

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 206
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2017

JOBLESS ECONOMY GROWTH

206. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.SCINDIA:

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

- (a) whether current growth is a jobless growth and many European and Asian countries, including India, are facing it and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the current growth of the economy is not translating into more employment and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;**
- (c) whether the Government has set up a task force to compile figures of jobs generated in the last three years and if so, whether the aforesaid task force has submitted its report;**
- (d) whether statistics showed that employment generation figures appeared to be on lower side and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;**
- (e) whether the current education system has too much emphasis on theory and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and**
- (f) whether the Government is considering to have more practical approach towards educating the youth and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)

(a) to (d): As per International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates, July, 2015, the region-wise Labour Force participation rate (LFPR) including India is at Annex-I. Further, as per the estimates released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the growth rate in Gross Value Added at Basic Price was 7.06% in 2014-15, 7.20% in 2015-16 (Provisional Estimates) and 7% in 2016-17 (1st Advance Estimates). Similarly, as per the Annual Employment and Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) of workforce aged 15 years and above was 51% in 2012-13, 53.7% in 2013-14 and 50.7% in 2015-16.

In addition, Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/ powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 1.22 lakhs.

A taskforce has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to address the issue of timely, periodic and reliable data on job creation. The report has been placed in the public domain.

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 & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), 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 Poverty Alleviation.

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

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. A new Scheme "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 with the allocation of Rs. 1000 crore. 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 announced a booster package of Rs 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

(e) & (f): The reforms in education sector/ including skilling/ technical training in curriculum is an ongoing process and takes place from time to time as per requirement of the system.

Annex referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 206 for answer on 17.07.2017

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), 2016 for the age group above 15 years

Reference Area	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)
Africa	65.5
South America	66.8
North America	62.3
Asia and the Pacific	63.3
European Union 28	57.3
Australia	64.6
India	53.8

Source: ILO modeled estimates, July 2015