

(b) whether trade unions are upset over the definition/criterion of a standard working family's needs for dignified living and are in the process of filing their objections to the draft; and

(c) whether the unions say that instead of moving on to a minimum wage and then a living wage, Government is walking back to floor-level wage which is unscientific and inhuman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The draft Rules under Section 67 of the Code on Wages, 2019 have been uploaded on 01-11-2019 seeking inputs/comments/suggestions of all stakeholders including general public on the website of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The proposed provisions of the preliminary draft rules for the definition/criterion of a standard working family's needs for dignified living are based on the criteria pronounced in the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in the case of Reptakos Brett, and Co. Ltd. and Anr., 1992 (AIR 504) and the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference (ILC).

The provision of floor wage is as per Section 9 of the Code on Wages, 2019 passed by the Parliament.

State of unemployment in the country after demonetisation

1077. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment rose to four year high after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details of unemployment rate in different States for the last three years and the reasons for this happening year-wise; and

(c) the steps being initiated to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) 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 surveys 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:

Unemployment Rate (in %)	
Survey	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

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

The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 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 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.

Besides, 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		Survey by NSS (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		3.4	3.7	6.0

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

Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme implementation;

2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.

Increasing national minimum wage

1078. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the national minimum wage;