

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1898**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONG WOMEN**

**1898. SHRIMATI DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI :**

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

- (a) the rate of unemployment in the country during the last three years and the current years and whether the rate of unemployment is increasing in the country especially among women and if so, the details thereof State-wise;**
- (b) the details of the unemployment rate during the last three years along with the employment opportunities provided by the Government during the said period, gender-wise;**
- (c) whether the female unemployment rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas;**
- (d) whether the Government has taken cognizance of severe unemployment arising out of economic crisis in the industries during the Corona pandemic in the industrial area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to check the problem of unemployment in the country?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (f): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of the next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2018-19 to 2020-21 is as follows:**

| <b>Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %)</b> |             |               |              |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Rural</b>                         |             |               |              |
| <b>Years</b>                         | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>2018-19</b>                       | <b>5.5</b>  | <b>3.5</b>    | <b>5.0</b>   |
| <b>2019-20</b>                       | <b>4.5</b>  | <b>2.6</b>    | <b>3.9</b>   |
| <b>2020-21</b>                       | <b>3.8</b>  | <b>2.1</b>    | <b>3.3</b>   |
| <b>Urban</b>                         |             |               |              |
| <b>Years</b>                         | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>2018-19</b>                       | <b>7.0</b>  | <b>9.8</b>    | <b>7.6</b>   |
| <b>2019-20</b>                       | <b>6.4</b>  | <b>8.9</b>    | <b>6.9</b>   |
| <b>2020-21</b>                       | <b>6.1</b>  | <b>8.6</b>    | <b>6.7</b>   |
| <b>All India</b>                     |             |               |              |
| <b>Years</b>                         | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>2018-19</b>                       | <b>6.0</b>  | <b>5.1</b>    | <b>5.8</b>   |
| <b>2019-20</b>                       | <b>5.0</b>  | <b>4.2</b>    | <b>4.8</b>   |
| <b>2020-21</b>                       | <b>4.5</b>  | <b>3.5</b>    | <b>4.2</b>   |

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**

The above data indicates that the unemployment rate in the country has a declining trend.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for female and 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.

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 of Rs. 7855.07 Crore have been provided to 60.13 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

**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. As on 02.12.2022, 37.68 lakh loans amounting to ₹4,378 Crore have been disbursed under the scheme.**

**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) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.**

**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, an amount of Rs 15.56 lakh crore was disbursed in 37.76 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.**

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

**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.**

**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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1898 due for reply on 19.12.2022

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for female and persons (Male+Female) of age 15 years and above for the period 2018-19 to 2020-21.

| S. No.    | States/UTs           | 2018-19 |       | 2019-20 |       | 2020-21 |       |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|           |                      | Female  | Total | Female  | Total | Female  | Total |
| 1         | Andhra Pradesh       | 5.3     | 5.3   | 4.1     | 4.7   | 2.7     | 4.1   |
| 2         | Arunachal Pradesh    | 14.8    | 7.7   | 9.5     | 6.7   | 9.3     | 5.7   |
| 3         | Assam                | 7.8     | 6.7   | 13.6    | 7.9   | 6.8     | 4.1   |
| 4         | Bihar                | 3.0     | 9.8   | 1.7     | 5.1   | 2.8     | 4.6   |
| 5         | Chhattisgarh         | 1.5     | 2.4   | 1.9     | 3.3   | 1.3     | 2.5   |
| 6         | Delhi                | 9.6     | 10.4  | 9.8     | 8.6   | 6.4     | 6.3   |
| 7         | Goa                  | 16.4    | 8.7   | 11.9    | 8.1   | 14.1    | 10.5  |
| 8         | Gujarat              | 2.0     | 3.2   | 1.1     | 2.0   | 2.0     | 2.2   |
| 9         | Haryana              | 7.6     | 9.3   | 6.5     | 6.4   | 5.3     | 6.3   |
| 10        | Himachal Pradesh     | 4.8     | 5.1   | 2.8     | 3.7   | 2.4     | 3.3   |
| 11        | Jharkhand            | 1.6     | 5.2   | 1.3     | 4.2   | 0.7     | 3.1   |
| 12        | Karnataka            | 2.8     | 3.6   | 6.2     | 4.2   | 2.8     | 2.7   |
| 13        | Kerala               | 17.0    | 9.0   | 15.1    | 10    | 15.1    | 10.1  |
| 14        | Madhya Pradesh       | 1.5     | 3.5   | 1.4     | 3.0   | 0.9     | 1.9   |
| 15        | Maharashtra          | 5.4     | 5.0   | 2.4     | 3.2   | 2.7     | 3.7   |
| 16        | Manipur              | 13.0    | 9.4   | 10.4    | 9.5   | 5.8     | 5.6   |
| 17        | Meghalaya            | 3.3     | 2.7   | 3.6     | 2.7   | 2.0     | 1.7   |
| 18        | Mizoram              | 10.3    | 7.0   | 5.6     | 5.7   | 3.6     | 3.5   |
| 19        | Nagaland             | 25.9    | 17.4  | 27.6    | 25.7  | 19.2    | 19.2  |
| 20        | Odisha               | 6.6     | 7.0   | 4.1     | 6.2   | 3.1     | 5.3   |
| 21        | Punjab               | 9.4     | 7.4   | 8.0     | 7.3   | 8.6     | 6.2   |
| 22        | Rajasthan            | 3.7     | 5.7   | 2.5     | 4.5   | 2.2     | 4.7   |
| 23        | Sikkim               | 2.8     | 3.1   | 1.7     | 2.2   | 0.9     | 1.1   |
| 24        | Tamil Nadu           | 6.5     | 6.6   | 4.7     | 5.3   | 5.0     | 5.2   |
| 25        | Telangana            | 8.0     | 8.3   | 5.8     | 7.0   | 4.4     | 4.9   |
| 26        | Tripura              | 28.8    | 10.0  | 2.8     | 3.2   | 2.9     | 3.2   |
| 27        | Uttarakhand          | 16.8    | 8.9   | 5.6     | 7.1   | 5.0     | 6.9   |
| 28        | Uttar Pradesh        | 2.5     | 5.7   | 2.7     | 4.4   | 2.9     | 4.2   |
| 29        | West Bengal          | 2.3     | 3.8   | 3.6     | 4.6   | 2.2     | 3.5   |
| 30        | Andaman & N. Island  | 35.7    | 13.5  | 27.7    | 12.6  | 18.8    | 9.1   |
| 31        | Chandigarh           | 9.7     | 7.3   | 7.6     | 6.3   | 4.0     | 7.1   |
| 32        | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1.3     | 1.5   | 0.1     | 3.0   | 1.8     | 4.2   |
| 33        | Daman & Diu          | 0       | 0     | 2.7     | 2.9   |         |       |
| 34        | Jammu & Kashmir      | 8.9     | 5.1   | 11.6    | 6.7   | 8.0     | 5.9   |
| 35        | Ladakh               | -       | -     | 0       | 0.1   | 4.8     | 2.9   |
| 36        | Lakshadweep          | 48.3    | 31.6  | 22.2    | 13.7  | 35.3    | 13.4  |
| 37        | Puducherry           | 7.6     | 8.3   | 10.3    | 7.6   | 8.2     | 6.7   |
| All India |                      | 5.1     | 5.8   | 4.2     | 4.8   | 3.5     | 4.2   |

Source: PLFS, MoSPI