

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1456
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1ST JULY, 2019**

JOBS PROVIDED IN GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE SECTOR

1456. DR.SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:

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SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR:

SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the number of jobs provided in Government/Private Sectors during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, sector-wise;**
- (b) whether the data released by Labour Ministry recently has shown that unemployment rate rose to 45 year high of 6.1 per cent in 2017-18;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**
- (d) the sector-wise details where the unemployment was highest;**
- (e) whether the Government has constituted high power committee to create more jobs in the country and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (f) whether the Government has set any target to create new jobs for unemployed and if so, the steps taken to achieve the target?**

ANSWER

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

(a): As per the report of Pay Research Unit (PRU) of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the estimated number of central government civilian regular employees during 2014, 2015 and 2016 in major ministries/ departments(excluding Union Territories) are given below:

| Year (as on 1st March) | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employees (in lakh) | 32.24 | 32.29 | 32.21 |

As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above State-wise is given at Annexure.

(b) & (c): As per the results of the survey, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss) basis for persons of all ages in the country is given below:

| Unemployment Rate (in %) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Survey Year | Male | Female | Person |
| 2017-18* (PLFS) | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| 2011-12 (NSS 68th round) | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 2009-10 NSS 66th round | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 2004-05 NSS 61ST round) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 |

(Note: * For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

(d) The estimated workforce by major sectors during these period is given below:

| Estimated Workforce by Major Sectors | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Sectors | 2011-12 (NSS 68th round) | 2017-18* (PLFS) |
| Primary | 48.9% | 44.1% |
| Secondary | 24.3% | 24.8% |
| Tertiary | 26.8% | 31.1% |

(Note: *For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

(e) & (f): 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 like 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 Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been 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.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1456 FOR 01-07-2019 REGARDING JOBS PROVIDED IN GOVERNEMENT/PRIVATE SECTOR.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age groups: 15 years and above

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | rural+ urban | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | person |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 75.3 | 40.8 | 57.2 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 66.4 | 13.0 | 42.3 |
| 3 | Assam | 74.7 | 11.0 | 43.7 |
| 4 | Bihar | 63.7 | 4.0 | 35.5 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 76.6 | 47.6 | 62.4 |
| 6 | Delhi | 68.1 | 12.8 | 42.7 |
| 7 | Goa | 64.4 | 22.9 | 42.9 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 74.0 | 19.0 | 47.4 |
| 9 | Haryana | 68.3 | 12.8 | 41.7 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 71.0 | 47.5 | 58.9 |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 72.7 | 27.6 | 51.0 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 68.1 | 14.6 | 41.7 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 74.0 | 24.8 | 49.1 |
| 14 | Kerala | 65.8 | 20.4 | 41.2 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 75.9 | 31.0 | 54.3 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 71.4 | 29.1 | 50.5 |
| 17 | Manipur | 64.0 | 19.8 | 42.5 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 75.4 | 50.2 | 62.3 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 67.1 | 26.0 | 46.4 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 52.9 | 11.0 | 32.8 |
| 21 | Orissa | 72.9 | 18.3 | 44.9 |
| 22 | Punjab | 69.8 | 13.7 | 42.9 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 69.1 | 26.3 | 48.2 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 74.0 | 41.6 | 58.7 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 71.8 | 31.3 | 51.0 |
| 26 | Telangana | 69.1 | 30.3 | 49.8 |
| 27 | Tripura | 70.5 | 11.1 | 42.0 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 65.0 | 16.1 | 40.6 |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | 70.0 | 13.1 | 41.8 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 75.3 | 20.1 | 47.8 |
| 31 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 76.4 | 19.1 | 48.7 |
| 32 | Chandigarh | 74.0 | 20.0 | 46.9 |
| 33 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 86.8 | 39.7 | 66.3 |
| 34 | Daman & Diu | 85.8 | 24.1 | 63.2 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 65.6 | 9.1 | 34.4 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 64.4 | 13.4 | 37.8 |
| | All-India | 71.2 | 22.0 | 46.8 |

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 2018, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.