

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 153
TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 4, 2023

RISE IN AVERAGE INCOME OF CITIZENS

153. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B.:

Will the Minister of FINANCE

Be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the average income of citizens of the country has risen from Rs. 4 lakh per annum to Rs.13 lakh per annum in 9 years since 2014 onwards, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that the number of those who have moved to the upper income group from the lower income group has also increased during the said period, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this was because of robustness across sectors and a rise in a number of employment opportunities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): As per the National Account Statistics 2023, released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), India's Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI), at Current Prices, increased from ₹88,678 in 2013-14 to ₹1,68,066 in 2021-22.

(b): The report 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023' by NITI Aayog informs that a record 13.5 crore people moved out of multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. According to the Report, India has registered a significant decline of 9.8 per cent in the number of India's multidimensionally poor, from 24.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 14.96 per cent in 2019-21.

(c)-(d): Between 2013-14 and 2022-23, the Real Gross Value Added (at 2011-12 prices) in the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.7 per cent, 5.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, reflecting robust growth across sectors.

As reported in the latest annual PLFS, labour markets have witnessed strong recovery beyond pre-Covid levels in both urban and rural areas, with the unemployment rate (UR) (persons age 15 years and above, as per usual status) falling from 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 3.2 per

cent in 2022-23. The fall in UR is accompanied with a simultaneous rise in labour force participation rate (LFPR) from 50.2 per cent in 2018-19 to 57.9 per cent in 2022-23 and worker population ratio (WPR) from 47.3 per cent in 2018-19 to 56.0 per cent in 2022-23. While the usual status has a long reference period of one year, the current weekly status (CWS) is a stricter benchmark.

Besides, employment generation coupled with improving employability is the government's priority. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps to generate employment in the country. Some of the recent initiatives are as follows: -

- The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October 2020 to incentivise employers to create new employment and restore lost employment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The government launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons, including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States.
- The Government has implemented a programme for skilling rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a placement-linked skill development programme for wage employment. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked Subsidy programme launched by the Government, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through the establishment of microenterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched to facilitate self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral-free loans, up to ₹10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities.
- The government has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) since 2016 to incentivise employers to create new employment and bring informal workers to the formal workforce. Under the scheme, the Government is paying the Employer's full contribution, i.e., 12 per cent towards the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).
- 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, and Housing for All, among others., are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes being implemented by the Government have the potential to create 60 lakh new jobs. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment and boost output in the medium to long term through multiplier effects.
