

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1682  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03<sup>RD</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

**INCREASE/DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

**1682. DR. SASMIT PATRA:**

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

- (a) increase and/or decline in the unemployment rate in percentage terms in States since 2018, State-wise and year-wise;**
- (b) the reasons for the increase or decline of such unemployment rate;**
- (c) the steps Government is taking to reduce such unemployment; and**
- (d) the factors responsible for this unemployment?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (d): 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. As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2017-18 to 2021-22 are as follows:**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (in %)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>4.1</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**

**The data indicates that the unemployment rate in the country has a declining trend over the years.**

**The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2017-18 to 2021-22 is 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.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government 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. As on 07.07.2023, more than 42.29 crore loan accounts sanctioned 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.**

**The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on 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) etc. for employment generation. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance the employability of youth.**

**Besides these initiatives, 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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1682 due for reply on 03.08.2023.

State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2017-18 to 2021-22 (in%)

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

Source: PLFS, MoSPI