

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3090
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20TH MARCH, 2023**

**UNEMPLOYED YOUTH REGISTERED IN NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

3090. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the number of unemployed youth registered in National employment exchanges throughout the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance employment generation and placements for creating opportunities for unemployed youth in the country;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the selection list through national employment exchange in the country during the last five years;**
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the increasing unemployment ratio in the country; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e) : As per the extent of information received from the States/UTs, the number of job-seekers (employed/unemployed), who got registered themselves in employment exchanges during the year 2022 was 39.97 lakh.

The State/UT-wise details of the number of job-seekers (employed/unemployed) who got registered themselves in employment exchanges in the year 2022 are at Annexure.

The selection list of candidates through employment exchanges is not maintained centrally.

The 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 and above was 4.8%, 4.2% and 4.1% during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, which shows that unemployment rate in the country has declining trend.

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 has provided 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 28.02.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.31 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma NirbharNidhi (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 13.03.2023, 42.21 lakh loans 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.

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.

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. As on 24.02.2023, 39.65 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.

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

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3090 due for reply on 20.03.2023

State/UTs-wise number of job seekers who got registered in employment exchanges in the country

(in thousands)

S. No.	State/UTs	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59.0
3	Assam	202.6
4	Bihar	222.4
5	Chhattisgarh	330.9
6	Delhi*	-
7	Goa	17.2
8	Gujarat	334.1
9	Haryana	131.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	50.7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	54.2
12	Jharkhand	35.6
13	Karnataka	57.7
14	Kerala	513.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	2.8
16	Maharashtra	487.4
17	Manipur	30.0
18	Meghalaya	3.1
19	Mizoram	8.8
20	Nagaland	6.6
21	Odisha	168.6
22	Punjab	55.4
23	Rajasthan	156.1
24	Tamil Nadu	484.9
25	Telangana	32.1
26	Tripura	0.0
27	Uttarakhand	108.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	400.8
29	West Bengal*	-
30	A. & N. Islands	14.4
31	Chandigarh	1.4
32	D. & N. Haveli *	-
33	Daman & Diu *	-
34	Lakshadweep *	-
35	Puducherry	14.5
36	Ladakh	0.7
	Total	3996.7

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment, MoL&E

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. *: Data has not been received from States/UT Govt.