

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2023**

**EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

**2471. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL:**

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

- (a) the details of the registered unemployed men/women in various Employment Exchanges of the country, category-wise;**
- (b) the details of the employment provided through during each of the last three years such employment exchanges, State/UT-wise;**
- (c) whether the Government is giving priority to women registered in Employment Exchanges, specially in West Bengal; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with future initiatives for its progress and if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (d): The administrative and financial control of employment exchanges lies with the respective State/UT Governments. Employment exchanges sponsor the candidates against the notified vacancies as per the requirement of the employers. The responsibility to fill up the post and follow the reservation rules/guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments from time to time lies with the employer/recruiting Organization.**

**As per the extent of information received from the States/UTs, around 25 lakh men and 15 lakh women jobseekers (employed/ unemployed) registered themselves in the employment exchanges during 2022. The States/UT-wise, number of job-seekers (employed/unemployed), who got placement through employment exchanges (as reported by the State/UT Governments) during last three years are given at Annexure.**

**Further, 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. In West Bengal, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for women of age 15 years and above was 28.1%, 27.4% and 33.1% during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively.**

**The Government has taken various steps to improve women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment in the country, including West Bengal. 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.**

**All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.**

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2471 due for reply on 18.12.2023

State/UTs-wise no. of jobseekers placed through employment exchanges

(in thousands)

S. No.	States/UTs	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.98	0.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0
3	Assam	0.9	0.61	0.0
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	55.0
5	Chhattisgarh	4.7	2.95	0.0
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.0
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.4
8	Gujarat	232.4	270.2	274.8
9	Haryana	0.5	15.3	19.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	1.37	2.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.92	0.4
12	Jharkhand	0.6	0.42	0.4
13	Karnataka	0.4	0.54	22.7
14	Kerala	3.8	9.5	15.4
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Maharashtra	56.2	170.0	249.0
17	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.0
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.0
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.0
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.5
21	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.1
22	Punjab	1.0	0.13	0.1
23	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.8
24	Tamil Nadu	1.3	2.0	2.7
25	Telangana	0.1	1.7	0.0
26	Tripura	0.2	0.0	0.0
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.58	0.0
28	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	17.0	0.0
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.0
30	A & N. Islands (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
31	Chandigarh (UT)	0.6	0.00	0.0
32	D & N. Haveli (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
33	Daman & Diu (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
34	Lakshadweep (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
35	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
36	Ladakh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.0
<b>All India</b>		<b>308.10</b>	<b>494.10</b>	<b>644.6</b>

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics compiled by Directorate General of Employment, MoL&E based on information received from State Governments.

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. Data include rounding off cases as well as where no data has been received from States/UT Govt.