

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2978
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST MARCH, 2018**

CREATION OF MORE JOBS IN THE LABOUR INTENSIVE SECTORS

2978. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

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

- (a) whether the Consumer Confidence Survey (CSS) by the RBI stated that the people are beginning to realize themselves that the Indian economy is not creating jobs;**
- (b) what is the Government doing for creating more jobs in the labour intensive sectors; and**
- (c) by when is Government planning to reform the labour laws so that the legislative compliance for industrial units is reduced?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): The Reserve Bank released the latest results of the December 2017 round of the Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS). The survey was conducted in six metropolitan cities - Bengaluru; Chennai; Hyderabad; Kolkata; Mumbai; and New Delhi - and obtained 5,035 responses on households' perceptions and expectations on the general economic situation, the employment scenario, the overall price situation and their own income and spending. In the highlights of the report, the households' current perceptions on the general economic situation improved and edged up towards the neutral level after five quarters of pessimism; their one year ahead outlook improved further within positive terrain. Further, the employment situation continued to be a major concern, but the current sentiment was less pessimistic than in the two previous rounds while the outlook strengthened.

(b) 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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). 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 UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Government has decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has also announced a booster package of Rs 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

(c): Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing 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 an industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security & Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative consultative stage. 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. Suggestions/comments received during the tripartite consultations are taken into account/considered while finalizing the amendment in various Act/Rules.
