

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1836  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023  
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH OF UTTAR PRADESH**

**1836. SHRI BHOLANATH (B.P. SAROJ):  
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to end unemployment among the unemployed youth of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government proposes to make any plan for upliftment and education of women and to solve the problem of unemployment among women in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the details of employment generation during the year 2022 till date, State/UT-wise and sector-wise;**
- (d) the details of employment generation in rural areas during the year 2022 till date, State/UT-and sector-wise;**
- (e) whether the Government has identified some sectors in rural areas for increasing rural employment generation; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (f): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment like Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic, Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for facilitating self-employment, etc. in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh.**

**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 is providing 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 Government of India is also 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 in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh.**

**The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes 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 National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisions that providing a quality education to girls is the best way to increase the education levels for the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs), not just in the present but also in future generations. The policy thus recommends that the policies and schemes designed to include students from SEDGs should be especially targeted towards girls in these SEDGs.**

**The Government has taken various steps to improve women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc.**

**The Code on Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions for the employment of women in the aboveground mines including opencast workings has been allowed between 7 pm and 6 am, and in below ground working between 6 am and 7 pm in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.**

**The Code on Wages 2019 has provisions that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, no employer shall make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.**

**To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.**

**As per the information received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, in the year 2022, 1,528 Job fairs were conducted and 1,84,502 jobs were provided to the job seekers thereby. Women Job seekers can also participate in Rozgar melas organized by employment offices of U.P where employers select candidates according to vacancies notified on department portal [sewayojan.up.nic.in](http://sewayojan.up.nic.in).**

**The official 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 State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Percentage distribution of workers in usual status by broad industry division in rural areas is at Annexure-I & II, respectively.**

**The estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above for rural areas was 48.1%, 48.9%, 53.3% and 55.5% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively, which shows that employment in the country has increased. The worker percentage has increased in agriculture sector from 59.4% in 2017-18 to 60.8% in 2020-21.**

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**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1836 for 13.02.2023**

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status for each State/UT during PLFS (2017-18) to PLFS (2020-21)**

**age group:15 years and above**

SR. NO.	STATES	RURAL				ALL INDIA			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.0	59.2	59.1	62.7	57.2	54.8	55.5	58.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.3	41.7	45.2	50.3	42.3	40.9	44.3	48.5
3	Assam	43.8	43.9	43.3	51.3	43.7	43.4	43.2	50.5
4	Bihar	35.6	36.6	40.1	40.5	35.5	36.4	39.7	39.9
5	Chhattisgarh	65.5	63.8	69.7	67.4	62.4	61.2	65.4	63.6
6	Delhi	43.9	44.4	45.3	43.2	42.7	44.5	43.3	42.7
7	Goa	46.1	43.7	45.1	45.2	42.9	45.9	47.3	43.4
8	Gujarat	49.1	52.1	59.2	60.7	47.4	49.7	54.7	55.0
9	Haryana	41.3	41.0	41.4	44.9	41.7	41.9	42.9	44.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	60.2	65.6	72.4	71.4	58.9	63.9	70.5	69.5
11	Jharkhand	43.2	47.6	57.5	64.7	41.7	44.9	53.6	59.6
12	Karnataka	51.9	51.1	58.2	59.4	49.1	49.3	53.1	55.3
13	Kerala	41.9	45.5	47.7	49.1	41.2	44.9	45.3	46.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	57.3	55.9	61.8	64.8	54.3	52.3	57.7	60.2
15	Maharashtra	55.0	54.7	61.5	59.1	50.5	50.6	55.7	53.9
16	Manipur	43.1	44.7	45.1	41.1	42.5	44.3	45.5	41.0
17	Meghalaya	66.3	65.8	62.2	65.9	62.3	61.8	58.6	62.0
18	Mizoram	50.2	49.2	55.2	59.6	46.4	45.6	50.7	54.5
19	Nagaland	33.0	39.7	48.1	54.2	32.8	38.1	44.8	49.5
20	Odisha	45.6	48.9	53.0	54.7	44.9	47.6	51.9	53.5
21	Punjab	41.1	42.7	48.2	47.2	42.9	44.2	47.8	47.2
22	Rajasthan	50.3	53.2	59.2	59.7	48.2	50.0	55.0	55.3
23	Sikkim	60.6	63.0	71.7	75.3	58.7	61.1	68.8	71.3
24	Tamil Nadu	53.7	55.6	59.8	62.1	51.0	51.4	55.3	56.9
25	Telangana	52.9	55.4	61.3	64.6	49.8	50.6	55.7	57.8
26	Tripura	42.5	42.6	50.6	55.8	42.0	41.9	49.6	53.8
27	Uttarakhand	41.5	42.1	52.4	51.8	40.6	41.4	49.5	48.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	42.5	42.0	46.4	50.0	41.8	40.8	45.1	48.0
29	West Bengal	48.5	50.4	50.5	54.8	47.8	49.7	49.7	53.0
30	Andaman & N. Island	48.0	47.0	48.2	59.7	48.7	49.1	49.8	58.2
31	Chandigarh	47.0	55.9	59.6	49.4	46.9	47.3	45.5	43.1
32	Daman & Diu	48.5	41.3	47.7	59.6	63.2	68.6	64.5	54.0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.0	76.2	84.7		66.3	55.1	72.2	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	53.2	56.0	54.7	58.6	51.0	52.9	52.5	55.5
35	Ladakh	0.0	0.0	63.1	71.7	-	-	62.7	69.1
36	Lakshadweep	42.1	27.2	56.2	38.0	34.4	29.5	48.0	40.1
37	Puducherry	33.7	54.5	53.8	53.7	37.8	47.8	47.7	48.1
	All India	48.1	48.9	53.3	55.5	46.8	47.3	50.9	52.6

Source:PLFS, MoSPI

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1836 for 13.02.2023**

**Percentage distribution of workers in usual status by broad industry division during PLFS (2018-19) to PLFS (2020-21)**

<b>Sl.no.</b>	<b>broad industry division as per NIC 2008</b>	<b>PLFS (2020-21)</b>	
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>All-India</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>electricity, water, etc.</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotel &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communications</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>other services</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**