

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1539  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2020**

**ADDITION OF NEW JOBS**

**1539. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:**

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

- (a) the insight on the employment in the country, which is now one of country's biggest challenges;**
- (b) whether the record on job creation is getting bad to worse as only a few million net jobs were added during the last five years;**
- (c) the details of job creation in all the sectors, year-wise; and**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (b): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment across 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) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, respectively.**

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

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (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.**

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.

(c) & (d): As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-2018 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both Public and Private) is to the extent available given below:

<b>Worker Population Ratio (in %)</b>	
<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>All-India</b>
<b>2017-18 (PLFS)</b>	<b>46.8</b>
<b>Survey by Labour Bureau</b>	
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>53.7</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>51.0</b>

(Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Survey by Labour Bureau)

Further, the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by sector to the extent available is given below:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Survey by Labour Bureau</b>		<b>Survey by NSO</b>
	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2017-18 (PLFS)</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>44.10</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>24.80</b>
<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.10</b>

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

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