



# Haryana's Unemployment Crisis

## Why in News?

The high unemployment rate in Haryana, reflected in the Union government's [Periodic Labour Force Survey \(PLFS\)](#) survey, has become a focal point as the state approaches upcoming elections.

## Key Points

### ▪ Unemployment Rate Trends:

- **PLFS** for January-March 2024 shows urban unemployment for those above 15 years has decreased to **4.1%**, down from **8.8% in 2023**, and is now below the national average of **6.7%**.
- Contrast this with annual PLFS results for 2021-22, where Haryana's unemployment rate was **9%, more than double the national rate of 4.1%**.
  - Previous high [unemployment](#) attributed to global post-Covid economic slowdown affecting sectors like hospitality and aviation.

### ▪ Increase in Youth Migration:

- Growing trend of Haryana youth emigrating for better opportunities due to lack of local job prospects.
- Government jobs remain a top preference, but insufficient appointments have led to increasing emigration.
- Demand for [skilled workforce](#) remains high, but government skill development programs are criticised for not meeting industry needs.
  - This calls for incentivizing industries for skill training and treating [Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises \(MSMEs\)](#) with the same importance as the agriculture sector for credit facilities.

### ▪ Government Initiatives:

- Approximately 30,000 regular government jobs filled this year (2024), with a target of 50,000 jobs before the Assembly polls on 5th October, 2024.
- "[Mission 60,000](#)" announced for youth employment in [Below Poverty Line \(BPL\)](#) families through various roles and training programs.

### ▪ New Projects:

- Proposed Maruti Suzuki and Suzuki Motorcycle plants in [Kharkhoda](#) expected to generate around 15,000 direct jobs.
- The government is emphasizing job creation through industrial projects and infrastructure development.