

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1539  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2018**

**LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIZENS**

**1539. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the benefits of development do not reach all the citizens and if so, the facts thereof;
- (b) whether crores of citizens of the country make their both ends meet with a meagre amount as per the report of the National Sample Survey Organisations;
- (c) if so, the State-wise steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the employment opportunities for citizens both in rural and urban areas; and
- (d) whether there is any provision to increase old age employment allowance in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

- (a) The benefits of development are reaching the intended beneficiaries.
- (b) Average Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (in Rs.) in India, along with estimated number of households and persons for each fractile class of Modified Mixed Reference Period Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE<sub>MMRP</sub>) during the period July 2011 to June 2012 as obtained from NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) is given at Annexure-I. These are the latest estimates available from NSS survey on Consumer Expenditure. Explanatory Note in respect of concepts, definitions etc. used during the NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July 2011-June 2012) round is given at Annexure II.
- (c) & (d) The Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of the 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 Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana and Startup India are initiated by the Government for facilitating employment. 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, Industrial corridors and Sagar Mala have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/State run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth. Direct intervention 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, the Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards the EPF and EPS for all sectors w.e.f 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees for the next 3 years from the date of registration of new employees. The last date of registration under PMRPY is 31.03.2019. Under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, a minimum pension of Rs.1000/- is ensured for every worker by the Government of India.

**Average Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure in Rs. In India, along with estimated number of households and persons for each fractile class of Modified Mixed Reference Period Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCEMMRP) during NSS 68th Round (July 2011 to June 2012)**

fractile class of MPCE <sub>MM</sub> RP	rural				urban			
	average MPCE <sub>MM</sub> RP (Rs)	percentage distribution of households	estimated no. of households (00)	estimated no. of persons (00)	average MPCE <sub>MM</sub> RP (Rs)	percentage distribution of households	estimated no. of households (00)	estimated no. of persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0 - 5%	521.44	4.0	69554	395156	700.5	3.4	26949	158034
5 - 10%	665.84	4.0	69063	395357	908.92	3.5	27743	157644
10 - 20%	783.24	8.6	147460	790099	1118.09	7.7	60392	316387
20 - 30%	904.57	8.9	153542	789917	1362.69	8.0	62868	315992
30 - 40%	1017.8	8.9	153084	790737	1624.86	8.8	68694	316033
40 - 50%	1135.97	9.5	162813	790301	1887.65	9.2	72313	316099
50 - 60%	1266.08	9.9	170586	790052	2180.52	9.7	75583	316033
60 - 70%	1426.76	10.2	176263	790481	2547.94	10.3	80759	315913
70 - 80%	1645.36	10.9	187172	790241	3062.85	11.4	89047	315934
80 - 90%	2007.46	11.6	200308	790313	3892.6	12.6	98395	316236
90 - 95%	2556.33	6.3	108149	395123	5350.06	6.9	53817	157907
95 - 100%	4481.18	7.2	123314	395145	10281.84	8.4	65759	157961
all classes	1429.96	100.0	1721307	7902921	2629.65	100.0	782319	3160173

Source: NSS Report No.555: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12, NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round

### Explanatory Note

**Household:** A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household.

**Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

**Household consumer expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure.

**Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE):** In NSS MPCE is defined as the ratio of household monthly consumer expenditure and household size ( $MPCE = \text{household monthly consumer expenditure} \div \text{household size}$ ). Each *individual's* MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person belongs.

**Modified Mixed Reference Period MPCE ( $MPCE_{MMRP}$ )** This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the CES when household consumer expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded for a reference period of “last 7 days”, and items of clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods is recorded for a reference period of “last 365 days”, and expenditure on all other items is recorded with a reference period of “last 30 days”.

**Fractiles and fractile classes of MPCE:** The first fractile class of MPCE over the population is the level of MPCE below which 5% of the population lie, the second fractile class of MPCE is the level of MPCE below which 10% of the population lie, the third fractile class of MPCE is the level of MPCE below which 20% of the population lie and so on. The 12<sup>th</sup> fractile of the MPCE distribution consists of the top 5% of the population ranked by MPCE.