

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*36  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019**

**MALE-FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE**

**\*36. SHRI DEEPAK BAIJ:**

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

- (a) the extent of unemployment in the country at present, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether the Unemployment is continuously rising in the country under which the unemployment among women has risen more and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the male-female unemployment growth rate during the last one decade including the number of employment opportunities provided by the Government during the same period; and**
- (d) whether the unemployment rate is more among the urban women compared to the rural women and if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

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

**\*\***

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*36 DUE FOR REPLY ON 24-06-2019 BY SHRI DEEPAK BAIJ REGARDING “MALE-FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE”.**

**(a to d): 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 all ages in the country among male and female is given below:**

| <b>Unemployment rate (in %)</b> |                           |  |  |  |                            |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| <b>Region</b>                   | <b>Category of Person</b> | <b>(NSS survey period)</b>                         |  |  |                            |
|                                 |                           | <b>2004-05<br/>(NSS 61<sup>st</sup><br/>round)</b> | <b>2009-10<br/>(NSS 66<sup>th</sup><br/>round)</b> | <b>2011-12<br/>(NSS 68<sup>th</sup><br/>round)</b> | <b>2017-18*<br/>(PLFS)</b> |
| <b>Rural</b>                    | <b>Male</b>               | <b>1.6</b>   | <b>1.6</b>   | <b>1.8</b>   | <b>5.8</b>                 |
|                                 | <b>Female</b>             | <b>1.8</b>   | <b>1.6</b>   | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>3.8</b>                 |
|                                 | <b>Person</b>             | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>1.6</b>   | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>5.3</b>                 |
| <b>Urban</b>                    | <b>Male</b>               | <b>3.8</b>   | <b>2.8</b>   | <b>3.0</b>   | <b>7.1</b>                 |
|                                 | <b>Female</b>             | <b>6.9</b>   | <b>5.7</b>   | <b>5.2</b>   | <b>10.8</b>                |
|                                 | <b>Person</b>             | <b>4.5</b>   | <b>3.4</b>   | <b>3.4</b>   | <b>7.8</b>                 |
| <b>Rural+Urban</b>              | <b>Male</b>               | <b>2.2</b>   | <b>2.0</b>   | <b>2.1</b>   | <b>6.2</b>                 |
|                                 | <b>Female</b>             | <b>2.6</b>   | <b>2.3</b>   | <b>2.4</b>   | <b>5.7</b>                 |
|                                 | <b>Person</b>             | <b>2.3</b>   | <b>2.0</b>   | <b>2.2</b>   | <b>6.1</b>                 |

**(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)**

**The State-wise detail of unemployment rate is given at Annexure.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. 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 such as 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 (PMRPY) 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. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has covered 151579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, a cumulative total loans of 18.26 crore were sanctioned under the scheme.**

**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.**

**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 and to meet their employment requirement.**

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

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to d) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. \*36 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 %) |        |        |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|         |                   | Male                     | Female | Person |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 4.8                      | 4.0    | 4.5    |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.9                      | 12.0   | 5.9    |
| 3.      | Assam             | 7.2                      | 13.9   | 8.1    |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 7.4                      | 2.8    | 7.2    |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 3.3                      | 3.3    | 3.3    |
| 6.      | Delhi             | 9.4                      | 11.4   | 9.7    |
| 7.      | Goa               | 8.1                      | 26.0   | 13.9   |
| 8.      | Gujarat           | 5.0                      | 4.1    | 4.8    |
| 9.      | Haryana           | 8.1                      | 11.4   | 8.6    |
| 10.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 6.4                      | 4.3    | 5.5    |
| 11.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 4.2                      | 8.4    | 5.3    |
| 12.     | Jharkhand         | 8.2                      | 5.2    | 7.7    |
| 13.     | Karnataka         | 4.9                      | 4.7    | 4.8    |
| 14.     | Kerala            | 6.2                      | 23.2   | 11.4   |
| 15.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 5.3                      | 2.1    | 4.5    |
| 16.     | Maharashtra       | 4.7                      | 5.4    | 4.9    |
| 17.     | Manipur           | 10.2                     | 15.9   | 11.6   |
| 18.     | Meghalaya         | 1.3                      | 1.9    | 1.5    |
| 19.     | Mizoram           | 8.8                      | 13.3   | 10.1   |
| 20.     | Nagaland          | 18.3                     | 34.4   | 21.4   |
| 21.     | Odisha            | 7.3                      | 6.3    | 7.1    |
| 22.     | Punjab            | 7.0                      | 11.7   | 7.8    |
| 23.     | Rajasthan         | 6.0                      | 2.3    | 5.0    |
| 24.     | Sikkim            | 2.6                      | 5.2    | 3.5    |
| 25.     | Tamil Nadu        | 7.8                      | 7.2    | 7.6    |
| 26.     | Telangana         | 7.7                      | 7.2    | 7.6    |
| 27.     | Tripura           | 6.1                      | 11.6   | 6.8    |
| 28.     | Uttarakhand       | 6.8                      | 10.7   | 7.6    |
| 29.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 6.9                      | 3.1    | 6.4    |
| 30.     | West Bengal       | 5.0                      | 3.2    | 4.6    |
| 31.     | & N Islands       | 5.3                      | 42.8   | 15.8   |
| 32.     | Chandigarh        | 5.2                      | 20.8   | 9.0    |
| 33.     | Dadra & Nagar     | 0.6                      | 0.0    | 0.4    |
| 34.     | Daman & Diu       | 3.0                      | 3.3    | 3.1    |
| 35.     | Lakshadweep       | 12.5                     | 50.5   | 21.3   |
| 36.     | Puducherry        | 7.2                      | 21.7   | 10.3   |
|         | All-India         | 6.2                      | 5.7    | 6.1    |

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