

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.558  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019**

**INCREASE IN NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH**

**558. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of unemployed youth are on the rise in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;**
- (c) the extent to which employment has been generated in various sectors by Government;**
- (d) the number of jobs/employment provided to unemployed youth by employment exchanges during the said period, sector-wise, State/UT-wise; and**
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to generate employment/provide jobs to unemployed youth in the country?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (b): The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated unemployment rate among the youth (age 15 to 29 years) on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country during 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2017-18 is given at Annexure-I.**

**(c): As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by broad industry division during 2017-18 was 44.1% in Primary Sector, 24.8% in Secondary Sector and 31.1% in Tertiary Sector.**

**(d): As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country, State/UT-wise is given at Annexure-II.**

**(e): 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).**

**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 31-05-2019, the scheme has been covered 1,51,579 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 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 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans of were sanctioned under the scheme.**

**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.**

**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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a & b) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 558 due for reply on 26-06-2019

State/UT-wise Unemployment Rate (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons age groups 15-29 year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)		2011-12 (NSS 68th round)		2017-18* (PLFS)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.1	8.4	3.6	11.8	13.4	22.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	15.4	6.1	19.8	23.6	40.8
3.	Assam	11.3	20.1	14.6	18.6	27.6	21.1
4.	Bihar	6.2	23	9.4	14.8	22.2	28.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.8	8.7	2.3	11.1	7.8	21.1
6.	Delhi	5.2	6.6	21.1	10.4	10.5	22.5
7.	Goa	11.1	9.8	10.7	12.7	32.9	25.0
8.	Gujarat	2.2	4.3	0.9	2.1	14.9	10.7
9.	Haryana	4.6	5.2	6.5	12.1	23.1	16.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.9	14.3	3.6	7.2	17.7	22.9
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.4	16.1	7.1	18.7	12.6	24.4
12.	Jharkhand	12.3	18.6	6.2	15.1	18.4	31.0
13.	Karnataka	1.6	7.3	2.4	7.8	14.9	17.1
14.	Kerala	24.4	19.9	21.7	18.0	32.5	41.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.9	7	1.2	7.9	10.0	19.3
16.	Maharashtra	1.6	7.9	2.3	5.8	12.1	18.9
17.	Manipur	12.8	18.1	9.1	26.2	35.3	36.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.9	14.8	0.0	4.6	2.0	20.6
19.	Mizoram	3.5	7.9	5.1	15.0	19.5	40.8
20.	Nagaland	27.7	34.4	40.3	70.3	56.2	55.2
21.	Odisha	9.7	13.4	6.1	9.3	23.3	25.2
22.	Punjab	8.3	11.4	5.8	5.6	23.1	19.5
23.	Rajasthan	1.1	5.8	1.8	7.0	13.0	18.5
24.	Sikkim	13.2	0	3.1	5.3	9.7	12.8
25.	Tamil Nadu	5.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	29.3	21.4
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	20.8	27.0
27.	Tripura	23.3	40.2	29.1	49.7	18.9	24.2
28.	Uttarakhand	4.8	7.8	10.6	9.4	27.4	27.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	6.7	2.4	10.4	15.5	20.9
30.	West Bengal	5.2	13.2	7.3	13.2	11.0	18.3
31.	& N Islands	24	20.5	13.2	18.1	39.2	34.1
32.	Chandigarh	47.7	8.9	0.0	15.0	15.3	14.1
33.	Dadra & Nagar	12.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2
34.	Daman & Diu	14.5	3.5	0.0	1.7	20.4	5.5
35.	Lakshadweep	30.3	18.8	24.5	33.0	30.3	65.2
36.	Puducherry	11.8	9.2	4.6	7.3	53.4	28.0
	all-India	4.7	8.9	4.9	9.2	16.6	20.6

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

(Note: \*For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 558 due for reply on 26-06-2019**

**State/UT-wise number of placement made through employment exchanges in the country**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Placement (in thousand)		
		2014	2015#	2016#
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.4	0.2	0.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Assam	1.1	0.9	0.6
4	Bihar	0.1	1.1	1.9
5	Chhattisgarh	0.9	3.2	0.2
6	Delhi	0.2	0.2	0.0
7	Goa	2.1	2.9	1.1
8	Gujarat	290.8	336.7	330.1
9	Haryana	0.2	0.3	0.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.3	1.1	1.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.1	0.2
12	Jharkhand	1.1	2.9	2.5
13	Karnataka	2.1	0.8	0.7
14	Kerala	8.0	8.2	11.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.2	0.1	0.1
16	Maharashtra	9.5	22.9	37.6
17	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.0
19	Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0
20	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Odisha	0.7	1.3	3.8
22	Punjab	2.4	1.7	2.6
23	Rajasthan	0.4	0.4	0.1
24	Sikkim*	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	8.8	7.7	6.2
26	Telangana	-	0.5	0.5
27	Tripura	2.4	0.4	0.2
28	Uttarakhand	0.6	0.2	0.3
29	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.4	1.5
30	West Bengal	1.5	0.5	1.2
31	A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.4
32	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.2
33	D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Daman And Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	Puducherry	0.3	0.1	0.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>338.5</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>405.5</b>

**Note: \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State; # Provisional; Total may not tally due to rounding off. Data is under compilation after 2016.**