

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1073
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27TH NOVEMBER, 2019
CREATION OF ADDITIONAL JOB

1073. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) details of unemployed persons particularly in the rural areas of educated youths provided with employment during last two years and current year, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) details of schemes formulated to create additional job opportunities for educated and uneducated youths in the country along with the targets set/achieved during said period; and**
- (c) whether employees are working in low paid jobs with higher education and if so, details thereof and the concrete measures taken/being taken by Government to create more job opportunities across various sectors of the economy including the measures to provide vocational training to marginal workers to enhance their skill?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a): As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated worker population ratio and unemployment rate of educated persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available was 43.3% and 11.5%, respectively. The State-wise details are given at Annexure.

(b) & (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020. As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained in the country under PMKVY.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia 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.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Besides, Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1073 due for reply on 27-11-2019

State/UT-wise detail of worker population ratio and unemployment rate of educated persons in rural areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Educated persons in rural areas	
		Worker Population Ratio (in %)	Unemployment Rate (in %)
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.6	14.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.1	12.0
3	Assam	42.6	14.7
4	Bihar	36.2	9.6
5	Chhattisgarh	48.7	7.1
6	Delhi	45.0	5.4
7	Goa	50.6	12.8
8	Gujarat	47.8	10.2
9	Haryana	45.4	14.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	58.4	9.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	47.9	10.0
12	Jharkhand	41.5	13.8
13	Karnataka	47.6	9.8
14	Kerala	40.7	18.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	47.5	7.0
16	Maharashtra	51.1	7.2
17	Manipur	44.9	19.3
18	Meghalaya	52.1	3.5
19	Mizoram	45.4	12.3
20	Nagaland	34.1	31.8
21	Odisha	37.2	17.1
22	Punjab	39.5	12.7
23	Rajasthan	41.3	11.2
24	Sikkim	61.9	7.4
25	Tamil Nadu	42.5	20.3
26	Telangana#	44.2	16.2
27	Tripura	40.5	11.3
28	Uttarakhand	41.4	12.8
29	Uttar Pradesh	40.3	9.8
30	West Bengal	41.7	8.4
31	A & N Islands	47.8	27.5
32	Chandigarh	47.8	5.7
33	Dadra & Nagar	73.3	2.3
34	Daman & Diu	58.6	12.8
35	Lakshadweep	61.5	7.9
36	Puducherry	29.4	18.7
	All-India	43.3	11.5

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