

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2660
ANSWERED ON:26.08.2013
GENERATION OF EFFICIENT WORKERS
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Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of efficient workers in various sectors in the country including trade and industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the procedure adopted by various European countries including Germany for generation of such efficient workers could be a role model for India as well;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the major difference in procedures being adopted in India and Germany in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH)

(a) & (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per results of the survey conducted during 2009-10, unemployment rates among persons in the age group of 15-29 years on usual status basis during are given below:

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	2.2	0	3.8	2.6
Literate & up to primary	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.0
Middle school	4.0	3.9	5.4	8.1
secondary	5.0	6.8	5.9	20.5
Higher secondary	7.8	22.2	10.9	19.1
Diploma/certificate	21.4	46.6	12.8	17.9
Graduate & above	16.6	30.4	13.8	24.7
Secondary & above	8.3	17.8	10.3	22.5
All	4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3

The above table of unemployment rates indicates that there are youth in the labour force that are educated and are available for jobs.

(c) to (e) Government has studied various methods including dual apprenticeship system adopted by European countries including Germany for generation of skilled workforce. On the basis of methods adopted by such countries, Government has started involving industries much more in various aspects of skill development like curriculum design, setting standards and certification. The major difference between the system of apprenticeship followed in Germany and few European countries and India is the level of involvement of industry and the way theoretical training in classrooms and practical training in industries is conducted.