

# **Research Note**

**on**

**SDG 8: Achieving Full and Productive Employment**

**and**

**Decent Work for All**

**Research and Information Division  
Lok Sabha Secretariat**

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*At a Glance*

- India, being the sixth largest economy in the world, achievement of SDG8 in India is likely to contribute significantly to the progress of SDGs at the global level.
- India's progress so far on SDG 8 on four broad indicators has been uneven. Except employment rate, progress on the other indicators such as GDP growth rate, population with bank accounts and ATMs per 1,00,000 population seems to be quite positive.
- Skill India Mission is helping to create a skill ecosystem for nurturing startups and for preparing a large workforce for creating opportunities of employment in both India and abroad.
- The government aims at creating a \$ 5 trillion economy by 2024 and to achieve the same, the government is promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, innovative technologies, decent job creation, entrepreneurship and encourage formalization and growth of MSME, agriculture and informal sectors of the economy.
- The government also aims to build a New India by 2022. This is possible only through full and productive participation of all in the country's economy.

**Introduction**

**Sustainable Development Goal 8, along with ten targets, two enablers and seventeen international indicators, aims at *promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.***

Sustained economic growth along with productive employment for all provide the much needed base and support for realising the seventeen ambitious SDGs. As such, prioritising SDG8 is but imperative as the pace of the global economic growth has been slow in recent years, and is also marred by frequent fluctuations and instabilities. There are reports that currently, the rate of unemployment is rising, particularly among the youth.

India, being the sixth largest economy in the world, achievement of SDG8 here is likely to contribute significantly to the progress of SDGs at the global level. India strives to provide every citizen of the country, decent work and full and productive employment so as to contribute towards the GDP growth of the country.

### **Employment Generation and Economic Growth**

Employment generation and economic growth are complementary. Employment has to be generated to accelerate economic growth. To be gainful and sustainable, employment has also to be productive in character, providing decent work conditions.

**While a high rate of output growth is necessary, it is not always a sufficient condition for high growth of employment. A structure of growth with larger contribution of sectors having high employment content and use of production techniques favouring the use of labour, greatly enhance the employment-generation potential of growth.**

### **SDG 8: Progress so far at the Global Level**

The Report of the UN Secretary-General, titled, '*Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*',<sup>1</sup> states that 'globally, labour productivity has increased and unemployment is back to pre-financial crisis levels. However, the global economy is growing at a slower rate.' More progress is, therefore, needed to increase employment opportunities, particularly for young people, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments to create decent work for all.

As regards economic growth and employment generation, some of the highlights are:

- Economic growth rates for least developed countries, measured in terms of real GDP growth per capita, was about a third of the 2030 Agenda target of 7 per cent.
- The Asia-Pacific region has made notable headway on poverty, quality education and affordable and clean energy, but has also gone backwards on clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth and responsible consumption and production.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, access to electricity is increasing and efficiency in energy use is improving, but the region's abundant renewable energy potential remains largely untapped. Africa is also the fastest urbanizing region globally, and its potential benefits have yet to be fully realized.
- As regards employment, Africa has the highest rate of estimated informal employment in the world, at 85.8 per cent of total employment, and the highest rate of vulnerable employment globally, averaging 66 per cent.
- Landlocked developing countries face infrastructure deficits – only 52 per cent of their populations have access to electricity, compared with the world average of more than 87 per cent.
- In 2018, one-fifth of the world's youth were not in education, employment or training, meaning that they were neither gaining professional experience nor acquiring or developing skills through educational or vocational programmes in their prime years. There is a stark gender difference.

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<sup>1</sup>Economic & Social Council E/2019/68 dated 08 May 2019

- Many workers around the world are exposed to undue risks in their workplaces.
- Youth unemployment in the Arab region exceeds 30 per cent, and reaches 48 per cent among young women.
- Informal employment, which has an impact on the adequacy of earnings, occupational safety and health and working conditions, remains pervasive.
- Disparities between developed and developing countries are also apparent along other dimensions – while Europe and Northern America spend 2.21 per cent of GDP on research and development, this figure falls below the global average of 1.68 per cent in most developing countries.

## SDG 8 and India

To measure India's performance towards SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), forty national indicators have been identified to capture the SDG targets and regularly measure the progress.<sup>2</sup>The NITI Aayog identified four broad national indicators based on availability of data at the national level to measure the progress so far<sup>3</sup>.

Indicators Selected for <i>SDG INDIA INDEX (2018)</i>		National Target Value for 2030	Progress so far
1.	Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	10 %	6.5 %
2.	Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males females	14.83	63.5
3.	Percentage of household with a Bank account	100	99.99
4.	Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	50.95	16.84

Reflecting the progress on all the four indicators - (i) GDP growth rate; (ii) Unemployment rate; (iii) Access to Bank (Accounts); and (iv) ATM coverage, the Report also underlines the importance of interconnectedness of all the SDGs.

<sup>2</sup>A list of national indicators pertaining to SDG8 taken from the *National Indicators Framework* by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is given at *Annexure*.

<sup>3</sup>in its study *SDG India Index: A Baseline Report, 2018*

Progress towards SDG 8 is, therefore, closely interrelated with the following other SDGs:-

SDG 1	No Poverty
SDG 2	Zero Hunger
SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
SDG 4	Quality Education
SDG 5	Gender Equality
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean energy
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities
SDG 12	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The progress made so far in India has been attributed to the interventions from the Government, particularly through its several flagship programmes for generating employment opportunities, enhancing skill development and accelerating economic growth for the masses.

### **Flagship Government Schemes for achieving SDG8**

India aims at achieving SDGs by 2030 through its visionary and prudent initiatives involving every citizen. In order to accelerate economic growth, it is striving hard to generate decent employment opportunities and enhance the GDP of the country. Some of the notable flagship programmes include:

- ***The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-*** It is aimed at enhancing livelihood of rural poor by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. As on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019, 120.1 million active workers are enrolled in MGNREGA.
- ***Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana*** – It has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for employment generation. Till 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019, benefits have been given to 1.52 lakh establishments covering 1.21 crore beneficiaries. The last date of registration under PMRPY was 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

- ***Make In India*** - The Programme aims at making India a manufacturing hub so as to facilitate job creation and skill development across various sectors of the Indian economy. It will facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect IPR and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure.
- ***Skill India Mission*** - Launched on 15 July 2015, the Skill India Programme is a comprehensive programme that aims at training and developing industrial, entrepreneurial skills among Indians so as to create jobs in the country.
- ***National Career Service (NCS)*** - National Career Service Project brings employers, trainers and unemployed on single platform. As many as 1.05 crores active job seekers and 7797 active employers are on the portal as on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2019.
- ***Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana*** – It has been proposed to address infrastructure gaps in the fisheries sector. 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organisations will be setup over the next five years.
- ***Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*** - provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. Claims of Rs. 8,665 crore were paid to 553.01 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- ***Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)*** - The scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of Rs. 2000/- to the farmers, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of Rs. 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 632.32895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- ***Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*** - Launched on 28 August 2014, this scheme is promoting financial inclusion and ensuring access to the various financial services, particularly covering the weaker sections and low income groups. As on 4 September 2019, there are 36.89 crores beneficiaries under the scheme.
- ***MUDRA Yojana***<sup>4</sup>-The objective is to create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture, in collaboration with our partner Institutions in achieving economic success and financial security. For the financial year 2019-2020 number of PMMY loans sanctioned is 17989639 and the amount disbursed is Rs 90565.18 crore.

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<sup>4</sup>In a matter of two years over 300 entrepreneurs have emerged. Machines and Robots have been deployed to do scavenging which also saved the manual scavengers their dignity) (source: budget.gov.in)

- **Digital India Mission** - Launched on 1 July 2015, this Programme aims at transforming Indian economy by focusing on three core components which include - creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy.

SDG 8 also seeks to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers. In particular, the Government of India has been introducing and implementing suitable schemes for different sections of unorganised workers from time to time. Unorganised Workers are basically provided with benefits of welfare schemes i.e. (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, and (iii) old age protection. The social security schemes for unorganized workers in India are:

- **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana:** It is a voluntary and contributory Central Sector pension scheme, under which the subscriber would receive a minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years. As on 27 September 2019, enrolment under the scheme is 3.2 million.
- **Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Yojana:** This voluntary and contributory pension scheme is for all persons who are self-employed and working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and others with annual turnover less than Rs. 15 million.
- **Aam Admi Bima Yojana:** This social security scheme provides death and disability cover to persons between the age group of 18 years to 59 years across all occupations in the unorganised sector.

While budgetary allocations towards a few selected flagship programmes are given in the Table below, a list of some of the relevant schemes are given in *Annexure II*

**Allocation towards a few Flagship Programmes in recent years (in Millions)**

Schemes	Actuals 2017-18	Budget Estimates 2018-19	Revised Estimates 2018-19	Budget Estimates 2019-2020
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment	5516.60	5500.00	6108.40	6000.00



National Education Mission	2945.45	3261.25	3233.39	3854.74
National Livelihood Mission-Ajeevika	492.58	606.00	629.35	977.40
Jobs and Skill Development	272.25	507.11	683.00	726.04
Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission	946.25	1216.90	1256.90	1375.00
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	55.32	120.00	45.10	80.00
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	----	----	67.53	82.18

### **India's Demographic Dividend**

Youth constitute nearly 28 % of the total population of India.<sup>5</sup> Since 2018, India's working age population (15 and 64 years of age) has grown larger than the dependent population *i.e* children aged 14 years or below as well as people above 65 years of age. The bulge in the working age population is going to last till 2055. Provided with this labour market condition, it is a great opportunity for the country to reap the benefit of this demographic dividend by aligning government policies to productive and inclusive employment for all through better education, skill development and entrepreneurship programmes.

### **Status of Employment in India**

The Labour Force Participation Rate ( LFPR)<sup>6</sup> for the age group 15 years and above stood at 49.8 per cent, with 50.7 per cent in rural areas and 47.6 per cent in urban areas. Government policies and interventions are aimed at inclusive employment. Every effort has been made to reach the targeted population of vulnerable, socio-economically disadvantaged sections including people with disabilities, the trans-genders, tribals, women, etc. The national policy is

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<sup>5</sup>Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; *Annual Report - Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017 - June 2018*, published in May 2019 (brought out by the National Statistical Office).

<sup>6</sup>According to the *Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-2018*

ingrained in the principle of leaving no one behind and reaching the farthest first, gender equality and empowerment of women, sustainability and resilience, accountability and monitoring of effectiveness of the government programmes.

### **Constitutional Provisions**

**As regards employment and decent work, the Constitution of India provides for various provisions in the Fundamental Rights as well as in the Directive Principles of State Policy.** While forced labour, exploitation and employment of children in hazardous industries are prohibited under the Fundamental Rights, it directs the State to ensure equal pay for equal work, and also for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief, etc. **Taking forward the constitutional obligations, several laws have been enacted over the years to protect the interests of workers.** Some of the important central Acts are mentioned below:

- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 [Amendment Act, 2017]
- The Minimum Wages Act 1948
- The employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 [Amendment Act, 2017]
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 [Amendment Act, 2015]
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
- Sexual harassment of women at the workplace (Prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013

### **Recent Parliamentary initiatives towards Decent Work**

The Lok Sabha on 30July2019 cleared *the Code on Wages Bill, 2019* that enables the Government to introduce the minimum wages for workers and

streamline the definition of wages. The said Code was also cleared by Rajya Sabha on 2 August, 2019 and received assent of the President on 8 August, 2019. It paves the way for the introduction of mandatory minimum wages at the national level for about 50 crore workers. In addition, the Code also prohibits discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of a similar nature done by any employee. It also prohibits employees in making any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature and in the conditions of employment. *The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code* has also been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23 July 2019 to improve the working conditions and safety of the employees. One enabling provision of the Code is that women are permitted to work beyond 7 PM and before 6 AM subject to the safety, working hours or any other condition as prescribed by appropriate government in establishments relating to factories, mines, plantations and building and other construction work. However, this is possible only after taking their consent for night work. This will promote gender equality and is in tune with demands from the various forums including international organizations as it leads to protective discrimination. Further, the condition of taking consent/ willingness of the women employee for night work would avoid any kind of misuse of the provision, thus promoting decent working conditions.

Besides, many central Acts have also been amended in recent years. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was amended in 2017. Similarly, the Maternity Benefit Act was amended in 2017 to increase the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for working women.

## Best Practices

**India believes sustaining high economic growth by slew of measures in diverse sectors of the economy that can help create sufficient productive jobs and also help facilitate decent working conditions.**

A few strategies followed in India include:

- **Multi-pronged strategies** to ensure sustained and inclusive growth, and also to create jobs. While core sectors of the economy such as industry, services, etc. remain critical for growth, focusing on manufacturing, MSMEs, agriculture and allied sectors also help provide jobs.
- **Education and Skill development** has been accorded national priority to address the unemployment concerns in the economy. To provide skills that are relevant to the employment needs, Skill India Mission has been launched. Under the Skill India Mission, more than 40 programmes are being implemented. Besides, a dedicated Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was also created in 2014.
- **Promoting Entrepreneurship** is yet another strategy adopted to productively engage the youth in the country in the economic development activities. The Government of India launched the *Startup India* initiative in January 2016 to provide a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country.
- **Inclusive Growth:** Pursuing the path of *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*, efforts are also afoot to make the Indian growth story more inclusive. Through varied sectoral interventions, the Government is striving to address specific concerns of the different segments of the society.
- **Localising SDGs** at the State level and also at the district levels in India has been one of the striking features of pursuing the ambitious agenda. While the Government of India through NITI Aayog, MoSPI and other central

departments are working towards implementing the SDGs, many States in India have also taken a lead in this direction.

### **Some Achievements**

- Between 1994 and 2012, the proportion of the population below the poverty line fell from 45 % to 22 % and close to 133 million people were lifted out of poverty<sup>7</sup>.
- As regards India's growth and development, the HDI reflect the progress over the years. India ranks 130 out of 189 countries in the latest Human Development Index (HDI) in 2018. Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640.
- India has been recording the highest growth rate amongst the BRICS economies which can be seen as India's significant jump of 33 places in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings,2018 from the 100<sup>th</sup> rank in 2017 to 77<sup>th</sup> rank in 2018. In fact, India is the only nation to have made it to the list of top improvers for the 2<sup>nd</sup> consecutive year.

### **Future of work: Challenges of our Time**

Dependence on technology means that the skills in demand today may not match the jobs of tomorrow. Thus, skills acquisition and life-long learning will be key to remaining market-relevant and employable. Coherent policies are, therefore, required to provide a just transition for workers as existing jobs, working methods and skills are redefined. Besides addressing the challenges emanating from the future of work, India also has many of its inherent challenges.

- India has a large informal economy and is undergoing rapid industrialization. The workers in the unorganized sector constitute about 93% of the total work

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<sup>7</sup> \*National official poverty line based on new consumption estimates produced for 2009-2010 and 2011 -2012 by the national sample survey organization)

force in the country and are temporarily or seasonally employed. Formal workers represent a small share of population.

- Greater access to social protection and its universal coverage so as to eliminate the unacceptable conditions of work like bonded labour, child labour and manual scavenging, employment in hazardous industries and other marginalized jobs, etc. is yet another challenge.
- Women labour force participation rate remains persistently low and has been declining in recent years. Young women remain vulnerable in India's labour market. In order to achieve the goal of decent work for all, increased efforts are necessary to ensure the full and equal participation of women in the labour market.
- Both new and traditional sectors of the economy including agriculture which employs 47 % of work force (declining share in the country's GDP at 17-18 %) needs skill-based technological changes for a progressive impact for the future of work. There is a need to link the large/global enterprise with the small enterprises. In this regard, MSME sector plays an indispensable role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries. It can also help in industrialization of rural and backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.
- Further, India also aims at doubling the farmers income by 2022. And, for sustainable agriculture and decent employment to farmers, it is imperative to focus on making agriculture, particularly the allied sectors, attractive.

## **Way Forward**

Employment creation covers multiple sectors and is impacted by various policies. In India, employment promotion is identified as one of the important milestones of various programmes inter-connected with each other. Thus, synergy between different policies and departments is essential along with a

strategic budget provisions focused on the principle of reform, perform and transform. The government is actively promoting FDI and motivating the FIIs to invest in India so that more job opportunities could be created in the country. With the shift in the demographic and social structure, new jobs are being created in the unexplored market areas. The entrepreneurial spirit of the country, with the support of the Government, has also attracted billions of dollars of foreign funding. The huge leap forward in the start-up movement is largely attributable to the changing investment landscape in the country, the increase in the Ease of Doing Business Rankings, the fast expanding domestic demand and market, the evolving technology and the enterprising youth and cheap labour.

### **Summing up**

India's policies and actions towards achieving targets set under SDG 8 are based on the principles of *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas* and the vision for building a New India by 2022. Through the agenda of inclusive growth, India strives to create an enabling environment that protects labour rights and promote safe, decent, productive and secure working environment for all. As a politically and economically stable large nation, India also aims at creating a \$ 5 trillion economy with a robust sustainability plan by 2024. This can be achieved only through full and productive involvement of its workforce.

Target (International)	National Indicator
<b>Goal 8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
8.1 : Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita
8.2 : Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 : Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person
	8.2.2 : Total number of patents issued
	8.2.3 : Annual growth in manufacturing sector
	8.2.4 : Annual growth in agriculture sector
8.3 : Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 : Proportion of unorganized employment in non-agricultural sectors
	8.3.2 : Coverage under ESI and EPS
	8.3.3 : Coverage of NPS
	8.3.4 : No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhaar registration.
	8.3.5 : Number of start-ups recognized under Start-up India
	8.3.6 : Total number of patents issued.
	8.3.7 : Growth of Registered Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises
	8.3.8 : Total loans outstanding to micro, small and medium enterprises
	8.3.9 : Outstanding Credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
8.4 : Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 : Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix
	8.4.2 : Per capita fossil fuel consumption
	8.4.3 : Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated
	8.4.4 : Proportion of sewage recycled vs. sewage generated
8.5 : By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 : Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)
	8.5.3 : Wages earned by male-female in regular / casual employment
	8.5.4 : Number of employed persons with disabilities in public services.
	8.5.5 : Total population with disabilities covered under social protection schemes
	8.5.6 : Share of unemployed persons in population



	aged 15-24 (percentage)
8.6 : By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 : Unemployment Rate (15-24 years)
	8.6.2 : Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
8.7 : Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 : Total crimes relating to human trafficking
	8.7.2: Number of missing children
8.8 : Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 : Number of workers covered under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act
	8.8.2 : Number of migrant workers
	8.8.3 : Number of accidents in factories.
	8.8.4 : Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)
8.9 : By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 : Percentage change in number of tourists (domestic and foreign)
	8.9.2 :Direct contribution of Tourism to total GDP and in growth rate
8.10 : Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 : Indicator on Financial Inclusion
	8.10.2 : Proportion of population having Bank accounts
	8.10.3 : Number of banking outlets per 1,00,000 population
	8.10.4 : Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population
8.a : Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	National Indicator not yet evolved
8.b : By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 : Number of man days created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA)

## **Some notable Flagship Programmes of the Government**

### ***M/o Labour & Employment***

1. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
2. National Career Services
3. Labour Welfare Scheme
4. Social Security Schemes for Organized Workers
5. Schemes to implement Labour laws
6. Social Security for Unorganised Workers
  - a) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan dhan Yojana
  - b) Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan dhan Yojana

### ***M/o Micro Small & Medium Enterprises***

1. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes
2. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries
3. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) & setting up of Khadi plazas
4. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification
5. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development
6. Infrastructure Development Programme
7. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) .

### ***M/o Social Justice and Empowerment***

1. National Programme for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities
2. Umbrella Programme for Development for Other Vulnerable Groups .

### ***M/o New & Renewable Energy***

1. Grid Interactive Renewable Power (New & Renewable Energy)
2. Research & Development (New & Renewable Energy)

### ***M/o Commerce & Industry***

1. Make in India (Scheme for Investment Promotion, Scheme for ) implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, etc.
2. Ease of Doing Business (e-Biz Project) (Commerce & Industry DIPP)
3. Start- Up India (Commerce & Industry DIPP)

### ***Ministry of Finance***

1. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and allied initiatives (Finance)
2. Credit Guarantee Funds (Finance)

### ***Ministry of Minority Affairs***

1. Umbrella Programme for Skill Development of Minorities (Minority Affairs)
  - a) *Seekho aur Kamao* - Skill Development Initiatives for minorities
  - b) Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTAAD) for minorities.
  - c) *Nai Manzil* - The Integrated educational and Livelihood initiatives

### ***Other Popular Schemes***

1. *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* (Skill Development & Entrepreneurship)
- 2 Schemes for Youth Development & Education (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, etc.) (Youth Affairs and Sports).
3. *Deendayal Antyodaya Yonana* - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY- NRLM) (RD).
4. *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY- NULM) (HUA)