

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2393
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13TH DECEMBER, 2021

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

2393. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to come with a new National Employment Policy and if so, the details thereof and the timeline for the launch of such a policy;**
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the rising regional variation in unemployment and higher education;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to deal with this issue;**
- (d) the implications according to the Government of the decline in non-farm employment in Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh; and**
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between education and employment?**

ANSWER

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

(a) : At present there is no Committee for drafting of National Employment Policy. In order to study various facets of the employment & unemployment scenario in the country, the Government has launched three surveys viz.(i) All-India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey (AQEES); (ii) All India Survey on Migrant Workers; and (iii) All India Survey on Domestic Workers. These surveys will cover both organized & unorganized sectors.

(b) to (e): As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), the State/UT-wise(including Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh)estimates of Unemployment Rate (UR) for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during the last three years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (PLFS) is given at Annexure-I. State/UT-wise(including Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh) details of Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and above of general education level (secondary & above) according to usual status basis during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (PLFS) is given at Annexure-II.

The Central Government and the State Governments are taking various steps to boost employment in non-farm sectors. These steps include organization of job fairs, establishment of Model Career Centres, interlinking of employment exchanges, promotion of self employment, increasing employability of job seekers by providing skills, implementing various employment generation schemes, etc.

Further, to increase employment in all the regions and to bridge the gap between education & employment, the Government has taken following steps:

The Government has brought in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which aims to integrate vocational education programmes into mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. Beginning with vocational exposure at early ages in middle and secondary school, quality vocational education will be integrated smoothly into higher education. This is in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 4.4 and will help to realize the full potential of India's demographic dividend.

The Ministry of Education is implementing "Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS)", a program conceived for students in degree courses, primarily non-technical, with a view to introduce employable skills into their learning, promote apprenticeship as integral to education and also amalgamate employment facilitating efforts of the education system so that clear pathways towards employment opportunities are available to students during and after their graduation.

To enhance the employability of the youth to access employment, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the "National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)" wherein the Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices.

MSDE is also implementing a pilot scheme Pradhan Mantri YUVA (PM YUVA) Yojana for creating an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to the entrepreneurship network in skill training institutes, viz. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) etc.

MSDE also provides capacity building and handholding support to the beneficiaries of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and cluster artisans of North Eastern Region, for their livelihood linkages.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).

MoRD, is also implementing the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), as a sub-scheme under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM). The objective of the scheme is to help the rural poor including youth to set-up enterprises at the village level in non-agricultural sectors.

Department of Financial Services (DFS) under Ministry of Finance is implementing Stand Up India Scheme with objective to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SBCs) of value between Rs. 10 Lakh to Rs. 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and one-woman borrower per bank branch for setting up Greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector and activities allied to agriculture.

National Career Service (NCS) Portal of Ministry of Labour & Employment is a digital platform that brings together the job seekers and employers on a single platform for job matching in a dynamic, efficient& responsive manner and has repository of career contents for job-seekers.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2393 due for reply on 13.12.2021

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status basis during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (PLFS)

| State \ UT | Unemployment Rate (in %) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| Assam | 7.9 | 6.7 | 7.9 |
| Bihar | 7.0 | 9.8 | 5.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Delhi | 9.4 | 10.4 | 8.6 |
| Goa | 13.9 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| Gujarat | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Haryana | 8.4 | 9.3 | 6.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Jharkhand | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Karnataka | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Kerala | 11.4 | 9.0 | 10.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Maharashtra | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.2 |
| Manipur | 11.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| Meghalaya | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Mizoram | 10.1 | 7.0 | 5.7 |
| Nagaland | 21.4 | 17.4 | 25.7 |
| Odisha | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| Punjab | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| Rajasthan | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| Sikkim | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Telangana | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.0 |
| Tripura | 6.8 | 10.0 | 3.2 |
| Uttarakhand | 7.6 | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| West Bengal | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 15.8 | 13.5 | 12.6 |
| Chandigarh | 9.0 | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Daman & Diu | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Ladakh | - | - | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 21.3 | 31.6 | 13.7 |
| Puducherry | 10.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| All India | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 |

Source: Annual report PLFS, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2393 due for reply on 13.12.2021

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above of general education level (secondary & above) according to usual status basis during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 (PLFS)

| State \ UT | General Education level (Secondary & Above) (in %) | | |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 14.0 | 15.2 | 13.6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 12.5 | 15.8 | 15.7 |
| Assam | 13.6 | 12.2 | 13.5 |
| Bihar | 10.0 | 14.5 | 10.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 8.6 | 5.0 | 8.5 |
| Delhi | 12.4 | 10.8 | 11.5 |
| Goa | 15.6 | 12.8 | 11.6 |
| Gujarat | 7.5 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Haryana | 11.8 | 12.9 | 9.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9.7 | 9.2 | 6.5 |
| Jharkhand | 13.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Karnataka | 9.1 | 7.0 | 9.1 |
| Kerala | 19.8 | 16.2 | 16.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Maharashtra | 8.0 | 8.2 | 5.6 |
| Manipur | 17.7 | 13.1 | 14.2 |
| Meghalaya | 5.7 | 8.8 | 10.9 |
| Mizoram | 16.0 | 10.5 | 11.6 |
| Nagaland | 30.4 | 26.6 | 36.6 |
| Odisha | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.9 |
| Punjab | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
| Rajasthan | 11.3 | 13.7 | 11.7 |
| Sikkim | 8.4 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 15.4 | 14.0 | 11.7 |
| Telangana | 15.3 | 16.7 | 14.0 |
| Tripura | 12.2 | 17.2 | 8.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 12.9 | 13.6 | 12.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10.9 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| West Bengal | 9.5 | 9.0 | 10.1 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 26.3 | 24.7 | 23.2 |
| Chandigarh | 12.4 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.7 | 4.0 | 6.7 |
| Daman & Diu | 6.5 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 11.4 | 11.8 | 14.6 |
| Ladakh | - | - | 0.3 |
| Lakshadweep | 26.3 | 42.0 | 20.3 |
| Puducherry | 14.0 | 11.4 | 10.5 |
| all India | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.1 |

Source: Annual report PLFS, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.