

Chapter-25

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

25.1 Policies, standards and procedures for the National Employment Service are laid down by the Central Government in consultation with State Governments. A Working Group on National Employment Service comprising representatives of the Central and State Governments facilitates this consultative process. A special meeting of the Working Group on National Employment Service was held under the Chairmanship of Shri K.M.Sahni, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, in New Delhi, on 2nd August, 2006 to review the progress achieved, to develop Web Enabled Employment Exchange Portal by NIC in consultation with DGE&T and to consider the status/progress of computerization of Employment Exchanges in the States/UTs. The Meeting was attended by the Labour Secretaries/Directors of Employment of almost all the States/UTs. It was unanimously resolved that States/UTs will be able to computerise Employment Exchanges by 2007. However, special attention was paid to resolve the problems of North Eastern Region in this direction. Need for regular updating and timely release of EMI data besides importance of rendering Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling was emphasized.

Salient Features of National Employment Service

- **National Employment Service covers all the States and Union Territories.**
- **Day to day administration of the Employment Exchanges is with the State/UT Governments.**
- **It has a network of 947 Employment Exchanges.**
- **As a part of administrative functioning, data are collected through 13 Employment Exchange Statistical**

Returns, each return covering a specific field of activity like registration, placement etc. with different periodicity.

- **As a part of Employment Market Information Programme data are collected from the Organised Sector (all public sector establishments and all Non-agricultural private sector establishments with 10 or more workers) on employment, vacancies, occupational and educational pattern of employees etc. in ER-I and ER-II return prescribed under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules framed there under.**

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) ACT, 1959

25.2 The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 provides for compulsory notification of vacancies and submission of employment returns (ER-I and ER-II) by employers to the Employment Exchanges. It applies to all establishments in the Public Sector and such establishments in the Private Sector as are engaged in non-agricultural activities and employing 25 or more workers. Enforcement of the Act is the responsibility of the States and Union Territories. Majority of the States/Union Territories have special enforcement machinery for this purpose.

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

25.3 The details of the network of 947 Employment Exchanges as on 31.06.2006 are given in **Table 25.1**. The main activities of the Employment Exchanges are registration, placement of job seekers, career counseling, and vocational guidance and collection of employment market information.

Table- 25.1

➤ Total number of Employment Exchanges (at the end of June, 2006)	947
Includes the following :	
➤ University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx)	82
➤ Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges	15
➤ Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped	43
➤ Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour	01

25.4 The work done in regard to registration and placement during 2006 (Jan-June):is given in **Table 25.2**

Table-25.2

* Number of Job-seekers on the Live Register as on 30-6-2006	(In Lakh)
>> Men	293.70
>> Women	113.05
>> Total	406.75
* Number of Job-seekers placed during 2006 (Jan-June)	
>> Men	0.88
>> Women	0.17
>> Total	1.05
* Number of Job-seekers registered during 2006 (Jan-June)	
>> Men	23.39
>> Women	12.82
>> Total	36.21

25.5 Salient features of registration and placement are:

- As on 30th June 2006 maximum number of job-seekers (74.6 Lakh) awaiting employment were in West Bengal while minimum (0.06 Lakh) were in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- Between Jan- June,2006 placement was maximum (62.3 Thousand) in Gujarat,

where as registration was maximum (993.5 Thousand) in Uttar Pradesh

- Placement was 9.5% of total submissions made by the Employment Exchanges.
- 27.8% of the total job-seekers were Women.
- Year-wise registration, placement, vacancies notified, submission made and live Register for the period 2001 to 2006 are given in **Table 25.3**

Table 25.3

(IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Employment Exchanges, UEIGBx \$	Registration	Placement	Vacancies Notified	Submission Made	Live Register
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2000	958	6041.9	177.7	284.5	2322.8	41343.6
2001	938	5552.6	169.2	304.1	1908.8	41995.9
2002	939	5064.0	142.6	220.3	1748.8	41171.2
2003	945	5462.9	154.9	256.1	1917.3	41388.7
2004	947	5373.0	137.7	274.61	1801.4	40457.6
2005	947	5437.1	173.2	349.2	2402.0	39347.8
2006 (Jan-June)	947	3621.0	104.9	158.2	1102.3	40675.7

\$ At the end of the Year

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, DELHI

25.6 The Central Employment Exchange, Delhi is responsible for the advertisement of vacancies of scientific and technical nature occurring in the Central Government Establishments with the basic pay of Rs.5000/- p.m. or above. From January to August 2006, 221 vacancies notified by various Ministries/ Departments were advertised in the Employment News. It covers 38, 17, 57 and 03 vacancies for SC, ST, OBC and Ex.-Servicemen respectively.

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME (EMI)

Scope, Coverage and Limitation

25.7 The Employment data in the organised sector is collected under the Employment Market Information Programme which initially followed a voluntary course of collection of information has now been provided the statutory base by the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules framed thereunder. The EMI programme now extends to all the States/

Union Territories. The programme covers all establishments in the Public Sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 25 or more workers in the Private Sector. The establishments employing 10-24 workers are covered on a voluntary basis.

25.8 The EMI Programme, however, does not cover employment in the agricultural establishments (other than Plantation and Agricultural Machine Operatives), self-employed or independent workers, part-time workers, Defence forces, Indian Missions abroad, establishments employing less than 25 workers in the metropolitan cities of Mumbai and Kolkata and tiny sector establishments (employing less than 10 workers). The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 makes it obligatory on the part of employers to render Employment Return (ER-I) and Occupational Return (ER-II) at quarterly and biennially intervals respectively. The employment returns are rendered at quarterly intervals showing employment on the last working day of each quarter January-March, April-June, July-September & October- December every year whereas the occupational returns are collected biennially as at the end of 30th September of

the year alternately for Public and Private Sectors establishments. For the years ending with even figures 0,2,4,6 & 8 the Public Sector establishments are covered whereas for years ending with odd figures (1,3,5,7 & 9) the Private Sector establishments are covered. The Quick estimates for the quarter ended March, 2005, Quarterly Employment Review for the quarter ended March, 2004 and Annual Employment Review for the year 2001 have already been finalized & released and its publication for 2002 is under process.

OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PATTERN STUDIES

- Occupational and educational profile of employees in organised sector is attempted through the study.
- The data are collected under the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme at biennial intervals, covering the public sector and private sector establishments in alternate years through ER -II returns prescribed under the EE (CNV) Act, 1959.
- The Occupational composition and educational levels of all employees in organised sector, classified by industries and branches of public sector and by size of establishments in the private sector are brought out in the reports titled Occupational and Educational pattern in India.

EVALUATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

25.9 The Programme of Joint Technical Evaluation of the Employment Exchanges and the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux is carried out in the country to ensure that :

- Agreed policies and procedures are followed;
- Standards maintained and Programmes implemented;
- Services rendered by the Employment Exchanges are made more effective;
- An effective Co-ordination with the States/UTs is maintained.
- Training needs of the staff members and officers are looked into and

- Necessary measures for the improvement of these services suggested.
- Evaluation of 13 States/UTs has been proposed during 2006-2007 and the targets are likely to be achieved.
- The compliance on the suggestions made therein in the Evaluation Reports is followed effectively and the action on the same will continue during 2007-08.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING

Vocational Guidance Units in Employment Exchanges and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx): -

- Function within the Employment Exchanges/ University Campuses and render Vocational Guidance & Employment Counselling Services to the job-seekers.
- Collect and compile occupational information for dissemination to the students, teachers, parents and job-seekers (both individually and in groups) through career talks, individual counselling sessions, group discussions, career exhibitions and film shows etc.
- Supply information to students about various training facilities available within the country and abroad including information about vocational training in the Industrial Training Institutes and Apprenticeship Establishments.
- During the reference year, 386 Vocational Guidance Units in Employment Exchanges and 82 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx) within the University Campuses continued to function in order to provide necessary guidance and information to the job seekers and university students.

PROMOTION OF SELF- EMPLOYMENT

- Self-Employment Promotion Programme was undertaken due to general shortage of wage paid jobs.

- The Employment Exchanges have been assigned an important role in this area to motivate the unemployed youth for taking up Self Employment.
- Self-Employment Promotion Cells (SEPCs) in 28 selected Employment Exchanges were established in the country. Out of these, now 22 Self-Employment Promotion Cells are rendering special assistance to job seekers towards promotion of Self-Employment.
- Upto the end of March 2006, 81,731 persons were placed in various Self-Employment ventures with the assistance of Self Employment Promotion Cells and 2,05,635 persons were on the Live Register of these Cells seeking Self Employment assistance.

RELEASE OF DATA

25.10 The details of publications brought out by DGE&T are given in **Box-25.1**

Box 25.1

Employment Exchange Statistics:	This is an annual publication of DGE&T. It gives complete Employment Exchange statistics along with their detailed analysis.
Quick Estimates of Employment.	It gives quarterly Quick Estimates of employment in Organised Sector.
Quarterly Employment Review:	It gives major industry-wise employment situation in the Organised sector of the economy on quarterly basis <i>The publication for the quarter ending March,2004 has been published</i>
Annual Employment Review	This is an annual publication based on EMI data. It gives comprehensive data at three-digit level classification of industry & complete analysis of Employment situation prevailing in the Organised sector.
Educational, Occupational and Industrial profile of employees in India	This is an annual publication giving the profile of employees in Public & Private Organised sector. Public & Private sectors are covered in an alternate year. <i>The Publication relating to public sector for the year 2002 has been published. Private Sector Data for the year 2003 is under process.</i>
Trade Apprenticeship Training in India under Apprenticeship Training scheme	This is an annual publication brought out by the Survey and Study Division of DGE&T. The publication presents statistics on Establishments engaged in Apprenticeship Training, intake capacity, output and their employability in the labour market alongwith brief analysis of present scenario. The publication “Trade Apprenticeship Training in India” as on 31-3-2003 was finalised and released.
Census of Central Government Employees:	This publication gives the profile of the Central Government Employees working in various parts of the country. The census is carried out through the Employment Exchanges located in various parts of the country. The data on Census as on 31-3-2004 has been collected and is under processing. In addition, the Census as on 31-3-2006 has been launched..
Bulletin on Job Opportunities in India	This presents Job Opportunities available for persons possessing diploma, degree and postgraduate qualifications in various branches of engineering, technology, agriculture, medicine, natural sciences, social sciences and teaching etc. The report for the year 2003 was finalized and released.
