

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	343.94
19.	Mizoram	324.08
20.	Nagaland	368.27
21.	Odisha	236.15
22.	Punjab	302.00
23.	Rajasthan	297.55
24.	Sikkim	395.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	331.25
26.	Telangana	305.86
27.	Tripura	319.53
28.	Uttarakhand	282.32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	252.38
30.	West Bengal	229.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	486.71
32.	Chandigarh	377.78
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195.30
34.	Daman and Diu	400.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	325.01
	All-India	270.78

Source: Annual report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Unemployed graduates in the country

2007. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of unemployed in the country as on 31st March, 2018, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any existing mechanism of consultation between the Central Government and State Government to find out ways to provide gainful employment to these unemployed graduate;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether the existing mechanism is working satisfactorily; and

(d) what is Government's assessment of the opportunities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15 years and above in the country was 6.0%. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as 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 Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given below:-

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.87	5.87 (till 31-03-2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.15	1.63 (till 18-06-2019)

Source: Respective Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) 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. Till 31.05.2019, the scheme has covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable

them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide 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.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis during 2017-18 (PLFS)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.8
3.	Assam	7.9
4.	Bihar	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3
6.	Delhi	9.4
7.	Goa	13.9
8.	Gujarat	4.8
9.	Haryana	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in%)
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	7.5
13.	Karnataka	4.8
14.	Kerala	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	4.8
17.	Manipur	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	1.6
19.	Mizoram	10.1
20.	Nagaland	21.4
21.	Odisha	7.1
22.	Punjab	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	5.0
24.	Sikkim	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.5
26.	Telangana	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.3
	ALL-INDIA	6.0

Source: Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation