

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *149
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH MARCH, 2025**

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

***149. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:**

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

- (a) the number of jobs created and provided in the Government sector, private sector and various public sector undertakings during the last five years along with the number of reserved posts therein, State-wise;**
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide any unemployment allowance to unemployed youth;**
- (c) if so, the manner in which unemployment allowance is being provided and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *149 DUE FOR REPLY ON 10.03.2025 BY Shri Murari Lal Meena, M.P. REGARDING “Employment Generation and Unemployment Allowance”

(a) to (d): The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years during the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 are as follows:

(in %)

Year	WPR
2020-21	36.1
2021-22	36.8
2022-23	40.1
2023-24	41.7

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the Worker Population Ratio for youth (15-29 years), indicating employment, has an increasing trend over the years in the country. The State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for youth (15-29 years) on usual status during 2020-21 to 2023-24 is at Annexure.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes. These inter-alia include 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. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].As on 28.02.2025, more than 4.7 crore (which inter-alia include Government, Private and Public Sector Undertaking) vacancies have been mobilised on NCS Portal.

Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY), of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), the unemployment benefit is paid as per eligibility to insured workers who lose their jobs. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *149 due for reply on 10.03.2025

State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years.

State/UTs	Working Population Ratio (%)			
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	40.2	40.6	40.7	37.7
Arunachal Pradesh	24.3	20.0	35.1	40.0
Assam	31.3	37.6	44.6	44.0
Bihar	21.3	21.8	27.0	31.2
Chhattisgarh	45.3	47.9	55.6	57.8
Delhi	31.9	34.1	33.2	33.3
Goa	31.2	30.1	36.6	33.5
Gujarat	44.8	47.3	50.3	55.8
Haryana	31.6	28.7	30.8	34.6
Himachal Pradesh	49.4	51.3	54.6	52.9
Jharkhand	46.1	49.2	46.7	49.3
Karnataka	39.3	37.1	40.5	38.1
Kerala	25.3	28.9	28.9	28.5
Madhya Pradesh	47.0	44.7	49.8	56.6
Maharashtra	36.5	38.0	39.6	40.1
Manipur	17.4	18.7	26.3	24.3
Meghalaya	37.5	38.8	41.6	53.1
Mizoram	28.3	25.0	25.1	22.5
Nagaland	21.5	31.3	38.9	36.5
Odisha	37.5	36.3	42.2	46.3
Punjab	33.8	37.0	39.2	37.8
Rajasthan	38.2	37.6	41.1	44.1
Sikkim	46.0	50.2	47.2	52.6
Tamil Nadu	35.3	34.5	32.9	35.0
Telangana	35.2	38.2	36.3	40.7
Tripura	33.2	34.2	36.4	43.9
Uttarakhand	30.9	32.3	37.5	44.2
Uttar Pradesh	33.1	34.7	38.5	39.0
West Bengal	39.7	39.1	43.3	44.6
Andaman & N. Island	42.4	39.2	45.9	43.3
Chandigarh	27.8	29.6	34.3	44.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	40.0	57.9	60.9	56.9
Jammu & Kashmir	33.4	40.2	41.2	40.2
Ladakh	14.3	29.1	25.0	31.0
Lakshadweep	19.4	19.4	21.0	31.4
Puducherry	31.3	35.8	31.6	36.5
All India	36.1	36.8	40.1	41.7

Source: PLFS, MoSPI