

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

To enhance skilling programmes, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal www.ncs.gov.in for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Unemployed youth

729. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of unemployed youth are on the rise in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and reasons therefor;

(c) the number of jobs generated/created by Government in various sectors during the said period, sector-wise;

(d) the number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth through employment exchanges during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government for generation/creation of job opportunities for unemployed youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for unemployed youth aged 18-29 years on usual status basis in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 11%, 9.4% and 10.2% respectively. Details of State-wise unemployment rate are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery,

automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the First Survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015). During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh. The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs during the quarter ending September, 2016 over the quarter ending June, 2016 was 0.77 lakh workers.

(d) As per information received from State Governments, the number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges during 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 4.28 lakh, 3.48 lakh and 3.39 lakh respectively. Data for the year 2015 is under compilation. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) 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 and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Government has under taken numerous initiatives to boost the youth employment scenario in the country like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, Smart City projects etc., which will be creating more employment opportunities for job seekers in future.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and 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 secure better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Scheme. The Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana promotes apprenticeship in industry while several skill development schemes are employment linked.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project 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.

Further, a new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Unemployment Rate for persons of age groups of 18-29 years on Usual Status basis approach

(figures in %)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	8.9	10.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.5	15.5	13.7
3.	Assam	11.6	7.7	10.9
4.	Bihar	16.0	15	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.1	4.6	3.6
6.	Delhi	14.4	12.8	8.2
7.	Goa	16.1	24.6	22.5
8.	Gujarat	5.2	2.1	1.9
9.	Haryana	11.6	7.9	9.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	6	30.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.0	19.2	23.8
12.	Jharkhand	14.4	4.8	6.7
13.	Karnataka	4.3	4.6	4
14.	Kerala	30.0	27.9	27.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5.2	5.7	7
16.	Maharashtra	10.5	7.1	5.4

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
17.	Manipur	9.2	10.9	10.3
18.	Meghalaya	8.7	6.1	7.8
19.	Mizoram	6.1	5.7	3.1
20.	Nagaland	20.7	20.8	15.4
21.	Odisha	14.2	12.4	11.7
22.	Punjab	13.2	15.4	16.6
23.	Rajasthan	6.3	8.6	6.8
24.	Sikkim	34.0	19.5	31.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	11.8	9.9	13
26.	Telangana	-	8.9	7.9
27.	Tripura	20.0	16.5	24
28.	Uttarakhand	13.2	13.9	17.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	12.1	10.4	14.8
30.	West Bengal	16.0	11.4	9.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.5	28.5	27.6
32.	Chandigarh	13.7	7.7	14.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7	9.6	6.8
34.	Daman and Diu	3.1	10.7	0.7
35.	Lakshadweep	30.2	27.8	6.3
36.	Puducherry	30.3	19.6	18.7
ALL INDIA		11.0	9.4	10.2

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Details of State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Placement effected by the Employment Exchanges during the years		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	0.4	0.6	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	0.7	0.5	1.1
4.	Bihar	2.1	2.2	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.3	0.5	0.9
6.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.2
7.	Goa	1.8	0.9	2.2
8.	Gujarat	246.0	271.6	290.8
9.	Haryana	12.3	0.7	0.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.1	1.9	2.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	0.1	0.4
12.	Jharkhand	12.1	3.4	1.1
13.	Karnataka	2.6	3.9	2.1
14.	Kerala	9.4	7.9	8.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	2.7	0.3
16.	Maharashtra	103.8	18.6	9.6
17.	Manipur	0.1	0.0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	@	0.0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.1
20.	Nagaland	0.2	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	2.8	1.4	0.7
22.	Punjab	2.7	2.5	2.4
23.	Rajasthan	0.5	0.3	0.4
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	10.8	20.9	8.8
26.	Tripura	0.4	0.4	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.2	0.6	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	4.0	1.3
29.	West Bengal	2.2	1.4	1.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.3	1.2	0.3
TOTAL		427.6	348.4	338.5

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

@ Figures less than fifty.

Source: D.G.E. M/o Labour and Employment.

Caving in of Lalmatia coal mines

†730. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) date on which incident of caving in of Lalmatia coal mines of Jharkhand took place and number of labourers who were killed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Lalmatia coal mine was in a dilapidated condition and security norms were ignored;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coal mines of South Eastern Coal Field in Chhattisgarh are also in dilapidated condition, wherein coal is being excavated by ignoring security norms;

(d) whether trade unions have requested many times to make modern resources for security available; and

(e) if so, reasons for not taking action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Accident due to collapse of side dump in Lalmatia coal mines in Jharkhand took place on 29.12.2016. In the accident 23 persons were affected. Dead bodies of 18 persons have been recovered.

(b) Enquiry into the accident of Lalmatia coal mines by Directorate General of Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour and Employment is under progress and safety status will be known on completion of the enquiry.

(c) Complaints are received regarding working condition in mines, enquiries are conducted and actions required as per statute are taken.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.