

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 721  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDUSTRIES**

**721. SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:  
SHRI RAVI KISHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the world is moving towards a global economic recession;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;**
- (c) the details regarding the generation of employment in industries during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;**
- (d) the details of overall impact on GDP of the country due to global recession; and**
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the recession?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (e): Global economic activity is experiencing a broad-based slowdown, with inflation higher than seen in several decades. The increased cost-of-living, tightening financial conditions in most regions, lingering COVID-19 pandemic all weigh heavily on the outlook. As per IMF October 2022 Outlook, global GDP is projected to grow at 3.2 per cent in 2022 (compared to projection of 3.6 per cent growth in April 2022 outlook) and to slow to 2.7 per cent in 2023.**

**The Sector-wise number of workers as estimated by Economic Survey based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports is at Annexure.**

**As per the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices in July-September 2022-23 is estimated at ₹38.17 lakh crore, as against ₹35.89 lakh crore in July-September 2021-22, showing a growth of 6.3 percent as compared to 8.4 percent in July-September 2021-22. GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices in April-September 2022-23 is estimated at ₹75.02 lakh crore as against ₹68.36 lakh crores during the corresponding period of previous year, showing a growth of 9.7 percent in April-September 2022-23 as against 13.7 percent during the same period last year.**

**Anticipating the deleterious effects of inflationary pressures, the government stepped in to curb further price rises in critical commodities such as wheat, edible oils and fuels. It lowered the import duty on crude palm, sunflower, and soybean oil to zero per cent from 2.5 per cent. Agricultural infrastructure cess was reduced from 20 per cent to 7.5 per cent in respect of crude palm oil and 5 per cent for crude soybean and sunflower oil. Import duty on refined palm oil, soybean and sunflower oil was almost halved from 32.5 per cent to 17.5 per cent. Stock limits imposed on all edible oils and oilseeds were extended up to 31st December 2022. Exports of wheat and wheat products were banned to increase their domestic availability. A limit of 100 lakh tonnes was imposed on sugar exports to ensure adequate local stock to cover three months of domestic consumption when the sugar season begins in October. Vegetable inflation was addressed by building a buffer stock of 2.5 LMT of onion by procuring the rabi harvest. This was intended for release in a calibrated manner during the lean season of Aug-Dec. To counter inflationary pressures from a rise in crude oil prices, the government cut the excise duty on petrol and diesel in November 2021 by Rs.5/litre and Rs.10/litre respectively and effected another reduction of Rs.8/litre and Rs.6/litre respectively, in May 2022. To reduce hardships of price rise, a subsidy of Rs 200 per cylinder was provided to Ujjwala Yojana beneficiaries, for 12 cylinders in a year.**

**To give a boost to growth, the Government has taken a series of measures in the Union Budget 2022-23, which include an increase in Capex budget by 35.4 per cent over the previous year, expansion of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to 14 sectors, the launch of PM Gatishakti scheme to reduce infrastructure gap and facilitate private investment, the extension of Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) to provide support to MSMEs, among others. As part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, Government has also implemented the National Infrastructure Pipeline of projects, to drive economic growth in the years ahead. The government has recapitalised banks, merged them and strengthened their balance sheets so that bank lending can grow faster, once current global uncertainties fade.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Annexure****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 721 FOR 12.12.2022 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDUSTRIES.****Estimated number of workers in usual status by broad industry division  
(for all ages)**

**(in crore)**

<b>Broad industry Division as per NIC-2008</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>20.03</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>23.27</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.24</b>
<b>Electricity, water etc</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>6.22</b>
<b>Trade, Hotel and Restaurant</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>7.47</b>
<b>Transport storage and communications</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.15</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>6.71</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.14</b>	<b>48.76</b>	<b>53.55</b>

***Source: Economic Survey***