

# Is Unemployment Genuinely Fault of the Government and Political Parties?

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## Abstract

The issue of unemployment affects not just India but the entire world. It is a significant barrier to growth. Some of the causes of Unemployment in India include a lack of education, a lack of employment prospects and lack of adequate skills. The issue of unemployment is becoming a major concern for India because 2/3rd of its population consists of ages between 18 to 57. So, the Government should take adequate measures in their policies to cover employment which helps in boosting their economy. Government irrespective of their ideologies should focus on Entrepreneurship and encouraging private companies rather than holding people with their vote bank freebie schemes. People find their potential when they keep themselves around a bunch of opportunities and big challenges . So, Government should look at the facilities / policies which improve the potentiality of the individual rather than depreciating their skills by providing them jobs with less wages (under employment). So, in this article we look at measures which the Government should consider while making their policies by underpinning some examples and statements.

Providing Employment and Job Creation is the best criteria to eradicate Unemployment rather than Giving Money / freebies which can be useful for only less amount of time which cannot improve the status / condition of the person.

Undoubtedly Freebies have its benefits but freebies will not help a person to progress or it cannot help a person after some stage of his life / time, which only can be done by Employment.

So we are going to discuss the importance of Employment which benefits both the person and society.

## Employment Generation Schemes/ Programmes of Government of India

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Ministry	Remarks
1	Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched on October 1, 2020 as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers to create new jobs while also providing social security benefits and

			restoring lost jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic. <sup>3</sup>
2	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	The Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was implemented on 1.4.2016 to incentivize employers to create new jobs. Beneficiaries who registered before March 31, 2019 will continue to receive the benefit for three years from the date of registration under the scheme, or until March 31, 2022.
3	National Career Service (NCS) Project	Ministry of Labour and Employment	The National Employment Service will be transformed to provide a variety of career-related services such as job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, and so on. This project has three major components: (i) the NCS Portal ( <a href="http://www.ncs.gov.in">www.ncs.gov.in</a> ); (ii) Model Career Centers; and (iii) the Interlinking of Employment Exchanges. <sup>4</sup>
4	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Ministry of Rural Development	Every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual labor will receive at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment under MGNREGA in a fiscal year <sup>5</sup> .
5	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (PMGKRA)	Ministry of Rural Development	The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) is a 125-day Abhiyan launched by the Hon'ble

<sup>3</sup>Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY);Ministry of Labour and Employment-<https://labour.gov.in/aatmanirbhar-bharat-rojgar-yojana-abry>.

<sup>4</sup> National Career Service (NCS) Project ;Ministry of Labour and Employment -<https://labour.gov.in/aatmanirbhar-bharat-rojgar-yojana-abry>.

<sup>5</sup> Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);Ministry of Rural Development-[https://nrega.nic.in/MGNREGA\\_new/Nrega\\_home.aspx](https://nrega.nic.in/MGNREGA_new/Nrega_home.aspx)

			Prime Minister on 20th June, 2020 with the mission of addressing the issues of returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural population by Covid-19 pandemic through a multi-pronged strategy of providing immediate employment & livelihood opportunities to the distressed, saturating the villages with public infrastructure, and creation of livelihood assets to boost <sup>6</sup>
6	Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)	Ministry of Rural Development	The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, launched Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in June 2011. The Mission, which is supported in part by World Bank investment, aims to create efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, allowing them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services <sup>7</sup> .
7	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	Ministry of Rural Development	Since September 2014, the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) has been a placement-linked skill development program for rural poor youth under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). This scheme covers rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35. A placement-linked skill

<sup>6</sup> Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (PMGKRA); Ministry of Rural Development - <https://rural.nic.in/en/press-release/garib-kalyan-rojgar-abhiyan>.

<sup>7</sup> Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM); Ministry of Rural Development - <https://rural.nic.in/en/press-release/garib-kalyan-rojgar-abhiyan>

			development scheme for the rural poor is a component of NRLM <sup>8</sup> .
8	Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs)	Ministry of Rural Development	RSETIs are Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, a Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) initiative to establish dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country to provide training and skill development to rural youth geared toward entrepreneurship development. Banks manage RSETIs with active participation from the Government of India and state governments. <sup>9</sup>
9	PM- SVANidhi Scheme	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs	Since June 1, 2020, the Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme has provided collateral-free working capital loans to street vendors vending in urban areas, allowing them to resume their businesses that had been adversely affected by the COVID-19-induced lock-down <sup>10</sup> .
10	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs	Building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission would aim to provide shelters with essential services to

<sup>8</sup> Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY); Ministry of Rural Development - <http://ddugky.info/>

<sup>9</sup> Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs); Ministry of Rural Development - <http://ddugky.info/>

<sup>10</sup> PM - SVANidhi Scheme; M/o Housing & Urban Affairs - <https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in/>

			the urban homeless in stages <sup>11</sup> .
11	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a large credit-linked subsidy program aimed at creating self-employment opportunities by assisting traditional artisans and unemployed youth in establishing micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector <sup>12</sup> .
12	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	Ministry of Finance	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015, that provides loans of up to ten lakh rupees to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. Under PMMY, these loans are classified as MUDRA loans. Commercial banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, MFIs, and NBFCs make these loans. Borrowers can approach any of the lending institutions mentioned above or apply online at <sup>13</sup> . Under the auspices of PMMY, MUDRA has developed three products, namely 'Shishu,' 'Kishore,' and 'Tarun,' to represent the stage of growth / development and funding requirements of the beneficiary micro unit / entrepreneur, as well as to serve as a reference point for the next phase of graduation / growth <sup>14</sup> .
13	Pradhan Mantri	Ministry of Skill	The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas

<sup>11</sup> Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM);M/o Housing & Urban Affairs-<https://nulm.gov.in/>

<sup>12</sup> Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP);Ministry of Micro,Small & Medium Enterprises-<https://msme.gov.in/1-prime-ministers-employment-generation-programme-pmegp>

<sup>13</sup> Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY);Ministry of Finance-<http://www.udyamimitra.in>

<sup>14</sup> Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY); Ministry of Finance-<https://www.mudra.org.in/>

	Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	Development and Entrepreneurship	Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), which is administered by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The goal of this Skill Certification scheme is to enable Indian youth to pursue industry-relevant skill training in order to secure a better livelihood <sup>15</sup> .
14	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	<p>The Government of India launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in August 2016 to promote apprenticeship in the country by providing financial incentives, technology, and advocacy support. The scheme consists of two parts: (i) sharing 25% of the prescribed stipend with the employers up to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice, and (ii) sharing basic training costs up to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 per apprentice<sup>16</sup>.</p> <p>Other information about the scheme can be found on the website<sup>17</sup>:</p>

<sup>15</sup> Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship-<https://www.pmkvyofficial.org/home-page>

<sup>16</sup> National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS); Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship-<https://msde.gov.in/en/schemes-initiatives/apprenticeship-training/naps>

<sup>17</sup> National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS); Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship-<https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in/>

15	Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme	13 Ministries	Smt Nirmala Sitharaman, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, has announced an outlay of INR 1.97 lakh crores for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across 14 key sectors, to create national manufacturing champions and create 60 lakh new jobs, as well as an additional production of 30 lakh crore over the next five years <sup>18</sup> .
16	PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity	At present 21 Ministries/ Departments are involved.	On October 13, 2021, the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) was launched with the goal of providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the implementation of the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan on October 21, 2021. PM GatiShakti is a game-changing approach to economic growth and long-term development. The strategy is powered by seven engines: railways, roads, ports, waterways, airports, mass transportation, and logistics infrastructure <sup>19</sup> .

**Flagship programmes of the Government that have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.**

Sr.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Ministry	Remarks
1	Digital India	Ministry of	Digital India is the Government of

<sup>18</sup> Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme;13 Ministries-<https://www.investindia.gov.in/production-linked-incentives-schemes-india>

<sup>19</sup> PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity;At present 21 Ministries/ Departments are involved-<https://dpiit.gov.in/logistics-division>

		Electronics and Information Technology	India's flagship program, with the goal of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy <sup>20</sup> .
2	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	AMRUT's mission is to provide basic services (such as water supply, sewerage, and urban transportation) to households and to construct amenities in cities that will improve the quality of life for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged <sup>21</sup> .
3	Make in India	DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry	On September 25, 2014, the 'Make in India' initiative was launched with the goal of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business, and enhancing skill development <sup>22</sup> .
4	Smart Cities	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	On June 25, 2015, the Hon' Prime Minister launched the Smart Cities Mission. The Mission's main goal is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment, and a decent quality of life for their citizens by implementing "smart solutions." Through comprehensive work on the city's social, economic, physical, and institutional pillars,

<sup>20</sup> Digital India; Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology-<https://www.digitalindia.gov.in/>

<sup>21</sup> Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT); Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs-<http://tcpo.gov.in/atal-mission-rejuvenation-and-urban-transformation-amrut-reforms>

<sup>22</sup>

Make in India;

DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry-<https://www.makeinindia.com/>



			the Mission aims to drive economic growth and improve quality of life <sup>23</sup> .
5	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission	M/o Rural Development	The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) envisions the "development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with a focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "urban Villages." The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) seeks to stimulate local economic development, improve basic services, and establish well-planned Rurban clusters <sup>24</sup> .
6	The National Industrial Corridor	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Drive India's manufacturing and urbanization growth by coordinating the development of industrial corridors with smart cities linked to transportation connectivity <sup>25</sup> .
7	Stand up India Scheme	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance)	Stand-Up India is a scheme that finances SC/ST and/or female entrepreneurs. The Stand-Up India scheme aims to provide bank loans ranging from 10 lakh to 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for the establishment of a greenfield

<sup>23</sup> Smart Cities;Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs-<https://smartcities.gov.in/>

<sup>24</sup> Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission;M/o Rural Development-<https://rurban.gov.in/#gsc.tab=0>

<sup>25</sup> The National Industrial Corridor;Ministry of Commerce & Industry-<https://www.nicdc.in/>

			enterprise. This business could be in manufacturing, services, agriculture-related activities, or trading. In the case of non-individual enterprises, a SC/ST or woman entrepreneur must hold at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake <sup>26</sup> .
8	Start Up India	DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Startup India is the Government of India's flagship initiative to catalyze startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India <sup>27</sup> .
9	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban is a flagship Mission of the Government of India that is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), and it was launched on June 25, 2015. The Mission addresses urban housing shortages among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories, including slum dwellers, by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by 2022, when the country celebrates its 75th anniversary of independence. PMAY(U) takes a demand-driven approach, with housing shortages determined by state/union territory demand assessments. State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/IAs, Central Nodal

<sup>26</sup> Stand up India Scheme; Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance)-  
<https://www.standupmitra.in/>

<sup>27</sup> Start Up India; DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry-<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/>

			Agencies (CNAs), and Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) are key stakeholders in the implementation and success of PMAY(U) <sup>28</sup> .
10	Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen	Ministry of Jal Shakti	On October 2, 2014, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to focus attention on sanitation. Under the mission, all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, States, and Union Territories in India pledged to be "open-defecation-free" (ODF) by October 2, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing over 100 million toilets in rural India <sup>29</sup> .
11	Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U)	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	The Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), which was launched on October 2, 2014, aims to eliminate open defecation in urban India and achieve 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in the country's 4,041 statutory towns. The mission's objectives are to eliminate open defecation, eliminate manual scavenging, modernize and scientifically manage municipal solid waste, effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices, raise awareness about sanitation and its link to public

<sup>28</sup> Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban; Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs-<https://pmay-urban.gov.in/about>

<sup>29</sup> Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen; Ministry of Jal Shakti-<https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/index.htm>

			health, augment capacity for ULBs, and create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance) <sup>30</sup> .
12	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), the Government of India has contributed 12% employer share and 12% employee share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totaling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020, for establishments with up to 100 employees, with 90% of such employees earning less than Rs. 15000/ <sup>31</sup> .

**From eShram Website**

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Ministry	Remarks
1	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)	Ministry of Labour & Employment	The Government of India has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Pension Scheme for Unorganized Workers to provide old age protection to unorganized workers. Unorganized workers mostly work as domestic workers, street vendors, mid-day food workers, loaders, brick kiln workers, patchers, rag-pickers, domestic

<sup>30</sup> Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U); Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs-  
<https://mohua.gov.in/cms/swachh-bharat-mission.php#:~:text=The%20Swachh%20Bharat%20Mission%20%2D%20Urban,Elimination%20of%20open%20defecation>

<sup>31</sup>  
 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY); Ministry of Labour and Employment-  
[https://www.epfindia.gov.in/site\\_docs/PDFs/Circulars/Y2020-2021/SchemeCOVID\\_24\\_10042020.pdf](https://www.epfindia.gov.in/site_docs/PDFs/Circulars/Y2020-2021/SchemeCOVID_24_10042020.pdf)

			workers, washermen, rickshaw pullers, landless workers, self-employed, agricultural workers, construction workers. labourers, beedi workers, artisans, leather workers, audio visual workers and similar occupations with monthly income up to Rs.15,000 per month and belonging to the original age group of 18 to 40 years. They should not be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) or Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). He should also not be an income tax payer <sup>32</sup> .
2	National Pension Scheme for Traders, and Self-employed Persons (NPS-Traders)	Ministry of Labour & Employment	The scheme is designed to provide old age protection and social security to retail traders/shopkeepers and self-employed individuals with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.5 crore. These retail traders/shopkeepers and self-employed individuals primarily work as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, real estate brokers, owners of small hotels, restaurants, and other LaghuVyaparis <sup>33</sup> .
3	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan JyotiBimaYojana (PMJJBY)	Ministry of Finance	PMJJBY is available to individuals between the ages of 18 and 50 who have a bank account and agree to sign up/enable Auto Debit. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for a bank account. Life Cover Rs. 2 lakh is valid for one year from June 1 to May 31

<sup>32</sup> Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM);Ministry of Labour & Employment -

<https://labour.gov.in/pm-sym>

<sup>33</sup>

National Pension Scheme for Traders, and Self-employed Persons (NPS-Traders);Ministry of Labour & Employment-<https://labour.gov.in/nps-traders>

			and is renewable. The risk cover for this scheme is Rs. 2 Lakh if the insured dies due to any reason. The reward is Rs. 330 per annum which will be automatically debited in one installment of the subscriber's bank account of his choice on or before May 31 of the annual policy period of each scheme. The system is offered by Elukindlustus and all other life insurance companies that are willing to offer the product under similar conditions with the necessary permits and tie up banks for this <sup>34</sup> .
4	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY)	Ministry of Finance	The scheme is available to people aged 18-70 who have a bank account and agree to an automatic debit on or before 31 May during the insurance period from 1 June to 31 May. It can be renewed every year. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for a bank account. Under the scheme, the risk cover is Rs.2 lakh for accidental death and total disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial disability. An additional charge of Rs. For 12 years, it will be debited from the bank account of the account holder in one transfer by "automatic debit". The system is offered by public sector non-life insurance companies or any other non-life insurance company that is willing to offer the product under similar conditions with the necessary permissions and approach banks for the same <sup>35</sup> .

<sup>34</sup> Pradhan Mantri Jeevan JyotiBimaYojana (PMJJBY);Ministry of Finance-  
[https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Jeevan-Jyoti-Bima-Yojana\(PMJJBY\)](https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Jeevan-Jyoti-Bima-Yojana(PMJJBY))

<sup>35</sup> Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY);

5	Atal Pension Yojana	Ministry of Finance	The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched on May 9, 2015, with the goal of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, particularly the poor, underprivileged, and unorganized sector workers. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) manages APY <sup>36</sup> .
6	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Ministry of Rural Development	The Ministry of Rural Development administers the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), a welfare program. This program is being implemented both in rural and urban areas. The NSAP is a significant step toward fulfilling the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution, which require the state to undertake a number of welfare measures within its means <sup>37</sup> .
7	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Ayushman Bharat, the Government of India's flagship scheme, was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy 2017 in order to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This initiative was created to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its overarching commitment to "leave no one behind." Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to transition from a sectoral and segmented approach to health-care delivery to a comprehensive, need-based approach. This scheme aims to implement ground-breaking interventions to address the healthcare

Ministry of Finance-[https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Suraksha-Bima-Yojana\(PMSBY\)](https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Suraksha-Bima-Yojana(PMSBY))

<sup>36</sup> Atal Pension Yojana; Ministry of Finance-<https://financialservices.gov.in/pension-reforms-divisions/Atal-Pension-Yojana/>

<sup>37</sup> National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); Ministry of Rural Development-<https://nsap.nic.in/circular.do?method=aboutus>

			system holistically (including prevention, promotion, and ambulatory care) at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels <sup>38</sup> .
8	Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers (HIS)	Ministry of Textiles  (Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts))	<p>The Ministry of Textiles implemented the Health Insurance Scheme until September 30, 2014, in order to provide health care to handloom weavers. The healthcare service was provided by a Health Insurance Company that was chosen through an open tender procedure. Only the annual premium was paid to the Health Insurance Company in accordance with the actual enrollment. The weavers' health insurance claims were paid directly by the Health Insurance Company. The Government of India, through the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), is implementing the following schemes to promote and develop the handicrafts sector:</p> <p>Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP)<sup>39</sup></p>
9	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC), a wholly owned Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/o

<sup>38</sup> Ayushman Bharat-PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana (AB-PMJAY); Ministry of Health & Family Welfare-<https://pmjay.gov.in/about/pmjay>

<sup>39</sup> Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers (HIS); Ministry of Textiles (Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts))-<http://handicrafts.nic.in/schemes.aspx>



			<p>SJ&amp;E), was established on January 24, 1997 as a "Not for Profit" company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. Since October 1997, NSKFDC has been operating as an Apex Corporation for the overall socioeconomic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers, and their dependents throughout India, through various loan and non-loan based schemes<sup>40</sup>.</p>
10	<p>Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (Revised)</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment</p>	<p>A self-employment scheme was launched in January 2007 to rehabilitate manual scavengers and aims to get the remaining artisans and their dependents into alternative occupations by March 2009. However, as this has not been successful, the aim is to extend the system until March 2010 so that it covers the side effects of the beneficiaries also after that, if necessary. As per the updated figure reported by the States/UTs, 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents have been identified in 18 States/UTs after the scheme was launched. Following the enactment of the Scavengers Ban and their Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the SRMS was revised in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Under the revised scheme, one-time cash assistance will be provided to identified manual scavengers, one from each family. Identified manual scavengers and their dependents will get project-based retrospective capital assistance of up to Rs. 3,25,000 and affordable loan for self-employed startups. The</p>

<sup>40</sup> National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC); Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment-<https://nskfdc.nic.in/>

			beneficiaries will also get a maximum of two years of training for skill development during which a stipend of Rs. 3000 per month is also offered <sup>41</sup> .
11	Public Distribution System (PDS)	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	The Public Distribution System (PDS) has evolved into a system to manage scarcity by distributing food at affordable prices. Over the years, PDS has become an important part of the government's food management policy in the country. PDS is supplementary in nature and does not aim to provide all the goods distributed under it to a household or section of society. PDS operates under the joint responsibility of the Central and state governments. The central government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has taken over the responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk supply of food grains to the state governments. Operational responsibility including intra-state distribution, identification of eligible families, issuance of ration cards and monitoring of Fair Price Shops (FPS), etc. remains with the state governments <sup>42</sup> .
12	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)	Ministry of Rural Development	By 2022, PMAY-G aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and those living in kutcha and dilapidated houses. The immediate goal is to cover 1.00 crore households living in kutcha houses/dilapidated houses over a three-

Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (Revised); Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment-<https://socialjustice.gov.in/schemes/37>

<sup>42</sup> Public Distribution System (PDS); Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution-<https://dfpd.gov.in/pd-Introduction.htm>

			<p>year period, from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The minimum size of the house has been increased to 25 square meters (from 20 square meters) with a sanitary cooking area. The unit assistance has been increased from 70,000 to 1.20 lakh in plain states and from 75,000 to 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas, and IAP districts<sup>43</sup>.</p>
13	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	<p>The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana is a government scheme designed to protect the elderly and provide social security to Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF). All Small and Marginal Farmers with cultivable land holdings of up to 2 hectares who are between the ages of 18 and 40 and whose names appear in state/UT land records as of 01.08.2019 are eligible for benefits under the Scheme.</p> <p>Farmers would receive a minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month under this scheme after reaching the age of 60, and if the farmer died, the farmer's spouse would be entitled to 50% of the pension as a family pension. Only the spouse is eligible for a family pension<sup>44</sup>.</p>

### Measures to Solve Unemployment Problems

One of the main issues facing the modern world is unemployment. Many people struggle with unemployment. The actions to address the issue of unemployment are as follows:

<sup>43</sup> Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G); Ministry of Rural Development-<https://pmayg.nic.in/>

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana; Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare-<https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/pmkmy>

**Modification of industrial technique:** in order to address the issue of unemployment, a production method that focuses on The nation's needs and resources ought to be followed. Labor-intensive technology ought to take the place of capital-intensive technology.

**Handling the issue of seasonal unemployment:** Because the agricultural and agro-based sectors only offer temporary jobs. Strategies such as plantation horticulture, animal husbandry, multicropping, and horticulture.

**Education System Changes:** The current system of education needs to be modified. Instead of delivering dry knowledge, it ought to place more of an emphasis on vocational education. Students who want to go after higher education should have access to colleges and universities.

**Support for Self-employment:** The majority of people in India work for themselves, but sadly, their lack of professional expertise prevents them from achieving the intended outcomes. As a result, providing technical training and appropriate raw material usage should assist them.

**Implementation of new legislative initiatives:** To boost worker productivity and create more opportunities for employment for all, governments should take the initiative.

**Controlling the population:** One of the main issues with unemployment is the population. As a result, the population rate needs to be monitored, particularly in the countryside where there needs to be a greater discussion of family planning and birth control options.

The most recent data from the Live Register indicates that unemployment is still declining. In January 2015, there were 358,672 individuals on the Register, down 10.2%, or 40,958, from the same month the previous year.

The unemployment rate has decreased from a peak of 15.1% during the crisis to 10.5% currently.

This is a brief but not comprehensive list of a few of the major actions the Department of Social Security is implementing as part of its Pathways to Employment and the Action Plan for Employment opportunities strategies to expedite the job front and assist job seekers in returning to work. The government's target is to bring down joblessness to less than 10% by the last quarter of 2015.

## **10 Government measures for tackling Unemployment**

### **1. Incentivising job seekers with children**

A new programme called the back side to Work The family Dividend was unveiled in the Budget to assist job seekers with families—including single parents—in going back to work, including self-employment. The programme allows job seekers who are going back to work to keep the portion of their welfare payment that they get for their kids. A further increase of €29.80 per week is currently given to individuals receiving jobseeker's or one-parent family settlements for each child; this payment is referred to as an upsurge for an A qualified Child. These job seekers will keep the full €29.80 weekly benefit for each child (up to a maximum of 4) under the Back to Work Family Dividend during their first year of employment. After that, they will keep half of the payment, or €14.90 per child, for the next two years.

This implies that a family with a single kid will receive an extra €2,324 in support over the course of two years to supplement income. Families with two kids will receive €4,649; families with three kids will

receive €6,973; and families with four kids or more will receive €9,298. Noteworthy is the fact that the Going back to School Family.

In addition to the Family Wealth Supplement, Dividend provides additional in-work support. A family's eligibility for the Income Support Supplement remains unaffected by the issuance of the Back to Work Family Dividend.

The Department's Profit of Work Calculator is available to job seekers who want to assess how much their Social Welfare payments would be in comparison to their potential revenue from employment.

## **2. Incentivising businesses and employers**

Employers are partnered with JobsPlus, the company's incentive programme, to hire job seekers from the Live Log in by offering a cash incentive every month to defray wage costs. Nearly 5,000 job seekers have benefited from it since its launch; nearly two-thirds of them had been jobless for two or more years. Thus far, about 3,000 employers have benefited directly from cash support.

Under the scheme, each recruited individual who has been jobless for a period of 12 to 24 months will receive a payment from the employer of €7,500 spread over two years. This works out to about €312 a month.

When an applicant for employment is hired, employers are eligible for an improved grant of €10,000, which is paid over a two-year period.

who hasn't had a job for longer than 24 months. This works out to about €416 a month. The Tánaiste unveiled JobsPlus Youth, a new initiative in the programme designed to help job applicants under the age limit of 25, this week.

## **3. Focusing on young people**

The Ministry of Social Protection and the Ministry of Education have introduced and/or reserved spots on a number of job training programmes for youths as part of the Government's reaction to the EU suggestions for a Youth Guarantee. In 2014, these spaces benefited over 21,000 youth, and in 2015, youth will have access to roughly 28,000 spaces overall. The percentage of young people without jobs for an extended period of time has decreased from 36,000 to roughly 17,000, while youth unemployment has decreased from a peak of 31% to roughly 23% currently.

The unveiled First Steps this week, a programme that will give young job seekers, between the ages of 18 and 25, the chance to obtain training and valuable work experience.

## **4. Employment Charter**

Companies who sign the Charter pledge to collaborate with the Department of Labour to host meetings and seminars for job seekers, and they also pledge that a minimum of 50% of applicants considered for employment will come from the Live Register. Since its inception, 46 businesses have enrolled, including Dublin Bus, Glanbia, Paypal, Tesco Ireland, and Diageo.

## **5. launching a company on your own**

The Department continues to support job seekers who are interested in starting their own business or going it alone by providing financial support through the Back to Work programme and other useful supports, like funding for mentoring, through the 2014 introduction of the new company Support Grant. The Department collaborates with regional development organisations and other organisations to accomplish this.

## **6. Improving education and skill levels**

While they wait for the job market to improve, many job seekers prioritize increasing their skill levels and gaining access to accredited training and education. In close collaboration with the Department of Education, job seeker supports have been updated under the back to Learning along with additional training support programmes.

Education, Solas, and the School and Learning Boards to guarantee that the training and courses taken are in line with the economy's future skill requirements and new job opportunities. Approximately 8,000 training spots have been made available to long-term job seekers under Momentum. Enhancements have been implemented in the introduction of Intreo centers to assist job seekers who are interested in exploring possibilities for education and training.

## **7. Preserving readiness for work and offering on-the-job training**

By doing a mix of training, skill development, and work experience, group a job (CE schemes) are going to keep improving the skill set of job seekers who are not close to the labor market.

Simultaneously, more than 1,000 CE strategies will offer significant assistance to nearby communities by supporting community services like creche, social care and maintenance of the local surroundings.

In 2015, more than 25,000 prospects will be offered, along with continued innovation in terms of training and employment prospects.

About 11,000 chances for jobseekers to keep up their work preparedness and support nonprofit groups and local authorities in improving the services they provide to the public will be made possible by Tús, a community-based position initiative, and the Gateway, an initiative run by the Department in collaboration with region and city councils.

By doing short-term internships, JobBridge has proven successful in matching employers with job seekers. For those looking to explore new opportunities or enter the workforce, these offer the chance for job seekers to obtain invaluable knowledge of a working environment. When combined, these programmes help job seekers find employment and training opportunities that will enable them to return to the workforce when opportunities present themselves and conditions improve.

## **8. Helping jobseekers find work and identify other opportunities**

The Department has created and implemented Intreo, a new method to assist job seekers in finding employment. Employment services and welfare services are combined as part of Intreo, giving job seekers quicker and more organized access to case officers in the Department who can provide them with specialized assistance. Out of the 60 local offices of the Department 59 currently use the Intreo process.

## **9. Creation of dedicated Employer Services Division within the Department**

Companies Services Section works closely one-on-one with employers to support hiring via the Live Register and assist employers in filling vacancies. Additionally, the Division spearheads the planning and promotion of occasions like JobsWeek, that over 200 employers hosted.

Events for almost 20,000 job seekers. It also collaborates with organizations like Feeding Ireland's Future and Skillnets to provide job seekers with training and work experience placements.

## 10. Expanding the scope of employment services to include more job seekers

The Department's new employment initiative, JobPath, is expected to save significant amounts of money while helping 115,000 long-term unemployed job seekers find new employment over its course. The two selected bidders on JobPath, Seetec Business Technology and Turas Nua Ltd.

Centre Ltd. will offer extra employment services to supplement and enhance the Department's current employment offerings, not to take their place. The selected bidders anticipate working together to hire about 1,000 people, in some way through subcontractors, in about 100 locations around the nation to help the long-term unemployed locate training and employment opportunities. Each provider will collaborate with a variety of regional subcontractors in the provision of a job path, such as nearby training facilities and Local Work Service (LES) providers.

## Important Government Approaches

The Ministry of Jobs, business and Creative thinking manages Action Plan for Job, which is intended to improve the conditions for creating fresh positions, whereas the Ministry of Social Security oversees Routes to Work, which seeks to ensure that all of these newly established possibilities for employment go to those on the Live Register.

## G20 and ILO

We have worked through the Sherpa track and multiple working groups to advance numerous proposals on a variety of issues to the G20. However, I would like to draw attention to seven crucial steps in light of the ongoing job crisis and the slow and weakening growth.

Increase the minimum wage: Minimum wages have the power to establish a stable wage base. Governments have a lot of room to use minimum wage laws, according to recent research. According to research by the "ILO", the "World Bank", researchers, and others, there is no compromising between higher minimum wages and levels of employment opportunities when required salaries are set in a way that equalizes the needs for employees and their families with economic factors. The conventional "wisdom" held that raising the minimum wage would result in fewer jobs being available.

However, the most up-to-date data indicates that there exists no supporting evidence for that theory. Increases in the minimum wage either have a negligible effect on employment rates or have incredibly little impact, which can be positive or negative, according to the research.

Based on the particular situations. It also demonstrates that minimum wages have a positive impact on lowering income inequality and poverty. Furthermore, Wages increase general demand, which benefits companies and the economy overall, because low-income employees and their families are more likely to use their higher salaries on unmet needs.

**Boost collective bargaining:** In order to address disparities everywhere and wage inequalities in particular, this institution is essential.

In regions where collective bargaining is prevalent, there is increased wage parity and reduced wage inequality. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to address the widening gaps between productivity growth and wage growth in the majority of developed G20 nations as well as in a number of emerging G20 economies without stronger collective bargaining.

**Concentrate on the crucial actions for employees who are in danger:** There will still be pay disparities and discrimination, which are significant causes for both wage and general inequalities, even though expanding the minimum wage and negotiations to workers with lower salaries tends to reduce inequality. Policies and laws are required to end discrimination and defend the rights of migrant workers and other vulnerable workers to fair compensation and treatment. To provide women with an even playing field, more steps must be taken.

**Use tax policy to combat inequality:** The tax system have become more regressive in many G20 nations. Restoring tax systems' progressivity is crucial to lowering inequality and generating funds for necessary public investments. And let us not forget that those investments—in research and development, infrastructure, education, and other public goods—make an indispensable contribution to the well-being of societies as well as the efficient operation of businesses and the private sector.

Through the integration of informal workers and businesses into the formal economy, several emerging economies have made notable strides towards increasing their tax revenues. The government, the impacted employees and businesses, as well as the formal economy businesses, which can now engage in more level competition.

Stronger action against tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance is needed in all countries.

Reduce inequality by means of social protection and transfers: Social safety nets can be improved and expanded with the help of increased revenue . I have some positive news to share: In many " G20 emerging countries " systems of social protection have expanded significantly in recent years, but advantages are still modest and more work needs to be done. Adequate social protection floors allow vulnerable people and their families in developing nations to make investments in the education, health, and skill-building of their offspring, consequently increasing productivity.

They help households become more resilient and can keep them from returning to poverty or forced migration.

Even in developed nations with established systems for social protection, there are often still gaps. These gaps can be found in early childhood education, nourishment initiatives, or affordable child and elder care. If these gaps are filled, social equality will rise along with women's representation in the labor force and productivity.

**Invest in necessary infrastructure:** This is a win-win situation given the current low interest rates and significant shortages in infrastructure in both developed and emerging G20 countries. It boosts output and productivity over a medium and long terms while providing much-needed jobs in the short term.

His has been demonstrated to have strong multipliers in regard to the influence on interest and economic growth, benefiting employees, households, and businesses.

Increase the amount of credit available to SMEs: A lot of businesses, particularly SMEs, are restricted from growing as a result of bad credit. If these businesses can get the funding they require, they have the potential to be significant job creators. Because of the fallout from the crisis, many financial institutions are cautious about taking risks and allowing less than what might be advantageous to the actual economy. Governments can enhance the quantity and quality of lending by implementing strategic regulations, offering incentives, and implementing other measures that align the financial sector with its rightful place in the economy.



### **What is the G20's next move?**

Many significant developments that will eventually aid in the creation of a complete G20 plan for job creation and growth have been introduced this year. For the initial time the twenty nations created growth plans that begin with an assessment of the issues their economies are facing and end with a commitment to adaptable measures. Although the strategies' quality varies, many of them are excellent for both policy response and diagnosis.

The governments also created employment plans that cover labor market issues in great detail. A lot of them involve bold policy measures. There are indications that the relationship among employment and growth as well as the falling labor share may receive significant focus under the Turkish presidency, which may pave the way for a more all-encompassing strategy to address inequality, jobs, and growth. This could be motivating.

But there is no room for complacency, and the situation could get worse over the next few years with weaker growth and continued labor market distress.

### **“The Karnataka government delayed the development because of giving priorities to freebies and by making the state's financial condition critical.”**

Deputy Chief Minister Dr. K. Shivakumar asserts that the Karnataka government is unable to provide development this year. In response to a query about MLAs wanting a forum to voice their displeasure over postponed development projects and ministers being unavailable, Deputy Chief Minister DK Shivakumar stated on Wednesday that the Congress government is unable to provide development this year. He made this direct comment in an effort to help his party's displeased lawmakers comprehend the financial limitations resulting from the five guarantees.

At the Congress Legislative Party (CLP) meeting on Thursday, MLAs will be briefed on the circumstances, according to Shivakumar.

In response to a query about MLAs wanting a forum to voice their displeasure over postponed development projects and unreachable ministers, Shivakumar provided his thoughts.

"This year, we had to budget Rs 40,000 crore (for a total of five guarantees).

We are unable to provide development this year. Minister of water sources and Bengaluru city development Shivakumar stated. "We are unable to provide funding for public works and irrigation alone."

However, there are big hopes. MLAs have been asked to hold on. In the CLP meeting, we will elucidate this to them," he stated.

Shivakumar mentioned the fact that Chief Minister Siddaramaiah had urged his Cabinet colleagues to exercise patience when allocating funds for growth.

When Siddaramaiah unveiled his revised 2023–24 budget earlier this month, he set aside more than Rs 35,000 crore for the five guarantees offered by the Congress: Gruha Jyothi, Gruha Lakshmi, Anna Bhagya, Shakti, and Yuva Nidhi. This led to higher borrowing and a Rs 12,522 crore revenue shortfall.

Like Siddaramaiah, Shivakumar blamed the previous BJP government. "The previous government created bankruptcy. Excess tenders were floated. The treasury was emptied," he said. "However, we had to honor our pledge to carry out the assurances. During the first year, we have fulfilled our commitment. Everyone needs to exercise patience, he said. Shivakumar stated on Tuesday as well that MLAs had been asked to cease requesting grants for one a year. "MLAs claim to have given people promises. They are requesting

projects from my department that range from a total of Rs 10 to Rs 300 crore. We've requested that (MLAs) stay on for the initial year.

### **Justice N V Ramana debate on legal definition of freebies**

Tuesday's new query in the Supreme Court's ongoing brainstorming session on freebie regulation was whether the word "freebies" could have a legal definition.

While discussing this matter, India's Chief Justice N V Ramana stated that balance is crucial.

"Leave it as it is, or do we say it is the state government's prerogative and give them freebies or launch a scheme tomorrow in that particular state? A balance is required, he stated. Senior Advocate and Lawmaker Kapil Sibal told the court that a state could be forced to impose regulations if its deficit grew to be more than three percent.

"If the States exceed their budget allocation, then the next allocation can be reduced," he said.

The Court also expressed its displeasure over remarks made by Tamil Nadu Finance Minister Palanivel Thagai Ranjan .. "I want to say so many things, but as a Chief Justice, I don't want to talk regarding your party or minister," Chief Justice Ramana said to DMK MP and the Senior Advocate P Wilson. The DMK Minister had earlier questioned the federal government "on what basis" governments of states should change during a television debate their freebie policies

Do you have a constitutional basis? No. Are you a financial expert? No. Do you have a Nobel prize? No. Have you performed better than us?

No. What grounds exist for me to modify my policy for you? Is this some divine decree that goes beyond the Constitution? he had asked in the debate.

### **Power of Election commission**

" **Article 324:-** Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.

**Article 325:-** No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.

**Article 326:-** Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage.

**Article 327:-** Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures

**Article 328 :-** Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature.

**Article 329 :-** Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters."<sup>45</sup>

It is not the job of the ECI to check what ruling parties do when they are installed in office.

The institution has demanded transparency on how funding for giveaways, which is actually a policy choice of the ruling regime, will be handled and how the policy will affect financial sustainability.

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<sup>45</sup> INDIA CONST, art. 324,325,326,327,328 and 329.

relinquished its authority to oversee the operation of the legislature that is elected and the government. By no stretch of the imagination is the ECI a supervisor of what governments do. Political parties have now received a letter from the ECI requesting complete and comprehensive disclosure of the funding source for these "freebies." By doing this, it has taken over the opposition's function in a parliamentary, elected democracy, which is to criticize the ruling party. ....As envisaged by the makers of the constitution, the ECI's authority to keep the process of elections free and fair did not need a list of specific dos and don'ts. There were claims of power abuse and a sense that the ruling parties possessed undue influence in the situation. Since it was first drafted in 1960, the Code of Conduct of Conduct has undergone numerous revisions. In an effort to clarify the declaration process, the European Commission has also proposed amending the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) to include a standardized pro-forma. It may be possible to further strengthen the MCC guidelines regarding political groups and candidates by introducing a standardized disclosure proforma, which would also guarantee voters receive accurate information to evaluate financial feasibility of political parties' pledges made during elections," the commission stated.

### **15th Financial Commission Chairman N K Singh on freebies**

"Freebies can result in fiscal disaster: N K Singh, chairman of the 15th Finance Commission, has warned that they are a fast route to financial catastrophe rather than a path to efficiency or prosperity."<sup>46</sup> His remarks are relevant given that states like Punjab have announced free electricity programmes. According to Singh, the real issue is not how inexpensive the freebies are, but rather how costly they are in the long run for the economy, quality of life, and social cohesion. "The idea of emulating the competitive freebie politics culture must be dreaded. We have to take the path of attaining faster rates of economic expansion. "The pursuit of efficiency is synonymous with prosperity," he declared. He said that freebies posed greater risk, especially for states with high debt ratios, citing the example of Punjab and Rajasthan.

### **Andhra Pradesh government with a Scheme Providing Employment**

"In Andhra Pradesh, the system of designating Grama (village) volunteers to guarantee improved the distribution of various benefits to the public under welfare schemes will commence on Independence Day. Here, during the I-day celebrations, Chief Minister Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy officially launched it. Each volunteer will receive a monthly payment of Rs 5,000 and will be responsible for ensuring that the benefits are distributed to the villagers' 50 households. Ward volunteers were assigned in towns. The volunteers ought to be village residents. The State Government is expected to need to spend about Rs 1,200 crore per year on the scheme."<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Online, Et. "Freebies Can Lead to Fiscal Disaster: 15th Finance Commission Chief." The Economic Times, 19 Apr. 2022, <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/freebies-can-lead-to-fiscal-disaster-15th-finance-commission-chief/articleshow/90943992.cms.%C2%A0%C2%A0>

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/village-volunteer-system-in-ap-from-independence-day/article29099314.ece>

Volunteers should primarily ensure that the government is providing benefits to everyone who qualifies for any programmes.

It bears similarities to Door Governance.

The leaders of the opposed Telugu Desam Party have criticized the plan, claiming that the majority of the volunteers is going as party employees and that it is meant to help the ruling party.

Youth Power has been wasted by the scheme by employing them as Volunteers, according to critics.

People who have graduated are entering the construction industry due to a lack of education and skills. Thus, the government ought to set up centers for skill development that aid students in honing their abilities.

Youth can thus concentrate on entering startups or private companies through these training centers, which starts a cycle of job creation.

Therefore, by infrastructure construction and youth power, the government can draw in private businesses, which generates wealth.

### **Relationship between Skill Development centers and Entrepreneurship**

The primary cause of youth unemployment in India is a mismatch in skills. Every year, a large number of college graduates leave their programmes unemployed. Thus, their inability to obtain employment is due to a lack of training and skills. Their lack of financial support and skill proficiency is the reason behind their failures, despite landing a job and launching a startup.

As a result, they are having trouble making the switch from school to the workplace due to skills.

In a similar vein, individuals with skill potential are underemployed due to a lack of job opportunities.

Therefore, governments ought to establish training facilities to improve young people's skill levels.

These training skills help young people generate the transition from school to the workforce and can help them become more skilled, which can lead to startups.

Together with industry and academic partners, the Andhra Pradesh government is developing a novel skill cascading ecosystem to establish a reputation for producing young people with the skills necessary for the workforce.

This cascading ecosystem will include the State's current technical and vocational education and training institutions, with the proposed Skill University at the apex of the pyramid and different industries acting as spokes to train young people for various careers.

"We are now shifting our approach from supply-driven to demand-driven skilling to meet the requirements of the industry. For this, we are collaborating with industries in a very big way to build the latest skill infrastructure, said A.P. State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) Chairman and Principal Secretary, Skill Development and Training Department S. Suresh Kumar.

"The Cascading Ecosystem is the first of its kind in the country and it will be an integrated model that will address the shortcomings in the existing skill development programmes and enable a holistic training regime with next-age programmes, said Mr. Suresh Kumar.

Our first batch of 11 trained nurses got successful placement in Germany and 78 more are now undergoing training under German trainers," he said."<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Varma, P. Sujatha. "A.P. Aims to Build Robust Ecosystem for Skill Training With Industry-academia Tie-up." The Hindu, 13 Oct. 2023, [www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/ap-aims-to-build-robust-ecosystem-for-skill-training-with-industry-academia-tie-up/article67413365.ece](http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/ap-aims-to-build-robust-ecosystem-for-skill-training-with-industry-academia-tie-up/article67413365.ece).

### **Vishakha Guidelines**

In India we don't have proper legislation regulating Political Parties and its fake promises. So Supreme Court Should give some Guidelines till a law is made by the Parliament like Visakha Guidelines.

Youth who complete training centres and acquire the necessary skills can find employment in any private company or launch their own venture.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the government offers loans up to Rs. 10 lakh to encourage entrepreneurship.

### **Evaluation of the PM Mudra Yojana**

The PM Mudra Yojana provides the ideal environment for entrepreneurs to develop personally. The government offers financial support to businesses that generate revenue. For first-generation entrepreneurs, it is very helpful.

It is beneficial to those who have received training and have acquired sufficient skills to launch their own company. By offering both jobs, it independently generates new jobs for the communities.

However, if the individual lacks expertise and has no understanding of the market, they will fail in this regard and shut down their startups in less than a year.

Thus, it is profitable to provide loans along with well-equipped training centers.

Businesses should be developed in accordance with the advantages and needs of the region.

A well-developed infrastructure can draw private businesses to the area.

If there are no startups in the area, many people will find work there by attracting to a established one .

In conclusion, when entrepreneurship is properly equipped, it can provide locals with both jobs and labor.

### **What Should be done?**

It is ridiculous to blame people for unemployment rather than the political system. A nation must extract more from its youth, who have always aspired to accomplish something in life, if it is to succeed. Therefore, governments ought to focus more on generating wealth and opportunities than on giving things away for free.

My purpose is not to criticize welfare programmes; rather, I aim to promote wealth creation that benefits our economy and youth. Welfare programmes offer advantages of their own that are beneficial to those in the lower economic strata. Freebies programmes enable them to fulfill their obligations for that day and a few more. However, freebies are a transient advantage.

It is not commendable to give only preference to Freebies and not giving any financial aid to individuals who are willing to become entrepreneurs, nor to use the same taxpayers' money for infrastructure development that draws in IT companies.

In general, giving something away for free comes at the expense of the populace, as seen by rising taxes and the prices of all goods in the community. We ought to consider the state of the economy and our state. The state's economy deteriorates even further as a result of the increased focus on freebies, which results in massive debt from the federal government.

Governments do prioritize freebies over wealth creation and development, taking on debt at the expense of postponing development, which is detrimental to the state.

The practice of taking on debt and maintaining public property as a mortgage places a heavy burden on the state and the incoming government. Therefore, governments should focus more on crafting sound policies than on completing their freebie programmes, which allows them to claim to have completed all

of their programmes. They refuse to discuss the fulfillment of their pledges to create wealth, jobs, and fulfillment of promises.

Therefore, rather than endorsing their own political party, people ought to consider the position of the State. Political analysts and youngsters in particular ought to be impartial and explain to each voter the advantages of each party's platform.

Thus Encouraging entrepreneurship via programmes

1. It generates employment possibilities.
2. It advances the specific area.
3. It draws in a lot of businesses to open up or make investments in that business.
4. It strengthens the state's economy.

**"As previously stated in the case involving the Supreme Court, the 15th Finance Commission, and the state of Karnataka**

**The primary thesis is that political promises and manifestos are unregulated by any law."**

### **Suggestions**

Since the actions and policies of political parties determine the direction of the nation, legislation that equitably addresses both development and welfare ought to exist.

1. By implementing a number of committee actions, Parliament should pass legislation.
2. Committees should gather comprehensive data from the Finance Commission.
3. States that have exceeded their debt limits should not be permitted by law, and they should provide a thorough justification.
4. Giveaways should only be offered in specific states or locations where they are needed. Schemes, incentives, and subsidies that enable people to start their own businesses should be prioritized.
5. Development ought to be based on the advantages of the area.
6. If any political party breaks the law, someone ought to punish them.
7. A statute or constitutional body ought to be established to oversee political parties and manifestos that have failed to live up to their pledges.
8. Until Parliament passes a law on the matter, the Supreme Court should issue guidelines.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, a constitutional power should regulate and give priority to all aspects of the nation, especially employment, which is the most important area where there are more young people. This will allow the power to control the manifestos of the various parties.

A law that requires political parties to act in accordance with the strengths of the state or a specific constituency is necessary when the nation is developing. Political parties should focus on and encourage tourism destinations and entrepreneurship, as these will help generate wealth that they can use to provide freebies to those who qualify.

Political parties should not use ideology as a justification; instead, they should present manifestos that are advantageous to the people and the state.

**"Manifesto Becomes Policy" and "Politicians Become Public Servants"** once when they get to power. So, they should do what is beneficial to country rather being selfish about their winning .

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