

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 100
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01ST DECEMBER, 2025**

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT IN FIFTH SCHEDULED AREAS

100. SHRI RAJKUMAR ROAT:

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

- (a) the details of the unemployment rate in the 5th Scheduled Areas of the States in the country along with State-wise figures for all Scheduled Areas during the last five years;**
- (b) whether the Government has made any efforts to stop a large number of people migrating for employment to Gujarat from Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether there is any special scheme being implemented by the Government to decline unemployment rate in the said areas, if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the details of the criteria for determining wage rate for skilled and semi-skilled workers in the country along with current rates in all the States; and**
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to increase the current rate and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 4.8% in 2019-20 to 3.2% in 2023-24. The detailed State/UT-wise information, including the 5th Scheduled Area States of the country, is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at the website of MoSPI at <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports>

Migration of workers from one state to another state is a continuous process and dynamic in nature.

The Central Government in coordination with State Governments is implementing various developmental schemes for creating employment opportunities and improving infrastructure to encourage people to work in their state, earn their livelihood and raise their quality of life near their places of residence.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of all including youth, in both urban and rural areas, is a priority of Government and is a multi-stakeholder initiative. 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), National Handicrafts Development Programme etc., which, along with 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

In addition, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

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].

Under the provisions of Code on Wages, 2019, both Central Government & State Governments are the Appropriate Governments to fix, review & revise the minimum wages under their respective jurisdiction. For the purpose of fixation of minimum rate of wages, the Appropriate Government:

- shall primarily take into account the skill of workers required for working under the categories of unskilled, skilled, semi-skilled and highly-skilled or geographical area or both; and**
- may in addition to such minimum rate of wages for certain category of workers, take into account their arduousness of work like temperature or humidity normally difficult to bear, hazardous occupations or processes or underground work.**

Further, the Appropriate Government is empowered to periodically revise the Cost of living allowance (one of components of Minimum rate of wages) under the Code on Wages, 2019.
