

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals Empanelled
11.	Jharkhand	29
12.	Karnataka	114
13.	Kerala	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48
15.	Maharashtra	254
16.	Odisha	21
17.	Puducherry	10
18.	Punjab	38
19.	Rajasthan	172
20.	Tamil Nadu	102
21.	Telangana	32
22.	Uttar Pradesh	67
23.	Uttarakhand	16
24.	West Bengal	73
GRAND TOTAL		1379

Creation of job opportunities

1236. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown on overall joblessness in both rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of urban, rural and overall national unemployment rate in the last six months, State-wise; and

(c) what measures were taken by Government to create more job opportunities in the formal and informal sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Corona Virus (COVID-19)

pandemic followed by lockdowns has affected economies across the globe including India. COVID-19 has resulted in large number of migrant workers going back to their native places. Government has taken initiatives to ensure that country is well prepared to face the challenges and threats posed by COVID-19. Government of India has announced an economic package of ₹ 20 lakh crore which *inter-alia* facilitates creation of employment opportunities in the country. Aatmanirbhar Bharat is based on Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand to create jobs for the youth.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India is contributing both 12% employer's share and 12% employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totalling 24% of the wage for the wage month from March to August, 2020 for all the establishments having upto 100 employees with 90% of such employees earning less than ₹ 15000/-.

Statutory PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for three months.

Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan (PMGKRA), has taken various initiatives to boost rural infrastructure & rural economy to provide local employment opportunities particularly to the migrant returnees. It covers 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore and is being implemented in a mission mode campaign of 125 days through Ministry of Rural Development.

Government of India has launched PM- SVANidhi Scheme to facilitate collateral free working capital loan upto ₹ 10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately, 50 lakh street vendors, to resume their businesses.

The unemployment benefit under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers who have lost employment due to COVID-19.

Central Government has given orders to State Governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund to provide relief to Construction Workers-5000 Cr.

In addition, RBI and Government of India have introduced measures to infuse liquidity in the economy to sustain the market economy and raise the level of employment.

Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) on employment and unemployment is conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the PLFS 2018-19, the estimated unemployment rate of urban and rural area to the extent available for persons of all ages on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of all ages according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) approach during 2018-19 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	7.3	5.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.3	11.1	7.9
3.	Assam	6.3	10.7	6.7
4.	Bihar	10.2	10.5	10.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.8	5.5	2.4
6.	Delhi	0.5	10.8	10.4
7.	Goa	8.0	9.1	8.7
8.	Gujarat	3.3	3.2	3.3
9.	Haryana	9.5	8.7	9.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8	8.8	5.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.9	10.1	5.1
12.	Jharkhand	4.5	8.7	5.3
13.	Karnataka	2.7	5.2	3.6
14.	Kerala	8.4	9.7	9.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.4	7.4	3.5
16.	Maharashtra	4.2	6.4	5.0
17.	Manipur	9.8	9.2	9.6

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	2.0	7.5	2.7
19.	Mizoram	5.2	9.1	7.0
20.	Nagaland	16.2	21.1	17.5
21.	Odisha	6.1	12.7	7.0
22.	Punjab	7.7	7.0	7.4
23.	Rajasthan	4.6	9.5	5.7
24.	Sikkim	2.5	4.9	3.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	6.4	6.7	6.6
26.	Telangana	6.8	11.2	8.4
27.	Tripura	9.3	13.5	10.1
28.	Uttarakhand	7.2	13.4	8.9
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.3	10.6	5.7
30.	West Bengal	3.5	4.9	3.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.6	12.0	13.5
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	8.2	7.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	1.8	1.5
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	40.0	28.6	31.6
36.	Puducherry	11.6	6.0	8.3
ALL INDIA		5.0	7.7	5.8

Source: Annual report of PLFS 2018-19, MoS&PI.

Lay-offs of employees in MNCs

1237. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were random lay-offs of employees of the MNCs and private entities in the country since COVID-19 period;