

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2653
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH AUGUST, 2021**

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE COUNTRY

2653. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) the State/Union Territory-wise details of employment/unemployment rate in the country during the last five years and the current year; and**
- (b) whether the unemployment rate has increased rapidly during the last three years and current year, if so, the reasons therefor and the proposal to curb unemployment?**

ANSWER

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

(a)& (b): The data on employment/ unemployment is being collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(MoSPI) since 2017-18. As per the results of PLFS conducted during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the State/Union Territory-wise details of the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for persons of 15 years and above on usual status in the country to the extent available is given at Annexure.

Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for promoting employment generation in the country. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) has been launched w.e.f. 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of employment. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary under the scheme has been extended from 30th June, 2021 to 31st March, 2022.

PM- SVANidhi Scheme has facilitated collateral free working capital loan upto Rs.10,000/- for one-year tenure to street vendors, to help them resume their businesses during the post Covid period.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government inter alia, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

In addition, to enhance the employment generation, Government is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and through 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), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), respectively.

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 and Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2653 due for reply on 11.08.2021

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio & Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and

(in %)

State/UTs	Worker Population Ratio			Unemployment Rate		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	57.2	54.8	55.5	4.5	5.3	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	40.9	44.3	5.8	7.7	6.7
Assam	43.7	43.4	43.2	7.9	6.7	7.9
Bihar	35.5	36.4	39.7	7.0	9.8	5.1
Chhattisgarh	62.4	61.2	65.4	3.3	2.4	3.3
Delhi	42.7	44.5	43.3	9.4	10.4	8.6
Goa	42.9	45.9	47.3	13.9	8.7	8.1
Gujarat	47.4	49.7	54.7	4.8	3.2	2.0
Haryana	41.7	41.9	42.9	8.4	9.3	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	58.9	63.9	70.5	5.5	5.1	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	51.0	52.9	52.5	5.4	5.1	6.7
Jharkhand	41.7	44.9	53.6	7.5	5.2	4.2
Karnataka	49.1	49.3	53.1	4.8	3.6	4.2
Kerala	41.2	44.9	45.3	11.4	9.0	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	52.3	57.7	4.3	3.5	3.0
Maharashtra	50.5	50.6	55.7	4.8	5.0	3.2
Manipur	42.5	44.3	45.5	11.5	9.4	9.5
Meghalaya	62.3	61.8	58.6	1.6	2.7	2.7
Mizoram	46.4	45.6	50.7	10.1	7.0	5.7
Nagaland	32.8	38.1	44.8	21.4	17.4	25.7
Odisha	44.9	47.6	51.9	7.1	7.0	6.2
Punjab	42.9	44.2	47.8	7.7	7.4	7.3
Rajasthan	48.2	50.0	55.0	5.0	5.7	4.5
Sikkim	58.7	61.1	68.8	3.5	3.1	2.2
Tamil Nadu	51.0	51.4	55.3	7.5	6.6	5.3
Telangana	49.8	50.6	55.7	7.6	8.3	7.0
Tripura	42.0	41.9	49.6	6.8	10.0	3.2
Uttarakhand	40.6	41.4	49.5	7.6	8.9	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	41.8	40.8	45.1	6.2	5.7	4.4
West Bengal	47.8	49.7	49.7	4.6	3.8	4.6
A & N Islands	48.7	49.1	49.8	15.8	13.5	12.6
Chandigarh	46.9	47.3	45.5	9.0	7.3	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.3	68.6	72.2	0.4	1.5	3.0
Daman & Diu	63.2	55.1	64.5	3.1	0.0	2.9
Lakshadweep	34.4	29.5	48.0	21.3	31.6	13.7
Puducherry	37.8	47.8	47.7	10.3	8.3	7.6
Ladakh	-	-	62.7	-	-	0.1
All-India	46.8	47.3	50.9	6.0	5.8	4.8

above according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) approach to the extent available
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation