

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*53
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07TH DECEMBER, 2023
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES

***53. DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE:**

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

- (a) the details and data of employment generation opportunities in various sectors for the last three years;**
- (b) whether the Ministry has conducted any institution-based labour survey to ascertain the data; and**
- (c) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

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

*

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *53 DUE FOR REPLY ON 07.12.2023 BY DR. LAXMIKANT BAJPAYEE, M.P., REGARDING “EMPLOYMENT GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES”.

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collects the data on Employment and Unemployment through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of every year. PLFS also collects data on status of employment, hours worked, hourly earnings, additional working hours, number of workers who have social security benefits, paid leaves, written job contract, etc. to analyze the quality and sustainability of the jobs. As per the results of these surveys, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the country during last three years are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in%	Unemployment Rate (UR) in %
2020-21	52.6	4.2
2021-22	52.9	4.1
2022-23	56.0	3.2

The above data indicates that the unemployment rate in the country has declined to 3.2% during 2022-23 from 4.2% in the year 2020-21 and the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) increased to 56.0% during 2022-23 from 52.6% in the year 2020-21, which shows that employment in the country has increasing trend.

Further, the estimated percentage distribution of workers on usual status by broad industry division during 2020-21 to 2022-23 is given below:

S. No.	Broad industry Division as per NIC- 2008	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Agriculture	46.5	45.5	45.8
2	Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	Manufacturing	10.9	11.6	11.4
4	Electricity, water, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.5
5	Construction	12.1	12.4	13.0
6	Trade, hotel & restaurant	12.2	12.1	12.1
7	Transport, storage & communications	5.4	5.6	5.4
8	Other services	12.0	11.9	11.4
	Total	100	100	100

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) conducted by Labour Bureau assesses the employment situation in respect of selected nine sectors of non-farm economy of India over successive quarters. Selected nine sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Financial Services. The QES (January-March, 2022) reveals that employment increased to 3.18 crore in the nine sectors of the economy against the total of 2.37 crore in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in 6th Economic Census (2013-14).

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is publishing its monthly Payroll Data since September, 2017 which gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector. The net addition in EPF subscribers in the country since 2020-21 to 2023-24 (till September, 2023) is given below:

Year/month	Net payroll addition (EPFO)
2020-21	77,08,375
2021-22	1,22,34,625
2022-23	1,38,51,689
2023-24 (till Sept., 2023)	85,21,883

Source: EPFO, MoLE

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 including rural and urban areas.

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 incentivise 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 22.11.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.48 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar 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 23.11.2023, 78.08 lakh loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17th September, 2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and crafts people of rural and urban areas across the country. The Scheme aims to strengthen and nurture Guru-Shishya parampara or family-based practice of traditional skills by Vishwakarmas working with their hands and tools. The prime focus of PM Vishwakarma is at improving the quality as well as the reach of products and services of artisans and craftspeople and to ensure that they are integrated with the domestic and global value chains.

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 17.11.2023, more than 44.41 crore loans amounting to Rs. 26.08 lakh crore have been sanctioned since launch of the scheme.

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 GatiShakti 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.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) under Skill India Mission for skill based training of the youth across the country under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under PMKVY, STT is linked to placement, while RPL does not mandate placements as it recognizes the existing skills of candidate. As on 04.11.2023, 24.38 lakh candidates have been reported placed under the scheme.

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), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.

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.
