

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2567  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018**

**SALARIED JOBS**

**2567. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
DR. J.JAYAVARDHAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:**

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

- (a) the number of new regular salaried jobs created during each of the last three years and the current year in different fields;**
- (b) whether as per World Bank India needs to create regular, salaried jobs with growing earnings rather than self employed ones in order to join the ranks of the global middle class by 2047;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;**
- (d) whether there is decline in the number of regular salaried jobs in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**
- (e) whether the World Bank has also warned that with an increasing number of youths needing employment, the jobs deficit that India faces has the potential to turn the much awaited demographic dividend into a demographic curse; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to create more salaried jobs in the country?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (f): Besides Public sector, in view of presence of salaried employment in other sectors as well the data relating to salaried job persons is not maintained centrally. World Bank in its draft Systematic Country Diagnostics(SCD) for India expressed their needs to create regular, salaried jobs with growing earnings rather than self-employed ones in order to join**

**the ranks of the global middle class by 2047. However, as per the Government of India's Economic Survey 2017-18, if India's per capita income grows at 6.5 per cent annually, the country will reach upper-middle income status by the mid-to-late 2020s.**

**The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).**

**A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government is paying 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 to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.**

**Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to the jobseekers.**

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