

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 106
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20TH JULY, 2023**

METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE NEW JOB CREATIONS

106. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the methodology that Government has used to measure and quantify the figures of 12.5 million new job creation since 2014 as claimed by the Minister of Labour and Employment in a press conference on the performance of the Ministry on 23rd June, 2023;**
- (b) the sector-wise details with the total number of employment made under each of them and their related industries;**
- (c) whether Government has conducted any studies or assessments to analyze the quality and sustainability of the jobs created during this period; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (d): The number of person registered in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) was 15.84 crore in the year 2014-15 which has increased to 27.73 crore in 2021-22. Further, the number of pensioners has also increased from 51.04 lakh in the year 2014-15 to 72.73 lakh in 2021-22.

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is publishing its monthly Payroll Data since September, 2017 which gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector. The net addition in EPF subscribers in the country was 122.3 lakh during 2021-22 and 138.5 lakh during 2022-23, respectively.

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) conducted by Labour Bureau assesses the employment situation in respect of selected nine sectors of non-farm economy of India over successive quarters. Selected nine sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Financial Services. The QES (January-March, 2022) reveals that employment increased to 3.18 crore in the nine sectors of the economy against the total of 2.37 crore in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in 6th Economic Census (2013-14).

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collects the data on Employment and Unemployment through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017-18. PLFS also collects data on status of employment, hours worked, hourly earnings, additional working hours, number of workers who have social security benefits, paid leaves, written job contract, etc. to analyze the quality and sustainability of the jobs.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated percentage distribution of workers on usual status by broad industry division during 2021-22 is given at Annexure.

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha
Unstarred Question No. 106 due for reply on 20.07.2023**

**Estimated distribution of workers on usual status (in %) by broad
industry division during 2021-22.**

| Sl. No. | Broad industry Division as per NIC- 2008 | 2021-22 |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 45.5 |
| 2 | Mining & quarrying | 0.3 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 11.6 |
| 4 | Electricity, water, etc. | 0.6 |
| 5 | Construction | 12.4 |
| 6 | Trade, hotel & restaurant | 12.1 |
| 7 | Transport, storage & communications | 5.6 |
| 8 | Other services | 11.9 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: PLFS, MoSPI