

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.\*26  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022**

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY**

**\*26. DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:**

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

- (a) the number of employment generated by Government in the country during the last three years, State and sector-wise;**
- (b) whether any target has been fixed for creation of employment opportunities in organized and unorganized sectors during the next three years;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

**(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

**\*\*\***

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*26 DUE FOR REPLY ON 03-02-2022 BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING “EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY”**

**(a) to (d): The data on employment/ unemployment is being collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The latest available report is for the year 2019-20. As per the results of PLFS conducted during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the year-wise/ State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for age 15 years and above is at Annexure I and year wise Percentage distribution of workers in usual status by broad industry division is at Annexure II.**

**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 Covid 19. 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.**

**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 46.89 lakh beneficiaries through 1.26 lakh establishments till 29.01.2022.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 21.01.2022, 32.12crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme. The Production Linked Incentive Schemes being implemented by the Government have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.**

**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.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.\*26 FOR 03-02-2022 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY.**

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR)\* according to usual status for each State/UT age group: 15 years and above**

**(in percentage)**

Sl.No	State/UTs	WPR		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	57.2	54.8	55.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	40.9	44.3
3	Assam	43.7	43.4	43.2
4	Bihar	35.5	36.4	39.7
5	Chhattisgarh	62.4	61.2	65.4
6	Delhi	42.7	44.5	43.3
7	Goa	42.9	45.9	47.3
8	Gujarat	47.4	49.7	54.7
9	Haryana	41.7	41.9	42.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	58.9	63.9	70.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	51.0	52.9	52.5
12	Jharkhand	41.7	44.9	53.6
13	Karnataka	49.1	49.3	53.1
14	Kerala	41.2	44.9	45.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.3	52.3	57.7
16	Maharashtra	50.5	50.6	55.7
17	Manipur	42.5	44.3	45.5
18	Meghalaya	62.3	61.8	58.6
19	Mizoram	46.4	45.6	50.7
20	Nagaland	32.8	38.1	44.8
21	Odisha	44.9	47.6	51.9
22	Punjab	42.9	44.2	47.8
23	Rajasthan	48.2	50.0	55.0
24	Sikkim	58.7	61.1	68.8
25	Tamil Nadu	51.0	51.4	55.3
26	Telangana	49.8	50.6	55.7
27	Tripura	42.0	41.9	49.6
28	Uttarakhand	40.6	41.4	49.5
29	Uttar Pradesh	41.8	40.8	45.1
30	West Bengal	47.8	49.7	49.7
31	A & N Islands	48.7	49.1	49.8
32	Chandigarh	46.9	47.3	45.5
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.3	68.6	72.2
34	Daman & Diu	63.2	55.1	64.5
35	Lakshadweep	34.4	29.5	48.0
36	Puducherry	37.8	47.8	47.7
37	Ladakh	-	-	62.7
	All India	46.8	47.3	50.9
	Estimated Employment**	47.14 crore	48.78 crore	53.53 crore

\* Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population

\*\*Economic Survey 2021-22

Source: Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.\*26 FOR 03-02-2022 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY.**

<b>Broad industry Division as per NIC-2008</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Electricity, water etc</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Trade, Hotel and Restaurant</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Transport storage and communications</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>

**Percentage distribution of workers in usual status by broad industry division**

**Source: Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.**