

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1051
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2022
RISING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

1051. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that unemployment rate again soared to 7.80 per cent, according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)'s latest data, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether Government has taken note of the above data released by CMIE, if so, the measures taken by Government to address the issue of rising unemployment in rural areas;**
- (c) the month-wise details of rising unemployment rate in the country during the last three years, the details of steps taken to generate more employment opportunities in rural India; and**
- (d) the details of employment opportunities generated in the country since the last three years, State-wise?**

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

(a)to (d): Many private companies/bodies/research organizations conduct different surveys based on their own methodology, CMIE is one amongst them. The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above in the country and rural areas during 2018-19 to 2020-21 were as follows:

Years	All India (in %)	Rural (in %)
2018-19	5.8	5.0
2019-20	4.8	3.9
2020-21	4.2	3.3

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The above data indicates that the unemployment rate has a declining trend in rural areas as well as at All India level. PLFS doesn't release monthly data.

The State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above for last three years are at Annexure.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country. The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under MGNREGS wage has been increased to Rs. 202 a day from Rs. 182 to benefit households.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 28.11.2022, benefits have been provided to 60.13 lakhs beneficiaries.

Government had launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore person days with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore.

The Government has implemented a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a placement linked skill development programme for wage employment.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme launched by the Government, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of microenterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 25.11.2022, 37.76 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance the employability of youth.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1051 due for reply on 15.12.2022

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for the period 2018-19 to 2020-21

No.	S. State/UTs	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	54.8	55.5	58.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.9	44.3	48.5
3	Assam	43.4	43.2	50.5
4	Bihar	36.4	39.7	39.9
5	Chhattisgarh	61.2	65.4	63.6
6	Delhi	44.5	43.3	42.7
7	Goa	45.9	47.3	43.4
8	Gujarat	49.7	54.7	55
9	Haryana	41.9	42.9	44
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	70.5	69.5
11	Jharkhand	44.9	53.6	59.6
12	Karnataka	49.3	53.1	55.3
13	Kerala	44.9	45.3	46.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	52.3	57.7	60.2
15	Maharashtra	50.6	55.7	53.9
16	Manipur	44.3	45.5	41
17	Meghalaya	61.8	58.6	62
18	Mizoram	45.6	50.7	54.5
19	Nagaland	38.1	44.8	49.5
20	Odisha	47.6	51.9	53.5
21	Punjab	44.2	47.8	47.2
22	Rajasthan	50.0	55.0	55.3
23	Sikkim	61.1	68.8	71.3
24	Tamil Nadu	51.4	55.3	56.9
25	Telangana	50.6	55.7	57.8
26	Tripura	41.9	49.6	53.8
27	Uttarakhand	41.4	49.5	48.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.8	45.1	48
29	West Bengal	49.7	49.7	53
30	Andaman & N. Island	49.1	49.8	58.2
31	Chandigarh	47.3	45.5	43.1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68.6	72.2	54.0
33	Daman & Diu	55.1	64.5	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	52.9	52.5	55.5
35	Ladakh	-	62.7	69.1
36	Lakshadweep	29.5	48.0	40.1
37	Puducherry	47.8	47.7	48.1
	All India	47.3	50.9	52.6

Source: PLFS, MoSPI