

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
3.	Bihar	1071.82	948.42	168.92	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	432.53	26.00	0	4.00
5.	Gujarat	7.0	8.25	33.78	112.26
6.	Haryana	218.71	161.79	412.18	123.13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.97	47.13	61.04	0
8.	Jharkhand	406.78	375.97	543.72	280.14
9.	Karnataka	204.60	212.08	132.26	100.53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	768.71	701.12	878.68	687.37
11.	Maharashtra	830.08	1017.66	1192.54	1338.84
12.	Nagaland	151.17	131.45	192.69	74.07
13.	Odisha	355.31	290.91	8.00	106.40
14.	Punjab	350.24	256.63	325.14	322.33
15.	Rajasthan	269.25	223.70	138.89	179.06
16.	Tamil Nadu	731.14	643.08	1015.07	749.67
17.	Telangana	521.60	547.10	475.76	323.29
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1103.72	430.07	1333.25	1176.15
19.	Uttarakhand	9.00	4.00	12.34	36.62
20.	West Bengal	2100.87	2269.34	1916.85	2227.20

Increase in unemployment among graduates and post graduates

1182. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased among graduate and post graduate degree holders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of total unemployed graduate and post graduate students in the country for last four years; and

(d) the details of initiatives undertaken by Government to reduce unemployment for graduate and post graduate degree holders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of the annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployed persons having qualification graduate and above in the age group 18-29 years according to usual principal status approach in the country for the three comparable years for which data are available are given in the table below:—

Year	Unemployed Graduate and above (in %)
2012-13	16.1
2013-14	15.6
2015-16	18.4

Data for post-graduates is not maintained separately.

(d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nationwide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers. The NCS Project envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions of repute to deliver employment services. In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS and provides part funding to States for upgradation of infrastructure in employment exchanges. The portal also facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact directly.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Government has been taking various steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country. The schemes like Make in India, Stand-up India and Start-up India has been initiated.