

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1044
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2022**

MEASURES TO ENSURE LIVELIHOOD FOR UNEMPLOYED

1044. SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:

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

- (a) the measures taken by Government to ensure livelihood for unemployed and to improve their condition;**
- (b) whether there has been an increase in the rate of unemployment during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the details of rate of unemployment in rural and urban areas, State-wise?**

ANSWER

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

(a) 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 is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. 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.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) has been launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 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), seeks to reduce the financial burden of the employers and encourages them to hire more workers. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries has been extended from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022. Benefits have been provided to 46.89 lakh beneficiaries through 1.26 lakh establishments till 29.01.2022.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented 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 21.01.2022, 32.12 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government had launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore persondays with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore.

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 put emphasis on railways, roads, urban transport, power, telecom, textiles and affordable housing amid continued focus on the National Infrastructure Pipeline. Budget 2021-22 launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment and boost output in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's

Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) & Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs etc. for employment generation.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure Development and Industrial Corridors are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

(b) & (c): Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) on employment and unemployment is conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017. As per annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report for the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the estimated unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above on usual status basis for rural and urban areas, State/UT-wise is given at Annexure.

Annexure**Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) & (c) of the Rajya Sabha
Unstarred Question No. 1044 due for reply on 10.02.2022****Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each
State/UT for the age group: 15 years and above.****(in %)**

State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	3.6	6.6	4.5	7.3	3.9	6.8
Arunachal Pradesh	5.2	9.6	7.1	11.0	6.3	9.0
Assam	8.1	6.3	6.3	10.7	7.8	8.7
Bihar	6.8	9.0	9.8	10.4	4.7	8.6
Chhattisgarh	2.5	7.5	1.8	5.4	2.3	8.8
Delhi	3.5	9.5	0.5	10.8	2.0	8.8
Goa	13.9	13.8	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.4
Gujarat	5.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	1.4	3.0
Haryana	9.2	6.9	9.6	8.7	6.3	6.5
Himachal Pradesh	5.2	8.7	4.8	8.8	3.4	5.9
Jharkhand	6.8	10.4	4.3	8.7	3.1	9.7
Karnataka	3.9	6.5	2.7	5.1	2.7	6.9
Kerala	10.0	13.2	8.4	9.7	9.7	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	3.4	7.6	2.3	7.3	1.7	6.9
Maharashtra	3.2	7.4	4.2	6.3	2.4	4.4
Manipur	11.5	11.4	9.5	9.1	9.2	10.2
Meghalaya	0.6	6.7	2.0	7.5	1.1	10.9
Mizoram	6.5	14.3	5.2	9.1	4.2	7.7
Nagaland	21.6	21.1	16.2	20.8	25.8	25.7
Odisha	6.9	8.4	6.0	12.7	6.0	7.7
Punjab	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.5
Rajasthan	4.4	7.2	4.6	9.5	3.2	9.0
Sikkim	2.7	5.8	2.5	4.9	2.0	2.9
Tamil Nadu	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.7	5.0	5.8
Telangana	6.5	9.4	6.6	11.0	5.2	10.2
Tripura	6.3	8.7	9.3	13.2	2.8	4.6
Uttarakhand	6.9	9.5	7.1	13.4	6.5	9.1
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	9.5	4.3	10.3	3.1	8.8
West Bengal	3.8	6.4	3.3	4.9	4.4	5.1
Andaman & N. Island	14.7	17.4	14.6	12.0	12.8	12.4
Chandigarh	3.5	9.2	1.6	7.6	9.9	6.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	5.0
Daman & Diu	6.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.3	9.9	4.0	10.1	5.2	13.0
Ladakh					0.0	1.0
Lakshadweep	13.3	25.3	40.0	28.6	10.7	14.7
Puducherry	10.4	10.3	11.6	6.0	7.6	7.6
All India	5.3	7.7	5.0	7.6	3.9	6.9

Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019- 20; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation