

State/UT	graduate	Post graduate & above
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.0	30.9
Chandigarh	19.1	14.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	17.6	0.0
Lakshadweep	55.5	6.1
Puducherry	20.2	28.6
ALL INDIA	17.2	14.6

#### Annual employment growth rate

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

(a) the details of annual employment growth rate in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of total employment generation in the country during the said period, sector-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken initiative to mitigate the problem of unemployment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, 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 Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above is to the extent available given below:

#### Worker Population Ratio (in %)

Survey Year	Person
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8

## Survey by Labour Bureau

2015-16	50.5
2013-14	53.7

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

(b) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by broad industry division to the extent available is given below:

(in percentage)

Sector	Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO
	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18*(PLFS)
Primary	48.3	47.3	44.14
Secondary	22.4	21.9	24.81
Tertiary	29.3	31.0	31.07

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

(c) 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 (MGNREGS), 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 & Urban Affairs.

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.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Government including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Government of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

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.

#### **Rising unemployment rate**

†440. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment rate has risen to 7.2 per cent in February 2019, which is the lowest in the last 28 months and the labour force has come down to 25.7

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.