

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *115
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2020

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

***115. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any comprehensive programme to provide employment to the educated youths and generate employment opportunities for them;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the number of people provided with employment in the organised sector during the last three years and the State-wise details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *115 DUE FOR REPLY ON 10-02-2020 BY SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT, M.P. REGARDING “EMPLOYMENT GENERATION”.

(a) to (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Promoting entrepreneurship is essential for enabling the youth to productively contribute to the economic development of the country. Accordingly, the Government of India has accorded priority to entrepreneurship through various measures such as Startup India, Mudra Scheme, etc. so as to train and finance entrepreneurs.

The Government of India has adopted Skill Development as a National Priority and has launched Skill India Mission. Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through the employer under PMRPY was 31.03.2019.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

State/UT-wise estimated worker population ratio for both organised and unorganised sector for above survey periods is given at Annexure.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *115 due for reply on 10-02-2020.

State/UT-wise details of worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Worker Population Ratio (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.8	61.6	57.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.4	62.1	42.3
3.	Assam	59.3	50.6	43.7
4.	Bihar	48.0	48.4	35.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.6	67.3	62.4
6.	Delhi	40.2	40.8	42.7
7.	Goa	47.9	44.7	42.9
8.	Gujarat	52.9	49.0	47.4
9.	Haryana	45.5	44.7	41.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	68.4	40.8	58.9
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	43.3	36.7	51.0
12.	Jharkhand	64.8	65.2	41.7
13.	Karnataka	56.8	55.5	49.1
14.	Kerala	48.0	45.2	41.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	59.2	44.8	54.3
16.	Maharashtra	55.2	52.2	50.5
17.	Manipur	61.2	59.9	42.5
18.	Meghalaya	68.7	62.8	62.3
19.	Mizoram	71.2	67.4	46.4
20.	Nagaland	49.8	63.5	32.8
21.	Odisha	54.0	51.2	44.9
22.	Punjab	41.1	40.2	42.9
23.	Rajasthan	54.5	53.7	48.2
24.	Sikkim	64.8	61.4	58.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	58.3	56.3	51.0
26.	Telangana	65.1	56.6	49.8
27.	Tripura	54.9	61.9	42.0
28.	Uttarakhand	46.9	44.6	40.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	48.1	43.7	41.8
30.	West Bengal	48.7	50.7	47.8
31.	A & N Islands	53.7	54.1	48.7
32.	Chandigarh	39.7	37.1	46.9
33.	Dadra & Nagar	42.1	45.4	66.3
34.	Daman & Diu	43.2	50.1	63.2
35.	Lakshadweep	42.8	34.6	34.4
36.	Puducherry	44.2	50.9	37.8
	All-India	53.7	50.5	46.8

**Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18 , M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation;
2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.**

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.