# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*58 TO BE ANSWERED ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

### \*58. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) the current rate of unemployment in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment in the country is continuously increasing particularly the rate of women unemployment has increased more;
- (c) the female and male unemployment rate during the last three years along with the number of employment opportunities provided by Government during the said period; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that women unemployment rate is highest in urban areas compared to rural areas?

#### 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.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*58 DUE FOR REPLY ON 26-06-2019 BY CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV REGARDING "UNEMPLOYMENT 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:

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

(Note: \*For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed) \*(ps+ss = Principal status + Subsidiary status)

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 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans 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 VikasYojana (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 Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*58 due for reply on 26-06-2019

State/UT-wise details of unemployment ratefor persons of all ages according to usual status (ps+ss) Approach during 2017-18.

SI. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment rate (in %)				
31. NO.	State/015	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.