

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2930
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST MARCH, 2022**

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM

**2930. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRIMATI GEETA KORA:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRIMATI NAVNEET RAVI RANA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to create employment opportunities in agriculture and tourism based industries; if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the State-wise and district-wise details of the employment provided to the unemployed youth in agriculture and tourism based industries during the last three years particularly in Maharashtra;**
- (c) the status of employment in the country during the last three years and the current year;**
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding employment and unemployment;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the result of the said survey; and**
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address the issue of unemployment?**

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Government supports and facilitates development and progress of Agriculture sector through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector

Schemes. All the schemes are targeted for benefiting farmers and increasing their livelihood opportunities by promoting agro based employment.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has introduced a new component called Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship component under Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) with the objective to generate employment by promoting start-ups in agriculture and allied sector. Government is also promoting agro-based business through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) Scheme through Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SampadaYojana (PMKSY) with component schemes as – (i) Mega Food Park; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation /Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward & Forward linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; (vii) Human Resource and Institutions; (viii) Operation Greens.

As part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, MoFPI has launched an all India centrally sponsored "PM Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises.

As per the latest report of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the State-wise percentage distribution of workers in agriculture industries (broad industry division as per NIC 2008) on usual status for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are at Annexure.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps over the years to give boost to the tourism sector in the country and in turn generate employment opportunities like Swadesh Darshan Scheme with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme for holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations, Heritage Project for development and

maintenance of tourist amenities at heritage sites/ monuments and other tourist sites and Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Programme, etc.

Details of employment provided to unemployed youth in the industries based on tourism is not maintained centrally. However, as per estimation (using National Account Statistics 2021 and PLFS report) in accordance with 3rd Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for subsequent years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the contribution of tourism employment to total employment of the country was 14.78%, 14.87% and 15.34% respectively.

(c) to (e): The data on employment unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The year-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for age 15 years and above during the last three years are given below:

| Years | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %) | 46.8 | 47.3 | 50.9 |
| Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 |

Source: MoSPI

The Government has also launched All-India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey (AQEES) in April, 2021. As per the result of the second round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the period July to September 2021, employment increased to 3.10 crore in the nine selected sectors of the economy which was 3.08 crore during the first round of QES (April-June, 2021).

(f): 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 Rojgar Yojana (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 upto Rs. 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 person days 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 KaushalyaYojana (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 to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2930 due for reply on 21.03.2022

Percentage distribution of workers in agriculture industries (including forestry and fishing) on usual status for each State/UT during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

| S. No. | State/UT | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.8 | 44.4 | 49.0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 50.1 | 46.7 | 55.0 |
| 3 | Assam | 45.5 | 38.9 | 36.8 |
| 4 | Bihar | 45.1 | 48.9 | 49.2 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 67.5 | 64.7 | 68.8 |
| 6 | Delhi | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 7 | Goa | 8.5 | 8.1 | 15.3 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 42.4 | 42.8 | 46.2 |
| 9 | Haryana | 27.4 | 26.9 | 29.2 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 55.6 | 56.6 | 56.4 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 46.8 | 42.8 | 54.1 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 45.7 | 41.0 | 46.6 |
| 13 | Kerala | 19.9 | 20.4 | 21.9 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 60.6 | 57.2 | 58.4 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 47.8 | 45.3 | 49.0 |
| 16 | Manipur | 36.4 | 29.2 | 32.4 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 56.3 | 49.6 | 51.9 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 44.0 | 42.1 | 42.1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 36.8 | 36.5 | 48.5 |
| 20 | Odisha | 48.8 | 44.1 | 48.3 |
| 21 | Punjab | 26.0 | 24.6 | 25.8 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 49.6 | 52.7 | 53.1 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 41.5 | 41.6 | 39.3 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 27.7 | 27.3 | 30.1 |
| 25 | Telangana | 43.4 | 43.6 | 48.4 |
| 26 | Tripura | 29.1 | 31.1 | 41.6 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 42.5 | 34.3 | 47.2 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 48.8 | 50.0 | 51.5 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 36.6 | 34.2 | 36.9 |
| 30 | Andaman & N. Island | 15.5 | 11.2 | 15.3 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 32 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 19.8 | 19.1 | 27.7 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu | 2.5 | 4.1 | 14.2 |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 40.7 | 38.1 | 38.5 |
| 35 | Ladakh | | | 41.7 |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 25.7 | 28.8 | 17.7 |
| 37 | Puducherry | 11.6 | 14.1 | 15.7 |
| | All India | 44.1 | 42.5 | 45.6 |

Source: PLFS Report, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation