

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1879  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2022**

**MANUFACTURING JOBS**

**1879. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:  
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:**

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

- (a) the data of the quantum of manufacturing jobs over the last ten years, year-wise;**
- (b) the data for the share of manufacturing jobs out of total employment over the last ten years;**
- (c) whether the Government has analyzed the causes for declining share of manufacturing jobs in total employment over the last decade, despite policy measures like Make in India and Production Linked Subsidy and if so, the reasons for the declining trend thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government has prepared an action plan to revive manufacturing, thereby increasing employment opportunities, and reduce the burden on agriculture to provide employment; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

**(a) & (b): As per the Economic Survey 2021-22, employment in Manufacturing Sector in India in 2018-19 was 6.12 crore which increased to 6.24 crore in 2019-20.**

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**Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour & Employment conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) as part of All India Quarterly Establishment based Employment Survey for establishments having 10 or more workers. As per the results of the first round for the period April to June 2021, employment increased to 3.08 crore (approximately) in the nine selected sectors of the economy against a total of 2.37 crores, as reported in the sixth Economic Census (2013-14) reflecting a growth rate of 29%. It shows a growth rate of 22% in Manufacturing sector.**

**(c) to (e): National Manufacturing Policy notified by Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 2011 identifies employment intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing etc. as special focus attention sectors. The policy provides special attention for small scale industries as they offer employment opportunities both for self-employment and jobs across diverse geographies.**

**Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar' and to enhance India's Manufacturing Capabilities and Exports, an outlay of INR 1.97 lakh crore has been announced in Union Budget 2021-22 for Production-Linked Incentive (PLI ) schemes for 13 key sectors for a period of 5 years starting from fiscal year (FY) 2021- 22.**

**To boost domestic manufacturing, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has taken a number of measures including setting up of world class infrastructure by developing nodes across various Industrial Corridors; formulation of National Master Plan on multimodal connectivity infrastructure; implementation of Industrial development schemes for North-East States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir to boost industrialization in the industrially backward and hilly States; for start ups, setting up a Fund of Funds and Seed Fund to build up a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship; Development of industrial information system for improving availability of industrial land and amendment in Public Procurement Rules to enhance minimum local content.**