

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2500
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH AUGUST, 2023
STEPS TO TACKLE EMPLOYMENT CRISIS**

2500. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to tackle the employment crisis, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the State-wise number of unemployed people and the ratio of women and rural people among them;**
- (b) whether any announcement to create new jobs was made earlier during the budget under 'Make in India', if so, the date and details thereof; and**
- (c) the details of appropriate action plan of Government to remove the existing unemployment by balancing the economy?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): 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.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

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.

Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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.

Make in India initiative was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. Since its launch, Make in India initiative has made significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. The activities under the Make in India initiative are also being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments.

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.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

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. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya 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 in the country.

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

The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & 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 State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in both rural and urban areas during 2021-22 is at Annexure.

Annexure

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question
No. 2500 due for reply on 10.08.2023**

Unemployment rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT for age groups: 15 years and above

Year: 2021-22

S. No	States/UTs	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.1	2.5	3.5	6.0	7.2	6.3	4.6	3.5	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.5	7.9	6.9	9.5	19.5	12.1	7.0	9.5	7.7
3	Assam	3.1	3.5	3.2	6.4	19.6	9.4	3.5	5.0	3.9
4	Bihar	6.0	1.8	5.5	10.0	12.8	10.3	6.4	2.8	5.9
5	Chhattisgarh	1.9	0.8	1.5	6.6	8.8	7.2	2.8	1.8	2.4
6	Delhi	4.3	0.0	3.9	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.3
7	Goa	10.7	19.0	12.5	9.3	20.1	11.7	9.9	19.7	12.0
8	Gujarat	1.9	0.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.0
9	Haryana	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
11	Jharkhand	2.0	0.1	1.2	5.6	8.0	6.1	2.7	0.8	2.0
12	Karnataka	2.8	1.1	2.3	4.6	6.3	5.0	3.4	2.5	3.2
13	Kerala	6.9	12.4	9.0	7.9	15.0	10.3	7.4	13.5	9.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.9	0.3	1.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.6	0.9	2.1
15	Maharashtra	3.0	1.7	2.5	4.8	5.5	5.0	3.7	2.9	3.5
16	Manipur	7.8	14.4	9.5	6.8	9.8	7.6	7.6	13.0	9.0
17	Meghalaya	0.9	2.4	1.5	6.9	12.3	8.9	1.8	3.7	2.6
18	Mizoram	2.9	6.1	4.0	5.7	10.1	7.1	4.1	7.9	5.4
19	Nagaland	7.7	7.3	7.5	11.8	19.8	14.6	8.6	9.8	9.1
20	Odisha	6.4	3.0	5.4	8.6	17.2	10.5	6.7	4.4	6.0
21	Punjab	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.4
22	Rajasthan	4.2	0.9	3.0	10.1	13.2	10.8	5.8	2.5	4.7
23	Sikkim	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.9	5.7	3.0	1.1	2.3	1.6
24	Tamil Nadu	4.9	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.0	4.8
25	Telangana	3.1	3.0	3.1	5.4	11.3	6.9	3.9	4.8	4.2
26	Tripura	2.1	4.5	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.3	2.5	4.5	3.0
27	Uttarakhand	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	2.5	1.0	2.1	6.3	8.9	6.7	3.3	1.8	2.9
29	West Bengal	3.7	1.3	3.1	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.0	1.8	3.4
30	Andaman & N. Island	3.2	10.3	5.9	5.5	19.2	9.9	4.3	14.1	7.8
31	Chandigarh	5.7	1.0	5.0	5.9	8.3	6.3	5.9	8.0	6.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6.1	5.1	5.7	2.7	13.7	4.7	4.0	8.5	5.2
34	Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	5.8	3.7	7.8	25.8	12.9	3.4	8.5	5.2
35	Ladakh	4.1	0.6	2.7	7.5	13.7	9.7	4.4	1.6	3.3
36	Lakshadweep	5.6	11.2	6.6	15.8	43.9	21.1	13.0	35.2	17.2
37	Puducherry	10.9	2.7	7.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	6.8	3.7	5.8
	All India	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.