

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 694  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022**

**DATA OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH**

**694. DR. DHAL SINGH BISEN:  
SHRI GNANATHIRAVIAM S.:**

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

- (a) the total number of the educated unemployed persons in the Country, State-wise;**
- (b) whether the data of unemployed youth is maintained at district level and if so, the details of said data in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise;**
- (c) whether the Government maintains any data regarding the number of people who got employment district-wise and number of people who went to other States for employment and if so, the details thereof, district-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and**
- (d) whether the Union Government along with the State Government is planning to make any scheme at district level keeping in view the number of labour class and if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a): The data on employment/ unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. As per latest annual PLFS report for 2019-20 the State/UT-wise details of the estimated unemployment rate among educated population for persons of age 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2019-20 are given at Annexure.**

**(b) & (c): The district-wise data is not maintained centrally.**

**(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 Rs. 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.**

**The Government launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore persondays with a total expenditure of Rs 39,293 crore.**

**Aatmanirbhar Bharat RojgarYojana (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 46.89 lakh beneficiaries through 1.26 lakh establishments till 29.01.2022.**

**Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme has been launched on June 01, 2020 to provide working capital loans to Street Vendors, vending in urban areas, to resume their businesses, which were impacted adversely due to COVID-19. Under this scheme, amount of Rs 2946.68 crore has been disbursed to 28.95 lakh beneficiaries till 28.01.2022.**

**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 21.01.2022, 32.12 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme. The Production Linked Incentive Schemes being implemented by the Government have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.**

**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, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) & 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.**

**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.**

**Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in 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.**

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.694 due for reply on 07.02.2022

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level according to usual status basis approach during 2019-20 (PLFS)

(in percentage)

State \ UT	General Education level					
	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/ certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	all
Andhra Pradesh	3.2	7.3	16.7	24.5	28.7	4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	9.8	10.5	0.0	23.9	36.5	6.7
Assam	7.3	14.9	4.0	20.1	6.6	7.9
Bihar	3.9	6.6	84.9	19.9	12.3	5.1
Chhattisgarh	2.1	6.6	34.1	17.8	12.7	3.3
Delhi	5.4	10.1	14.6	13.5	16.1	8.6
Goa	6.7	11.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	8.1
Gujarat	1.7	3.5	5.2	5.3	8.8	2.0
Haryana	6.1	10.6	13.1	13.4	8.9	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	4.5	10.8	17.9	10.8	3.7
Jharkhand	6.2	9.1	24.7	14.0	14.3	4.2
Karnataka	3.0	3.5	9.9	19.8	10.4	4.2
Kerala	6.5	17.5	13.8	28.2	24.2	10.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.5	4.6	17.1	14.7	6.3	3.0
Maharashtra	2.5	6.3	10.9	8.6	2.5	3.2
Manipur	7.7	12.9	9.4	18.2	21.3	9.5
Meghalaya	3.8	10.0	5.9	16.6	19.7	2.7
Mizoram	2.2	12.7	0.0	14.3	22.3	5.7
Nagaland	26.7	34.3	34.5	46.3	56.0	25.7
Odisha	10.7	16.9	28.4	25.3	10.5	6.2
Punjab	5.3	15.8	16.4	14.5	14.1	7.3
Rajasthan	3.0	5.4	14.1	22.8	16.9	4.5
Sikkim	1.8	5.3	13.9	11.1	2.1	2.2
Tamil Nadu	3.2	6.2	16.4	20.6	13.5	5.3
Telangana	4.4	9.7	12.8	26.9	24.6	7.0
Tripura	4.4	6.6	16.3	13.8	5.6	3.2
Uttarakhand	4.5	13.8	22.0	21.9	8.3	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	6.3	21.2	15.6	10.6	4.4
West Bengal	5.8	9.1	13.9	15.2	11.5	4.6
Andaman & N. Island	14.4	29.4	19.7	29.8	18.9	12.6
Chandigarh	8.9	10.5	0.0	3.0	8.2	6.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.2	4.1	3.2	8.6	17.3	3.0
Daman & Diu	3.8	7.8	5.6	3.4	0.0	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	5.2	14.6	49.6	21.9	21.2	6.7
Ladakh	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lakshadweep	7.6	27.8	29.3	35.2	0.0	13.7
Puducherry	2.6	9.1	10.1	19.8	8.4	7.6
All India	4.1	7.9	14.2	17.2	12.9	4.8

Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2019- 20; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.