

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2184
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH AUGUST, 2026**

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED

2184. SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P:

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

- (a) the State/UT-wise unemployment rate among educated persons, including graduates and above, during each of the last five years, as per the latest available official data;**
- (b) the number of educated unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges and other Government employment portals during the said period, State/UT-wise;**
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any assessment of the factors contributing to educated unemployment in the country and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the measures taken by Government to enhance employment opportunities, improve employability and reduce educated unemployment, particularly among youth and women?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE)**

(a) to (d): Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017-18.

As per the latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 in the country. The UR for educated persons of age 15 years and above from 2022 and 2025 is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (in %)				
Particulars	2022	2023	2024	2025
not literate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
literate & up to primary	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
middle	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
secondary & above	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.5
all	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1

Source : PLFS, MoSPI

State/UT-wise information is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at the website of MoSPI at <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports>

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. As on 15.07.2026, more than 2.89 crore active job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, are registered on NCS portal. State wise details of job seekers registered on NCS portal may be seen at https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx

Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth & women is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country (including for youth & women). The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Additionally, Government is also implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

In addition, to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

The Government has also made enabling provisions in the Companies Act, 2013, mandating companies to have at least one-woman Director.

Further, the Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing creches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

Government has also launched "NAVYA" (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) with an aim to equip adolescent girls aged 16 to 18 years with vocational training mainly in non-traditional and emerging job roles.

The four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 have been implemented with effect from 21st November 2025, rationalizing 29 erstwhile labour laws. These labour codes have various provisions to promote female labour force participation such as:-

(i) Proportionate representation of women in Grievance Redressal Committee to ensure their voices are included in workplace dispute resolutions.

(ii) Up to 26 weeks of paid maternity leave, along with 12 weeks for adoptive and commissioning mothers and allowing remote work after maternity leave where feasible.

(iii) Prohibition of gender-based discrimination in matters of wages and conditions of employment for the same or similar work.

(iv) Promoting creche facilities for children below the age of six to help working mothers balance work and family life.

Further, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 permits women to be employed in all establishments and in all types of work. Women may also be employed, with their consent, before 6:00 a.m. and beyond 7:00 p.m., subject to prescribed conditions relating to safety, working hours, holidays and other safeguards. The Code further provides that establishments must put in place adequate safeguards before engaging women in any hazardous or dangerous process.

With a view to ensure safety of women at workplace, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has put in place an electronic platform “SHe-Box portal” duly encompassing various provisions of ‘the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013’ (SH Act).
