

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 224
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24th JUNE, 2019**

JOB LOSSES

224. SHRI H. VASANTHAKUMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the rate of unemployment stood at more than 8.5% in the last few months;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**
- (c) whether most of the job losses came from the rural population and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether it is also true that about 4 million jobs were lost by the salaried employees; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?**

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (ps+ss) basis for the persons of all ages in the country was 6.1%. State-wise detail is given at Annexure.

(c): The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated worker population ratio for rural and urban on usual status (ps+ss) basis for the persons of all ages in the country during 2011-12 and 2017-18 is given below:

Worker Population Ratio (in %)			
Year	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
2017-18* (PLFS)	35.0	33.9	34.7
2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	39.9	35.5	38.6

(Note: * For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

(d) & (e): 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 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 Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

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.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a & b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 224 due for reply on 24-06-2019

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of all ages according to usual status (ps+ss) Approach during 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment rate (in %)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.9
3.	Assam	8.1
4.	Bihar	7.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3
6.	Delhi	9.7
7.	Goa	13.9
8.	Gujarat	4.8
9.	Haryana	8.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.3
12.	Jharkhand	7.7
13.	Karnataka	4.8
14.	Kerala	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5
16.	Maharashtra	4.9
17.	Manipur	11.6
18.	Meghalaya	1.5
19.	Mizoram	10.1
20.	Nagaland	21.4
21.	Odisha	7.1
22.	Punjab	7.8
23.	Rajasthan	5.0
24.	Sikkim	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.6
26.	Telangana	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.4
30.	West Bengal	4.6
31.	& N Islands	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	9.0
33.	Dadra & Nagar	0.4
34.	Daman & Diu	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.3
	All-India	6.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

