

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1430
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2023

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE COUNTRY

1430. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the unemployment rate in the country in the rural and urban sector, separately, as per the Ministry's estimate from the years 2017 to 2023;
- (b) the details of the methodology followed in calculating the unemployment rate;
- (c) the data on the unemployment rate for the financial year 2022-23, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government is considering to provide active employment opportunities emerging out of the creation of jobs and promoting entrepreneurship;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS [RAO INDERJIT SINGH]

(a): From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during July 2017 – June 2018, July 2018 – June 2019, July 2019 – June 2020, July 2020 – June 2021 and July 2021 – June 2022, estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas of India are given in **Annexure-I**.

(b) As per the PLFS, Persons who were either working (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constituted the labour force. Persons, who, during the reference period, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed). Unemployment Rate (UR) is calculated as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

Further, information on employment and unemployment particulars from all the members of selected households are collected by personal interview method. In PLFS, the activity status of a

person is determined using the following approaches viz., usual status approach and current weekly status approach:

- **Activity Status- Usual Status:** The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period. When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.
- **Activity Status- Current Weekly Status (CWS):** The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person.

(c): PLFS is a continuous survey which is being conducted since 2017 and its present format covers survey period from first July of a year to 30th June of following year. Accordingly, field work of PLFS 2022-23 has been initiated. However, from the PLFS conducted July 2021 – June 2022, estimates of Unemployment rate according to usual status (ps+ss) for different State/UT are given in **Annexure-II**.

(d) & (e): 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.

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.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and DeenDayalAntodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.

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.

All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

(f): Not applicable.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1430 for reply on 13.03.2023:

Unemployment rates(UR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in India from 2017-18 to 2021-22		
round (year)	UR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)	
	rural	urban
PLFS (2021-22)	3.3	6.3
PLFS (2020-21)	3.3	6.7
PLFS (2019-20)	4.0	7.0
PLFS (2018-19)	5.0	7.7
PLFS (2017-18)	5.3	7.8

Source: For PLFS: Annual Report, PLFS, 2021-22

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1430 for reply on 13.03.2023:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT from PLFS, 2021-22	
State/UT	UR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss)
Andhra Pradesh	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	7.7
Assam	3.8
Bihar	6.0
Chhattisgarh	2.5
Delhi	5.3
Goa	12.0
Gujarat	2.0
Haryana	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	4.0
Jharkhand	2.0
Karnataka	3.2
Kerala	9.6
Madhya Pradesh	2.1
Maharashtra	3.5
Manipur	9.0
Meghalaya	2.6
Mizoram	5.4
Nagaland	9.1
Odisha	6.0
Punjab	6.4
Rajasthan	4.7
Sikkim	1.6
Tamil Nadu	4.8
Telangana	4.2
Tripura	3.3
Uttarakhand	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	2.9
West Bengal	3.5
Andaman & N. Island	7.8
Chandigarh	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5.2
Jammu & Kashmir	5.2
Ladakh	3.3
Lakshadweep	17.2
Puducherry	5.8
all India	4.1

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2021-22