

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 590
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2023**

SURVEY ON LABOUR POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY

**590. SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN:
DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out a latest survey on the total labour population in the country, both from unorganised sector and organised sector, State-wise;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the effective steps taken by Government to provide adequate funds, basic infrastructure support and facilities to provide employment to huge labour force in unorganised sector; and**
- (d) the various effective steps taken by Government to address the issues and problems faced by the migrant workers?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): 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). As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years & above (State-wise) is annexed.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched eShram portal on 26.08.2021 for registration and creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganized Workers. It allows an unorganised worker to register himself or herself on the portal on self-declaration basis in about 400 occupations. As on 30th July, 2023, more than 28.98 crore unorganized workers have registered on eShram portal.

Contd..2/-

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.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

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 RojgarYojana (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 18.07.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.44 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 July 13, 2023, 38.30 lakh beneficiaries have availed loans under PM SVANidhi 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. As on 07.07.2023, more than 42.29 crore loan accounts have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Contd..3/-

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 SabkaPrayas 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), Pt. DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY) and DeenDayalAntodayaYojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation.

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 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 to part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 590 for 07.12.2023 raised by Shri R. Girirajan and Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu regarding 'Survey on labour population in the country'

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT (Age group: 15 years and above)

State/UT	Person
Andhra Pradesh	58.6
Arunachal Pradesh	64.9
Assam	54.5
Bihar	47.0
Chhattisgarh	70.1
Delhi	45.8
Goa	45.1
Gujarat	61.5
Haryana	44.9
Himachal Pradesh	73.8
Jharkhand	60.9
Karnataka	55.6
Kerala	50.5
Madhya Pradesh	63.4
Maharashtra	57.6
Manipur	48.7
Meghalaya	65.8
Mizoram	55.2
Nagaland	69.4
Odisha	58.9
Punjab	50.2
Rajasthan	58.8
Sikkim	74.0
Tamil Nadu	54.7
Telangana	57.7
Tripura	54.3
Uttarakhand	53.5
Uttar Pradesh	53.9
West Bengal	56.1
Andaman & N. Island	60.0
Chandigarh	45.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	65.0
Jammu & Kashmir	60.7
Ladakh	57.0
Lakshadweep	35.5
Puducherry	49.6
all India	56.0

Source: Annual Report PLFS 2022-23
