

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3931
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH APRIL, 2023

REGISTRATIONS AND PLACEMENTS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

3931. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

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

- (a) whether Government has data on the number of registrations under the Employment Exchanges during the last two Financial Years;**
- (b) if so, the number of placements through Employment Exchanges in the State of Jharkhand;**
- (c) whether Government is placing special focus on providing employment opportunities to women in rural areas; and**
- (d) if so, the number of women placed during the last year, State and UT-wise?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): As per the extent of information received from the States/UTs, the number of job-seekers (employed/unemployed), who got registered themselves in the employment exchanges during 2021 and 2022 were 32.24 lakhs and 39.97 lakhs respectively.

Based on the information received from the employment exchanges of Jharkhand, the number of job-seekers (employed/unemployed), who got placement during 2021 and 2022 were 3.01 thousand and 11.12 thousand respectively.

The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for female of age 15 years and above has increased to 31.7% during 2021-22 from 22.0% during 2017-18. State/UT-wise details are at Annexure.

The Government has taken various steps to improve women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc.

The Code on Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions for the employment of women in the aboveground mines including opencast workings has been allowed between 7 pm and 6 am, and in below ground working between 6 am and 7 pm in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Code on Wages 2019 has provisions that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, no employer shall make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

Besides these initiatives, the Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and 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 Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3931 due for reply on 06.04.2023

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for female of age 15 years and above according to usual status approach

S.No.	States/UTs	2021-22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.2
3.	Assam	26.8
4.	Bihar	9.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.6
6.	Delhi	11.5
7.	Goa	16.6
8.	Gujarat	33.9
9.	Haryana	17.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.8
11.	Jharkhand	44.8
12.	Karnataka	31.0
13.	Kerala	32.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.6
15.	Maharashtra	37.3
16.	Manipur	20.3
17.	Meghalaya	48.4
18.	Mizoram	32.0
19.	Nagaland	46.4
20.	Odisha	31.4
21.	Punjab	21.9
22.	Rajasthan	39.0
23.	Sikkim	56.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.1
25.	Telangana	42.6
26.	Tripura	25.5
27.	Uttarakhand	31.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	25.8
29.	West Bengal	27.4
30.	Andaman & N. Island	39.2
31.	Chandigarh	15.5
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	39.4
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.1
34.	Ladakh	45.8
35.	Lakshadweep	10.9
36.	Puducherry	34.4
	All India	31.7

Source: PLFS, MoSPI