

(d) Ministry of Steel has implemented quality control order on 53 steel and steel products including the TMT bars Standard IS 1786: 2008. The steel quality control orders are applicable for both domestic productions as well as imports. The implementation of Steel Quality Control Order ensures availability of quality product to the industry and public at large.

BIS periodically checks the performance of manufacturing units holding a licence to use BIS Standard Mark (ISI Mark) on High Strength Deformed Steel Bars and Wires for concrete reinforcement as per IS 1786:2008 (which are also known as TMT bars) through surveillance audits and testing of samples drawn from the factory and the market.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

CMIE report on job-loss

*35. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent report of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), 11 million individuals have lost their jobs in 2018;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and month-wise;
- (c) the details of job-loss during January, 2019, State-wise;
- (d) the response of Government to above said report;
- (e) whether 3.7 million salaried employees have lost their jobs in 2018;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) the details of action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (g) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a private company and the Government is not aware of the methodology adopted by them. However, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment in 2015-16. As per the result of survey, the estimated unemployment rate and worker population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country was 3.7% and 50.5% respectively. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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 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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 28-01-2019, the scheme has covered 1,29,916 establishments and 1.05 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Till 25th January, 2019, total 15.59 crore loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of unemployment rate and worker population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach in 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)	Worker Population Ratio (in %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	62.1
3.	Assam	4.0	50.6
4.	Bihar	4.4	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.2	67.3
6.	Delhi	3.1	40.8

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	9.0	44.7
8.	Gujarat	0.6	49.0
9.	Haryana	3.3	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.2	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.6	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	2.2	65.2
13.	Karnataka	1.4	55.5
14.	Kerala	10.6	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.0	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	1.5	52.2
17.	Manipur	3.4	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	4.0	62.8
19.	Mizoram	1.5	67.4
20.	Nagaland	5.6	63.5
21.	Odisha	3.8	51.2
22.	Punjab	5.8	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	2.5	53.7
24.	Sikkim	8.9	61.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.8	56.3
26.	Telangana	2.7	56.6
27.	Tripura	10.0	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	6.1	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8	43.7
30.	West Bengal	3.6	50.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.0	54.1
32.	Chandigarh	3.4	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	45.4

1	2	3	4
34.	Daman and Diu	0.3	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	4.3	34.6
36.	Puducherry	4.8	50.9
	ALL INDIA	3.7	50.5

Source: Employment-Unemployment Surveys of Labour Bureau.

Huge loss in global civil aviation

*36. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is 3rd largest global flyer with 16.15 crore people travelled in 2017 in comparison to 13.1 crore in 2016;

(b) if so, whether world's 3rd largest global air market is in huge loss with cash crunch and facing severe financial instability;

(c) if so, whether Government has made any review/survey of the reasons for the bad debt in the sector inspite of boom performances for years; and

(d) the proposal of Government to revive and strengthen aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) As per the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the Indian domestic market for air travel in terms of passenger tickets is the third largest globally. Total scheduled passengers (domestic and international) for the year 2017 were 17.6 crore in comparison with 15.3 crore for the year 2016.

(b) to (d) As per the records available with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Scheduled Indian carriers had net operating revenues of ₹ 2,451 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 913 crore in 2017-18 (provisional figure). No study has been carried out by the Government on any bad debt in the sector. In order to strengthen and promote the growth and financial viability of the Indian civil aviation sector a number of measures have been undertaken, *inter alia*, under the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 with the objective of making flying by the masses affordable and convenient, establishing an integrated ecosystem for significant growth of the civil aviation sector to promote tourism, employment and balanced regional growth, enhancing regional