

Introduction

23.1 Policies, standards and procedures for the National Employment Service are laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments. A Working Group on National Employment Service comprising of representatives of the Central and State Governments facilitates this consultative process. Regular meetings of the Working Group on National Employment Service are held under the Chairmanship of Director General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment. The meetings are attended by the State Labour & Employment Secretaries/State Directors of Employment/other representatives and officers of DGE. The Working Group considered various issues pertaining to National Employment Service and made necessary recommendations.

Features of National Employment Service

- National Employment Service covers all the States and Union Territories except the State of Sikkim.
- Day to day administration of the Employment Exchanges is under the control of respective State Governments/UTs.
- It has a network of 978 Employment Exchanges.
- As a part of administrative functioning, data are collected through 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 returns prescribed under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules framed thereunder. The establishments employing 10-24 workers in private sector are covered on voluntary basis.

23.2 The employment service is now the joint concern of the Central and State Government and DGE, Ministry of Labour & Employment is responsible for policies, standards and procedures to be followed by the employment services alongwith collecting of EMI, providing VG and Employment counseling and placement of persons with disabilities. Policies, standards and procedures for the National Employment service are laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments. A Working Group on National Employment Service comprising of representatives of the Central and State Governments facilitates this consultative process. Regular meetings of the Working Group on National Employment Service. The Working Group considered various issues pertaining to National Employment Service and made necessary recommendations.

23.3 To convert the National Employment Service into a National Career Service, Ministry of Labour & Employment, constituted a Working Group comprising representatives from State Governments, Employers' Associations and other stake holders during November, 2013. The first meeting of the said working group was held on 3rd

December, 2013. After elaborate discussions and careful consideration of various aspects, including improving utility, accessibility and efficiency of the Service, the recommendations were approved by the Govt. laying the foundation for the NCS.

Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959

23.4 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 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. The amendments proposed to the Act were deliberated on by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and have recommended that the Act be comprehensively amended to make the functioning of Employment Exchanges more relevant to the needs of society and is being examined in the Ministry.

Performance of National Employment Service

23.5 The details of the network of 978 Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.2014 are given in Table 23.1. The main activities of the Employment Exchanges are registration, placement of job seekers, career counselling & vocational guidance and collection of employment market information.

Table- 23.1

➤ Total number of Employment Exchanges (at the end of 31.12.2014*, includes the following :	978
➤ University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx)	76
➤ Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges	14
➤ Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped	42
➤ Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour	01

*The Total Number of Employment Exchanges upto 31.12.2014 is 978

23.6 The work done in regard to registration and placement up to December, 2014 is given below:

Number of jobseekers on the Live Register as on 31.12.2014*	Numbers (in lakh)
Men	311.83
Women	170.78
Total	482.61
Number of Job-seekers placed during 2014	
Men	2.78
Women	0.61
Total	3.39
Number of Job-seekers registered during 2014	
Men	37.68
Women	21.89
Total	59.57

Salient features of Registration and Placements

Number of Employment Exchanges

23.7 Number of Employment Exchanges has remained 978 in 2014. Among 978 Employment Exchanges, there are 76 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, 14 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges, 42 Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped and 1 special Employment Exchanges for Plantation Labour

Live Register

23.8 Out of total number of 482.61 lakh job seekers on Live Register, 311.83 lakh job seekers are men and 170.78 lakh job seekers are women.

Registration

23.9 Out of total number of 59.57 lakh job seekers registered during 2014, 37.68 lakh job seekers were men and 21.89 lakh were women. Maximum number of job seekers (13.61 lakh) were registered in Tamil Nadu followed by 6.86 lakh in Maharashtra, 5.41 lakh in Kerala, 4.44 lakh in Gujarat, 3.56 lakh in Uttar Pradesh and 3.36 lakh in West Bengal.

Placement

23.10 During the year 2014, of the 3.39 lakh seekers who got employment through the employment exchanges, 0.61 lakh were women.

23.11 Year-wise registration, placement, vacancies notified, submissions made and Live Register for the period 2006 to 2013 are given below:

(Numbers in Thousand)

Year	Employment Exchanges, UEIGBx \$	Registration	Placement	Vacancies notified	Submission made	Live Register
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2006	947	7289.5	177.0	358.2	3029.5	41466.0
2007	965	5434.2	263.5	525.8	3666.1	39974.0
2008	968	5315.9	305.0	570.8	3344.0	39112.4
2009	969	5693.7	261.5	419.5	2589.3	38152.2
2010	969	6186.0	505.4	706.9	3747.1	38818.5
2011	966	6206.3	471.5	819.7	5142.9	40171.6
2012	956	9722.2	427.6	682.8	2982.2	44790.1
2013*	956	5969.4	348.5	510.7	3002.1	46802.5
2014	978	5957.2	338.5	762.0	4220.4	48261.1

**Total number of Employment Exchanges upto 31.12.2014 is 978. However, for capability among data used cut off point of data as on December, 2013 has been used.*

Central Employment Exchange, Delhi

23.12 The Central Employment Exchange, Delhi is responsible for advertisement of vacancies of Government Establishments with the basic pay of Rs.1400/- p.m (pre-revised) or above. As revised procedure laid down by DOPT all the vacancies notified to CEE as per EE(CNV) Act. 1959 are to be advertised in Employments News by Central Employment Exchange(CEE). From January 2015 to October, 2015, 71 vacancies notified by various Ministries/ Departments were advertised in the Employment News published by DAVP. It covers 08, 03, 17 and 43 vacancies for SC/ ST/ OBC/ General (including horizontal reservation) respectively.

Employment Market Information Programme (EMI)

Scope, Coverage and Limitation

23.13 The Employment data in the organized sector is collected under the Employment Market Information Programme which provides 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.

23.14 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 biennial intervals respectively. The employment returns are rendered at quarterly intervals showing employment on the last working day of each quarter whereas the occupational returns are collected biennially.

Evaluation of Employment Exchanges

23.15 The Programme of Joint Technical Evaluation of the Employment Exchanges and the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux is carried out in collaboration with the concerned State Government & Union Territory Administration 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
- Necessary measures for the improvement of these services suggested.

- Evaluation of functioning of Employment Exchanges in States/UTs is an ongoing activity. The compliance on the suggestions made in the Evaluation Reports is followed effectively.

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling

23.16 Vocational Guidance Units in Employment Exchanges and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx) functioning within the University Campus render Vocational Guidance & Employment Counselling Services to the job-seekers. During the year under report, 409 Vocational Guidance Units in Employment Exchanges and 75 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx) continued to function in order to provide necessary guidance and information to the job seekers and university students. The Vocational Guidance Units and the UEIGBx 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.

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 as their livelihood;
- Self-Employment Promotion Cells(SEPC) in 28 selected Employment Exchanges were established in the country out of these now 22 Self Employment Promotion Cells are in existence.

Release of Data

23.17 The details of publications brought out by DGE are given below in the **Box**

Employment Exchanges Statistics	This is an annual publication of DGE. It gives complete Employment Exchange statistics along with their detailed analysis.
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.
Trade Apprenticeship Training in India under Apprenticeship Training scheme	This is an annual publication brought out by the Survey & Study Division of DGE. 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 report as on 31.12.2012 has been published and released.
Census of Central Government Employees	This publication gives the profile of the Central Government Employees working across the country. The census is carried out through the network of Employment Exchanges (EMI Units) located in the country. The publication "Census of Central Government employees as on 31.03.2011" has been released.
Bulletin on Job Opportunities in India	This publication presents analysis of various vocations, qualification-wise, viz., matriculates, ITIs, diploma holders, degree and post-graduate qualifications in various branches of engineering, technology, agriculture, medicine, natural sciences, social sciences, teaching etc. The report for the year 2010 has been released and the report for the year 2012 is under printing.