

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 118
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04TH DECEMBER, 2023**

**EXPENDITURE UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAAN-DHAN YOJANA
(PM-SYM)**

118. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed measures to tackle the decline in the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of women from 27 per cent in 2012 to 23.9 per cent in 2022, as per the World Bank data and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has proposed/ implementing any plan to address the persistently high average unemployment rate among youth and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Government reduced the allocation for Social Security Schemes for workers from Rs. 15845.10 crore in BE 2022-23 to Rs. 12152.82 crore in BE 2023-24 and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the reasons for less expenditure incurred under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) till February 2023;**
- (e) the percentage of the PSU workforce consists of reserved categories; and**
- (f) the percentage of reserved category jobs remain vacant in PSUs?**

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 and 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 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for women of age 15 years and above in the country during the period 2017-18 to 2022-23 are as follows:

| Years | Women LFPR (in %) |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 2017-18 | 23.3 |
| 2018-19 | 24.5 |
| 2019-20 | 30.0 |
| 2020-21 | 32.5 |
| 2021-22 | 32.8 |
| 2022-23 | 37.0 |

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the women labour force participation has substantially increased to 37.0% during 2022-23 as compared to 23.3% in 2017-18.

The estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years during the years 2017-18 to 2022-23 are as follows:

| Years | Unemployment Rate (in %) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 2017-18 | 17.8 |
| 2018-19 | 17.3 |
| 2019-20 | 15.0 |
| 2020-21 | 12.9 |
| 2021-22 | 12.4 |
| 2022-23 | 10.0 |

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The above data indicates that the youth unemployment rate has a declining trend over the years.

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 including women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment.

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 23.09.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.47 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 23.11.2023, 78.08 lakh loans have been sanctioned 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 17.11.2023, more than 44.41 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 Government has taken various steps to improve women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc.

The Code on Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions for the employment of women in the aboveground mines including opencast workings has been allowed between 7 pm and 6 am, and in below ground working between 6 am and 7 pm in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Code on Wages 2019 has provisions that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, no employer shall make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

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

The budget allocation for Social Security Schemes for workers is Rs. 12152.82 crore in BE 2023-24 which was Rs. 15845.10 crore in BE 2022-23. The reduction in the budget allocation is mainly due to the less allocation under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) in which registration were closed on 31.03.2022. The benefits under ABRY are to be provided for a period of 2 years from the date of registration.

The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) is a demand driven voluntary scheme in which equal matching contribution is paid by the Government of India. The expenditure under the scheme is dependent upon the number of registration.

As per the Report on Public Enterprises Survey, out of the total employees Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), around 50.20% employees were from reservation category as on 31.03.2022 as compared to 50.14% as on 31.03.2021. The employment in CPSEs depends upon their requirement as per their expansion/investment plan from time to time.
