

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1800
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2023**

SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

†1800. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding employment and unemployment in the country, if so, the details of the last four years, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of long term plans/programmes/ policies implemented by the Government for generation of employment opportunities and to reduce unemployment rate;**
- (c) the details of employment generated in terms of percentage in Government and private sectors under the above-mentioned plans/programmes/policies during the last four years, State-wise with particular reference of Chhattisgarh; and**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide any unemployment allowances to unemployed persons and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017. Survey is designed to measure various indicators pertaining to the employment and unemployment situation in the country.

As per the PLFS, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and unemployment rate percentage according to usual status (ps+ss) for State/UT including Chhattisgarh are at Annexure-I & II respectively.

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.

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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 the 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 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 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.

The scheme Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) was implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for providing relief in the form of cash compensation up to 90 days once in a life time to the Insured Persons (IPs) who have become unemployed. The scheme came into force on 01.07.2018 and extended twice from 01.07.2020 to 30.06.2021 and from 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022 in order to provide relief to those IPs who became unemployed during the Covid-19 pandemic. It has, further, been extended upto 30.06.2024. Total 66013 employees availed relief under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 87.83 crores were disbursed between 01.07.2018 to 12.12.2022.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1800 due for reply on 31-07-2023.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) during 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 for each State/UT as per PLFS Reports

| State/UT | WPR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | PLFS, 2018-19 | PLFS, 2019-20 | PLFS, 2020-21 | PLFS, 2021-22 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 43.0 | 44.2 | 46.5 | 46.2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 31.6 | 32.9 | 35.3 | 34.4 |
| Assam | 32.5 | 31.9 | 38.1 | 37.8 |
| Bihar | 24.1 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 25.6 |
| Chhattisgarh | 44.7 | 48.7 | 48.4 | 48.5 |
| Delhi | 33.6 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.0 |
| Goa | 36.6 | 37.6 | 35.5 | 33.8 |
| Gujarat | 38.3 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 44.3 |
| Haryana | 31.1 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 32.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 50.1 | 55.6 | 55.4 | 55.8 |
| Jharkhand | 30.7 | 37.6 | 42.2 | 43.2 |
| Karnataka | 38.4 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 41.7 |
| Kerala | 35.9 | 36.5 | 37.6 | 39.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 38.4 | 42.8 | 44.9 | 45.1 |
| Maharashtra | 39.8 | 43.6 | 42.6 | 43.6 |
| Manipur | 32.9 | 33.8 | 30.5 | 29.8 |
| Meghalaya | 41.1 | 37.2 | 38.7 | 38.6 |
| Mizoram | 36.7 | 41.4 | 43.4 | 36.8 |
| Nagaland | 28.5 | 35.3 | 38.6 | 40.6 |
| Odisha | 35.7 | 39.5 | 41.7 | 39.5 |
| Punjab | 34.6 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 38.6 |
| Rajasthan | 35.8 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40.6 |
| Sikkim | 49.4 | 55.9 | 60.5 | 57.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 41.2 | 44.2 | 46.0 | 44.6 |
| Telangana | 40.1 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 45.3 |
| Tripura | 34.1 | 38.9 | 41.9 | 40.2 |
| Uttarakhand | 31.2 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 37.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 28.7 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 35.1 |
| West Bengal | 38.6 | 39.2 | 42.4 | 41.7 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 38.3 | 40.6 | 48.3 | 46.4 |
| Chandigarh | 37.4 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 33.3 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 49.5 | 54.4 | 43.0 | 51.6 |
| Daman & Diu | 42.0 | 51.0 | | |
| Jammu & Kashmir* | 40.7 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 44.0 |
| Ladakh** | - | 45.6 | 53.8 | 43.4 |
| Lakshadweep | 23.9 | 38.0 | 29.7 | 29.1 |
| Puducherry | 39.3 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 40.4 |
| all India | 35.3 | 38.2 | 39.8 | 39.6 |

Note:

- 1.*For 2018-19, estimate of Jammu & Kashmir includes Ladakh also, while for 2019-20 and 2020-21, separate estimate of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are available
2. ** Separate estimate of Ladakh was not available for 2018-19
3. 2021-22 refers to the period July 2021 – June 2022 and likewise for 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1800 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 for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22

| S. No. | States/UTs | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.7 |
| 3 | Assam | 7.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 4 | Bihar | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 6 | Delhi | 8.6 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| 7 | Goa | 8.1 | 10.5 | 12.0 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 9 | Haryana | 6.4 | 6.3 | 9.0 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| 13 | Kerala | 10 | 10.1 | 9.6 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| 16 | Manipur | 9.5 | 5.6 | 9.0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.4 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 25.7 | 19.2 | 9.1 |
| 20 | Odisha | 6.2 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| 25 | Telangana | 7.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| 26 | Tripura | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| 30 | Andaman & N. Island | 12.6 | 9.1 | 7.8 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| 32 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu | 2.9 | | |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 13.7 | 13.4 | 17.2 |
| 37 | Puducherry | 7.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| All India | | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 |

Source: PLFS, MoSPI
