

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*98
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2022

CONTINUED INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT**

***98. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployed persons have stopped searching for jobs in despair due to the continued increase in unemployment and job loss in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the details of jobs provided by public and private sectors during the last three years; and**
- (d) the details of jobs lost in public and private sectors during the last three years?**

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.*98 DUE FOR REPLY ON 10-02-2022 BY SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD REGARDING “CONTINUED INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT”

(a) to (d): The data on employment/ unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. As per the latest available annual report for the year 2019-20, the year-wise estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate(UR) including Public & Private sectors on usual status for age 15 years and above during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given below:

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Worker Population Ratio(WPR)* (in %)	46.8	47.3	50.9
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)* (in %)	49.8	50.2	53.5
Unemployment Rate (UR)* (in %)	6.0	5.8	4.8

***PLFS 2019-20**

The PLFS Survey indicates that while LFPR and WPR has increased in the country during 2017-18 to 2019-20, the Unemployment rate has decreased.

As per the Economic Survey 2021-22 analysis on impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market using quarterly PLFS reports for urban areas available till March, 2021, before the outbreak of COVID-19, the urban labour market had shown signs of improvement in terms of LFPR, WPR and UR. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in the first quarter of 2020-21, the unemployment rate for urban sector rose to 20.8 percent. With the revival of economy in the subsequent quarters of 2020-21, all three labour market indicators i.e. LFPR, WPR and UR showed a swift recovery. The UR gradually declined during this period to reach 9.3 per cent for urban areas in last quarter of 2020-21. The quarterly estimates of LFPR, WPR and UR for urban areas for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto March, 2021) is provided at Annexure.

Further as per the Economic Survey, 2021-22, the total estimated number of employment during the year 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20 are 47.14, 48.78 and 53.53 crores respectively.

Government has also launched All-India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey (AQEES) in April, 2021. As per the result of the second round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the period July to September 2021, employment increased to 3.10 crore in the nine selected sectors of the economy which was 3.08 crore during the first round of QES (April-June, 2021) against a total of 2.37 crores in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in the sixth Economic Census (2013-14).

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *98 due for reply on 10.02.2022

Labour Force indicators for Urban Sector (age: 15 and above) at Current Weekly Status (CWS) (in percent)

PLFS Survey	Quarters	LFPR	WPR	UR
2019-20	July – September 2019	47.3	43.4	8.3
	Oct – Dec, 2019	47.8	44.1	7.8
	Jan-Mar, 2020	48.1	43.7	9.1
	April-June, 2020	45.9	36.4	20.8
2020-21	July-Sep, 2020	47.2	40.9	13.2
	Oct-Dec, 2020	47.3	42.4	10.3
	Jan-March, 2021	47.5	43.1	9.3

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22

(Definitions: LFPR is defined as the percentage of population in the labour force. Labour force comprises of persons who were either working (employed) or seeking work (unemployed). WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the total population. UR is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force)