

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2173
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05TH AUGUST, 2024
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

2173. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA :

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

- (a) the time-period after which the Government reveals figures on unemployment rate prevailing in the country by way of survey by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) or through any other Agency;**
- (b) the details of the current rate of unemployment in the country and the trend of unemployment rate during the last 15 years in the country, State-wise;**
- (c) the details of schemes introduced by the Government to check the growth of unemployment in the country in the last three years;**
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to provide monthly unemployment allowances to the educated and uneducated (unskilled) unemployed in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to bring down the unemployment rates in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE)**

(a) to (e): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. The Unemployment Rate (UR) at all India basis is presently released through Annual PLFS Reports.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above, during 2017-18 to 2022-23 has a decreasing trend as per table below:

Years	UR (in %)
2017-18	6.0
2018-19	5.8
2019-20	4.8
2020-21	4.2
2021-22	4.1
2022-23	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

State/UT-wise details are at Annexure.

Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), the unemployment benefit subject to eligibly conditions, is paid to insured workers who lose their job. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have lost employment due to COVID-19.

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 various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc., which, alongwith increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2173 due for reply on 05.08.2024

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (in %)

Sr.No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.8	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.7	4.8
3	Assam	7.9	6.7	7.9	4.1	3.9	1.7
4	Bihar	7.0	9.8	5.1	4.6	5.9	3.9
5	Chhattisgarh	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
6	Delhi	9.4	10.4	8.6	6.3	5.3	1.9
7	Goa	13.9	8.7	8.1	10.5	12.0	9.7
8	Gujarat	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7
9	Haryana	8.4	9.3	6.4	6.3	9.0	6.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.5	5.1	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.3
11	Jharkhand	7.5	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.7
12	Karnataka	4.8	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.2	2.4
13	Kerala	11.4	9.0	10.0	10.1	9.6	7.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.6
15	Maharashtra	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.1
16	Manipur	11.5	9.4	9.5	5.6	9.0	4.7
17	Meghalaya	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6	6.0
18	Mizoram	10.1	7.0	5.7	3.5	5.4	2.2
19	Nagaland	21.4	17.4	25.7	19.2	9.1	4.3
20	Odisha	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.3	6.0	3.9
21	Punjab	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.1
22	Rajasthan	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4
23	Sikkim	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.2
24	Tamil Nadu	7.5	6.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.3
25	Telangana	7.6	8.3	7.0	4.9	4.2	4.4
26	Tripura	6.8	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.4
27	Uttarakhand	7.6	8.9	7.1	6.9	7.8	4.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.2	2.9	2.4
29	West Bengal	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.4	2.2
30	Andaman & N. Island	15.8	13.5	12.6	9.1	7.8	9.7
31	Chandigarh	9.0	7.3	6.3	7.1	6.3	4.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.4	1.5	3.0	4.2	5.2	2.5
		3.1	0.0	2.9			
33	Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.2	4.4
34	Ladakh	-	-	0.1	2.9	3.3	6.1
35	Lakshadweep	21.3	31.6	13.7	13.4	17.2	11.1
36	Puducherry	10.3	8.3	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.6
All India		6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI