them to venture into self-employment. Non-engineering training is also provided through the ITIs in certain areas.

21.12 At present 134 Govt. I.T.I.s and 514 Private I.T.I.s are running with the sanctioned seats of 63114 to provide technical training in the State. One Leather Craft Institute is also running in Jaipur. There are Craftsmen Training Institutes at each district head quarter. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, District Rural Crafts and Entrepreneurs Training Centres have also been established in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur to provide technical facilities in 11 trades. Most of these I.T.I.s are located in remote areas at panchayat samiti level.

21.13 A sum of Rs.6.80 crores is proposed for the year 2009-10 to meet the committed liabilities.

### **Employment Directorate**

21.14 The Department provides various services to the job seekers like registration of applicants, assimilation and dissemination of occupational information and vocational guidance to the aspirants, assistance to candidates opting self-employment, collection of job market information, placemen of educated unemployed youth with private companies through Rozgar Sahayata Shivir (Job-Fairs) organized in Public Private Partnership mode, survey and research regarding manpower potential, etc. Employment Exchanges are functioning in all the districts.

21.15 An amount of Rs. 950.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2009-10 for various activities including Rs.901.68 lakhs for Akshat Yojana.

### **Rozgar Melas**

21.16 Keeping in view the felt need of the rural masses in getting exposure to suitable job opportunities, the department has joined hand with RMoL for organizing Rozgar Melas in all the districts of the State for which the mission contributed Rs. 1 lakh for each Mela for each district in which 44928 candidates were benefitted during the year 2007-08 and more than 35000 candidates have been benefitted so far during this year.

### **Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance - Akshat Yojana**

21.17 Under this scheme graduate unemployed youths are being benefited whose yearly parental income does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lacs. In this scheme unemployed male is given Rs. 400 per month, unemployed female is given Rs.500 per month and unemployed physically handicapped applicant is being given Rs. 600 per month as unemployed allowance respectively. An amount of Rs.901.68 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 2009-10.

### **Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL)**

21.18 The State Government has set up the Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) with a view to generate maximum number of job opportunities in the State so as to combat the unemployment situation. The thrust areas of RMoL include rural farm and non-farm sector, urban informal sector, natural resources, out-of-state migration and skill building. It is a State level coordinating body for all livelihood related interventions and performs more of the role of a planner facilitator; using the latest management tools and working against the focused time bound plan. Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for the year 2009-10 for various activities.

### **LABOUR WELFARE (LABOUR COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE)**

21.19 The important aspect in the process of economic development of the state is the maintenance of good industrial relations and industrial peace. Labour department is responsible for the maintenance of industrial peace and enforcement of labour laws in the State.

21.20 An amount of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 2009-10 for labour court and Vishwakarma Contributory Pension Scheme.

### **Vishwakarma Contributory Pension Scheme**

21.21 The Vishwakarma Contributory Pension Scheme has been launched on 1st Sept., 2007. The beneficiaries of the scheme have been envisaged as 20 categories of unorganized sector workers excluding the agriculture occupations, small and marginal farmers and the workers who are being benefited by other pension scheme. The contribution of the State Government is equivalent to the contribution of the workers with the highest limit of 1000 rupees per worker per year. This scheme is being implemented through a private sector company Invest India Micro Pension Services (IIMPS).

21.22 By the end of December, 2008, 20216 workers have joined the scheme by depositing their first contribution. Rs. 14.05 lacs is proposed for the year 2009-10.

### **FACTORIES AND BOILERS**

21.23 There is a separate Inspector, Factories and Boilers department in the State. Its activities relates to ensuring industrial safety and health

amongst the industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organized sector and enforcing effectively the statutory provisions relating to industrial safety and health. Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.

**BONDED LABOUR**

21.24 The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 prohibits the system of bondage in the country. Identification and the release and rehabilitation of bonded labour work are being done under bounded labour scheme. After identification, the bonded labours are being released and rehabilitated by providing financial assistance (shareable in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and State Government). Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 2009-10.