

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1040
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2021

DATA ON RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1040. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH:

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

- (a) whether Government has any data about unemployment rate rose sharply in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details of unemployment data from 2016 to 2020-21, year-wise and State-wise; and**
- (c) the steps taken by Government to create employment opportunities in the country?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) & (b): As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, 2018-19 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above to the extent available in the country is given below:

Unemployment Rate (in %)	
Survey	All-India
2016-17 (Labour Bureau)	3.9%
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2018-19 (PLFS)	5.8%

(Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey)

The State/UT-wise detail is at Annexure.

(c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and increasing 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) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, respectively.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat RozgarYojna (ABRY) Scheme has been launched to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during COVID-19 pandemic. This scheme being implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) reduces the financial burden of the employers of various sectors/industries including MSME and encourages them to hire more workers. Under ABRY, the Government of India is bearing both the employees' share (12% of wages) and employers' share (12% of wages) of contribution payable or only the employees' share, depending on employment strength of the EPFO registered establishments.

Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) in the country since 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment with social security benefits. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution i.e. 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO w.e.f. 01.04.2018. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will continue to receive the benefits for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia, 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.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood and to meet their employment as well as self employment requirement.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 1040 due for reply on 10-02-2021

State-Wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above, according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

S. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau	Survey by NSS (PLFS)	
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.1	4.5	5.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.2	5.8	7.7
3	Assam	4.4	7.9	6.7
4	Bihar	5.4	7.0	9.8
5	Chhattisgarh	2.9	3.3	2.4
6	Delhi	4.6	9.4	10.4
7	Goa	10.1	13.9	8.7
8	Gujarat	0.8	4.8	3.2
9	Haryana	5.2	8.4	9.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.6	5.5	5.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	5.4	5.1
12	Jharkhand	5.8	7.5	5.2
13	Karnataka	1.8	4.8	3.6
14	Kerala	11.1	11.4	9.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	4.0	4.3	3.5
16	Maharashtra	1.6	4.8	5.0
17	Manipur	3.9	11.5	9.4
18	Meghalaya	3.3	1.6	2.7
19	Mizoram	2.9	10.1	7.0
20	Nagaland	5.2	21.4	17.4
21	Odisha	4.7	7.1	7.0
22	Punjab	6.5	7.7	7.4
23	Rajasthan	2.7	5.0	5.7
24	Sikkim	5.9	3.5	3.1
25	Tamil Nadu	3.7	7.5	6.6
26	Telangana	2.7	7.6	8.3
27	Tripura	15.0	6.8	10.0
28	Uttarakhand	3.3	7.6	8.9
29	Uttar Pradesh	5.2	6.2	5.7
30	West Bengal	3.7	4.6	3.8
31	A & N Islands	8.3	15.8	13.5
32	Chandigarh	1.3	9.0	7.3
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.8	0.4	1.5
34	Daman & Diu	1.5	3.1	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	5.2	21.3	31.6
36	Puducherry	5.7	10.3	8.3
	All-India	3.9	6.0	5.8

Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18 & 2018-19, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation;
2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.