

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 719
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2024**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

719. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the World Bank's report, which predicted nearly 69 per cent of people will become unemployed by 2030 in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;**
- (c) the current unemployment rate in urban and rural areas of the country, State-wise;**
- (d) the number of employment generated during the last five years, State-wise; and**
- (e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to generate new employment opportunities in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (e): 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 every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as follows:

(in %)

Years	Rural	Urban	All India
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

The data shows a declining trend in the unemployment rate in the country over the years.

As per the NITI Aayog's Report released in June 2022 the gig workforce (a segment of the overall workforce) is expected to expand to 2.35 crore (23.5 million) workers by 2029-30. Further, as per the report by Ministry of Electronics & IT on "India's trillion-dollar digital opportunity", India is poised to be a trillion dollar digital economy and could support 60 to 65 million digitally enabled jobs by 2025-26.

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above in rural and urban areas during 2022-23 is at Annexure-I.

The estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during the years 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as follows:

Years	WPR (in %)
2018-19	47.3
2019-20	50.9
2020-21	52.6
2021-22	52.9
2022-23	56.0

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the worker population ratio, indicating employment, has an increasing trend over the years in the country.

The State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is at Annexure-II.

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.

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 has provided 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 incentivize 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 19.01.2024, benefits have been provided to 60.49 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (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 31.01.2024, 83.67 lakh loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

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. Upto 26.01.2024, 46.16 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme 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 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) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. The Government is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to enhance the employability of youth.

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.

Annexure referred to in reply of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 719 due for reply on 08.02.2024

State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above in rural and urban areas during 2022-23 (in %)

S. No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban	All India
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.3	6.5	4.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	10.9	4.8
3	Assam	1.5	6.1	1.7
4	Bihar	3.6	7.7	3.9
5	Chhattisgarh	1.4	7.8	2.4
6	Delhi	10.2	1.7	1.9
7	Goa	11.3	8.7	9.7
8	Gujarat	1.4	2.2	1.7
9	Haryana	5.8	6.5	6.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.5	14.1	4.3
11	Jharkhand	0.9	6.3	1.7
12	Karnataka	1.5	4.2	2.4
13	Kerala	6.5	7.6	7.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.8	4.8	1.6
15	Maharashtra	2.2	4.6	3.1
16	Manipur	4.5	5.3	4.7
17	Meghalaya	5.0	12.3	6.0
18	Mizoram	1.2	3.5	2.2
19	Nagaland	2.9	8.6	4.3
20	Odisha	3.6	6.2	3.9
21	Punjab	6.2	6.0	6.1
22	Rajasthan	3.4	8.5	4.4
23	Sikkim	2.2	2.2	2.2
24	Tamil Nadu	3.8	5.1	4.3
25	Telangana	2.8	7.8	4.4
26	Tripura	1.1	3.0	1.4
27	Uttarakhand	3.9	6.6	4.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	6.5	2.4
29	West Bengal	1.5	3.8	2.2
30	Andaman & N. Island	6.6	14.0	9.7
31	Chandigarh	3.2	4.0	4.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4.1	1.4	2.5
33	Jammu & Kashmir	3.4	10.2	4.4
34	Ladakh	5.7	10.8	6.1
35	Lakshadweep	5.6	12.8	11.1
36	Puducherry	5.9	5.4	5.6
All India		2.4	5.4	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Annexure referred to in reply of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 719 due for reply on 08.02.2024

State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above during 2018-19 to 2022-23 (in %)

S. No.	State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	54.8	55.5	58.6	57.8	58.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.9	44.3	48.5	47.1	64.9
3	Assam	43.4	43.2	50.5	52.1	54.5
4	Bihar	36.4	39.7	39.9	39.3	47.0
5	Chhattisgarh	61.2	65.4	63.6	64.9	70.1
6	Delhi	44.5	43.3	42.7	42.3	45.8
7	Goa	45.9	47.3	43.4	41.6	45.1
8	Gujarat	49.7	54.7	55.0	56.8	61.5
9	Haryana	41.9	42.9	44.0	42.5	44.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	70.5	69.5	71.2	73.8
11	Jharkhand	44.9	53.6	59.6	60.7	60.9
12	Karnataka	49.3	53.1	55.3	53.0	55.6
13	Kerala	44.9	45.3	46.1	48.8	50.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	52.3	57.7	60.2	60.7	63.4
15	Maharashtra	50.6	55.7	53.9	55.9	57.6
16	Manipur	44.3	45.5	41.0	40.6	48.7
17	Meghalaya	61.8	58.6	62.0	60.5	65.8
18	Mizoram	45.6	50.7	54.5	48.9	55.2
19	Nagaland	38.1	44.8	49.5	58.4	69.4
20	Odisha	47.6	51.9	53.5	52.4	58.9
21	Punjab	44.2	47.8	47.2	48.5	50.2
22	Rajasthan	50.0	55.0	55.3	54.7	58.8
23	Sikkim	61.1	68.8	71.3	69.9	74.0
24	Tamil Nadu	51.4	55.3	56.9	55.8	54.7
25	Telangana	50.6	55.7	57.8	58.1	57.7
26	Tripura	41.9	49.6	53.8	50.6	54.3
27	Uttarakhand	41.4	49.5	48.7	48.7	53.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.8	45.1	48.0	50.1	53.9
29	West Bengal	49.7	49.7	53.0	52.7	56.1
30	A & N Islands	49.1	49.8	58.2	59.2	60.0
31	Chandigarh	47.3	45.5	43.1	42.2	45.6
32	D & N Haveli	68.6	72.2			
33	Daman & Diu	55.1	64.5	54.0	65.8	65.0
34	Jammu & Kashmir	52.9	52.5	55.5	58.3	60.7
35	Ladakh	-	62.7	69.1	58.1	57.0
36	Lakshadweep	29.5	48.0	40.1	37.2	35.5
37	Puducherry	47.8	47.7	48.1	51.2	49.6
	All India	47.3	50.9	52.6	52.9	56.0

Source: PLFS, MoSPI