

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1086
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27TH NOVEMBER, 2019

RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

1086. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is rising every quarter, if so, what is the reason and what steps have been initiated to check the situation;**
- (b) the steps initiated by Government to create dignified jobs to youths to provide greater dignity of labour;**
- (c) the reason for rising rural unemployment and the steps taken to create jobs; and**
- (d) whether it is a fact that low skill jobs are dominated in employment market due to other avenues being shrunk, if so, what steps have been initiated by Government to correct the situation?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) to (d): As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSP&I) during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate in rural and urban areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Unemployment Rate (in %)			
Region	Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSS(PLFS)
	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Rural	2.9	3.4	5.3
Urban	4.9	4.4	7.7

(Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey)

Further, as per the result of annual PLFS, the distribution of workers by broad industry division during 2017-18 on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given below:

Sl. No.	Broad Industry Division	Worker
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	44.1%
2.	Mining and quarrying	0.4%
3.	Manufacturing	12.1%
4.	Electricity, Water, etc.	0.6%
5.	Construction	11.7%
6.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	12.0%
7.	Transport, Storage & Communications	5.9%
8.	Other Services	13.2%

Source: Annual report PLFS, 2017-18, MoSP&I

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 private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as 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 Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Besides, Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.