

provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation.

The provisions of the Code on Wages Bill, 2019 are at pre-legislative stage.

PLFS data on unemployment in the country

572. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has taken note of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data on unemployment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the PLFS data, State-wise and year-wise since 2014; and
- (c) the measures the Central Government would undertake to combat the 46 year high joblessness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey (NSS) has launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18. Estimates of unemployment rate (UR) from PLFS in usual status (ps+ss) (in per cent) for each State/UT are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority concern of the Government. Further, 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 the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by the Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UP schemes are also initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of 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.

Statement

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.4	9.1	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.7	5.3	8.2	20.6	9.9	4.9	12.0	5.9
Assam	7.4	14.3	8.3	5.3	11.4	6.3	7.2	13.9	8.1
Bihar	7.2	2.3	7.0	9.2	6.2	9.0	7.4	2.8	7.2
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	11.4	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.6	11.4	9.8	9.4	11.4	9.7
Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	6.0	29.8	13.8	8.1	26.0	13.9
Gujarat	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.8
Haryana	9.0	11.0	9.3	6.5	12.0	7.3	8.1	11.4	8.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.4	4.3	5.5
Jammu and Kashmir	3.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	22.9	10.0	4.2	8.4	5.3
Jharkhand	7.8	3.7	7.1	10.4	11.5	10.5	8.2	5.2	7.7
Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	6.6	27.5	13.2	6.2	23.2	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.2	3.6	7.9	6.9	7.7	5.3	2.1	4.5
Maharashtra	3.5	2.8	3.3	6.2	11.5	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	9.9	17.8	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.4	10.2	15.9	11.6
Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
Mizoram	5.9	8.3	6.5	12.7	17.7	14.4	8.8	13.3	10.1
Nagaland	19.0	33.4	21.6	16.5	36.4	21.1	18.3	34.4	21.4
Odisha	7.4	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.7	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.1
Punjab	7.4	10.3	7.8	6.5	13.5	7.7	7.0	11.7	7.8
Rajasthan	5.8	1.2	4.5	6.8	9.9	7.2	6.0	2.3	5.0
Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.6	5.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.1	7.9	6.5	9.0	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.6
Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	8.5	12.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.0	19.7	8.7	6.1	11.6	6.8
Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	23.8	9.5	6.8	10.7	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.5	5.5	9.6	10.5	9.7	6.9	3.1	6.4
West Bengal	4.3	1.7	3.8	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.0	3.2	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	14.7	3.4	47.1	17.4	5.3	42.8	15.8
Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	5.2	21.2	9.2	5.2	20.8	9.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	13.2	56.5	25.3	12.5	50.5	21.3
Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	8.0	17.6	10.3	7.2	21.7	10.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5.8	3.8	5.3	7.1	10.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	6.1

Source: National Sample Survey 2017-18.

Rise in unemployment rate

573. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment rate rose to 7.2 per cent in February 2019, the worst in 28 months and the labour force is down 25.7 million since September, 2016 and the number of employed persons has declined by 18.3 million in the same period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;