

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5285  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03<sup>RD</sup> APRIL, 2023**

**DATA OF JOBS CREATED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES**

**5285. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:**

**SHRI SANJAY JADHAV:**

**SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government holds any annual data regarding the jobs created in various industries in the country and if so, the details of the jobs provided to unemployed and youth since 2014 till date;**
- (b) whether any announcements for creation of new jobs under 'Make in India' had been made earlier during any budget and if so, the date and the details thereof;**
- (c) whether employment opportunities has increased for youth in the country during the last five years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (d) the State-wise number and details of the people provided employments so far as per the announcements made earlier;**
- (e) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to address job crisis and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, the State-wise number of unemployed people and the proportion of women and rural people among them; and**
- (f) the details of suitable action-plan of the Government to address the prevailing unemployment by balancing the Economy?**

**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 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above was 46.8%, 47.3%, 50.9%, 52.6% and 52.9% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively, which shows that employment in the country has increasing trend. The State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above since 2017-18 are at Annexure I and Annexure-II.**

**The estimated percentage distribution of workers on usual status by broad industry division during 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given at Annexure-III.**

**The 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014 to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best in class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world. 'Make in India' initiative has significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0.**

**As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status in Manufacturing Sector has been increased from 10.9% in 2020-21 to 11.6% in 2021-22.**

**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 11.03.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.3 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.**

**The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar 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 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, more than 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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5285 due for reply on 03.04.2023

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22

S. No.	State/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	57.2	54.8	55.5	58.6	57.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	40.9	44.3	48.5	47.1
3	Assam	43.7	43.4	43.2	50.5	52.1
4	Bihar	35.5	36.4	39.7	39.9	39.3
5	Chhattisgarh	62.4	61.2	65.4	63.6	64.9
6	Delhi	42.7	44.5	43.3	42.7	42.3
7	Goa	42.9	45.9	47.3	43.4	41.6
8	Gujarat	47.4	49.7	54.7	55.0	56.8
9	Haryana	41.7	41.9	42.9	44.0	42.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	58.9	63.9	70.5	69.5	71.2
11	Jharkhand	41.7	44.9	53.6	59.6	60.7
12	Karnataka	49.1	49.3	53.1	55.3	53.0
13	Kerala	41.2	44.9	45.3	46.1	48.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	54.3	52.3	57.7	60.2	60.7
15	Maharashtra	50.5	50.6	55.7	53.9	55.9
16	Manipur	42.5	44.3	45.5	41.0	40.6
17	Meghalaya	62.3	61.8	58.6	62.0	60.5
18	Mizoram	46.4	45.6	50.7	54.5	48.9
19	Nagaland	32.8	38.1	44.8	49.5	58.4
20	Odisha	44.9	47.6	51.9	53.5	52.4
21	Punjab	42.9	44.2	47.8	47.2	48.5
22	Rajasthan	48.2	50.0	55.0	55.3	54.7
23	Sikkim	58.7	61.1	68.8	71.3	69.9
24	Tamil Nadu	51.0	51.4	55.3	56.9	55.8
25	Telangana	49.8	50.6	55.7	57.8	58.1
26	Tripura	42.0	41.9	49.6	53.8	50.6
27	Uttarakhand	40.6	41.4	49.5	48.7	48.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	41.8	40.8	45.1	48.0	50.1
29	West Bengal	47.8	49.7	49.7	53.0	52.7
30	Andaman & N. Island	48.7	49.1	49.8	58.2	59.2
31	Chandigarh	46.9	47.3	45.5	43.1	42.2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.3	68.6	72.2	54.0	65.8
33	Daman & Diu	63.2	55.1	64.5		
34	Jammu & Kashmir	51.0	52.9	52.5	55.5	58.3
35	Ladakh		--	62.7	69.1	58.1
36	Lakshadweep	34.4	29.5	48.0	40.1	37.2
37	Puducherry	37.8	47.8	47.7	48.1	51.2
	All India	46.8	47.3	50.9	52.6	52.9

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.5285 due for reply on 03.04.2023.

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for the period 2021-22

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

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5285 due for reply on 03.04.2023**

**Estimated distribution of workers on usual status (in %) by broad industry division during 2017-18 to 2021-22.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Broad industry Division as per NIC-2008</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Electricity, water, etc.</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Trade, hotel &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Transport, storage &amp; communications</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**