

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1981
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH MARCH, 2022**

DATA OF CENTRE FOR MONITORING INDIAN ECONOMY(CMIE)

1981. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the unemployment rate in India had risen to record levels at 11.58 per cent for the entire country during the pandemic as per the data released by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) and if so, details thereof for the past five years, State wise;**
- (b) whether immediate, as well as long-term solutions, are being taken regarding the creation of jobs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry intends to execute its plans despite a decrease in allocation for the MGNREGA Scheme;**
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken or plans to take measures to cope with this increased demand for work and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

(a) : As per Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for age 15 years and above for past five years is at Annexure.

(b) to (d): 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. The Government of India has announced

Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of pandemic. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. 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.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under MGNREGS wage has been increased to Rs. 202 a day from Rs. 182 to benefit 13.62 crore families.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) has been launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. This scheme being implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), seeks to reduce the financial burden of the employers and encourages them to hire more workers. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries has been extended from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022. Benefits have been provided to 50.81 lakh beneficiaries through 1.33 lakh establishments till 28.02.2022

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented 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. Upto 04.03.2022, 33.91 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government had launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore person days with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore.

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 has put emphasis on railways, roads, urban transport, power, telecom, textiles and affordable housing amid continued focus on the National Infrastructure Pipeline. Budget 2021-22 launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment and boost output in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) & Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs etc. for employment generation.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure Development and Industrial Corridors are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1981 due for reply on 14.03.2022

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status approach

State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)				
	Labour Bureau		Periodic Labour Force Survey		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	3.1	4.5	5.3	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	4.2	5.8	7.7	6.7
Assam	4.0	4.4	7.9	6.7	7.9
Bihar	4.4	5.4	7.0	9.8	5.1
Chhattisgarh	1.2	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.3
Delhi	3.1	4.6	9.4	10.4	8.6
Goa	9.0	10.1	13.9	8.7	8.1
Gujarat	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.2	2.0
Haryana	3.3	5.2	8.4	9.3	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.2	2.6	5.5	5.1	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	6.6	8.1	5.4	5.1	6.7
Jharkhand	2.2	5.8	7.5	5.2	4.2
Karnataka	1.4	1.8	4.8	3.6	4.2
Kerala	10.6	11.1	11.4	9.0	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	4	4.3	3.5	3.0
Maharashtra	1.5	1.6	4.8	5.0	3.2
Manipur	3.4	3.9	11.5	9.4	9.5
Meghalaya	4.0	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.7
Mizoram	1.5	2.9	10.1	7.0	5.7
Nagaland	5.6	5.2	21.4	17.4	25.7
Odisha	3.8	4.7	7.1	7.0	6.2
Punjab	5.8	6.5	7.7	7.4	7.3
Rajasthan	2.5	2.7	5.0	5.7	4.5
Sikkim	8.9	5.9	3.5	3.1	2.2
Tamil Nadu	3.8	3.7	7.5	6.6	5.3
Telangana	2.7	2.7	7.6	8.3	7.0
Tripura	10.0	15	6.8	10.0	3.2
Uttarakhand	6.1	3.3	7.6	8.9	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.7	4.4
West Bengal	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.6
A & N Islands	12.0	8.3	15/8	13.5	12.6
Chandigarh	3.4	1.3	9.0	7.3	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.7	1.8	0.4	1.5	3.0
Daman & Diu	0.3	1.5	3.1	0.0	2.9
Lakshadweep	4.3	5.2	21.3	31.6	13.7
Puducherry	4.8	5.7	10.3	8.3	7.6
Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0.1
All-India	3.7	3.9	6.0	5.8	4.8

Source : Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation & Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys, Labour Bureau, M/o Labour & Employment

*For comparability, the results of above mentioned surveys i.e Labour Bureau and PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.