

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4004  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.03.2022**

**Survey on Employment /Unemployment**

**†4004. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:  
SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:  
SHRI DEEPAK BAIJ:  
SHRIMATI SARMISTHA SETHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding employment and unemployment and if so, the details thereof along with the results of the survey and the status of employment in the country during the last three years and the current year;**
- (b) whether the remedial steps have been taken by the Government to solve the problem of unemployment and if so, the details thereof including the details of the increase in unemployment rate during the last five years;**
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the increase in unemployment due to COVID-19 and the reasons due to which unemployment has increased in the country;**
- (d) whether the Government makes any assessment regarding the status of unemployment in the country; and**
- (e) whether the Government has any data regarding the present status of unemployment in the country; if so, the details thereof including Rajasthan?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e): National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, has been conducting Periodic Labour**

**Contd..2/-**

**Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017. This is a continuous survey being conducted by the NSO and is designed to measure the employment and unemployment situation annually for both rural & urban areas and quarterly for urban areas only. The State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss) in PLFS (2017-18), PLFS (2018-19) and PLFS (2019-20) for persons of 15 years and above including the State of Rajasthan are given at Annexure-I.**

**Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the task of conducting the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) as a component of All India Quarterly Establishment based Employment Survey (AQEES). QES conducted during the first quarter (April-May- June, 2021) was also designed to collect the information on the Covid-19 pandemic impact on the operational status and employment status of the establishments in the selected 9 sectors. The impact on male & female employees during lockdown period is given at Annexure-II.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and increasing 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 Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, respectively.**

**Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. Twenty seven lakh crore as part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat financial Package comprising of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.**

**Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

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**implemented through 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.**

**Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme was launched on June 01, 2020 to provide working capital loan to Street Vendors, vending in urban areas, to resume their businesses.**

**Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India has contributed both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for the establishments having up to 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than Rs. 15000/-.**

**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 unemployment benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average wage, payable upto 90 days, along with relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government inter alia, 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.**

**Besides these initiatives, the 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 and Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme are also oriented to generate productive employment opportunities.**

## Annexure-I

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.**

**4004 for 28.03.2022 raised by Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik and others.**

State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss) in PLFS (2017-18), PLFS (2018-19) and PLFS (2019-20) for persons of 15 years and above

State/UTs	LFPR (in %)			WPR (in %)			UR (in%)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	59.9	57.8	58.2	57.2	54.8	55.5	4.5	5.3	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	45.0	44.3	47.5	42.3	40.9	44.3	5.8	7.7	6.7
Assam	47.5	46.5	46.9	43.7	43.4	43.2	7.9	6.7	7.9
Bihar	38.2	40.4	41.8	35.5	36.4	39.7	7.0	9.8	5.1
Chhattisgarh	64.5	62.7	67.6	62.4	61.2	65.4	3.3	2.4	3.3
Delhi	47.1	49.7	47.3	42.7	44.5	43.3	9.4	10.4	8.6
Goa	49.8	50.3	51.5	42.9	45.9	47.3	13.9	8.7	8.1
Gujarat	49.8	51.3	55.9	47.4	49.7	54.7	4.8	3.2	2.0
Haryana	45.5	46.2	45.8	41.7	41.9	42.9	8.4	9.3	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	62.4	67.4	73.2	58.9	63.9	70.5	5.5	5.1	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	53.9	55.8	56.3	51.0	52.9	52.5	5.4	5.1	6.7
Jharkhand	45.1	47.4	55.9	41.7	44.9	53.6	7.5	5.2	4.2
Karnataka	51.6	51.2	55.5	49.1	49.3	53.1	4.8	3.6	4.2
Kerala	46.5	49.3	50.3	41.2	44.9	45.3	11.4	9.0	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	56.7	54.2	59.4	54.3	52.3	57.7	4.3	3.5	3.0
Maharashtra	53.1	53.3	57.5	50.5	50.6	55.7	4.8	5.0	3.2
Manipur	48.1	48.9	50.3	42.5	44.3	45.5	11.5	9.4	9.5
Meghalaya	63.2	63.5	60.2	62.3	61.8	58.6	1.6	2.7	2.7
Mizoram	51.6	49.0	53.8	46.4	45.6	50.7	10.1	7.0	5.7
Nagaland	41.8	46.1	60.3	32.8	38.1	44.8	21.4	17.4	25.7
Odisha	48.3	51.2	55.3	44.9	47.6	51.9	7.1	7.0	6.2
Punjab	46.5	47.7	51.6	42.9	44.2	47.8	7.7	7.4	7.3
Rajasthan	50.7	53.0	57.6	48.2	50.0	55.0	5.0	5.7	4.5
Sikkim	60.9	63.0	70.4	58.7	61.1	68.8	3.5	3.1	2.2
Tamil Nadu	55.1	55.1	58.4	51.0	51.4	55.3	7.5	6.6	5.3
Telangana	53.9	55.1	59.9	49.8	50.6	55.7	7.6	8.3	7.0
Tripura	45.1	46.6	51.2	42.0	41.9	49.6	6.8	10.0	3.2
Uttarakhand	43.9	45.4	53.4	40.6	41.4	49.5	7.6	8.9	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	44.6	43.2	47.1	41.8	40.8	45.1	6.2	5.7	4.4
West Bengal	50.1	51.6	52.1	47.8	49.7	49.7	4.6	3.8	4.6
A & N Islands	57.9	56.7	57.0	48.7	49.1	49.8	15.8	13.5	12.6
Chandigarh	51.5	51.1	48.5	46.9	47.3	45.5	9.0	7.3	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.6	69.6	74.4	66.3	68.6	72.2	0.4	1.5	3.0
Daman & Diu	65.2	55.1	66.4	63.2	55.1	64.5	3.1	0.0	2.9
Lakshadweep	43.7	43.1	55.6	34.4	29.5	48.0	21.3	31.6	13.7
Puducherry	42.2	52.1	51.7	37.8	47.8	47.7	10.3	8.3	7.6
Ladakh	-	-	62.8	-	-	62.7	-	-	0.1
<b>All-India</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>

**Annexure-II**

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4004 for 28.03.2022 raised by Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik and others.

**Sector-wise Impact on Number of Employees during Lockdown Period (25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020)**

Sl. No.	Sectors	Number of Employees (in Lakhs)			
		Prior to Lockdown (before 25 <sup>th</sup> March, 2020)		As on 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2020	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Manufacturing	98.7	26.7	87.9	23.3
2.	Construction	5.8	1.8	5.1	1.5
3.	Trade	16.1	4.5	14.8	4
4.	Transport	11.3	1.9	11.1	1.9
5.	Education	38.2	29.5	36.8	28.1
6.	Health	15	10.6	14.8	10.1
7.	Accommodation & Restaurants	7	1.9	6.2	1.7
8.	IT/BPOs	13.6	6.3	12.8	6.1
9.	Financial Services	11.5	5.9	11.3	5.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>217.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>

Note: "The number in the 'Total' row also take into account the 66 establishments found during the survey which belong to the sectors other than the nine selected sectors".

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