

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF AGE UNDER 15-59 PER 1000 ON WEEKLY BASIS

INTRODUCTION

In this project I have worked on the unemployed people in rural and urban regions in all the states. I have analysed it on weekly basis per 1000 persons. It was the year of 2015 where the highest proportion of people was in states Kerala, Tripura, Nagaland. I have divided the data based on female and male in rural and urban areas:

All India:

If we divide the dataset according to All India proportion the highest was in states like Kerala, Tripura, Nagaland, lowest in Jammu Kashmir. Uttarakhand, TamilNadu, Goa and Moderate in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan.

Rural and Urban Unemployment:

If we compare in rural unemployment highest is in Tripura, followed by Nagaland and then Lakshadweep and in urban unemployment highest in Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Tripura.

Next, the moderate in rural unemployment is Kerala, Chhattisgarh and in urban it is Kerala, Delhi. At last, the lowest in rural unemployment is Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and in urban Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.

Rural Male and Rural Female:

If we look at the data, we find that the highest unemployment is found in Delhi, Kerala, Nagaland and the moderate are Assam, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh and the lowest in Gujarat, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh.

Urban Male and Urban Female:

Now, when we look at the rate the highest Unemployment is in Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Nagaland and the moderate in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. The lowest unemployment

We can use the above data to understand the unemployment rate of the people in the country according to the states and how it is useful in the increasing the job opportunities for the age of 15-59.

CONCLUSION

The highest unemployment population is in Nagaland, Tripura, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

BIBILOGRAPHY

The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) states that the unemployment rate (UR) in both rural and urban India is at its highest since 1972. The unemployment rates among men and women in both rural and urban groups, are also the highest ever. The increase in the UR is more than three times among rural men and more than double among rural women according to the usual status since 2011-12. In urban areas, the UR among men is more than twice and has increased twice among women since 2011-12. It is to be noted that the UR between 1972 and 2012 was almost static or did not have many differences.

The unemployment rates in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas. In rural areas, the UR is 5.3 per cent, whereas in urban areas, the UR is 7.8 per cent according to the usual status. The overall unemployment rate is 6.1 per cent in India according to the usual status. According to CWS, the rural employment rate is 8.5 per cent whereas the urban rate is 9.6 per cent. The overall unemployment rate is 8.9 per cent.

In urban areas, the unemployment rates for females are higher than those for males.

general educational level	unemployment rate							
	2004- 2005	2009- 2010	2011- 2012	PLFS (2017 -18)	2004- 2005	2009- 2010	2011- 2012	PLFS (2017- 18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	rural male				rural female			
not literate	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
literate & up to primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
middle	1.6	1.8	1.8	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.7
secondary & above	4.4	3.5	3.6	10.5	15.2	11.8	9.7	17.3
all	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.8
	urban male				urban female			
not literate	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8
literate & up to primary	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.6	2.9	0.5	1.3	1.3
middle	4.2	2.6	2.2	6.0	8.0	3.7	3.0	5.1
secondary & above	5.1	3.6	4.0	9.2	15.6	12.2	10.3	19.8
all	3.7	2.8	3.0	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.3	10.8

Note: The figures are to be read along with the explanatory note for comparability.

Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

THE ABOVE REPORT IS BASED ON UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN INDIA IN RURAL AND URBAN REGIONS

