

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1739  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JULY, 2023**

**EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED YOUTH**

**1739. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI M. SELVARAJ:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that large number of educated youth are not getting proper employment from the Government or by the private, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has any data of unemployed educated youths as on date, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide unemployment allowance to unemployed educated youth, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide newly created employment to the educated youth of the country, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the provision to give employment to skilled workers in any sector, if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of next year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (indicating employment) on usual status for age 15-29 years was 31.4%, 31.5%, 34.7%, 36.1% and 36.8% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, indicating that the employment has an increasing trend. Further, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for age 15-29 years was 17.8%, 17.3%, 15%, 12.9% and 12.4% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22,**

respectively, which shows a declining trend in unemployment rate. The State-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15-29 years is at Annexure.

Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) being implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), the unemployment benefit subject to eligibility conditions, is paid to insured workers who lose their job. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days, alongwith relaxation of eligibility conditions to claim the benefit for insured workers.

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.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

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.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022.

Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched 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.**

**The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.**

**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 SabkaPrayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.**

**The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation in the country.**

**The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project to provide a variety of employment related services like job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. through a digital platform.**

**Further, the Government has taken various steps to bridge the gap between skilled labour and employment. The Government has brought in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which aims to integrate vocational education programmes into mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. Beginning with vocational exposure at early ages in middle and secondary school, quality vocational education will be integrated smoothly into higher education.**

**To enhance the employability of the youth, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the “National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)” wherein the Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices.**

**The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill training through a comprehensive network of skill development centres/ institutes across the country under various schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). Through these centres, training to candidates is imparted in employable skills, as per requirements of industry and economy.**

**The Government is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).**

**Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities in the country.**

**All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.**

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**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1739 due for reply on 31.07.2023**

**State/UT-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) age groups: 15-29 years**

State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	16.1	18.9	17.1	15.3	15.3
Arunachal Pradesh	26.1	33.1	23.8	21.9	29.7
Assam	27.0	23.5	27.5	16.1	12.4
Bihar	22.8	30.9	17.6	17.0	20.1
Chattisgarh	10.1	9.0	10.1	7.5	6.7
Delhi	22.2	22.5	22.5	15.9	9.9
Goa	28.7	24.2	25.1	25.8	30.5
Gujarat	13.3	8.4	5.8	5.5	5.6
Haryana	20.7	22.1	17.6	15.3	23.3
Himachal Pradesh	18.4	18.8	13.0	12.8	12.8
Jammu And Kashmir	15.0	13.8	18.3	18.3	14.4
Jharkhand	20.4	14.0	11.6	7.9	4.1
Karnataka	15.8	11.8	14.1	8.8	10.9
Kerala	36.3	35.2	35.4	33.7	30.9
Madhya Pradesh	12.0	10.4	8.4	5.6	6.0
Maharashtra	15.0	14.9	10.6	11.6	11.1
Manipur	35.7	32.8	33.1	21.8	30.4
Meghalaya	5.1	8.9	8.9	5.3	7.5
Mizoram	28.6	23.1	20.2	14.4	21.5
Nagaland	56.0	59.6	70.1	55.2	30.5
Orissa	23.6	22.8	19.6	16.9	19.8
Punjab	21.6	21.0	18.7	18.8	19.2
Rajasthan	14.3	16.6	13.1	13.4	13.0
Sikkim	10.8	10.7	7.2	4.4	5.8
Tamil Nadu	25.6	24.0	20.9	20.4	20.0
Telangana	23.3	27.4	24.2	16.1	14.2
Tripura	19.9	30.7	10.8	12.1	11.5
Uttarakhand	27.5	23.5	19.7	21.0	21.1
Uttar Pradesh	16.7	15.0	12.6	11.6	8.2
West Bengal	13.2	11.1	14.2	11.1	11.3
A & N Islands	37.0	33.9	34.2	26.3	24.7
Chandigarh	14.1	18.2	12.3	16.5	16.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.1	3.7	6.1	12.1	8.5
Daman & Diu	6.8	0.1	6.2		
Lakshadweep	50.9	70.3	36.2	47.6	48.1
Puducherry	33.5	25.1	28.7	25.6	19.3
Ladakh				42.3	14.6
All India	17.8	17.3	15.0	12.9	12.4

**Source: Annual Reports, PLFS, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation**