

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3467**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 16<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2020**

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

**3467. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any target for employment generation for the coming five years;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a new policy regarding employment orientation during the current year;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) 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 of the youth is the priority concern 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) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.**

**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.**

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

**(c) to (e): An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations were held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations, ILO etc. for inputs to the Policy.**

**The proposed policy inter-alia, purport to address macro-economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, labour policy issues, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable sections and incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.**

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Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3464 for 16.03.2020

**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.