

stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process in welfare schemes for simpler and faster flow of Information/funds and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud, the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was started on 1st January, 2013. JAM *i.e.* Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile are DBT enablers to implement DBT in all welfare schemes across country including States and UTs. DBT is the high priority and focus area of the Government.

Target for employment generation

1369. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for employment generation in next three years;
- (b) the share of the private, public and unorganised sector to be therein;
- (c) total employment generated in all the three sectors during the last four years of the plan and the estimates thereof for next three years;
- (d) total reduction in employment as a result of global slowdown;
- (e) the plan to rehabilitate those rendered unemployed; and
- (f) whether it is a fact that there is a mismatch in demand and supply of employment and the plan to rectify that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) As per result of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation during 2017-2018, estimated Workforce by Major Sectors on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis in the country are given below:—

Estimated Workforce by Major Sectors

Sectors	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18* (PLFS)
Primary	53.15%	48.9%	44.1%
Secondary	21.48%	24.3%	24.8%
Tertiary	25.37%	26.8%	31.1%

*For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern 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) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given below:—

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	323362	407840	387184	586728 (31.03.2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.90 (31.03.2019)
Candidates placed in Jobs after training (DDU-GKY) (No. of Persons)	109512	147883	75787	135809
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	33664	151901	115416	163377

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 micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

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 26th June, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

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. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

The Government is implementing Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme to provide opportunity of self/wage employment to the employees (or dependents) of Central public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) separated under VRS/VSS or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of CPSEs. The scheme aims at providing short duration skill development training programme to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment. CRR scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Overdue labour reforms

1370. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuit of long overdue labour reforms, Government has planned a slew of code bills for industrial relations, wages, social security and welfare and occupational safety, health and working conditions;

(b) whether Government has attempted to revive the tripartite body Indian Labour Conference to ensure a consensus of stakeholders to see through the proposed labour reforms; and

(c) whether the tripartite mechanism for resolution of issues on labour front is in a moribund state with no attempt by the establishment to revive the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing