

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1663
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31ST JULY, 2023**

**UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE BELONGING TO ECONOMICALLY
BACKWARD CLASS**

**1663. SHRIMATI DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:**

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

- (a) the estimated number of unemployed people belonging to the Economically Backward Class in the urban and rural areas of the country;**
- (b) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;**
- (c) the details of the areas of the country which has a high rate of unemployment; and**
- (d) the number of young men and women who have been provided employment through various schemes during the last three years along with the details thereof, State-wise?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): 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 the next year. As per the results of these surveys, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons, including Economically Backward Class, of age 15 years and above during 2021-22 was 3.2% and 6.3% in rural and urban areas, respectively.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2021-22 in both rural and urban areas is at Annexure-I.

The estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment, on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years during the last three years is as follows:

Worker Population Ratio (in %)			
Years	Male	Female	Total
2019-20	51.0	17.6	34.7
2020-21	52.3	18.5	36.1
2021-22	53.5	19.1	36.8

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State/UT-wise estimated WPR on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years during the last three years is at Annexure-II.

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, both rural and urban areas.

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 02.07.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.42 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (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 14.07.2023, 50.18 lakh loans have been disbursed under the scheme.

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 07.07.2023, more than 42.29 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme 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) 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.

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) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1663 due for reply on 31.07.2023

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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	UR (in%)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	6.3	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.9	12.1	7.7
3	Assam	3.2	9.4	3.9
4	Bihar	5.5	10.3	5.9
5	Chhattisgarh	1.5	7.2	2.4
6	Delhi	3.9	5.3	5.3
7	Goa	12.5	11.7	12.0
8	Gujarat	1.5	2.8	2.0
9	Haryana	9.0	8.9	9.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.6	8.7	4.0
11	Jharkhand	1.2	6.1	2.0
12	Karnataka	2.3	5.0	3.2
13	Kerala	9.0	10.3	9.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.3	4.9	2.1
15	Maharashtra	2.5	5.0	3.5
16	Manipur	9.5	7.6	9.0
17	Meghalaya	1.5	8.9	2.6
18	Mizoram	4.0	7.1	5.4
19	Nagaland	7.5	14.6	9.1
20	Odisha	5.4	10.5	6.0
21	Punjab	6.6	6.1	6.4
22	Rajasthan	3.0	10.8	4.7
23	Sikkim	1.3	3.0	1.6
24	Tamil Nadu	4.2	5.7	4.8
25	Telangana	3.1	6.9	4.2
26	Tripura	2.7	4.3	3.0
27	Uttarakhand	7.0	10.6	7.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	2.1	6.7	2.9
29	West Bengal	3.1	4.4	3.4
30	Andaman & N. Island	5.9	9.9	7.8
31	Chandigarh	5.0	6.3	6.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.7	4.7	5.2
33	Daman & Diu			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	3.7	12.9	5.2
35	Ladakh	2.7	9.7	3.3
36	Lakshadweep	6.6	21.1	17.2
37	Puducherry	7.5	4.5	5.8
All India		3.2	6.3	4.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1663 due for reply on 31.07.2023

State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15-29 years during 2019-20 to 2021-22 (in %)

S. No.	States/UTs	WPR (in %)								
		2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	51.9	26.3	39.3	52.1	27.7	40.2	55.7	26.0	40.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.5	13.4	22.9	33.5	13.5	24.3	27.9	11.5	20.0
3	Assam	41.1	10.7	25.2	45.2	16.5	31.3	56.4	19.2	37.6
4	Bihar	39.1	3.7	22.2	35.4	4.5	21.3	38.9	3.6	21.8
5	Chhattisgarh	58.3	35.0	46.6	53.8	36.2	45.3	62.3	34.5	47.9
6	Delhi	46.3	9.2	30.1	48.9	10.7	31.9	52.1	11.9	34.1
7	Goa	50.4	21.1	35.4	40.9	17.9	31.2	45.8	13.7	30.1
8	Gujarat	59.7	23.1	42.5	61.9	24.6	44.8	64.6	27.5	47.3
9	Haryana	49.8	8.1	30.3	50.3	9.0	31.6	44.3	9.2	28.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	57.3	45.7	51.7	55.1	43.0	49.4	58.2	44.5	51.3
11	Jharkhand	51.7	24.3	37.6	59.3	31.7	46.1	62.8	36.4	49.2
12	Karnataka	56.7	22.2	39.8	57.8	21.0	39.3	55.8	17.7	37.1
13	Kerala	39.9	11.9	25.7	38.6	12.1	25.3	42.8	14.6	28.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.7	22.3	43.3	64.5	26.1	47.0	63.9	23.3	44.7
15	Maharashtra	49.8	21.5	36.8	50.3	20.8	36.5	52.8	20.7	38.0
16	Manipur	30.3	13.6	21.8	24.9	9.8	17.4	26.8	10.3	18.7
17	Meghalaya	46.4	18.8	32.5	47.4	28.2	37.5	47.5	30.2	38.8
18	Mizoram	33.0	23.8	28.6	34.3	21.4	28.3	31.7	17.0	25.0
19	Nagaland	16.8	10.9	13.9	25.2	17.5	21.5	34.9	27.6	31.3
20	Odisha	51.1	26.2	38.3	53.1	22.1	37.5	51.3	22.2	36.3
21	Punjab	55.0	19.1	39.0	53.3	12.2	33.8	54.9	14.2	37.0
22	Rajasthan	51.7	23.4	37.9	50.8	24.9	38.2	49.6	24.7	37.6
23	Sikkim	55.6	48.5	52.3	59.2	32.5	46.0	64.4	36.2	50.2
24	Tamil Nadu	50.4	21.1	35.5	51.6	19.3	35.3	49.8	19.2	34.5
25	Telangana	43.9	23.3	33.9	48.5	20.1	35.2	52.3	23.4	38.2
26	Tripura	55.6	10.9	32.9	57.2	12.6	33.2	55.3	11.7	34.2
27	Uttarakhand	46.6	19.5	34.0	44.0	16.0	30.9	43.6	18.8	32.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	50.1	8.7	29.9	54.3	10.7	33.1	54.4	14.3	34.7
29	West Bengal	56.5	16.5	36.2	60.3	19.4	39.7	59.4	18.8	39.1
30	Andaman & N. Island	50.6	17.0	35.5	56.1	25.7	42.4	55.9	21.3	39.2
31	Chandigarh	52.2	13.7	31.1	37.7	17.4	27.8	43.8	12.2	29.6
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.6	40.1	61.7	52.8	20.0	40.0	76.3	27.0	57.9
33	Daman & Diu	79.3	25.8	62.2						
34	Jammu & Kashmir	45.5	22.4	34.7	43.1	22.7	33.4	52.1	27.6	40.2
35	Ladakh	40.0	35.5	38.1	17.6	9.8	14.3	28.3	29.8	29.1
36	Lakshadweep	58.7	9.0	35.0	34.7	6.2	19.4	31.0	6.4	19.4
37	Puducherry	40.8	18.4	30.7	50.5	14.2	31.3	47.9	22.9	35.8
	All India	51.0	17.6	34.7	52.3	18.5	36.1	53.5	19.1	36.8

Source: PLFS, MoSPI