

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3110
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH MARCH, 2021

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF JOBS

3110. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS

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

- (a) whether there is an unprecedented decline of 9 million in jobs in the country during the last three years;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise and the reasons therefor; and**
- (c) the details of fresh steps the Government proposes to take in order to arrest the alarming condition of unemployment in the country?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, 2018-19, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for the persons aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis was 46.8% in the year 2017-18 which increased to 47.3% in 2018-19 at all India level. State/UT-wise detail to the extent available in the country is given at Annexure-I.

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 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 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.

The Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than rupees twenty seven lakh crore as part of the Aatmanirbhar financial Package. Aatmanirbhar Bharat package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities for organised and unorganised sectors.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojna (ABRY) Scheme has been launched to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during COVID-19 pandemic. This scheme being implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) reduces the financial burden of the employers of various sectors/industries including MSME and encourages them to hire more workers. Under ABRY, the Government of India is bearing for a period of two years, both the employees' share (12% of wages) and employers' share (12% of wages) of contribution payable or only the employees' share, depending on employment strength of the EPFO registered establishments.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented 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 and to meet their employment as well as self employment requirement.

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.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3110 FOR 15-03-2021 REGARDING DECLINE IN NUMBER OF JOBS.

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

(in %)

Sl.No	State/UTs	PLFS*	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	57.2	54.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	40.9
3	Assam	43.7	43.4
4	Bihar	35.5	36.4
5	Chhattisgarh	62.4	61.2
6	Delhi	42.7	44.5
7	Goa	42.9	45.9
8	Gujarat	47.4	49.7
9	Haryana	41.7	41.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	58.9	63.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	51.0	52.9
12	Jharkhand	41.7	44.9
13	Karnataka	49.1	49.3
14	Kerala	41.2	44.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.3	52.3
16	Maharashtra	50.5	50.6
17	Manipur	42.5	44.3
18	Meghalaya	62.3	61.8
19	Mizoram	46.4	45.6
20	Nagaland	32.8	38.1
21	Odisha	44.9	47.6
22	Punjab	42.9	44.2
23	Rajasthan	48.2	50.0
24	Sikkim	58.7	61.1
25	Tamil Nadu	51.0	51.4
26	Telangana	49.8	50.6
27	Tripura	42.0	41.9
28	Uttarakhand	40.6	41.4
29	Uttar Pradesh	41.8	40.8
30	West Bengal	47.8	49.7
31	A & N Islands	48.7	49.1
32	Chandigarh	46.9	47.3
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.3	68.6
34	Daman & Diu	63.2	55.1
35	Lakshadweep	34.4	29.5
36	Puducherry	37.8	47.8
	All India	46.8	47.3

Source: *Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, 2018-19 M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.