

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2376
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18TH DECEMBER, 2023**

NUMBER OF EDUCATED AND UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

2376. SHRI DULAL CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

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

- (a) the details of educated and uneducated unemployed youth along with the people provided with employment during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the details of schemes formulated to create additional employment opportunities for the educated and uneducated youth in the country along with earmarked/achieved targets during the above said period; and**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to create more employment opportunities in various sectors of economy and the measures to provide professional training to enhance the skills of marginalised labourers?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): 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 every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years was 12.9%, 12.4% and 10.0% during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively. The data shows that the youth unemployment rate has declining trend in the country.

The estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above at different general education level during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is as follows:

(in %)

General Education Level	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Not Literate	0.4	0.4	0.2
Literate & Upto Primary	1.4	1.0	0.5
Middle	2.5	2.6	1.7
Secondary	3.8	3.4	2.2
Higher Secondary	6.6	6.3	4.6
Secondary & Above	9.1	8.6	7.3
All	4.2	4.1	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above at different general education level during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is at Annexure.

The estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment, on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years was 36.1%, 36.8% and 40.1% during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively, shows an increasing trend of youth employment in the country.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment, including persons from marginalized groups, 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 has provided 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. Since inception of the scheme, till 23.09.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.47 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (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. As on 23.11.2023, 78.08 lakh loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

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. As on 17.11.2023, more than 44.41 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme 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 Sabka Prayas 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. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. The Government is implementing a programme for skilling of rural youth for entrepreneurship development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs).

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to enhance the employability of youth.

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.

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

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2376 due for reply on 18.12.2023.

State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above at different general education level during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23

Unemployment Rate during 2020-21 (in %)								
S. No.	States \ UTs	Not Literate	Literate & upto Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Secondary & above	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.3	5.6	11.0	4.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	0.9	2.2	4.3	7.6	13.3	5.7
3	Assam	0.1	1.4	3.7	3.9	7.7	8.1	4.1
4	Bihar	1.2	4.5	2.9	6.8	7.5	9.5	4.6
5	Chhattisgarh	0.1	1.2	2.4	3.5	2.6	5.9	2.5
6	Delhi	0.0	3.9	2.5	7.8	13.9	9.8	6.3
7	Goa	3.3	1.1	8.2	6.1	17.5	14.3	10.5
8	Gujarat	0.2	0.4	2.5	1.6	3.9	4.0	2.2
9	Haryana	1.8	2.3	3.4	7.3	10.4	10.0	6.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.8	5.6	3.3
11	Jharkhand	0.3	2.4	2.5	5.0	4.7	7.1	3.1
12	Karnataka	0.2	0.0	1.1	3.1	3.4	5.8	2.7
13	Kerala	0.8	1.5	2.5	3.1	13.9	16.6	10.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	5.0	1.9
15	Maharashtra	0.3	0.7	2.3	2.6	4.9	6.7	3.7
16	Manipur	0.8	0.2	3.1	3.6	6.5	8.4	5.6
17	Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.1	4.3	6.3	1.7
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.0	7.3	3.5
19	Nagaland	0.0	1.2	9.7	20.9	29.3	30.8	19.2
20	Odisha	0.7	1.2	4.1	8.0	11.5	14.4	5.3
21	Punjab	0.8	0.8	2.9	5.2	12.2	11.2	6.2
22	Rajasthan	0.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	8.0	12.4	4.7
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	2.2	1.9	1.1
24	Tamil Nadu	0.2	0.4	2.1	3.5	4.4	11.6	5.2
25	Telangana	0.2	1.4	3.5	4.0	7.0	9.9	4.9
26	Tripura	0.0	0.3	3.0	3.5	5.0	9.1	3.2
27	Uttarakhand	0.4	1.9	3.0	3.2	17.4	12.5	6.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.8	3.5	2.1	3.5	5.6	8.4	4.2
29	West Bengal	0.4	1.1	3.3	4.1	8.0	8.2	3.5
30	A & N Island	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.7	10.4	16.6	9.1
31	Chandigarh	0.0	6.9	8.9	9.6	4.2	7.8	7.1
32	D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	11.4	5.2	4.5	3.8	4.2
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.4	1.9	4.1	8.0	14.1	5.9
34	Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.8	2.9
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	7.0	20.4	13.4
36	Puducherry	0.0	1.8	3.3	1.1	7.9	10.5	6.7
	All India	0.4	1.4	2.5	3.8	6.6	9.1	4.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Unemployment Rate during 2021-22 (in %)								
S. No.	State \ UT	Not Literate	Literate & upto Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Secondary & above	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	6.0	10.9	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	1.7	5.6	4.9	11.7	18.2	7.7
3	Assam	0.2	1.0	4.3	4.8	9.0	8.1	3.9
4	Bihar	1.1	3.6	5.5	5.8	11.8	12.0	5.9
5	Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.4	4.0	6.4	2.4
6	Delhi	2.0	0.4	6.1	5.2	3.4	6.8	5.3
7	Goa	0.0	2.7	4.4	9.8	16.9	17.4	12.0
8	Gujarat	0.8	0.3	1.1	3.8	2.3	4.3	2.0
9	Haryana	2.8	2.9	9.9	6.5	13.7	12.3	9.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	5.0	7.1	4.0
11	Jharkhand	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.1	4.8	2.0
12	Karnataka	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.8	3.1	6.5	3.2
13	Kerala	1.4	0.9	2.1	5.7	14.4	15.9	9.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	5.7	2.1
15	Maharashtra	0.4	0.6	1.9	3.0	5.2	6.1	3.5
16	Manipur	0.0	2.2	4.1	8.5	7.3	13.9	9.0
17	Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	2.4	4.6	4.1	7.1	2.6
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.6	4.2	10.6	5.4
19	Nagaland	0.0	0.8	5.9	10.5	11.2	15.6	9.1
20	Odisha	0.1	1.8	5.3	9.3	12.7	15.6	6.0
21	Punjab	0.4	1.7	4.4	2.8	15.0	11.1	6.4
22	Rajasthan	0.4	1.1	2.8	4.4	6.8	12.3	4.7
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.5	4.9	1.6
24	Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.7	4.5	10.3	4.8
25	Telangana	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.0	3.7	8.9	4.2
26	Tripura	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.5	3.3	7.9	3.0
27	Uttarakhand	1.2	2.4	3.6	4.4	7.0	12.3	7.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	3.8	6.2	2.9
29	West Bengal	0.1	1.7	3.7	3.6	8.7	7.2	3.4
30	A & N Island	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	7.4	15.4	7.8
31	Chandigarh	1.4	3.1	7.5	5.1	13.4	7.2	6.3
32	D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	6.2	0.0	6.1	5.3	6.9	6.3	5.2
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.6	2.0	1.9	8.5	12.0	5.2
34	Ladakh	0.0	0.1	2.4	5.0	5.3	6.3	3.3
35	Lakshadweep	62.4	8.5	8.9	16.4	16.9	20.6	17.2
36	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.4	9.8	5.8
	All India	0.4	1.0	2.6	3.4	6.3	8.6	4.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Unemployment Rate during 2022-23 (in %)								
S. No.	State \ UT	Not Literate	Literate & upto Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Secondary & above	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.3	11.4	4.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	2.7	5.5	5.1	13.3	4.8
3	Assam	0.1	0.2	2.4	2.1	6.7	6.5	1.7
4	Bihar	0.3	1.8	4.2	4.9	4.5	8.7	3.9
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	3.8	7.0	2.4
6	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.5	3.8	1.9
7	Goa	0.0	2.4	3.5	12.5	10.7	14.8	9.7
8	Gujarat	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.8	3.7	1.7
9	Haryana	1.7	0.9	3.7	4.2	12.8	9.8	6.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.2	3.1	7.1	4.3
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	4.4	1.7
12	Karnataka	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.9	2.4
13	Kerala	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.4	11.0	12.2	7.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.0	2.1	4.7	1.6
15	Maharashtra	0.0	0.2	1.8	2.3	3.6	5.5	3.1
16	Manipur	0.1	1.4	3.7	2.9	6.3	7.0	4.7
17	Meghalaya	0.0	2.7	5.7	6.1	16.3	12.4	6.0
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	5.1	2.2
19	Nagaland	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.4	4.9	8.9	4.3
20	Odisha	0.2	0.6	2.0	4.3	7.5	11.1	3.9
21	Punjab	0.8	1.1	2.8	3.4	13.2	10.4	6.1
22	Rajasthan	0.2	0.8	2.3	2.3	4.5	12.5	4.4
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	6.9	2.2
24	Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.3	4.2	9.4	4.3
25	Telangana	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.9	2.7	8.9	4.4
26	Tripura	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.6	5.8	1.4
27	Uttarakhand	0.4	0.9	3.4	1.6	3.4	6.7	4.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.6	3.1	5.4	2.4
29	West Bengal	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.8	5.1	5.1	2.2
30	A & N. Island	0.0	2.2	3.0	7.6	13.2	16.8	9.7
31	Chandigarh	3.8	0.7	3.4	2.6	6.7	4.5	4.0
32	D & N Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.5	4.7	2.5
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	8.1	9.7	4.4
34	Ladakh	0.0	0.0	3.2	8.8	7.6	12.5	6.1
35	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	22.0	15.4	11.1
36	Puducherry	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.8	9.7	5.6
	All India	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.2	4.6	7.3	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI