

Trend Of Unemployment Rate In The States Of Indian Economy And The Provinces Of Chinese Economy

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Unemployment is a critical socio-economic issue that affects the growth and stability of any economy. In the context of ¹emerging economies like India and China, the unemployment rate serves as an important indicator of labor market efficiency and overall economic health. Both countries, despite their rapid economic growth and structural transformations, face unique challenges in addressing unemployment. India, with its demographic dividend, struggles with job creation, skill mismatch, and informal employment, while China, undergoing economic restructuring, faces issues related to labor market transition, automation, and an aging population (Chandrasekhar & Ghosh, 2019; World Bank, 2022).

The unemployment trends in both economies have been influenced by various factors, including government policies, technological advancements, globalization, and demographic shifts. ²China's shift from a manufacturing-based to a service-oriented economy has led to structural unemployment, whereas India's growing population demands consistent employment opportunities to absorb its expanding workforce (Liu & Wang, 2021). Understanding the trends and patterns of unemployment in these two economies is crucial for policymakers to design effective employment strategies. ³A comparative analysis of unemployment rates in India and China provides insights into labor market dynamics, policy effectiveness, and future employment prospects. This study aims to examine the trends and patterns of unemployment in India and China by analyzing historical data, policy interventions, and economic transformations. By ⁴comparing the two economies, this research will highlight the similarities and differences in unemployment trends, the role of government policies, and the effectiveness of employment-generating programs. The findings will contribute to a broader understanding of employment challenges in emerging economies and provide recommendations for improving labor market efficiency in both countries.

The objective of the study is to analyse the trend and pattern of the unemployment rate in the provinces of Indian economy and Chinese economies. Data for India is collected from the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), while China's data is obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and regional government reports. Global sources like the World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO), and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are also used for reference.

For trend analysis, time-series analysis is applied to examine unemployment changes over the years. Moving averages help smooth fluctuations, while regression analysis identifies relationships between

¹ Chandrasekhar, C. P., & Ghosh, J. (2019). The Changing Nature of Employment in India and China. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54(12), 45-52.

World Bank. (2022). *Employment and Labor Market Trends in Asia: A Comparative Study of India and China*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

² Liu, Y., & Wang, H. (2021). Structural Changes and Unemployment in China: A Policy Perspective. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 72, 101254.

³ International Labour Organization. (2023). *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2023*. Geneva: ILO.

⁴ Asian Development Bank. (2023). *Labor Market Dynamics in Emerging Economies: The Case of India and China*. Manila: ADB.

unemployment and economic indicators like GDP growth and industrialization. Breakpoint analysis is used to detect shifts in unemployment trends caused by policy changes or economic crises.

Pattern analysis focuses on spatial and demographic variations in unemployment. State-wise and region-wise mapping is conducted using Geographic Information System (GIS) and heat maps. Clustering techniques help group areas with similar unemployment characteristics. Additionally, demographic and sectoral analyses explore how unemployment varies based on age, gender, and industry.

A comparative analysis between India and China is performed using descriptive statistics, coefficient of variation, and policy reviews. These methods help highlight differences in unemployment structures and policy impacts in both countries. The study also uses data visualization tools like line graphs, bar charts, and box plots to present findings effectively. Finally, the research interprets the results to provide policy recommendations for improving labor market conditions. The findings aim to support policymakers in designing targeted employment strategies for sustainable economic growth.

Damodar Nepram, Salam Prakash Singh, and Samsur Jaman (2021), in "The Effect of Government Expenditure on Unemployment in India: A State Level Analysis," examine the impact of public spending on employment across Indian states. Using econometric analysis, the study finds that government expenditure in sectors like infrastructure, education, and healthcare significantly reduces unemployment, though effectiveness varies by state. It emphasizes the need for strategic allocation and efficient implementation of public spending to maximize job creation.

Dr. R. Shashi Kumar (2022), in "Unemployment in India: Causes, Trends and Remedies," analyzes the factors driving unemployment, including population growth, skill mismatches, and economic slowdowns. Using secondary data and economic modeling, the study finds that structural, cyclical, and frictional unemployment significantly impact job availability. It recommends skill development, labor market reforms, and economic diversification to address unemployment challenges effectively.

Karthikeya Naraparaju (2018), in "Unemployment Spells in India: Patterns, Trends, and Covariates," examines factors influencing the duration of unemployment across demographic and economic groups. Using national labor surveys and econometric analysis, the study finds that youth, low education levels, and economic downturns contribute to prolonged unemployment spells. It recommends skill development programs, labor market reforms, and economic growth policies to reduce long-term unemployment.

Debra Leaker (2009), in "Unemployment Trends Since the 1970s," analyzes long-term unemployment patterns using survey and administrative data. The study finds that unemployment rates fluctuate with economic cycles and vary across demographic groups due to structural labor market challenges. It emphasizes the need for targeted policy interventions and comprehensive data analysis to address joblessness effectively.

Dr. Jabir Hasan Khan, Shamshad, and Tarique Hassan (2012) analyze the link between unemployment and socio-economic deprivation across Indian regions using secondary data. The study finds significant regional disparities, with some states facing higher unemployment and severe deprivation. It highlights the need for region-specific policies to address unemployment and improve socio-economic conditions.

Dr. K. Ramesh Kumar, Dr. I. Sivakumar, Dr. N. Saravanakumar, and Sathishkumar (2020) analyze regional disparities in India, focusing on economic growth, income inequality, and industrialization. The study finds significant gaps, with industrial states advancing while agriculture-dependent regions lag. It emphasizes the need for balanced regional development policies for equitable growth.

Weijia Li, Zekun Wu, and Wentao Xin (2022) analyze unemployment trends during COVID-19 in India, using secondary data and trend analysis. The study finds that informal workers and key sectors like manufacturing and services were severely impacted, with an uneven recovery. It highlights the role of financial aid and employment schemes while emphasizing the need for structural reforms for long-term stability.

Haoyang Lyu, Zengchuan Dong, Mahendran Roobavannan, Jaya Kandasamy, and Saket Pande (2019) analyze rural unemployment in India using secondary data. The study finds higher unemployment in non-agricultural sectors, with rural areas facing more severe job shortages than urban regions. It highlights the limited impact of government schemes and calls for stronger policy interventions to ensure stable employment.

Fei Guo and Robyn Iredale (2003) analyze unemployment among migrant workers in Beijing, using secondary data and statistical analysis. The study finds that economic slowdowns, industrial shifts, and labor discrimination contribute to high unemployment, with migrants facing lower wages and job insecurity. It highlights the need for improved labor laws, expanded social security, and skill training programs to reduce migrant unemployment.

The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. Unemployment adversely affects the disposable income of families, erodes purchasing power, diminishes employee morale, and reduces an economy's output. This chapter discusses the trend of unemployment status in India and China. Table 1 presents the state-wise unemployment rate of India on the basis of rural male per thousands. It is observed that the Goa

recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94 and 2023-24. Since 2021-22, the unemployment rates decreases across majority of the Indian states. Overall, the total state-wise unemployment rate of India on the basis of rural male per thousand decreases to 27 person.

Table 1. State-Wise Unemployment Rate – (Rural Male) (Per Thousands)												
State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	7	10	10	13	17	45	49	44	47	41	35	38
Arunachal Pradesh	16	8	11	15	17	43	61	54	35	65	45	54
Assam	46	32	24	34	43	74	62	68	30	31	12	36
Bihar	19	22	18	21	27	72	106	54	45	60	44	33
Chhattisgarh	.	.	8	9	11	27	26	32	27	19	19	16
Delhi	-	39	20	18	94	36	6	25	63	43	107	36
Goa	70	69	91	35	66	107	24	57	76	107	87	71
Gujarat	13	6	8	8	4	55	38	20	10	19	19	5
Haryana	15	11	28	21	26	90	100	68	59	91	66	36
Himachal Pradesh	9	18	16	19	11	62	53	44	38	45	33	32
Jammu & Kashmir	9	12	17	18	22	37	29	35	35	24	24	35
Jharkhand	.	.	20	46	18	78	58	45	29	20	15	8
Karnataka	9	10	7	5	12	40	32	30	23	28	17	25
Kerala	55	57	51	32	31	59	47	73	64	69	47	46
Madhya Pradesh	7	6	7	8	6	45	30	23	16	19	9	6
Maharashtra	12	19	15	7	9	35	46	32	29	30	31	28
Manipur	12	21	14	38	24	99	77	84	38	78	43	47
Meghalaya	4	5	1	3	4	3	19	10	7	9	35	37
Mizoram	14	14	5	13	13	59	42	48	25	29	10	15
Nagaland	21	26	22	98	146	190	144	252	187	77	36	55
Odisha	18	24	31	31	23	74	66	73	61	64	45	29
Punjab	13	23	33	28	22	74	76	74	58	59	53	51
Rajasthan	4	6	12	6	9	58	59	41	52	42	46	35
Sikkim	6	32	28	47	9	20	30	25	7	9	14	27
Tamil Nadu	18	27	12	15	21	88	70	60	54	49	40	35
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	72	82	63	43	31	33	37
Tripura	14	7	96	53	62	61	55	30	32	26	13	16
Uttarakhand	.	.	20	26	27	67	53	78	66	92	41	48
Uttar Pradesh	9	10	7	12	10	62	48	38	38	25	19	26
West Bengal	18	28	22	17	28	43	40	48	37	37	17	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	37	42	18	65	67	63	32	32	23	69
Chandigarh	29	7	25	164	-	39	0	31	8	57	7	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	16	31	51	-	12	18	17	81*	61*	31*	42*
Daman & Diu	17	13	4	45	-	83	0	43	-	-	-	.
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	41	60	20
Lakshadweep	68	109	9	24	79	112	392	7	0	56	30	12
Puducherry	35	47	94	41	6	58	125	68	45	109	66	1
ALL INDIA	14	17	16	16	17	58	56	45	39	38	28	27

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 2 reports the state-wise unemployment rate of India on the basis of rural female per thousands. It is observed that the Goa recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94. Delhi records the highest among the states during 2023-24. The unemployment rates has leaps and bounds phases across majority of the Indian states during 1993 – 2023. Similar to unemployment rate of rural male, the total state-wise unemployment rate of rural female per thousand shows the decreased trend.

Table 2. State-Wise Unemployment Rate – (Rural Female) (Per Thousands)												
State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	1	5	4	9	5	23	39	30	13	25	30	29
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	6	8	16	107	127	92	83	79	31	46
Assam	77	66	31	56	57	143	68	129	57	35	27	35
Bihar	6	5	2	13	82	23	17	5	19	18	12	9
Chhattisgarh	.	.	3	1	3	21	7	11	7	12	9	13
Delhi	-	210	-	-	-	-	0	0	11	0	0	195
Goa	129	159	157	99	8	210	197	125	156	190	177	138
Gujarat	3	1	2	7	2	40	18	1	3	7	6	2
Haryana	4	1	10	11	17	110	67	49	32	88	30	17
Himachal Pradesh	1	5	20	12	8	39	43	23	21	26	38	70
Jammu & Kashmir	4	11	13	38	30	54	60	84	55	58	47	71
Jharkhand	.	.	1	12	28	37	6	4	1	1	1	0
Karnataka	4	3	8	4	4	34	14	22	20	11	13	9
Kerala	97	130	201	161	142	196	156	138	134	124	92	121
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	1	4	-	12	7	5	3	3	5	3
Maharashtra	3	7	3	4	3	28	33	11	9	17	7	11
Manipur	7	15	7	37	30	178	156	123	38	144	49	66
Meghalaya	-	3	5	5	4	9	21	14	5	24	67	66
Mizoram	4	3	1	15	27	83	81	28	32	61	15	10
Nagaland	-	20	14	119	159	334	214	269	166	73	20	58
Odisha	8	11	83	27	20	53	42	36	23	30	20	20
Punjab	12	9	49	22	13	103	83	64	74	89	87	62
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	4	12	21	18	9	9	17	27
Sikkim	16	19	15	34	10	39	18	14	4	19	31	16
Tamil Nadu	6	10	11	15	19	61	55	34	38	31	37	27
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	50	47	37	22	31	21	31
Tripura	58	44	320	198	203	79	283	25	23	45	6	12
Uttarakhand	.	.	4	2	21	76	133	39	33	28	35	27
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3	5	7	15	18	11	15	10	9	15
West Bengal	17	28	33	28	24	17	14	28	17	13	11	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	68	123	190	128	390	342	265	153	103	139	166
Chandigarh	28	-	48	511	-	13	91	365	48	10	107	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	-	36	-	-	-	0	0	0*	51*	60*	0*
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	23	-	-	0	0	.	.	.	.
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	41	6	54	66
Lakshadweep	428	429	571	256	435	266	456	367	133	112	209	491
Puducherry	-	26	32	13	10	373	100	92	94	27	47	47
ALL INDIA	8	10	18	16	17	38	35	26	21	21	18	21

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 3 depicts the state-wise unemployment rate of India on the basis of rural male and female per thousands. It is observed that the Lakshadweep followed by the Goa recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa records the highest among the states during 2023-24. The rural unemployment rates has increased till 2018-19 and thereafter decreases to 25 person per thousands.

Table 3. State-Wise Unemployment Rate – (Rural Total) (Per Thousands)												
State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	4	8	7	12	12	36	45	39	33	35	33	34
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	9	13	17	53	73	63	48	69	39	50

Assam	52	39	26	39	45	83	63	78	36	32	15	35
Bihar	16	18	15	20	32	70	102	48	42	55	36	26
Chhattisgarh	.	.	6	6	8	25	18	23	18	16	15	15
Delhi	-	47	19	17	78	35	5	20	58	39	102	60
Goa	90	93	111	47	51	139	80	76	100	125	113	89
Gujarat	9	4	5	8	3	52	33	14	8	15	14	4
Haryana	11	8	22	18	24	93	95	65	54	90	58	31
Himachal Pradesh	5	12	18	16	10	52	48	34	30	36	35	50
Jammu & Kashmir	7	11	15	25	25	42	39	52	43	37	34	50
Jharkhand	.	.	14	39	21	71	45	30	18	12	9	5
Karnataka	7	7	7	5	9	39	27	27	22	23	15	19
Kerala	69	82	107	75	68	100	84	97	89	90	65	76
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	5	7	4	36	24	17	11	13	8	5
Maharashtra	8	14	10	6	7	33	42	25	22	25	22	22
Manipur	10	19	11	38	26	116	98	95	38	95	45	55
Meghalaya	2	4	3	4	4	6	20	11	7	15	50	51
Mizoram	10	9	3	13	18	65	52	42	27	40	12	13
Nagaland	14	24	18	106	151	216	162	258	178	75	29	57
Odisha	14	19	50	30	22	69	61	61	50	54	36	26
Punjab	13	18	38	26	19	78	77	72	62	66	62	54
Rajasthan	3	4	7	4	7	45	46	32	36	29	34	32
Sikkim	7	28	24	43	10	27	25	20	5	13	22	22
Tamil Nadu	13	20	12	15	20	79	64	50	48	42	38	31
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	65	68	52	34	31	28	35
Tripura	23	12	133	92	105	63	93	28	29	31	11	14
Uttarakhand	.	.	13	16	25	69	72	65	55	70	39	39
Uttar Pradesh	7	8	6	10	9	55	43	32	32	21	16	22
West Bengal	18	28	25	19	27	38	35	44	32	31	15	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	34	62	80	54	147	146	127	79	59	66	106
Chandigarh	29	7	26	247	-	35	16	99	15	50	32	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	10	33	48	-	7	11	10	52*	57*	41*	23*
Daman & Diu	12	10	3	40	-	62	0	32	.	.	.	.
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	19	27	57	39
Lakshadweep	169	194	75	97	160	133	400	107	32	66	56	83
Puducherry	24	40	70	30	8	104	116	76	60	75	59	19
ALL INDIA	12	15	17	16	17	53	50	40	33	33	24	25

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 4 presents the state-wise unemployment rate of urban male per thousand. It is found that the Lakshadweep followed by Goa recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94. Nagaland and Lakshadweep have the highest unemployment rates in 2023-24. Since 2017-18, the total unemployment rate of urban male decreases to 44 person.

State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	28	40	36	25	39	54	62	63	55	60	60	55
Arunachal Pradesh	17	14	11	34	36	82	74	84	95	95	79	94
Assam	55	77	69	40	54	53	99	63	55	64	36	57
Bihar	68	73	67	63	45	92	104	81	90	100	73	69
Chhattisgarh	.	.	38	31	41	59	46	86	60	66	68	65
Delhi	9	32	46	26	33	96	109	87	62	52	16	22
Goa	80	147	76	35	29	60	69	71	102	92	71	38
Gujarat	30	20	23	15	6	43	34	29	40	28	19	20
Haryana	25	27	32	22	40	65	86	60	78	87	61	41
Himachal Pradesh	33	62	17	31	19	74	65	41	63	49	63	48
Jammu & Kashmir	59	45	37	47	41	61	56	72	94	78	55	48
Jharkhand	.	.	75	53	46	104	87	96	99	56	62	58
Karnataka	29	30	19	24	24	63	50	39	34	46	38	41
Kerala	66	56	62	29	27	66	52	75	87	79	48	42

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Madhya Pradesh	53	41	31	27	24	79	77	74	49	49	45	29
Maharashtra	43	56	35	28	18	62	52	40	61	48	40	49
Manipur	48	69	52	50	56	111	98	110	102	68	62	56
Meghalaya	10	34	35	30	24	56	46	75	49	69	82	89
Mizoram	5	34	16	25	40	127	74	71	46	58	26	32
Nagaland	69	93	46	61	191	165	154	234	205	118	85	111
Odisha	67	70	90	40	39	73	101	76	76	86	60	56
Punjab	31	28	29	44	26	65	61	66	50	55	51	48
Rajasthan	17	26	28	17	32	68	85	94	93	102	77	65
Sikkim	12	67	36	-	32	42	39	28	28	19	17	17
Tamil Nadu	43	36	29	24	21	65	60	53	51	56	43	32
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	85	90	97	65	53	71	60
Tripura	60	54	166	93	115	60	87	47	43	41	26	27
Uttarakhand	-	-	42	29	25	71	102	76	100	92	62	35
Uttar Pradesh	32	43	35	29	42	96	112	85	72	63	58	57
West Bengal	63	72	56	35	43	67	53	53	46	48	35	26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	30	65	42	40	34	35	63	46	55	63	70
Chandigarh	33	32	31	30	57	52	77	61	90	59	45	39
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	16	13	42	-	1	13	57	30*	27*	5*	20*
Daman & Diu	49	14	28	27	-	23	0	26	.	.	.	.
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	74	75	88	56
Lakshadweep	140	65	111	87	53	132	218	139	96	158	126	111
Puducherry	57	33	41	20	27	80	63	62	72	44	47	63
ALL INDIA	40	45	38	28	30	71	71	64	61	58	47	44

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 5 reports the state-wise unemployment rate of urban female per thousands. It is found that Assam recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94. Ladakh followed by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Jammu & Kashmir has the highest unemployment rates in 2023-24. Since 2017-18, the total unemployment rate of urban females has decreased to 71 people.

State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	35	37	38	51	54	91	102	78	72	72	75	69
Arunachal Pradesh	73	100	28	32	87	206	290	114	140	193	169	181
Assam	256	189	91	125	70	114	155	183	169	196	127	118
Bihar	92	81	41	160	165	62	123	124	170	128	97	91
Chhattisgarh	.	.	24	21	47	114	78	94	70	87	102	106
Delhi	62	39	64	22	46	114	99	102	65	62	22	11
Goa	154	333	118	72	97	298	144	116	128	201	127	186
Gujarat	44	20	29	31	17	43	25	34	71	29	33	33
Haryana	33	28	75	38	50	120	89	84	95	94	82	33
Himachal Pradesh	3	79	101	106	99	137	149	97	85	173	306	182
Jammu & Kashmir	92	89	109	109	190	229	272	299	245	258	235	272
Jharkhand	.	.	23	121	89	115	84	95	68	80	66	58
Karnataka	56	44	57	40	44	72	61	154	50	63	51	44
Kerala	187	200	334	168	139	275	188	167	173	150	129	109
Madhya Pradesh	39	14	16	36	35	69	62	55	41	48	58	26
Maharashtra	47	66	41	50	38	115	106	56	74	55	62	60
Manipur	32	62	63	41	108	123	77	88	93	98	36	103
Meghalaya	31	68	35	90	37	89	133	183	110	123	180	206
Mizoram	5	24	26	34	67	177	127	88	42	101	49	39
Nagaland	64	87	72	190	360	364	429	309	318	198	87	116
Odisha	60	53	266	54	20	127	219	80	86	171	68	97
Punjab	53	21	140	66	36	135	113	116	103	82	88	86
Rajasthan	6	21	29	44	25	99	142	74	141	131	113	109
Sikkim	62	100	43	-	-	99	75	30	35	57	39	69
Tamil Nadu	68	51	48	54	45	90	84	69	75	58	70	60
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	126	177	120	111	113	96	104
Tripura	174	85	568	418	564	197	301	42	57	49	38	44
Uttarakhand	.	.	102	31	200	238	300	155	125	164	102	130

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Uttar Pradesh	11	33	25	34	37	105	61	102	131	88	106	110
West Bengal	142	95	84	65	64	60	37	49	35	35	47	50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	173	172	205	197	471	382	286	247	192	281	286
Chandigarh	222	109	75	51	104	212	97	60	40	82	24	153
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	91	600	-	-	54	3	58*	137*	56*	38*
Daman & Diu	136	80	33	-	22	43	0	34	-	-	-	-
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	117	137	147	344
Lakshadweep	333	179	515	28	350	565	487	170	429	439	133	272
Puducherry	99	64	195	60	37	176	52	110	73	48	70	69
ALL INDIA	62	57	69	57	52	108	99	89	86	79	75	71

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 6 depicts the state-wise unemployment rate of India on the basis of rural male and female per thousands. It is observed that the Lakshadweep followed by the Kerala and Goa recorded highest among the states in the year 1993-94. Meghalaya followed by the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands recorded the highest among the states during 2023-24. The rural unemployment rate has increased till 2018-19 and thereafter decreases to 51 person per thousands.

Table 6. State-Wise Unemployment Rate – (Urban Total) (Per Thousands)

State/Union Territory	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	30	39	36	31	43	66	73	67	60	63	65	59
Arunachal Pradesh	26	29	12	34	48	99	111	90	106	120	109	128
Assam	89	97	72	52	56	63	107	87	78	94	61	74
Bihar	71	74	64	73	56	90	105	86	96	103	77	73
Chhattisgarh	.	.	35	29	43	75	55	88	63	72	78	76
Delhi	15	33	48	26	35	98	108	89	63	53	17	20
Goa	101	185	87	41	46	138	91	84	109	116	87	82
Gujarat	33	20	24	18	8	43	32	30	46	28	22	23
Haryana	26	27	40	25	42	73	87	65	81	89	65	40
Himachal Pradesh	26	66	38	49	40	87	88	59	69	87	151	90
Jammu & Kashmir	66	50	49	60	70	100	101	132	133	129	102	114
Jharkhand	.	.	65	63	51	105	87	96	93	61	63	58
Karnataka	36	33	28	27	29	65	52	68	38	50	42	42
Kerala	103	102	156	73	61	132	97	104	116	103	76	67
Madhya Pradesh	50	35	28	29	26	77	74	70	47	49	48	28
Maharashtra	44	58	36	32	23	74	64	44	65	50	46	52
Manipur	42	67	55	48	71	114	92	102	99	77	53	75
Meghalaya	17	46	35	51	28	67	75	109	71	89	123	140
Mizoram	5	30	19	28	50	144	91	77	44	72	35	34
Nagaland	68	91	55	92	238	211	211	257	240	146	86	113
Odisha	65	67	134	42	35	83	127	77	78	105	62	68
Punjab	34	27	50	48	28	77	70	77	61	61	60	56
Rajasthan	14	25	29	22	31	72	95	90	102	108	85	77
Sikkim	31	75	37	-	23	58	49	29	30	30	22	30
Tamil Nadu	50	40	35	32	27	72	67	58	58	57	51	41
Telangana	.	.	.	.	.	94	112	103	77	69	78	73
Tripura	85	58	280	171	252	87	135	46	46	43	30	32
Uttarakhand	.	.	54	29	53	95	134	91	105	106	69	58
Uttar Pradesh	29	41	33	29	41	97	106	88	80	67	65	67
West Bengal	79	76	62	40	48	65	49	52	44	44	38	33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	69	88	84	86	174	120	124	106	99	140	135
Chandigarh	72	48	40	34	64	92	82	61	77	63	40	71
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	14	30	53	-	1	18	50	34*	47*	14*	23*
Daman & Diu	58	30	30	24	5	26	0	28	.	.	.	.
Ladakh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	86	97	108	134
Lakshadweep	200	100	250	57	115	253	286	147	164	211	128	138
Puducherry	68	41	81	31	29	103	60	76	72	45	54	65
ALL INDIA	45	47	45	34	34	78	77	70	67	63	54	51

Sources: NSSO Employment & Unemployment Survey Reports; NITI Aayog; and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO.

Table 7. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years in India

Year	WPR (in %)	UR (in %)
2017-18	46.8	6.0
2018-19	47.3	5.8
2019-20	50.9	4.8
2020-21	52.6	4.2
2021-22	52.9	4.1
2022-23	56.0	3.2
Source: PLFS, MoSPI		

Table 7 shows the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years. The above table data indicates that the WPR i.e. employment has an increasing trend and Unemployment Rate has a decreasing trend over the years. According to the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI), employment in the country increased to 64.33 crore in 2023-24 compared to 47.15 crore in 2014-15. Total increase in employment during 2014-15 to 2023-24 is about 17.19 crore. Further, the Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.

Table 8. GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate in India

Year	GDP growth (annual %)	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
1990	1.056831435	7.722
1991	5.48239602	7.733
1992	4.750776218	7.75
1993	6.65892407	7.645
1994	7.574491838	7.608
1995	7.549522249	7.558
1996	4.04982085	7.61
1997	6.184415822	7.639
1998	8.845755559	7.617
1999	3.840991157	7.624
2000	4.823966266	7.653
2001	3.803975321	7.753
2002	7.860381476	7.68
2003	7.922936612	7.625
2004	7.923430621	7.552
2005	8.060732572	7.552
2006	7.660815067	7.561
2007	3.086698059	7.656
2008	7.861888833	7.664
2009	8.497584702	7.652
2010	5.241316199	7.616
2011	5.456387552	7.666
2012	6.386106401	7.711
2013	7.410227605	7.674
2014	7.996253786	7.631
2015	8.256305502	7.601
2016	6.795383419	7.618
2017	6.453851345	7.652
2018	3.871436941	6.51
2019	-5.777724707	7.859
2020	9.689592492	6.38
2021	6.987039326	4.822
2022	8.152936311	4.172
Source: World Bank Indicators, World Bank		

It is important to evaluate how the growth process affects the surplus labour pool within an economy like India. Table 8 provides the trend of GDP growth rate and unemployment rate in India. The GDP growth rate grew at 6-8 percent and unemployment growth remained nearly stagnant, and shows sluggish downward trend between 1990 and 2022. This shows the negative movement between the economic activity and unemployment rate in India.

Figure 1. Plot of GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate

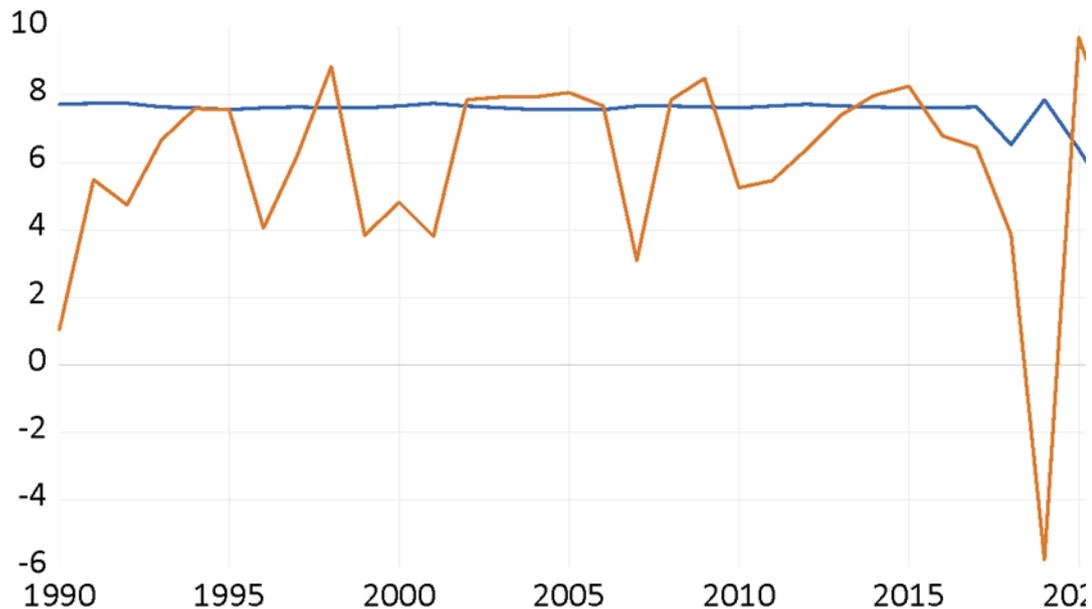


Figure 1 shows the comovement between the GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate, propels the signal of negative association between them. Unemployment tends to have negative psychological consequences, including the loss of identity and self-esteem, increased stress from family and social pressures, along with greater future uncertainty with respect to labour market status. Lower unemployment will reduce government borrowing and help economic growth. If the unemployed gain work, they will increase spending, and this will cause a positive multiplier effect which helps to increase economic growth.

Table 9 presents the urban unemployment rate of China for the year 2004 – 2024. The registered unemployed persons in Urban Area (10000 persons) is found to be 824 during 2004 and increased to 1074 per 10000 persons.

Table 9. Registered Urban Unemployed Persons in China

Year	Registered Unemployed persons in Urban Area (10000 persons)
2004	827
2005	839
2006	847
2007	830
2008	886
2009	921
2010	908
2011	922
2012	917

2013	926
2014	952
2015	966
2016	982
2017	972
2018	974
2019	945
2020	1160
2021	1040
2022	1203
2023	1074
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China	

Figure 2 shows the youth unemployment rate in China. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the unemployment rate among 16- to 24-year-olds in urban areas hit 21.3 percent. Private business firms in China which contribute 80 percent of the urban employment, were hit especially hard by the lockdowns and mass testing that marked “zero Covid.” The unemployment rate among 25- to 59-year-olds in urban areas grew at 4.1 percent and unemployment growth remained nearly stagnant, and shows sluggish downward trend between 2018 and 2023.

Figure 2 shows the youth unemployment rate in China

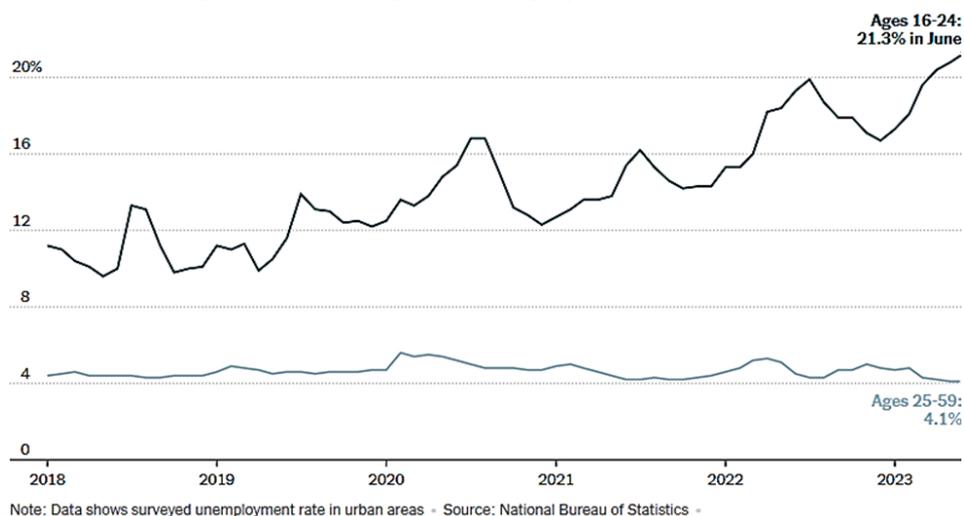


Table 10 presents the percentage of region-wise registered urban unemployed persons in china. It is found that the Shandong followed by the Henan has the highest urban unemployment rates among the regions in the year 1990-91. Guangdong and Shanghai has the highest urban unemployment rates in 2023-24. Despite of dispersed urban unemployment rates across the regions, there was a decreasing trend in the case of majority of the provinces in China.

Table 10. Provinces-wise Registered Urban Unemployed Persons in China (%)

Provinces	1990	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Beijing	1.7	10.6	7.7	7.8	29	37.2	36.4	35.5
Tianjin	8.1	11.7	16.1	25.1	27	27.5	25.4	42.8
Hebei	7.7	27.8	35.1	39.4	38.5	40.2	20.5	9.3
Shanxi	5.5	14.3	20.4	25.6	27.7	20	19.9	26.4

Inner Mangolia	15.2	17.7	20.8	25.9	30	30.5	29	26.2
Liaoning	23.7	60.4	38.9	46.2	50.7	47.7	48.5	55.9
Jilin	10.5	27.6	22.7	23.9	20.6	19.1	19.6	24.2
Heilongjiang	20.4	31.3	36.2	41	31	28.5	20.2	15.1
Shanghai	7.7	27.5	27.7	24.8	19.7	66.9	14.6	76.3
Jiangsu	22.5	41.6	40.6	36	36.7	49.1	62.9	64.7
Zhejiang	11.2	29	31.1	33.7	42.1	45.3	37.2	47.2
Anhui	15.2	27.8	26.9	30.9	30	25.4	17.9	16.6
Fujian	9	14.9	14.5	15.4	35.7	38	28.3	25.1
Jiangxi	10.3	22.8	26.3	29.9	29.9	29.9	28.5	36.5
Shandong	26.2	42.9	59.5	43.7	46.7	62.4	20.4	33.1
Henan	25.1	33	38.2	42.5	62.2	65.3	54.6	65.8
Hubei	12.7	52.6	55.7	33.4	55.3	51.3	51.2	42.7
Hunan	15.9	41.9	43.2	45.1	31.4	27.7	25.3	18.2
Guangdong	19.2	34.5	39.3	37	73.9	82.5	53.9	114.6
Guangxi	13.9	18.5	19.1	18.1	22.9	22.7	22.8	21
Hainan	3.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	7.9	10.1	10.9	11.2
Chongqing	0	16.9	13	14.3	29.6	18.9	21.9	34.9
Sichuan	38	34.3	34.6	54.6	54.4	66.4	51.6	83.1
Guizhou	10.7	12.1	12.2	14.5	19.5	32	32.9	26.5
Yunnan	7.8	13	15.7	19.5	31.9	30	32.5	38.6
Tibet	0	0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.7
Shaanxi	11.2	21.5	21.4	22.3	24.5	27.7	23.8	19.5
Gansu	12.5	9.3	10.7	9.5	12.2	13.1	13.4	20.5
Qinghai	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.7
Ningxia	4	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6	7	10.9	16.9
Xinjiang	9.6	11.1	11	10.3	9.4	8.9	8.8	18.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Table 11 presents the region-wise registered unemployed rates in china. It is found that the Qinghai followed by the Ningxia has the highest unemployment rate among the regions in the year 1990-91. Guizhou and Liaoning has the highest unemployment rates in 2021-22. The unemployment rates remain steady across the regions.

Table 11. Provinces-wise Registered Unemployed rate in China

Provinces	1990	2002	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beijing	0.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.6	3.2
Tianjin	2.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Hebei	1.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.1
Shanxi	1.2	3.4	3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.3
Inner Mangolia	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Liaoning	2.2	6.5	5.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.3
Jilin	1.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3
Heilongjiang	2.2	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4	3.5	3.4	3.2
Shanghai	1.5	4.8	0	4.4	4	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.7
Jiangsu	2.4	4.2	3.6	3.2	3	3	3	3	3	3.2	2.5
Zhejiang	2.2	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6
Anhui	2.8	4	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5
Fujian	2.6	4.2	4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.3
Jiangxi	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8
Shandong	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
Henan	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.4	3	3	2.8	3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Hubei	1.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	3
Hunan	2.7	4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.3
Guangdong	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Guangxi	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.5
Hainan	3	3.1	3.6	3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1
Chongqing	0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3	2.6	4.5	2.9
Sichuan	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
Guizhou	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.5
Yunnan	2.5	4	4.2	4.2	4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.8
Tibet	0	4.9	0	4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6
Shaanxi	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5
Gansu	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	3	3.3	3.4
Qinghai	5.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3	2.2	2.1	1.8
Ningxia	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1
Xinjiang	3	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Table 12 reveals the trend of GDP growth rate and unemployment rate in China. The GDP growth rate amounted to 4.67 percent in 2022-23. The slowdown in the economic growth are due to the structural constraints, including declining working age population, diminishing returns to investment, and slowing productivity growth. The unemployment growth remained nearly stagnant, and shows mild increasing trend between 1990 and 2022. This shows the negative movement between the economic activity and unemployment rate in India.

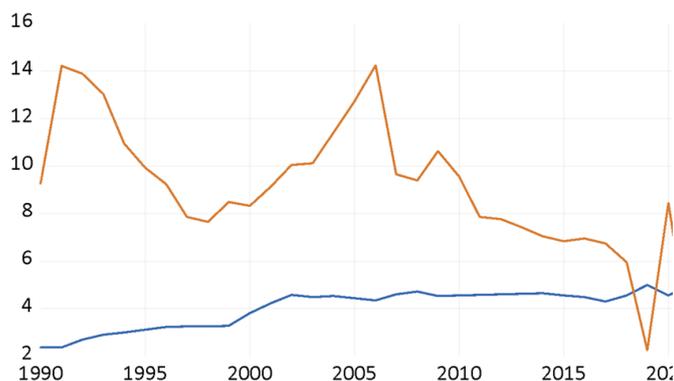
Table 12. GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate in China

Year	GDP growth (annual %)	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
1990	9.262786085	2.37
1991	14.22452959	2.37
1992	13.8837293	2.69
1993	13.03680663	2.9
1994	10.95395434	3
1995	9.922556753	3.12
1996	9.236779892	3.23
1997	7.845951787	3.24
1998	7.6616515	3.25
1999	8.490093406	3.26
2000	8.335733478	3.8
2001	9.13363079	4.24
2002	10.03803048	4.58
2003	10.11362138	4.49
2004	11.39459181	4.52
2005	12.72095567	4.43
2006	14.23086093	4.35
2007	9.650678919	4.59
2008	9.398725633	4.72
2009	10.63587106	4.53
2010	9.550832179	4.55
2011	7.863736449	4.58
2012	7.766150098	4.6
2013	7.425763656	4.63
2014	7.041328879	4.65
2015	6.848762205	4.56
2016	6.947200793	4.47
2017	6.749773832	4.31
2018	5.950500754	4.56
2019	2.238638356	5
2020	8.448469417	4.55
2021	2.95066993	4.98
2022	5.249557864	4.67

Source: World Bank Indicators, World Bank

Figure 3 shows the comovement between the GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate, propelling the signal of negative association between them. Sluggish domestic demand has contributed to low inflation, while weak business confidence, partly due to the ongoing property market downturn, continues to dampen economic activity, and therefore unemployment.

Figure 3. Plot of GDP growth rate and Unemployment rate in China



The findings show that China's unemployment rate has remained stable, indicating an equilibrium, while India's unemployment rate has fluctuated slightly, which may be due to health crises, technological shifts, and global trade dynamics. This study emphasizes the role of domestic policies, demographic and global economic factors in influencing unemployment rates. The finding provides insights into the dynamics of unemployment in China and India, providing a valuable resource for policymakers, researchers, and businesses to understand the complexities of these economies.

The covid-19 epidemic that started in 2019 has also caused the unemployment rate to soar. Both India and China have implemented labor market policies to address unemployment. India's "Make in India" initiative and China's focus on innovation and consumption-led growth reflect their unique approaches.

The China experienced a more tumultuous economic situation for the past two decades. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic period, which starts from 2019 and lasts until now, India unemployment rate keeps decreasing during 2005 to 2022, compared to the fluctuating China unemployment rate.

The Asian financial crisis triggered by the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis in 2008 has greatly changed the form of foreign investment in China, and in recent years, with the tense international situation, the competition between foreign companies and Chinese state-owned enterprises has become more and more intense. The low labor dynamics of China's SOEs in the face of the brain drain from foreign companies has led to a high rate of long-term unemployment. Besides, the problem of aging also become worse.

India started liberalizing its economy in the 1990s and a large number of foreign entities entered the economy, providing a large number of jobs in India. India also liberalized from family planning, and a large number of laborers flooded the market. However, with the economic development, many problems have been exposed, and in the past 20 years, the gap between the rich and the poor in India has worsened. In fact, with the economic development, many problems have been exposed, for example, in the past 20 years, India's wealth gap has worsened this is due to the market does not have enough high-paying occupations to match the massive labor force. What's worse, the failure of the education system makes employers often think that education are worthless, leading to the Indian labor force to accept higher education will continue to be low, but also worsened the country's high unemployment rate.

India's GDP growth rate was 5.4823 percent in 1991, which has grown to 8.15293 percent by 2022. In contrast, China's GDP growth rate was 9.2627 percent in 1991, which has increased to 5.2495 percent by 2022. However, the GDP growth rate for China during 2020 was 8.4484 percent, which can be attributed to the economic instability in the country. Furthermore, the data reveals that India's GDP growth rate has surged while China's growth rate has declined in recent years. This could be a result of India's favorable economic policy and China's rigid economic policy.

India's GDP growth rate has been increasing, whereas China's has seen a recent decline. Predictions suggest that India's GDP growth rate will exceed that of China, suggesting that India may surpass China to become the third-largest economy globally.

It is anticipated that the employment situation in India will improve due to the overall economic strength and rising private investments. In the near future, cooperation and flexible approaches will be necessary to promote job opportunities for the labour force.

The Indian government should swell the number of job openings in rural areas, provide employment possibilities for motivated workers, and improve initiatives relating to skill development.

To create a trained labor force, the Indian government must experiment with innovative approaches and supervise the educational system.

The Indian government should invest in rural industry, agribusiness, and infrastructure development to create jobs in the region. To lessen urban-rural inequities, government policies should focus on decentralizing economic growth and generating jobs in rural and undeveloped areas.

To address the higher unemployment rates in urban regions, the Indian government should implement specific urban employment policies into place. These tactics might involve funding urban infrastructure initiatives, encouraging small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), and generating employment in the service industry.

Policies ought to give equal access to work opportunities and inclusive growth top priority for all sectors of the Indian economy.

In order to overcome from the structural unemployment and facility growth, the Chinese government should encourage the creation of jobs by fostering the growth of labor-intensive businesses, enclosing the non-state-owned economy, and encouraging people to move between industries.

China should concentrate on promoting innovation-driven sectors and expanding labor market flexibility since these measures may help integrate talented workers and lower long-term unemployment. Maintaining the equilibrium of the labor market may also be aided by ongoing initiatives to accommodate an aging population and encourage skilled worker mobility.

In order to help create jobs for young people, China should encourage economic growth and support the private sector and service sector. In the meanwhile, college students from low-income households and low-skilled migrant youngsters can receive more policy help.

The Chinese government ought to enhance employment search services by implementing job fairs and recruitment campaigns, offering internship opportunities and training programs, and promoting self-employment and flexible employment options.

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 various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textile, etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/programmes 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), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India are presented in Appendix 1 to 3.

Appendix 1. Employment Generation Schemes/ Programmes of Government of India

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Ministry
1	Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment
2	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment
3	National Career Service (NCS) Project	Ministry of Labour and Employment
4	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Ministry of Rural Development
5	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (PMGKRA)	Ministry of Rural Development
6	Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)	Ministry of Rural Development
7	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	Ministry of Rural Development
8	Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs)	Ministry of Rural Development
9	PM- SVANidhi Scheme	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs
10	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	M/o Housing & Urban Affairs
11	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
12	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	Ministry of Finance
13	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
14	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
15	Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme	13 Ministries
16	PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity	At present 21 Ministries/ Departments are involved.
17	Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
18	Pradhan Mantri Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks (PM-MITRA)	Ministry of textiles
19	Future Skills PRIME	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Appendix 2. Flagship programmes of the Government that have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Ministry
1	Digital India	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
2	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
3	Make in India	DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
4	Smart Cities	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
5	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission	M/o Rural Development
6	The National Industrial Corridor	Ministry of Commerce & Industry
7	Stand up India Scheme	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance)
8	Startup India	DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
9	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
10	Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen	Ministry of Jal Shakti

11	Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U),	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
12	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)	Ministry of Labour and Employment

Appendix 3. Women Centric Schemes to improve the employability of women

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme/ programmes	Ministry
1	Mission Shakti	Ministry of Women and Child Development
2	NAMO DRONE DIDI	The Scheme will be governed at the Central level by the Empowered Committee of the Secretaries of Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Department of Rural Development, Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Implementation and Monitoring Committee headed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Rural Development and having representation from all other stakeholders will be responsible for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme and it will provide overall advice and guidance to all technical matters related to the implementation of the scheme.
3	Lakhpatri Didi	Ministry of Rural Development
4	Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN)	Ministry of Science and Technology
5	SERB – POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research)	Ministry of Science and Technology
6	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM):	Ministry of Labour & Employment
7	National Pension Scheme for Traders, and Self-employed Persons (NPS-Traders)	Ministry of Labour & Employment
8	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan JyotiBimaYojana (PMJJBY)	Ministry of Finance
9	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY)	Ministry of Finance
10	Atal Pension Yojana	Ministry of Finance
11	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Ministry of Rural Development
12	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (AB-PMJAY)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
13	Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers (HIS)	Ministry of Textiles (Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts))
14	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
15	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (Revised)	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
16	Public Distribution System (PDS)	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
17	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)	Ministry of Rural Development
18	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

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