

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.\*163  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03<sup>RD</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

**INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF JOB CREATION**

**\*163. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has conducted an independent assessment to verify the creation of 1.25 crore jobs from 2014 to the present;**
- (b) whether the Ministry has detailed data and statistics on the sectors and industries that have witnessed the highest job creation during the period;**
- (c) whether the Ministry has assessed the quality of jobs created during this period, including factors such as wage levels, job security and skill requirements; and**
- (d) whether the Ministry is taking measures to promote formal employment opportunities and discourage informal and precarious work arrangements, considering the social security for all workers?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

**(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 163 DUE FOR REPLY ON 03-08-2023 REGARDING “INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF JOB CREATION” BY DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL, M.P.**

**(a) to (d): The number of person registered in Employees’ Provident Fund Organsation (EPFO) was 15.84 crore in the year 2014-15 which has increased to 27.73 crore in 2021-22. Further, the number of pensioners has also increased from 51.04 lakh in the year 2014-15 to 72.73 lakh in 2021-22.**

**Employees’ Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is publishing its monthly Payroll Data since September, 2017 which gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector. The net addition in EPF subscribers in the country was 122.3 lakh during 2021-22 and 138.5 lakh during 2022-23, respectively.**

**The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) conducted by Labour Bureau assesses the employment situation in respect of selected nine sectors of non-farm economy of India over successive quarters. Selected nine sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Financial Services. The QES (January-March, 2022) reveals that employment increased to 3.18 crore in the nine sectors of the economy against the total of 2.37 crore in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in 6th Economic Census (2013-14) indicating an increase of 34%.**

**The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collects the data on Employment and Unemployment through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017-18. PLFS also collects data on status of employment, hours worked, hourly earnings, additional working hours, number of workers who have social security benefits, paid leaves, written job contract, etc. to analyze the quality and sustainability of the jobs.**

**As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated percentage distribution of workers on usual status by broad industry division during 2021-22 is given at Annexure.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.**

**Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.**

**The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government has provided fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.**

**The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 18.07.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.44 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.**

**The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.**

**The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.**

**PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.**

**The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like 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 Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.**

**Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance the employability of youth.**

**Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.**

**All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.**

**The Government has enacted the four Labour Codes, namely, the Code on Wages, 2019; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, which inter-alia promote participation of workforce in a dignified manner through a number of provisions, some of which are timely payment of wages to all workers, provision of appointment letter and extension of social security, safety, health and other welfare provisions to ensure a larger safety net for workers.**

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## Annexure

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 163 due for reply on 03.08.2023**

**Estimated distribution of workers on usual status (in %) by broad industry division during 2021-22.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Broad industry Division as per NIC-2008</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Electricity, water, etc.</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Trade, hotel &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Transport, storage &amp; communications</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**