

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 108
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20TH JULY, 2023
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PREVAILING IN THE COUNTRY

108. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the number of years in which Government generate figures on unemployment rate prevailing in the country by way of survey by NSSO or through any other Agency;**
- (b) the current rate of unemployment in the country and the trend of unemployment rate in the last ten years both nationally and State-wise; and**
- (c) the details of new schemes which have been launched by Government to check the growth of unemployment in the country in the last three years?**

ANSWER

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

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

Prior to PLFS, Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) was conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment for the years 2010-11 to 2016-17. The MoSPI also used to conduct quinquennial employment and unemployment survey. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Results of these surveys viz. PLFS, EUS and quinquennial employment and unemployment survey are not comparable due to different sampling methodology and coverage.

As per the results of these surveys, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the country during last ten years are as follows:

Years	UR (in %)
EUS, Labour Bureau	
2012-13	4.0
2013-14	3.4
2015-16	3.7
2016-17	3.9
PLFS, MoSPI	
2017-18	6.0
2018-19	5.8
2019-20	4.8
2020-21	4.2
2021-22	4.1

Source : PLFS, MoSPI and Labour Bureau

Results from both surveys viz. PLFS and Labour Bureau are not comparable due to different sampling methodology and coverage. PLFS covers seasonality of labour force as it is conducted during the period July to June (i.e. full year) whereas field work in Labour Bureau survey varied from 7 to 9 months and therefore, complete seasonality was not covered. Further, there are many other methodological differences between these two surveys.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate on usual status for the persons of age 15 years and above in the country during last ten years is given at Annexure.

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.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government has provided fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 02.07.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.42 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. As on 14.07.2023, 50.18 lakh loans have been disbursed under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

Besides these initiatives, the Government is implementing various 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 Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 108 due for reply on 20.07.2023

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above for the period 2012-13 to 2021-22

S. No.	States/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)								
		Labour Bureau				PLFS				
		2012-13	2013-14	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.1	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9	4.2	5.8	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.7
3	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0	4.4	7.9	6.7	7.9	4.1	3.9
4	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.4	7.0	9.8	5.1	4.6	5.9
5	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.4
6	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1	4.6	9.4	10.4	8.6	6.3	5.3
7	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0	10.1	13.9	8.7	8.1	10.5	12.0
8	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0
9	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3	5.2	8.4	9.3	6.4	6.3	9.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2	2.6	5.5	5.1	3.7	3.3	4.0
11	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2	5.8	7.5	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.0
12	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	4.8	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.2
13	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6	11.1	11.4	9.0	10	10.1	9.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0	4	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.1
15	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.7	3.5
16	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	11.5	9.4	9.5	5.6	9.0
17	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6
18	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.9	10.1	7.0	5.7	3.5	5.4
19	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.2	21.4	17.4	25.7	19.2	9.1
20	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8	4.7	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.3	6.0
21	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.4
22	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.7	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.7
23	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9	5.9	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.6
24	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.7	7.5	6.6	5.3	5.2	4.8
25	Telangana	-	3.1	2.7	2.7	7.6	8.3	7.0	4.9	4.2
26	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0	15	6.8	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
27	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1	3.3	7.6	8.9	7.1	6.9	7.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.2	2.9
29	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.4
30	Andaman & N. Island	9.8	13.0	12.0	8.3	15.8	13.5	12.6	9.1	7.8
31	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.3	9.0	7.3	6.3	7.1	6.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7	1.8	0.4	1.5	3.0	4.2	5.2
33	Daman & Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3	1.5	3.1	0	2.9		
34	Jammu & Kashmir	6.4	8.2	6.6	8.1	5.4	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.2
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.9	3.3
36	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3	5.2	21.3	31.6	13.7	13.4	17.2
37	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8	5.7	10.3	8.3	7.6	6.7	5.8
	All India	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1

Source: Labour Bureau, MoL&E and PLFS, MoSPI