

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2273
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD AUGUST, 2015**

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY

**2273. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRIMATI VASANTHI M.:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH:
SHRI B.N.CHANDRAPPA:**

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

- (a) the efforts made by the Government to generate employment opportunities in the Country;**
- (b) whether the number of trained and untrained unemployed youths has increased during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise till date;**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the youths; and**
- (d) the extent to which the employment was provided during the above period, and whether the growth rate of employment is lowest in the current year as compared to last one decade of trained and untrained youths in the country, and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)**

(a) to (d): Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 39.7 crore in 1999-2000 to 45.91 crore in 2004-05, 46.55 crore in 2009-10 and 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12. State/UT-wise Unemployment rates (%) as per usual status and Workforce Participation Rates (%) and Youth Unemployment in the rural and urban areas in the country are at Annex-I.

Government has taken various steps for generating more employment opportunities in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

New schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Seekho aur Kamao scheme was launched for the skill development of minority communities.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 51.50 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes.

National Skill Development Authority (NSDA) has informed that State/UT-wise detail is not maintained by them.

Under the National Policy on Skill Development, a target of skilling 5 crore people has been set during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Vocational training is imparted through network of more than 12106 ITIs and the present seating capacity in these ITIs is about 17.11 lakh.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2273 for answer on 03.08.2015

State/UT-wise Unemployment rates Rural & Urban (%) usual status (adjusted), Workforce Participation Rates (%) in the rural and urban- areas and Unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) (%) in the country during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rates (%)		Workforce Participation Rates (%)		Unemployment Rates (%) among the youth (15-29 years)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	4.3	52.2	36.4	3.6	11.8
2	Arunchal Pradesh	1.7	4.8	38.3	30.3	6.1	19.8
3	Assam	4.5	5.6	34.3	32.9	14.6	18.6
4	Bihar	3.2	5.6	27.5	25.3	9.4	14.8
5	Chhatisgarh	0.8	4.3	48.6	37.6	2.3	11.1
6	Delhi	7.8	3.5	34.2	33.7	21.1	10.4
7	Goa	5.1	4.6	37.8	33.7	10.7	12.7
8	Gujarat	0.3	0.8	44.7	38.4	0.9	2.1
9	Haryana	2.4	4.2	35.6	31.8	6.5	12.1
10	Himchal Pradesh	1.0	4.0	53.3	41.6	3.6	7.2
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	7.0	40.5	33.7	7.1	15.7
12	Jharkhand	2.1	5.1	37.0	28.4	6.2	15.1
13	Karnataka	0.9	2.9	45.0	37.6	2.4	7.8
14	Kerala	6.8	6.1	38.2	36.3	21.7	18.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.4	2.6	40.5	32.5	1.2	7.9
16	Maharashtra	0.7	2.3	48.6	36.5	2.3	5.8
17	Manipur	2.6	7.1	38.9	32.2	9.1	26.2
18	Meghalaya	0.4	2.8	45.9	34.0	0.0	4.6
19	Mizoram	1.8	5.0	49.6	36.7	5.1	15.0
20	Nagaland	15.1	23.8	41.0	28.7	40.3	70.3
21	Odisha	2.2	3.5	41.7	38.1	6.1	9.3
22	Punjab	1.9	2.8	40.6	36.8	5.8	5.6
23	Rajasthan	0.7	3.1	42.4	32.6	1.8	7.0
24	Sikkim	1.0	2.3	53.4	45.2	3.1	5.3
25	Tamil Nadu	2.0	2.7	48.5	39.2	7.2	8.6
26	Tripura	10.5	25.2	40.2	31.9	29.1	49.7
27	Uttarakhand	2.5	5.3	38.1	30.5	10.6	9.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.9	4.1	33.8	31.7	2.4	10.4
29	West Bengal	2.7	4.8	39.0	40.0	7.3	13.2
30	A & N Island	5.4	8.6	43.2	39.9	13.2	18.1
31	Chandigarh	0.0	6.4	34.9	35.4	0.0	15.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	32.5	36.7	0.0	0.0
33	Daman & Diu	0.0	0.5	42.5	35.5	0.0	1.7
34	Lakshadweep	16.0	11.5	32.2	34.7	24.5	33.0
35	Puducherry	0.8	2.9	36.3	35.0	4.6	7.3
	All India	1.7	3.4	39.9	35.5	4.9	9.2

Source: - NSS Report, 2011-12