

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
379.	Lateri	746	737	138	11.22	5.40
380.	Shamshabad	1,421	489	231	21.31	3.41
381.	Sironj	2,002	1,140	674	30.29	11.08
382.	Vidisha	5,702	3,913	3,093	92.06	55.23
GRAND TOTAL		7,51,658	5,42,334	2,93,612	11,682.09	6,356.27

~ Including additional 6,549 CLSS houses for which interest subvention has been released recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement.

*Including releases made through adjustment.

**Includes incomplete works of earlies NURM taken up 2014."

Job losses in the country

423. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unprecedented decline of 9 millions in jobs in the country from 2011-12 to 2017-18 as per the recent study report;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of fresh steps Government proposes to arrest the alarming condition of unemployment in the country in response to above reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which was conducted during 2017-18. As per the result of Surveys, the estimated worker population ratio on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15-59 years in the country to the extent available is given in Statement (*See below*).

(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 Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15-59 years according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Worker Population Ratio (in %)	
		2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18 (PLFS)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh [#]	64.9	62.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.5	42.5
3.	Assam	50.2	45.3
4.	Bihar	43.8	36.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.3	65.9
6.	Delhi	48.0	45.0
7.	Goa	51.2	49.5
8.	Gujarat	60.8	51.1
9.	Haryana	50.0	45.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.3	63.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.1	52.9
12.	Jharkhand	54.5	43.9
13.	Karnataka	58.8	52.9
14.	Kerala	52.8	46.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58.3	56.6
16.	Maharashtra	61.2	54.6
17.	Manipur	55.4	44.4

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	66.3	63.4
19.	Mizoram	64.5	48.2
20.	Nagaland	48.9	33.7
21.	Odisha	60.1	47.7
22.	Punjab	55.2	45.8
23.	Rajasthan	61.2	50.6
24.	Sikkim	73.5	62.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	61.4	54.9
26.	Telangana	-	53.9
27.	Tripura	54.6	45.0
28.	Uttarakhand	56.0	43.4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52.9	43.0
30.	West Bengal	56.0	50.5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57.6	53.4
32.	Chandigarh	50.4	50.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.8	67.7
34.	Daman and Diu	58.7	67.4
35.	Lakshadweep	46.8	38.3
36.	Puducherry	50.5	43.0
ALL-INDIA		57.0	49.5

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

Telangana was included in Andhra Pradesh for 2011-12.

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18 and Employment and Unemployment situation in India, 2011-12; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation