

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *348
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH MARCH, 2022**

UNEMPLOYED GRADUATE/NON-GRADUATE YOUTH

***348. MS. DEBASREE CHAUDHURI:**

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

- (a) whether Government has taken note of high incidence of unemployment amongst youth in the country both graduates and non-graduates;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth in the country in different sectors during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and**
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving employment opportunities in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *348 DUE FOR REPLY ON 28.03.2022 BY MS. DEBASREE CHAUDHURI REGARDING “UNEMPLOYED GRADUATE/NON-GRADUATE YOUTH”

(a)&(b) The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. As per the latest PLFS report for the year 2019-20, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for age 15 years and above of different education level is as under:

General Education Level	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Not literate	1.2	1.1	0.6
Literate & upto primary	2.7	2.4	1.4
Middle	5.5	4.8	3.4
Secondary	5.7	5.5	4.1
Higher secondary	10.3	9.2	7.9
Diploma/Certificate course	19.8	17.2	14.2
Graduate	17.2	16.9	17.2
Post graduate & above	14.6	14.4	12.9
Secondary & above	11.4	11.0	10.1
All India	6.0	5.8	4.8

Source :MoSPI

The data in the above table indicates that unemployment rate on usual status for the persons of age 15 years and above declined for all education level except for graduates. The unemployment rate for graduates is almost stable during the last three years.

(c) : As per the PLFS report during 2017-18 to 2019-20, the year-wise/ State-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for age 15 years and above is at Annexure I. As per Economic Survey Report, the year-wise estimated number of workers in usual status by broad industry division is at Annexure II.

(d) : 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 Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) has been launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. This scheme being implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), seeks to reduce the financial burden of the employers and encourages them to hire more workers. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries has been extended from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022. Benefits have been provided to 51.95 lakh beneficiaries through 1.35 lakh establishments till 12.03.2022.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government 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. Upto 11.03.2022, 34.08 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways, and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

The Government has put emphasis on railways, roads, urban transport, power, telecom, textiles and affordable housing amid continued focus on the

National Infrastructure Pipeline. Budget 2021-22 launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment and boost output in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs etc. for employment generation.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Digital India, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure Development and Industrial Corridors are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART(c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.*348 FOR 28.03.2022 REGARDING UNEMPLOYED GRADUATE/NON-GRADUATE YOUTH.

Worker Population Ratio(WPR)*according to usual status for each State/UT age group:15 years and above

S. No.	State/UTs	WORKER POPULATION RATIO (in %)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	AndhraPradesh	57.2	54.8	55.5
2	ArunachalPradesh	42.3	40.9	44.3
3	Assam	43.7	43.4	43.2
4	Bihar	35.5	36.4	39.7
5	Chhattisgarh	62.4	61.2	65.4
6	Delhi	42.7	44.5	43.3
7	Goa	42.9	45.9	47.3
8	Gujarat	47.4	49.7	54.7
9	Haryana	41.7	41.9	42.9
10	HimachalPradesh	58.9	63.9	70.5
11	Jammu&Kashmir	51.0	52.9	52.5
12	Jharkhand	41.7	44.9	53.6
13	Karnataka	49.1	49.3	53.1
14	Kerala	41.2	44.9	45.3
15	MadhyaPradesh	54.3	52.3	57.7
16	Maharashtra	50.5	50.6	55.7
17	Manipur	42.5	44.3	45.5
18	Meghalaya	62.3	61.8	58.6
19	Mizoram	46.4	45.6	50.7
20	Nagaland	32.8	38.1	44.8
21	Odisha	44.9	47.6	51.9
22	Punjab	42.9	44.2	47.8
23	Rajasthan	48.2	50.0	55.0
24	Sikkim	58.7	61.1	68.8
25	TamilNadu	51.0	51.4	55.3
26	Telangana	49.8	50.6	55.7
27	Tripura	42.0	41.9	49.6
28	Uttarakhand	40.6	41.4	49.5
29	UttarPradesh	41.8	40.8	45.1
30	WestBengal	47.8	49.7	49.7
31	A&NIslands	48.7	49.1	49.8
32	Chandigarh	46.9	47.3	45.5
33	Dadra&NagarHaveli	66.3	68.6	72.2
34	Daman&Diu	63.2	55.1	64.5
35	Lakshadweep	34.4	29.5	48.0
36	Puducherry	37.8	47.8	47.7
37	Ladakh	-	-	62.7
	AllIndia	46.8	47.3	50.9

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR):WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.*

Source: PLFS Report, MoSPI.

Annexure-II**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.*348 FOR 28.03.2022 REGARDING UNEMPLOYED GRADUATE/NON-GRADUATE YOUTH.****Estimated number of workers in usual status by broad industry division (for all ages)****(in crore)**

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

Source: Economic Survey