

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2766
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21st MARCH, 2022**

UNEMPLOYMENT PENSION

**2766. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:
SHRI GNANATHIRAVIAM S.:
DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement unemployment pension in the country for the unemployed youths; if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether any State in the country has such pension schemes, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of graduates/post graduates, skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled unemployed in Tamil Nadu and other States at present and the steps being by the Government to provide sustainable employment to those unemployed youths;**
- (d) whether the Union Government has made any special package for the unemployed youths of Tamil Nadu and other States in the country to solve unemployment problem if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (e) whether the Government is implementing the scheme to generate employment for unemployed youth including traditional artisans like spinners, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, beekeepers, leather artisans etc. in the country to curb the migration of unemployed youth, if so, the details thereon?**

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): There is no such proposal of unemployment pension under consideration of Ministry of Labour & Employment. However, the employees covered under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme are entitled to unemployment allowance. There are two unemployment allowance schemes namely Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna (ABVKY) and Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna (RGSKY). The scheme Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana was introduced by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) on pilot basis for a period of 2 years w.e.f. 01.07.2018 for

providing relief to the Insured Persons (IPs) who have become unemployed. The scheme has been extended upto 30th June 2022.

The State-wise details of unemployment pension scheme are not centrally maintained in Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(c) to (e): As per latest annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report for 2019-20, the State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level according to usual status basis approach is given at Annexure.

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. 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 is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. 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.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat RojgarYojana (ABRY) has been launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. This scheme being implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), seeks to reduce the financial burden of the employers and encourages them to hire more workers. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries has been extended from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022. Benefits have been provided to 50.81 lakh beneficiaries through 1.33 lakh establishments till 28.02.2022.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 04.03.2022, 33.91 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government had 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 of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore persondays with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore.

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 has put emphasis on railways, roads, urban transport, power, telecom, textiles and affordable housing amid continued focus on the National Infrastructure Pipeline. Budget 2021-22 launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment and boost output in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) & Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs etc. for employment generation.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure Development and Industrial Corridors are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

Annexure referred to in reply of parts (c) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2766 due for reply on 21.03.2022

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level according to usual status basis approach during 2019-20 (PLFS)

State \ UT	general education level (in percentage)									
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary & above	all (incl. n.r.)
Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.0	0.6	3.2	7.3	16.7	24.5	28.7	13.6	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	1.4	4.0	9.8	10.5	0.0	23.9	36.5	15.7	6.7
Assam	0.6	2.5	10.5	7.3	14.9	4.0	20.1	6.6	13.5	7.9
Bihar	2.5	2.4	5.0	3.9	6.6	84.9	19.9	12.3	10.0	5.1
Chhattisgarh	0.1	1.1	2.3	2.1	6.6	34.1	17.8	12.7	8.5	3.3
Delhi	1.9	1.3	6.7	5.4	10.1	14.6	13.5	16.1	11.5	8.6
Goa	0.0	0.8	6.9	6.7	11.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	11.6	8.1
Gujarat	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	3.5	5.2	5.3	8.8	3.9	2.0
Haryana	3.1	1.1	3.8	6.1	10.6	13.1	13.4	8.9	9.7	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.9	4.5	10.8	17.9	10.8	6.5	3.7
Jharkhand	0.3	2.0	4.8	6.2	9.1	24.7	14.0	14.3	9.6	4.2
Karnataka	0.0	0.1	1.7	3.0	3.5	9.9	19.8	10.4	9.1	4.2
Kerala	0.6	1.1	3.1	6.5	17.5	13.8	28.2	24.2	16.7	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	4.6	17.1	14.7	6.3	7.1	3.0
Maharashtra	0.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	6.3	10.9	8.6	2.5	5.6	3.2
Manipur	0.7	2.1	5.6	7.7	12.9	9.4	18.2	21.3	14.2	9.5
Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.8	10.0	5.9	16.6	19.7	10.9	2.7
Mizoram	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.2	12.7	0.0	14.3	22.3	11.6	5.7
Nagaland	0.0	6.3	20.4	26.7	34.3	34.5	46.3	56.0	36.6	25.7
Odisha	0.1	1.3	5.1	10.7	16.9	28.4	25.3	10.5	16.9	6.2
Punjab	1.4	3.5	4.5	5.3	15.8	16.4	14.5	14.1	11.7	7.3
Rajasthan	0.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	5.4	14.1	22.8	16.9	11.7	4.5
Sikkim	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	5.3	13.9	11.1	2.1	5.9	2.2
Tamil Nadu	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.2	6.2	16.4	20.6	13.5	11.7	5.3
Telangana	0.2	1.2	3.4	4.4	9.7	12.8	26.9	24.6	14.0	7.0
Tripura	0.0	0.6	3.1	4.4	6.6	16.3	13.8	5.6	8.3	3.2
Uttarakhand	0.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	13.8	22.0	21.9	8.3	12.6	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	6.3	21.2	15.6	10.6	8.7	4.4
West Bengal	0.7	1.4	4.9	5.8	9.1	13.9	15.2	11.5	10.1	4.6
Andaman & N. Island	0.0	0.5	5.0	14.4	29.4	19.7	29.8	18.9	23.2	12.6
Chandigarh	4.1	6.2	5.6	8.9	10.5	0.0	3.0	8.2	6.9	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2	4.1	3.2	8.6	17.3	6.7	3.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.8	7.8	5.6	3.4	0.0	4.5	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.4	2.5	5.2	14.6	49.6	21.9	21.2	14.6	6.7
Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	3.1	4.6	7.6	27.8	29.3	35.2	0.0	20.3	13.7
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.6	9.1	10.1	19.8	8.4	10.5	7.6
all India	0.6	1.4	3.4	4.1	7.9	14.2	17.2	12.9	10.1	4.8

Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2019- 20; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation