

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3600  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019**

**UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS**

**3600. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of graduates in the country who are employed as on date, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of rural unemployed graduates, State-wise;**
- (c) the details of urban unemployed graduates, State-wise;**
- (d) the reasons for steep rise in unemployment since 2014; and**
- (e) the reasons for failure of efforts to arrest rise in unemployment in the country?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (c): 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 State/UT-wise estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and unemployment rate in rural and urban areas for the persons of age 15 years and above who are graduates according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given at Annexure.**

**(d) & (e): As per the results of PLFS and Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:**

<b>Survey* Year</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>
<b>2017-18(PLFS)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Survey by Labour Bureau</b>	
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

**(Note: \* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey)**

**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 Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given below:**

<b>Employment Generated</b>				
<b>Schemes/Year</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>5.87</b> <b>(till 31-03-2019)</b>
<b>Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)</b>	<b>235.14</b>	<b>235.64</b>	<b>233.74</b>	<b>267.9</b> <b>(till May, 2019)</b>
<b>Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.36</b> <b>(till May, 2019)</b>
<b>Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.63</b> <b>(till 18-06-2019)</b>

**Source: Respective Ministry**

**Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer’s contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 01-07-2019, the scheme has covered 1,52,035 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.**

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.**

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood and to meet their employment requirement.**

**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.**

**Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.**

**Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. 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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3600 due for reply on 24-07-2019

State/UT-wise details of worker population ratio and unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above who are graduates according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Worker Population Ratio (in%)	Unemployment Rate (in%)	
			Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.5	28.5	23.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	62.9	19.2	24.1
3	Assam	58.7	15.0	9.3
4	Bihar	50.9	15.1	18
5	Chhattisgarh	61.5	17.2	17.6
6	Delhi	45.7	0.0	13.5
7	Goa	55.8	11.5	21.1
8	Gujarat	51.1	13.8	6.4
9	Haryana	48.8	25.3	10.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	48.7	24.1	16.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	49.8	18.1	24.5
12	Jharkhand	47.8	27.6	13.2
13	Karnataka	54.4	17.8	10.3
14	Kerala	41.5	32.2	29.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	9.1	14.9
16	Maharashtra	55.9	13.8	9.0
17	Manipur	53.7	30.3	20.9
18	Meghalaya	71.3	9.4	14.0
19	Mizoram	62.2	16.8	21.4
20	Nagaland	38.8	51.4	37.3
21	Odisha	48.3	24.3	12.5
22	Punjab	46.7	11.9	13.8
23	Rajasthan	45.8	20.5	14.1
24	Sikkim	65.5	18.0	12.5
25	Tamil Nadu	48.4	40.5	17.9
26	Telangana	43.4	38.5	22.2
27	Tripura	51.0	12.2	11.8
28	Uttarakhand	43.8	28.8	14.3
29	Uttar Pradesh	45.2	16.6	17.0
30	West Bengal	50.8	15.0	10.1
31	A & N Islands	62.7	17.5	29.4
32	Chandigarh	47.5	0.0	19.4
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.2	0.0	0.0
34	Daman & Diu	48.3	30.7	17.4
35	Lakshadweep	34.3	40.4	56.3
36	Puducherry	45.5	43.9	17.0
	all-India	49.7	20.5	14.5

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey(PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation