

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*59  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019**

**INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

**\*59. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate in the country has increased by 6 per cent which is at a 45 year high;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) whether the number of those employed in rural and urban areas has dropped significantly in the past few years, if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by Government in this regard?**

**ANSWER**

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

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*59 DUE FOR REPLY ON 26-06-2019 BY SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYAR REGARDING “INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE”.**

**(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 persons of all ages in the country was 6.1%. The unemployment rate during last 45 years is given below:**

<b>Unemployment Rates (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) from 1972-73 to 2017-18</b>				
<b>Survey year</b>	<b>Rural</b>		<b>urban</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>2017-18* (PLFS)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>2011-12 (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>2009-10 (NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>2004-05 (NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>1999-00 (NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>1993-94 (NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>1987-88 (NSS 43<sup>rd</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>1983 (NSS 38<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>1977-78 (NSS 32<sup>nd</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>1972-73 (NSS 27<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>

**(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)**

**(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:**

<b>Worker Population Ratio (in %)</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>2009-10 (NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>2011-12 (NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round)</b>	<b>2017-18* (PLFS)</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<b>Rural+Urban</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>34.7</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)*

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps towards 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.**

**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.**

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