

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*5
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04TH DECEMBER, 2023
ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

***5. SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:**
SHRI SANJAY JADHAV:

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

- (a) whether additional employment opportunities are being generated due to the development schemes being implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the number of new jobs registered by the Government during the last ten years;**
- (c) the number of unemployed persons as per official records during the last five years;**
- (d) the details of the total unemployed persons in the country during the last five years;**
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any National Urban Youth Employment Programme to promote employment generating opportunities in rural and urban areas if so, the details thereof;**
- (f) the details of the data of unemployment in rural and urban areas since 2014 till date; and**
- (g) whether the Government has launched any initiative at the level of rural and urban local bodies to promote generation of employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *5 DUE FOR REPLY ON 04.12.2023 BY SHRI VINAYAK RAUT AND SHRI SANJAY JADHAV, M.Ps., REGARDING “ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES”

(a) to (g): 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 12.11.2023, 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 22.11.2023, 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.

The Government has been implementing various initiatives under the Startup India initiative which was launched on 16th January 2016 in order to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country.

Make in India initiative was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. Since its launch, Make in India initiative has made significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. which is implemented across various Ministries/Departments, Central Government and State Governments.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households with overall target to construct 2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities. Rural Mason Training (RMT) program has been launched under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) to address the issue of insufficient number of skilled masons for construction of quality PMAY-G houses. The initiative not only avails livelihood opportunities for the rural workforce but also contributes towards the availability of a skilled workforce for the construction of rural infrastructure under different schemes.

There are two skill development programme for rural youth under DAY-NRLM, namely, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training institutes (RSETIs). Both these programmes are aimed at increasing employability of rural youth, either for wage employment or self employment.

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 (including youth belonging to rural areas 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.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis. Mission, inter-alia, aims to enabling urban poor to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage

employment opportunities through skill training in market oriented courses under the Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) component. Also, financial assistance is provided to individuals/ groups/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises. The mission also aims to build strong grass-root level institutions of the urban poor; provide shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and address livelihoods concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Stand-up India, Digital India, etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities in the country.

All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of next year. Prior to PLFS, Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) was conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment for the years 2010-11 to 2016-17. 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 ten years are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in%
EUS, Labour Bureau	
2012-13	51.0
2013-14	53.7
2015-16	50.5
2016-17	50.7
PLFS, MoSPI	
2017-18	46.8
2018-19	47.3
2019-20	50.9
2020-21	52.6
2021-22	52.9
2022-23	56.0

Source: PLFS, MoSPI and Labour Bureau

Unemployment Rate (UR) in %

Year	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
EUS, Labour Bureau			
2012-13	3.5	5.3	4.0
2013-14	2.9	4.9	3.4
2015-16	3.4	4.4	3.7
2016-17	3.5	5.3	3.9
PLFS, MoSPI			
2017-18	5.3	7.7	6.0
2018-19	5.0	7.6	5.8
2019-20	3.9	6.9	4.8
2020-21	3.3	6.7	4.2
2021-22	3.2	6.3	4.1
2022-23	2.4	5.4	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI and Labour Bureau

Results from both surveys viz. PLFS and Labour Bureau are not comparable due to different sampling methodology and coverage. PLFS covers seasonality of labour force as it is conducted during the period July to June (i.e. full year) whereas field work in Labour Bureau survey varied from 7 to 9 months and therefore, complete seasonality was not covered. Further, there are many other methodological differences between these two surveys.

The PLFS data indicates that the unemployment rate in the country has declined to 3.2% during 2022-23 from 6.0% in the year 2017-18. Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in the country has increased from 46.8% during 2017-18 to 56.0% during 2022-23, which shows that employment in the country has increasing trend.
