

process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Presently all the 4 Labour Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

(b) and (c) The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Besides, the draft Labour Codes were also placed on website of the Ministry, seeking comments/suggestions from all stakeholders including general public. The draft legislations are finalised after considering comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders.

Loss of jobs in Maharashtra

1371. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that massive job losses have taken place in Maharashtra and rest of the country in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last four years, year-wise, State/UT-wise;
- (c) what are the primary reasons for the massive loss of jobs in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and
- (d) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above is given below. The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Unemployment Rate (in%)

Survey* year	Maharashtra	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	4.8	6.0
Survey by Labour Bureau		
2015-16	1.5	3.7
2013-14	2.2	3.4
2012-13	3.2	4.0

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(d) 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 such as 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.

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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the Job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

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.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)			
		Survey by Labour Bureau*			NSS (PLFS)
		2012-13	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		4.0	3.4	3.7	6.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.