

# Employment Generation and Development Strategy during the Pre and Post Globalisation Period in India: Major Schemes Overview

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**Abstract:** *The paper study the existing growth progression in the Employment Generation and development that the Indian economy is going through, discusses its bang on employment and redeployment and goes on to an era of globalization, India has witnessed tremendously far above the ground growth rates of GDP, but employment has failed to maintain swiftness, as evidenced by the turn down in employment flexibility of productivity. This paper tries to find out the challenges of employment generation under the era of globalization .It examines all the major employment generation policies.*

*The underlying principle of the paper was to inspect the employment generation programmes and development strategies to weigh up the task of the poverty alleviation programmes in generating employment at national level as well as state level. The study attempted to explore the most important features that have significant impact on overall development scenario. It examines the changing nature of employment generation in Pre and Post Reform Period. The current paper also analyse the process of government policy making process and its strategy to deal with issues of unemployment and slow growth rate absolutely, the study attempted to find out the facts of the policy gap which eventually crash the physical performance of the employment generation programmes systematically ultimately resulted unemployment and less growth which is usually not seen in other developing economies.*

**Key words:** *Employment Generation, Policy framework, Government Strategy, Growth, Challenges, Etc*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The policies must have unique attentiveness to endorse education for all and that too with a flexible method not to, make it so difficult to get in. In adding together, policy maker has to get hold of special initiative so that educated persons should get quality jobs as they deserves. In that case, technological progression in the casual production units will boost up the quality of jobs for the educated persons. This type of technological shift may also show the way to unemployment enticement (especially, loan for self-employment) may be given to intensify the number of the informal units. In the commencement of the planning in our country, the strategy of straight hit on poverty and unemployment was not espoused. Our Government was beneath the intuition that economic growth will drip and routinely it will create employment opportunities. But this filter theory did not work later than the economic planning; straight hit on poverty is completed through the poverty alleviation programmes along with the data pertaining to employment and poverty make obvious the performance of these incomparable employment generating programmes. The act of major poverty alleviation programmes has made extensive evolution in all sectors of the economy since their commencement. It is analysed that the planning commission has collected data on performance of special employment and poverty alleviation programmes.

The too much dependence of the work force on agriculture has resulted into extensive cloaked unemployment, low productivity and poverty in the agricultural sector. The industrial sector constitutes a relatively small source of employment for the people industrial expansion in the country was quite satisfactory and hence labour could be absorbed in the urban industrial pockets. However, the deceleration in the rate of industrial growth since mid 1960s aggravated the problem of industrial unemployment .Lately there has been a propensity for the rural people to wander to cities in hunt of employment .This has led to additional competition in the job market. Another side of urban unemployment is the want for of job opportunities for the educated people and University degree holders and even competently trained people are finding it tricky to get jobs. The Unemployment amongst the educated is mainly due to over stress on conjectural aspects of various subjects. The education system is cut-off from ground realities of the Indian economy. In the urban areas, employment is linked with fluctuations in the state of business, transport and industry. Any change in conditions is reflected in an increase or decrease in employment figures<sup>1</sup>

It would be very significant to study the development experience of the Indian economy; more especially with reference to employment .This is because the eventual scrutiny, the growth and quality of employment is the key to the solution of the dilemma of poverty<sup>2</sup>. Unemployment is a basic economic problem of India. It is considered to be the greatest obstacle in the way of economic development of our country. Had this problem been solved, the economic scenario of India would have been revolutionarily changed. Government of India has ever been very stern regarding

this setback. All the five year plans completed so far in the country have concentrated upon this problem. A number of methods have been taken and a number of programmes have been launched with a view to eliminate or at least to minimize the problem of unemployment. In this paper, we shall discuss some of these programmes, particularly which are in operation now-a days. Though removal of unemployment has ever been a proclaimed objective of India's economic planning, yet until the sixth five year plan, one does not find any reference to long-term employment policy with a bold approach to tackle the unemployment problem in a forthright manner. For a long time, it was assumed that employment situation would automatically improve as a result of economic growth. Direct measures to eliminate unemployment were not preferred as the apprehension was that they could slow down the growth process by raising consumption expenditure on one hand, and cutting down economic surplus on the other. For two decades or so in peripheral manner, reliance was placed on cottage and agro-based industries and infrastructural projects for absorbing the backlog of unemployed and the additional labour force joining the labour market in search of jobs. This Policy was obviously inadequate to tackle the unemployment problem and as a result, the number of unemployed rose to about 22 million in 1969. The Planning Commission accredited in the Sixth plan document the hard reality that despite economic planning, employment opportunities had not passably increased over the years. The position was not satisfactory even in terms of long-term employment. Keeping in view these facts the employment policy in Sixth Plan aimed at "The two major goals of reducing underemployment for the majority of labour force and cutting down on long-term unemployment"<sup>3</sup> Obviously, for a lasting solution to these problems, employment-oriented rapid economic growth was necessary Hence, efforts in the direction were combined with short-term measures which provided some relief at least on temporary basis. Since in our mixed capitalist economy, private and cooperative sectors coexist with public sector, the government committed itself to a policy of employment generation in all the sectors. It was admitted that production in the public sector is highly capital intensive and, thus, there was not much scope for the creation of fresh employment in this sector. Therefore, the government decided to concentrate particularly on policy measures seeking to influence the private demand and utilisation of manpower in private sector. This required emphasis on self-employment ventures in agriculture, cottage and small industries and allied activities as

Well as non-farm operations. Some of the major employment programmers undertaken were: Integrated Rural Development Programmers (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and National Scheme of Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Operation Flood II Dairy Project and Fish Farmers Development Agencies. Planning Commission acknowledged the limitations of macro-approach to the problem of unemployment. The Sixth Five Year Plan Stated, "It is, therefore, necessary that a disaggregated approach is introduced to find meaningful solution to this complex and challenging problem"<sup>4</sup>For this purpose, it was proposed to organise in all the districts of the country a District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council with appropriate professional staff support. The Council was to be assisted by the District Employment Exchange, District Industries Centre, District Agricultural Office, lead bank and those connected with the organisation of services in preparing a portfolio of opportunities for salaried, self and wage employment during the plan period During the late 1970s and 1980s having recognised the fact that in Indian conditions, the percolation effects of growth were not sufficient to generate the required employment opportunities, the need for supplemental employment opportunities and employment programmes for specific target groups/areas was felt and under the Fifth and the Sixth Plans, attempts were made in this direction. The Seventh Plan sticking to the basic approach of these Plans, asserted, "The task is one of adopting a suitable structure of investment and production, appropriate types of technology and mix of production technique and organizational support which would help promote growth in productive employment"<sup>5</sup> The Planning Commission, thus, argued that in pursuing the objective of employment generation, the country cannot stick to a static technology. However, it stressed that technological up gradation and modernisation should not result in considerable dislocation of labour. The Seventh Plan assigned a key role to the agricultural sector for employment generation. However, it was well realised that the agricultural sector cannot eliminate the entire unemployment backlog and also absorb additions to the labour force. According to Planning Commission, employment generation does not necessarily imply creating wage employment. Under the Seventh Plan there was considerable emphasis on the creation of conditions for additional self employment. Therefore, apart from sectoral programmes, the packages of poverty alleviation programmes aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poor sections of the community were continued on a big scale. From this point of view the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) were particularly important. The first two were merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989<sup>6</sup>

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study major employment generation Schemes Pre Reform Era
- To study employment generation programmes Post Reform Era
- To study the changing nature of development happened and its impact on employment

### 3. MAJOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES PRE-REFORM PERIOD:

**Agro-Service Centres (ASS), early 1970s):** To make available support for self-employment to the unemployed graduates and diploma holders by enabling them to setup workshops, repairing and hiring facilities<sup>7</sup>

**Rural Works Programme (RWP- 1970-71):** An employment oriented programme to build lasting civil works such as soil conservation, roads construction, afore station to alleviate paucity conditions and to encourage incorporated development in drought affected areas<sup>8</sup>.

**Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE-1971):** The purpose of the scheme is to take up projects of long-lasting temperament like Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Aforestation, Land Reclamation, Anti Water-logging with a view to alleviate unemployment and under-employment in rural areas<sup>9</sup>.

**Labourers Schemes- SFDA and MFALS:** Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA-1971) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural (MFALS-1971) were introduced to make credit available to farmers of various sizes and agricultural labourers to enable them to use the latest technology, practice intensive agriculture, multiple cropping, and to take up subsidiary activities like Dairying, Poultry, Fishing and Horticulture. The MFAL emphasized employment generation and improvement of earning capacity of landless agricultural labourers. They were merged into expanded SFDA in 1974, which, in turn, was merged with IRDP in 1980<sup>10</sup>

**Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS-1972-73):** To endow with gainful, productive, unskilled, manual, adult employment at a minimum living wage in rural areas all the way through labour-intensive and durable assets-producing activities. A unique State-level scheme which tried to recommend work is to everyone and gives pragmatic appearance to the right to work<sup>11</sup>.

**DPAP, CADP, HADP and DDP programmes:** Drought Prone Area programmes (1973), Command Area Development Programme (1974-75), Hill Area Development Programme (1974) and Desert Development Programme (1977-78) - all these are Area Development Programmes (ADPs). DPAP was a redesigned RWP. Their aims: to develop adequate infrastructure, to bring about integrated area development, to increase productivity and employment opportunities, to control the process of desertification, to mitigate effects of drought, to restore ecological balance, to raise productivity of land, water, live-stock, and human resources in respective types of areas, to diversify agriculture, to promote afore station and pasture development<sup>12</sup>

**Food for Work Programme (FWP) (1977):** To generate additional gainful employment in rural areas, to create durable community assets, to strengthen social and rural infrastructure and to raise living standards, the food for work programme was introduced. The wages were paid in the form of food grains, and Government surplus stocks were used for the purpose<sup>13</sup>.

**Training for Rural Youth in Self Employment (TRYSEM-1979):** To provide technical skills and to upgrade traditional skills of rural youth 18 to 35 years old and from families living below the poverty line and to enable them to take up self-employment in agriculture, industry and services in rural areas themselves<sup>14</sup>

**Wage Employment Programs:** Essential mechanism of the antipoverty approach, Wage Employment Programs has sought after to accomplish numerous objectives. They not only offer employment opportunities during slant agricultural seasons but also in times of floods, droughts and other natural calamities. They generate rural infrastructure which supports further economic bustle. These programs also put an upward pressure on market wage rates by attracting people to public works programs, thereby reducing labour supply and pushing up demand for labour. It encompasses National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP) which were initially part of the Sixth and Seventh five years Plans<sup>15</sup>.

**Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP-1976-80):** First introduced in 1976-77 in some blocks and extended to other areas subsequently. In 1980, it covered all blocks in the whole country. To prop up self-employment and to lift up the level of living of the poorest families in rural areas above the poverty line on a lasting basis by giving the income generation assets and access to credit as well as other inputs. Towards this, it aimed at achieving integration of Sectoral programmes, spatial dimensions, social and economic process and policies<sup>16</sup>.

**National Rural Employment Programme (NREP-1980):** This is a restructured and renamed FWP. To make available gainful wage employment during periods of seasonal and erratic unemployment to help out liberated bonded labour, to secure minimum wages to agricultural workers, to play supportive role in IRDP and ADPs, to create community assets, to strengthen rural infrastructure<sup>17</sup>

**Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA- 1982-83):** The Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is a supportive programme for IRDP. To increase the income of rural women and to provide child care facilities and other support services and financial assistance to them to take up self-employment in viable economic activities, individually or in homogeneously organized groups. Due to breakdown of the objectives, it is converted in to SHGs<sup>18</sup>.

**Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP- 1983):** A programme is to complement of the NREP. It aimed at guaranteeing employment to at least one member of landless household up to 100 days in a year, with a focus on women in SC/ST categories. Wage Employment programme in which a part of wages were paid in the form of subsidized Food grains<sup>19</sup>

**Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY-1983-84):** To make available self-employment to the educated unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years with a bare minimum qualification up to Matriculation, ITI, etc, in industry, services and business, Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) was introduced in 1983-84<sup>20</sup>

**Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP-1986-87):** SEPUP is aimed to persuade families living underneath the poverty line in Metropolitan, Urban, Semi-urban areas to embark on self-employment by providing subsidy and credit. The share of SC/ST beneficiaries was to be 30 per cent in terms of number and amount.<sup>21</sup>

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY- 1989):** A programme launched by merging NREP and RLEGP and has very parallel objectives. It aimed at covering all Villages, Panchayats and to produce nearly 1000 million man days of employment per year, 30 per cent of which is reserved for women Launched in 1989 by integration two operational programmes, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), JRY was the biggest employment programme ever sponsored by the Government of India. A Centrally sponsored scheme, like its predecessors, 80 per cent of JRY funding came from Central Government. The JRY has been reorganized and renamed, and is no longer an employment creation programme, but a rural infrastructure development programme. Under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), as it is now called, each Gram Panchayat has the responsibility of preparing an annual action plan for taking up works, according to the felt needs of the people. The specification that 60 per cent of the budget be allocated to wages and not more than forty per cent to materials is longer effective. However, the types of works that are taken up at the village level are inevitably labour-intensive<sup>22</sup>

**Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY- 1989):** This plan framed with three components, viz. Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) and the Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). Whereas JRY is for rural areas, NRY is for urban areas. SUME provides subsidies and loans to urban underemployed and unemployed youth in order to prepare and upgrade technical and commercial skills (or) to make available infrastructural support for promoting self-employment among the youth with a focus or reservation for women and SC/ST youth. SUWE aims at providing wage employment to the urban poor through the creation of productive assets in the low-income neighborhoods in towns with a population below one lakh, at minimum wages for unskilled workers and at market wages for the skilled workers, SHASU aims at skills upgradation of masons, carpenters, plumbers, sanitary workers etc., and at providing common infrastructural facilities to beneficiaries and machinery / equipment to training institutions, in towns with population of 1 to 20 lakhs<sup>23</sup>

#### **4. SCHEME FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN URBAN LOCALITIES (SEEGUL):**

To endow with self-employment opportunities in towns with a population above one lakh by providing training and enhancing technical skills of unemployed Matriculates, ITI diploma holders and those who have completed at least six-months technical course. The most of UAPs have been sponsored / launched by the Central Government, although they have been implemented through the State Governments and in many cases, the latter have contributed financially also towards them.<sup>24</sup>

Three special programmes were implemented throughout the Fourth Five Year Plan period to subside the threatening problem of unemployment of the educated youth. These programmes included (1) The Programme for Educated Unemployed (PEU) initiated in 1971-72 for three years (1971-74), (2) the Special Employment Programme (SEP) launched in 1972-73 for two years (1972-74) and (3) the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (HAMJP) taken up in 1973-74 to cover that year only. Under the PEU, States were offered a set of Schemes which comprised of rural

engineering surveys, financial assistance to small entrepreneurs, scheme of agro-service centres, expansion of consumer co-operative stores etc. The SEP, which was projected to profit both educated as well as uneducated unemployed both in urban and rural areas, conferred full freedom upon states to devise schemes on their own and the HAMJP, which was premeditated to clear an accumulation of 20% of the educated unemployed every year, was a blend of three sets of schemes i.e. self-employment schemes, training schemes and subsidised employment schemes. The programme roofed diverse types of educated persons like ITI's certificate and diploma holders, technicians, other highly qualified persons and matriculates. As an exemption, aid beneath this programme was also extended to hereditary artisans and traditional craftsman belonging to weaker sections of the society<sup>25</sup>

## 5. POST REFORM EMPLOYMENT GENERATION POLICY FRAMEWORK OF INDIA:

It is over and over again rightly argued that a high rate of economic growth is a requirement, but not a adequate condition to solve the unemployment crisis in India. In India, where employment elasticity is quite low, an annual growth rate of 8-9 per cent can provide only a partial solution to the unemployment problem<sup>26</sup>. In India, economic growth by itself can by no means solve the unemployment problem and the government policy which gives overriding priority to economic growth would add to unemployment backlog rather than reducing it. For that reason, underneath the Eighth Plan, there was stress on both the growth of the economy and streamlining of output composition of growth. Defining its employment perspective, the Eighth Plan clearly stated, "The employment potential of growth can be raised by readjusting the sectoral composition of output in favour of sectors and sub-sectors having higher employment elasticity<sup>27</sup>

The ongoing reforms attach great importance to removal of poverty and addressing specifically the wide variations across States and the rural urban divide.

**Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):** The Employment Assurance Scheme, launched on 2nd October 1993, was implemented in 1778 identified backward Blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hilly areas. The scheme was then universalised to cover all the rural Blocks in the country with effect from 1.4.1997 and the most important goal of the EAS was to provide about 100 days of assured casual manual employment during the lean agricultural season, at statutory minimum wages to 2 members in a rural family in the age group of 18 to 60 years, who needed and sought after employment, on economically productive and labour-intensive social and community works. The EAS was a demand-driven scheme with the Centre providing 75 per cent of the funds and the States bearing 25 per cent<sup>28</sup>

**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):** SGSY was launched in April 1999 and is the merely self employment programme currently being implemented. Its aim at promoting micro enterprises and to carry the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) on top of the poverty line by organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through a process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets from all the way through a blend of Bank credit and Government financial assistance. The scheme being implemented on accost-sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States<sup>29</sup>.

**Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** SGSY, launched in April, 1999 after reformation the Integrated Rural Development Programme and allied schemes, is the solitary self-employment programme for the rural poor. The aim is to fetch the self-employed beyond the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through Bank Credit and Government Subsidy.<sup>30</sup>

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December 2000 to make available all weather road connectivity to 1.6 lakh unconnected Habitations with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 Crores. Ministry of Rural Development administers the programme as a centrally sponsored scheme in all the States and Union Territories. MoRD has identified nodal agencies in each of the states to execute the program.<sup>31</sup>

**Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY, launched in December 2001, make possible the construction and up-gradation of lodging units for the slum dwellers, and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment all the way through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the Scheme.<sup>32</sup>

**Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):** SGRY, launched on September 25, 2001 to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas, has a cash and food grains component, and the Central Government bears 75 per cent and 100 per cent of the cost of the two with the balance borne by the States/UTs. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched w.e.f. September 25, 2001 to provide Wage Employment in the rural areas<sup>33</sup>

**National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP):** The NFFWP was launched as a CSS in November 2004 in the 150 most backward districts to generate additional supplementary wage employment with food security. States receive food grains under NFFWP free of cost. The focus of the programme is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing including afforestation tree plantation, land development, flood control/protection (including drainage in water logged areas) and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads. The objective of the programme is to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and

providing of food-security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts is further intensified<sup>34</sup>

**National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (2005):** The National Rural Employment Guarantee programme (MGNREGP) has been devised as a public work programme to address the issue of a rights-based security to the rural households through guaranteed wage employment, reduce/check distress migration from the rural to urban areas and create durable community assets (in the rural areas) to trigger an overall development of about six lakh Indian villages. The jobless growth of the 1990s, stagnation or even decline in the growth of agricultural productivity, distressed farmers committing suicides in various parts of the Country and increased migration from the rural to urban areas was the larger socio-economic contexts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)<sup>35</sup>

**Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):**

Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.<sup>36</sup>

**Deen Dayal Upadhaya Antyodaya Yojana:** is a Government of India scheme for the helping the poor by providing skill training. It replaces Aajeevika. The Government of India has provisioned ₹500 crore (US\$78 million) for the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to train 0.5 million people in urban areas per annum from 2016. In rural areas the objective is to train 1 million people by 2017. Further, in urban areas, services like SHG promotion, training centres, vendors markets, and permanent shelters for homeless will be provided for. The aim of the scheme is skill development of both rural and urban India as per requisite international standards<sup>37</sup>

**Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana or DDU-GKY** is a Government of India youth employment scheme. It was launched by on 25 September 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya. The Vision of DDU-GKY is to "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce". It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15–35 years. DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth<sup>38</sup>

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. The Special Projects component of PMKVY envisages the creation of a platform that will facilitate trainings in special areas and/or premises of Government bodies, Corporatist or Industry bodies, and trainings in special job roles not defined under the available Qualification Packs (QPs)/National Occupational Standards (NOSs).<sup>39</sup>

## 6. IMPORTANT CAMPAIGNS:

**Make in India:** Make in India is an international marketing strategy, conceptualized by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi on 25 September 2014 to attract investments from businesses around the world and make India the manufacturing Hub. The aim is to take a share of manufacturing in country as gross domestic product from stagnant 16% currently to 25% by 2022, as stated in national manufacturing policy, and to create 100 million jobs by 2022. The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on 25 sectors of the economy for job creation and skill enhancement. Make in India is the key to revitalization of Indian economy. It is one of the schemes to pull back the economy from clutches of recession. Make in India initiative aims to correct the composition of Indian GDP which is the root cause of recession. Currently India. GDP is heavily tilted in favour of service sector, challenges, changes needed and some examples of different investors, invested so far. Make in India campaign surely makes India an investment destination and global hub for manufacturing and innovation<sup>40</sup>

**Skill India:** is a campaign launched by Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi on 15 July 2015 which aim to prepare over 40 crore (400 million) people in India in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Skill Loan scheme After 'Digital India' and 'Make in India', the NaMo Government is to get underway yet another programme. This one is a revised version of programmes launched earlier under the skill development policy. This new programme, called 'Skill India', is supposed to be a multi-skill programme. It will be launched in March 2015. Like all other programmes, 'Skill India' too is a dream project of Narendra Modi and the work to launch this programme has already been initiated. The most important purpose is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to build up more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme

aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village. Various schemes are also proposed to achieve this objective. The emphasis is to skill the youths in such a way so that they get employment and also improve and build up their entrepreneurship skills<sup>41</sup>

## 7. CONCLUSION:

This paper divulges the different policies which are from top to bottom helpful to deprived people and youth in getting in a straight line the government schemes. The swot up concludes that, these scheme has created a remarkable consequence in the in the existence of underprivileged people and youth but still a lot can be done to restrain the state of affairs like unemployment in India more policies are not needed better and effectual policies needed which can be get to the needs of the poor to have their source of earning and to survive their livelihood. Proper awareness is required for the people living in remote areas. The analysis shows that there are many employment generation programmes have been introduced in India. But tremendous Challenges have also countering in this regard. Corruption in employment generation agencies as well as in government system, affect badly the employment possibilities, especially in rural areas. There is a enormous gap between policy making (planning) and implementation phase of the employment generation Private companies play a vital role in the employment generation in any country, but in India private companies are not functioning properly because of Govt. policies specially State Govt.

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