

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3139
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20TH MARCH, 2023**

UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN RURAL-URBAN

3139. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measures to overcome the prevailing underemployment crisis that sparked by pandemic period;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the underemployment and disguised employment rate during the last three years, State-wise particularly Tamil Nadu;**
- (c) whether the Government has identified the causes for the spiking underemployment and unemployment conditions in rural-urban context separately;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether the Government has found any relevance of changing economic conditions with regards to the rise of gig economy and its impact on underemployment rate; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a)to (f): 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 Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment, on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above was 50.9%, 52.6% and 52.9% during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, which shows an increasing trend.

The estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in both rural and urban areas during 2019-20 to 2021-22 is as follows :

Years	Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Rural	Urban	All India
2019-20	3.9	6.9	4.8
2020-21	3.3	6.7	4.2
2021-22	3.2	6.3	4.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The above data indicates that the unemployment in both rural and urban sector and at all India level has decreasing trend.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2019-20 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 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 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 11.03.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.3 lakhs beneficiaries.

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 24.02.2023, 39.65 crore loan accounts sanctioned.

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.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (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 13.03.2023, 42.21 lakh loans have been disbursed under the scheme.

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.

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 Gati Shakti 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.

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.

NITI Aayog in its report titled “India’s Booming Gig and Platform Economy” has estimated that the gig workforce is expected to expand to 23.5 million by 2029-30 from 7.7 million in 2020-21. The study report sheds light on the various social protection approaches taken around the world for gig and platform workers and how they can pave the way for social protection measures for gig and platform workers in India and recommended designing initiatives such as paid sick leave, health & accident insurance, old age support and support to workers in a situation of irregularity of work.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 envisages framing of suitable social security schemes for gig and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. It is provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 to set up a Social Security Fund and one of the sources of fund, is contribution from aggregator between 1 to 2% of annual turnover of an aggregator subject to the limit of 5% of the amount paid or payable by an aggregator to such workers.

The Government has launched e-Shram portal for registration and creation of a Comprehensive National Database of Unorganized Workers including gig workers and platform workers. It allows a person to register himself/herself on the portal on self-declaration basis, which is spread across around 400 occupations.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3139 due for reply on 20.03.2023

State/UT-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2019-20 to 2021-22

Sl. No.	States/UTs	UR (in %)			WPR (in %)		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	4.1	4.2	55.5	58.6	57.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	5.7	7.7	44.3	48.5	47.1
3	Assam	7.9	4.1	3.9	43.2	50.5	52.1
4	Bihar	5.1	4.6	5.9	39.7	39.9	39.3
5	Chhattisgarh	3.3	2.5	2.4	65.4	63.6	64.9
6	Delhi	8.6	6.3	5.3	43.3	42.7	42.3
7	Goa	8.1	10.5	12.0	47.3	43.4	41.6
8	Gujarat	2.0	2.2	2.0	54.7	55.0	56.8
9	Haryana	6.4	6.3	9.0	42.9	44.0	42.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.7	3.3	4.0	70.5	69.5	71.2
11	Jharkhand	4.2	3.1	2.0	53.6	59.6	60.7
12	Karnataka	4.2	2.7	3.2	53.1	55.3	53.0
13	Kerala	10.0	10.1	9.6	45.3	46.1	48.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.0	1.9	2.1	57.7	60.2	60.7
15	Maharashtra	3.2	3.7	3.5	55.7	53.9	55.9
16	Manipur	9.5	5.6	9.0	45.5	41.0	40.6
17	Meghalaya	2.7	1.7	2.6	58.6	62.0	60.5
18	Mizoram	5.7	3.5	5.4	50.7	54.5	48.9
19	Nagaland	25.7	19.2	9.1	44.8	49.5	58.4
20	Odisha	6.2	5.3	6.0	51.9	53.5	52.4
21	Punjab	7.3	6.2	6.4	47.8	47.2	48.5
22	Rajasthan	4.5	4.7	4.7	55.0	55.3	54.7
23	Sikkim	2.2	1.1	1.6	68.8	71.3	69.9
24	Tamil Nadu	5.3	5.2	4.8	55.3	56.9	55.8
25	Telangana	7.0	4.9	4.2	55.7	57.8	58.1
26	Tripura	3.2	3.2	3.0	49.6	53.8	50.6
27	Uttarakhand	7.1	6.9	7.8	49.5	48.7	48.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	4.4	4.2	2.9	45.1	48.0	50.1
29	West Bengal	4.6	3.5	3.4	49.7	53.0	52.7
30	Andaman & N. Island	12.6	9.1	7.8	49.8	58.2	59.2
31	Chandigarh	6.3	7.1	6.3	45.5	43.1	42.2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.0	4.2	5.2	72.2	54.0	65.8
33	Daman & Diu	2.9			64.5		
34	Jammu & Kashmir	6.7	5.9	5.2	52.5	55.5	58.3
35	Ladakh	0.1	2.9	3.3	62.7	69.1	58.1
36	Lakshadweep	13.7	13.4	17.2	48.0	40.1	37.2
37	Puducherry	7.6	6.7	5.8	47.7	48.1	51.2
All India		4.8	4.2	4.1	50.9	52.6	52.9

Source: PLFS, MoSPI