

# Estimating the Skill Stock in Bihar

November 2019

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# A. Introduction

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) periodically conducts household surveys, known as the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS), across India to generate estimates of income, expenses, savings, borrowings, investments and ownership of assets of households. It also provides estimates of the age, gender, education, occupation, health and financial inclusion of individuals.

To study the supply of skills in India, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) colated with CMIE and added skills-related questions in the 13th round of its CPHS conducted in January–April 2018. The objective was to gain a better understanding of the stock of skills existing in India, type of training s that are taken up, benefits of formal training, source of skill acquisition for working persons, awareness about and willingness to enroll in formal training s, among others.

The guiding principle used to understand skills is the following definition stated by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO):

‘Any marketable expertise, however acquired, irrespective of whether marketed or not, and whether the intention is to market it or not, is considered as skill. Thus, a person holding a certificate/ diploma on an appropriate subject will be considered to possess the specified skill along with persons who have acquired the said skill without any such certificate/diploma or even without attending any institution. When a person has acquired skill in more than one trade, the skill in which he is more (most) proficient is considered as his skill.’

Additionally, the NSSO notes that the primary objective of vocational education and training is to ‘prepare persons, especially the youth, for the world of work and make them employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and economic sectors or enable access opportunities of self-employment’. A similar observation has been made in National Industrial Classification (NIC)-2008 – ‘technical and vocational secondary education include s that emphasize subject-matter specialization and instruction in both theoretical background and practical skills, generally associated with present or prospective employment’.

The NSSO also conducts household-based Employment Unemployment Surveys (EUS) in India to provide estimates for labour market indicators. The last quinquennial survey was undertaken in 2011–2012. Considering the need for more frequent labour force statistics, the first Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was conducted over July 2017–June 2018. While data on labour market indicators is available both from PLFS and CMIE, this report focuses only on descriptive findings obtained from an analysis of CMIE data.

**This report presents findings for the state of Bihar. Findings at an all-India level and for other states are also available on request.**



## B. Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS): Survey Design

The panel of households in the Consumer Pyramids survey contains about 1,73,181 households<sup>1</sup>. Each survey wave is executed over four months ('round') and there are three rounds in a year. The data available with NSDC pertains to a survey conducted in January–April 2018 of 1,33,869 households (4,38,258 individuals).

The survey is conducted by visiting the panel of households and interviewing members of the household. Data is captured on a mobile phone on a specially developed software application. The survey is conducted across the country, except in – Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu. A stratified multi-stage survey design was used by CMIE to draw its sample of households. The Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were the villages and towns of the 2011 Census. The Ultimate Sampling Units (USUs) were the households from these PSUs.

The broadest level of strata for sampling purpose was the Homogeneous Region (HR), which is a set of neighbouring districts that have similar agro-climatic conditions, urbanization levels and female literacy. HRs are also approximately of the same size, except in the North East, where the entire set of states is considered as one HR.

Within each HR, two strata were formed – a rural stratum comprising all villages and an urban stratum comprising all towns. Towns within a HR were stratified further based on the number of households in 2011, as follows:

1. Very large towns had more than 200,000 households
2. Large towns had between 60,000 and 200,000 households
3. Medium sized households had between 20,000 and 60,000 households
4. Those with less than 20,000 households were the small towns

One or more towns were randomly selected from each of these categories, with a total of 329 towns. From each of these towns, on an average 21 Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) were randomly selected. A CEB is a cluster of about 100–125 neighbouring households. Households were then selected through a process of systematic random sampling from each of the CEBs. A total of 7890 CEBs and 110615 urban households were selected through this process.

The rural sample selection is also a two-staged sampling process. Villages were selected through simple random sampling process. Households were selected from these through a process of systematic random sampling. Rural India is surveyed in 102 HRs. The rural sample comprises 62,566 households from 3,911 villages.

The survey was conducted for the sample of households and individuals, as per the survey design. Survey weights were applied to derive population-level estimates that are mentioned in the sections below.

<sup>1</sup><https://consumerpyramidsdx.cmie.com/kommon/bin/sr.php?kall=wtabnav&tab=4000&type=9100&sid=9100>



## C. Executive Summary

Bihar's population (aged 15 years and above) is 748.24 lakh, of which 308.19 lakh (41%) persons are in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work). Female labour force participation rate in the state is 2%, compared to 74% for males. Unemployment rate in the state is 7.9%.

88% of the state's labour force is in rural areas. 89% of all employed persons are working in rural areas and 73% in non-agricultural occupations. Among employed persons, 6% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower and 82% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000.

9.84 lakh persons (1% of population aged 15 years and above) have received or are undergoing formal vocational training, of whom 6.68 lakh are 15–30 years of age. Females constitute 20% (1.96 lakh) of the formally trained segment. 67% of this segment took up short-term training courses and 45%, paid training. 77.07% (7.584 lakh) persons are in the labour force, of whom, 4.67 lakh (61.63%) are employed. Among the employed, formally trained persons, 98% are working in non-agricultural occupations. 1.3% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower and 40.2% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000.

280.5 lakh persons (37% of the state's population aged 15 years and above) have informally acquired skills. As source of skill acquisition, 16% reported Hereditary, 6% On the job learning, 41% Self-learning and 37% Other sources. Among the employed, informally skilled persons, 72% (201.92 lakh) are working in non-agricultural occupations. 7% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower and 83% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000. 69% have work experience of more than 10 years.

26.34 lakh informally skilled persons are aware of formal skill development programmes. 4.04 lakh are willing to enroll in formal programmes, of whom 2.29 lakh would like to enroll if the training is free/sponsored, 0.92 lakh if it is subsidised and 0.83 lakh even if they have to pay. 1.907 lakh are willing to enroll in short-term programmes and 0.331 lakh in long-term. There are 0.7 lakh persons who are willing to enroll in formal programmes and the duration of training does not matter to them.

457.64 lakh persons (61.16% of population aged 15 years and above) in the state do not possess any skill and are not employed (unemployed or not in labour force). Females constitute 72.52% (331.9 lakh) of this segment. 87% reside in rural areas. Within this segment, 42.702 lakh are aware of formal skill development programmes – of whom, 29.46 lakh (69%) are 15–30 years of age and 28.553 lakh (67%) are females. Among those who are willing to enroll in formal training, 79% reported – Yes, if they are free/sponsored and 59% reported preferred training duration – Short-term training programme.



## I. Overview of Bihar's Labour Market



Figure 2

88% of the labour force in the state resides in rural areas (68% of India's labour force resides in rural areas).



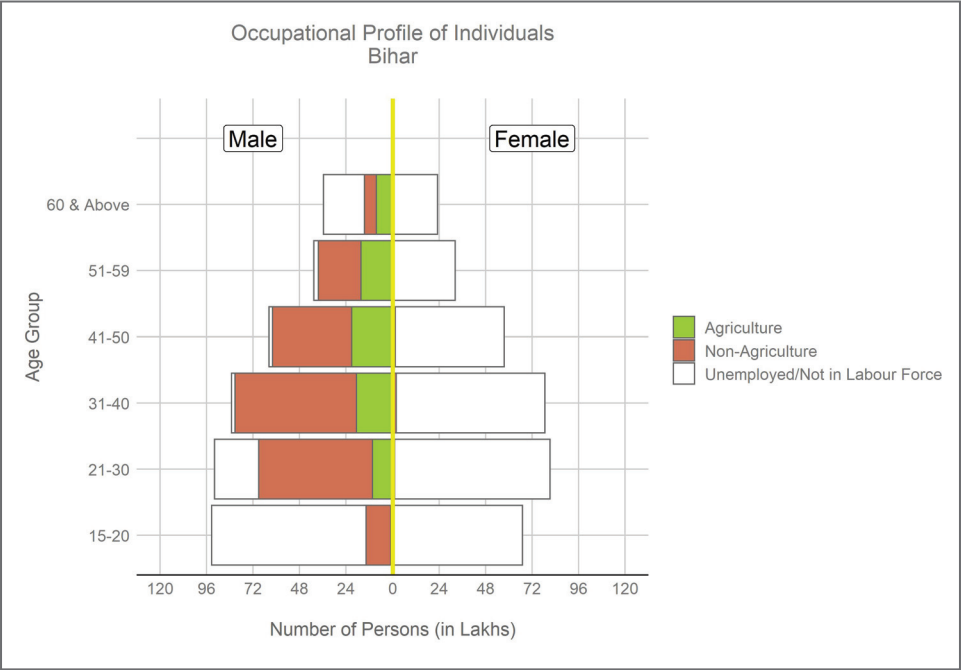


Figure 3

206.75 lakh (73%) persons are working in non-agricultural occupations and 77 lakh in agricultural (65% of all employed persons in India are working in non-agricultural occupations).

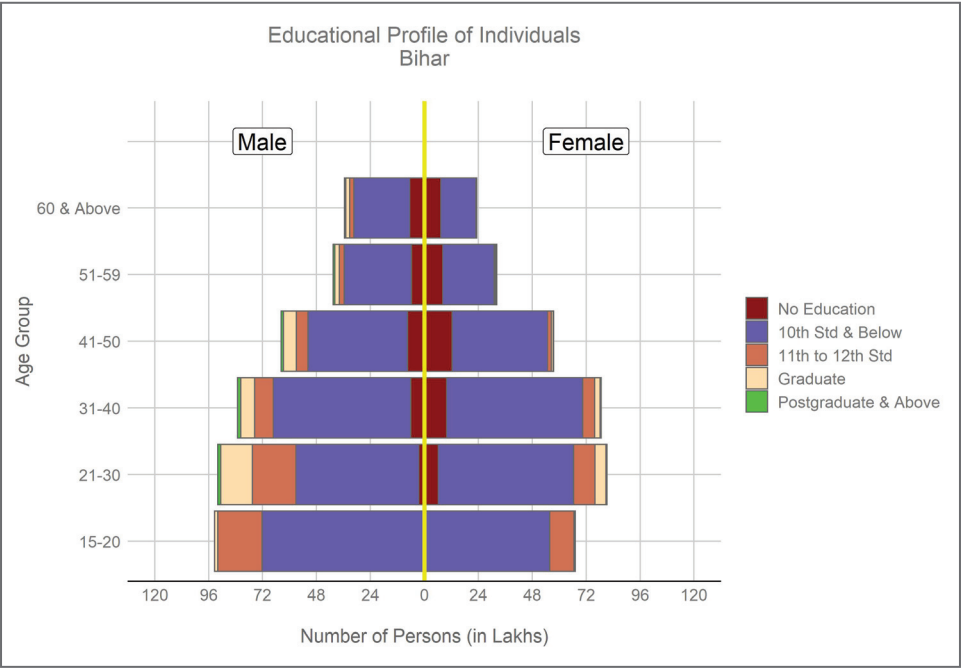


Figure 4

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, 82% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 11% are 11th to 12th Std and 6% are Graduate & above.



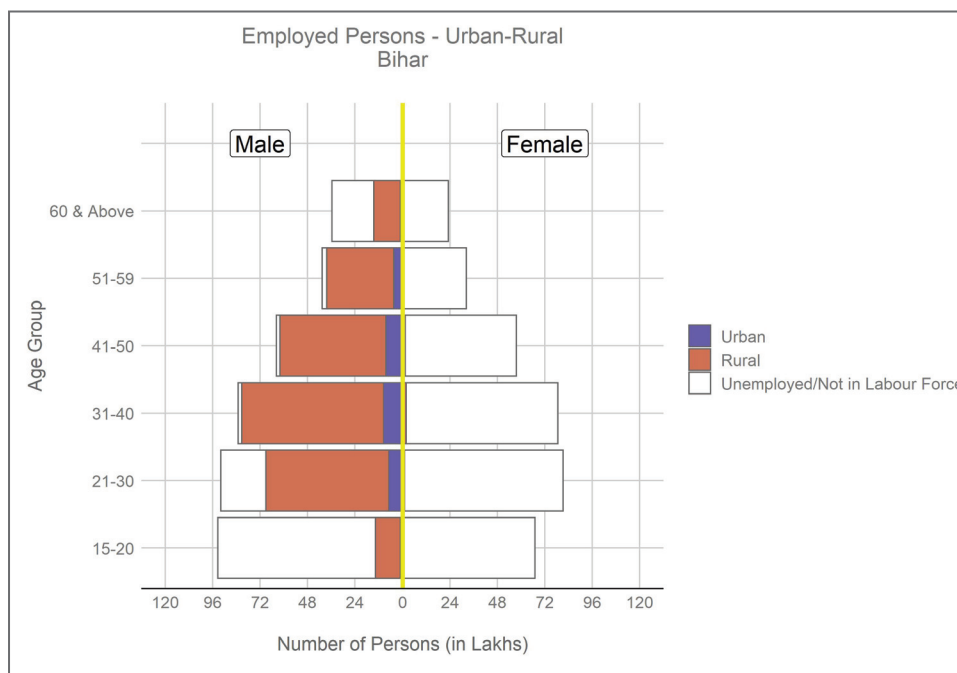


Figure 5

89% of all employed persons in the state are working in rural areas.

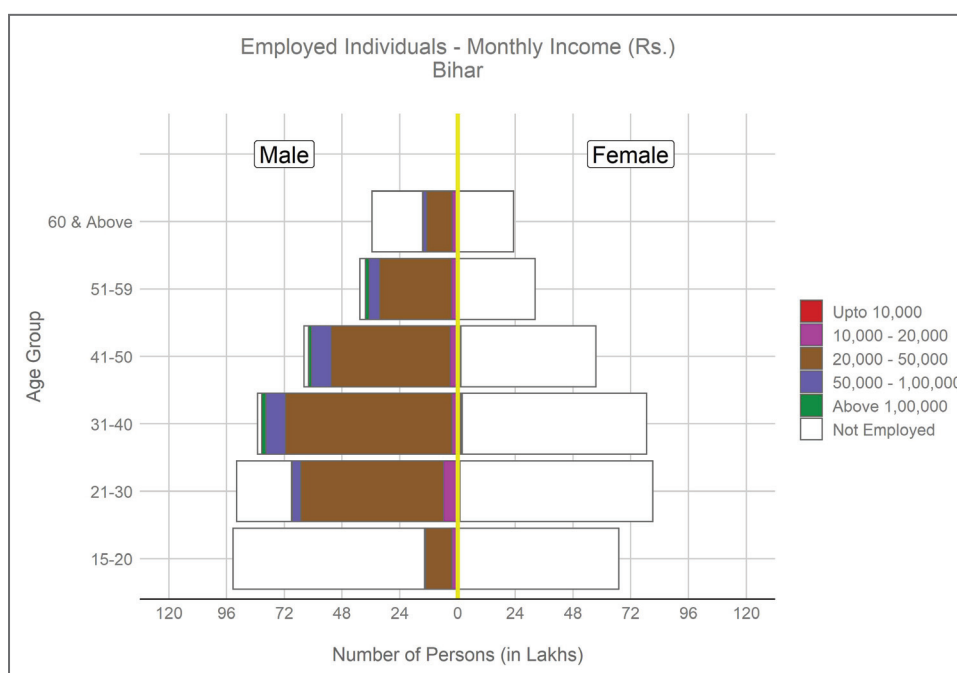


Figure 6

Among the employed persons in the state, 6% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 19%) and 82% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 51%).

Among the employed males, 6% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 16%), and 82% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 53%). Among the employed females in the state, 22% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 50%) and 58% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 37%).

In the following sections, respondents are classified into four categories (in line with the approach adopted in the survey questionnaire for capturing skill stock): Formally Vocationally Trained, Informally Skilled and Employed, Informally Skilled and Not Employed; and Not Skilled and Not Employed. The characteristics of each category of persons are described by giving population estimates that are derived using survey weights.



## 1. Access to formal vocational training

9.84 lakh persons (1% of population aged 15 years and above) are estimated to have received or are undergoing formal vocational training<sup>2</sup> (All-India: 2.16 crore, 2.2% of population aged 15 years and above). There are 6.68 lakh formally trained persons who are 15–30 years of age and 1.97 lakh, 31–40 years of age. There are 1.96 lakh formally trained females (20% of all formally trained persons).

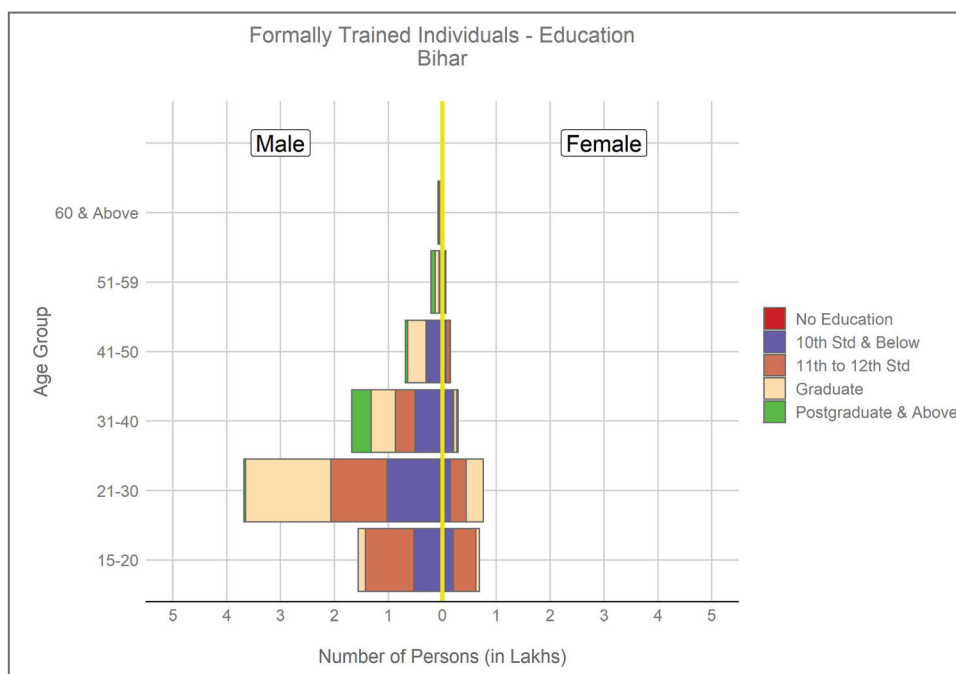


Figure 7

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who received formal vocational training, 30.9% are in 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 32.5% are 11th to 12th Std and 36.6% are Graduate & above (at all-India level, 35% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 26% are 11th to 12th Std and 38.9% are Graduate & above).

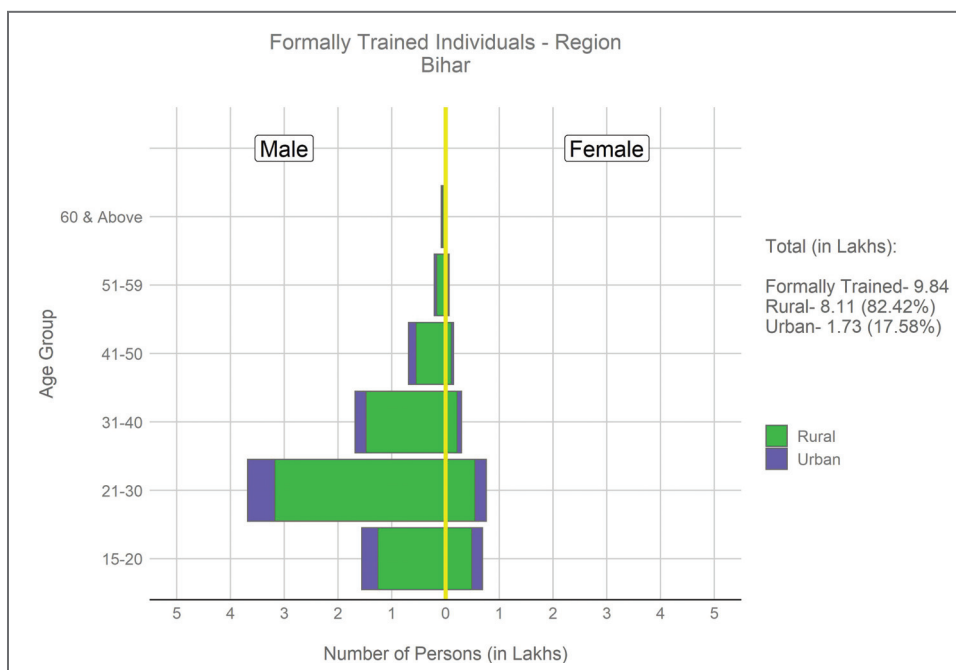
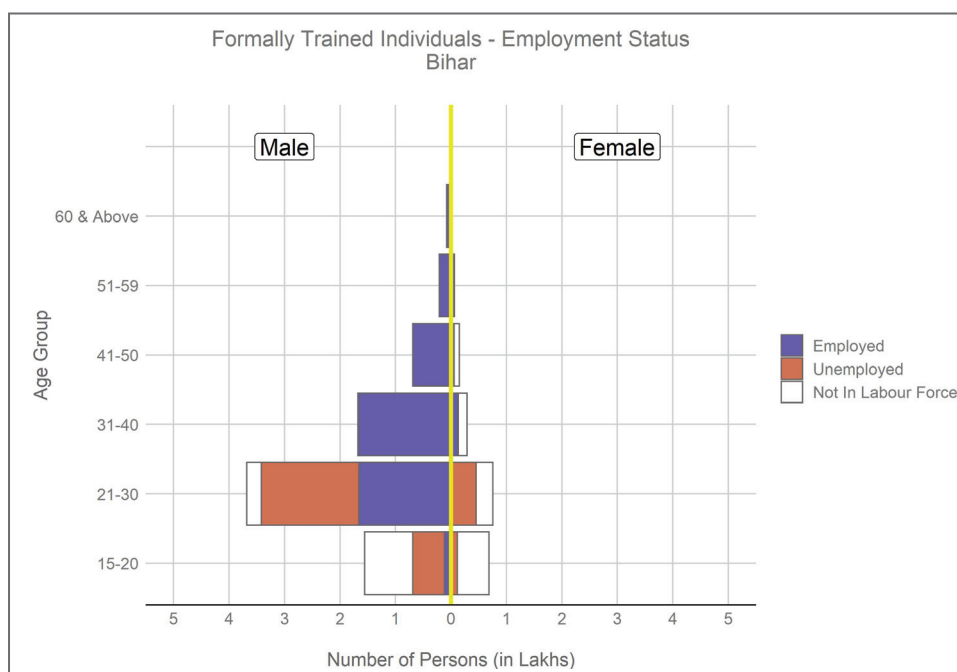


Figure 8

82% of formally trained persons in the state reside in rural areas (54.7% of all formally trained persons in India reside in rural areas).

<sup>2</sup> Formal vocational training: Follows a structured training (prescribed syllabus and curriculum; specified duration; eligibility in terms of education and age) and leads to certificates, diplomas or degrees, recognized by State/Central Government, Public Sector and other reputed concerns.





Number of formally trained persons aged 15 years and above in Bihar is 9.84 lakh. Among the formally trained persons, there are 7.5842 lakh persons in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work).

38% of this labour force is unemployed (11% of the formally trained labour force in India are unemployed). 75.9% of the unemployed are in the age-group of 21–30 years. (All India: 73% of the unemployed are in the age-group of 21–30 years).

Female labour force participation rate among the formally trained is 42% in Bihar (All-India female labour force participation rate for formally trained females is 58%).



Among the employed persons who have received formal vocational training in the state, 1% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 8%) and 40% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 37%).

Among the employed males who have received formal vocational training in the state, 1% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 5%) and 43% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 33%). Among the employed females who have received formal vocational training in the state, 100% earn above Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 29%).



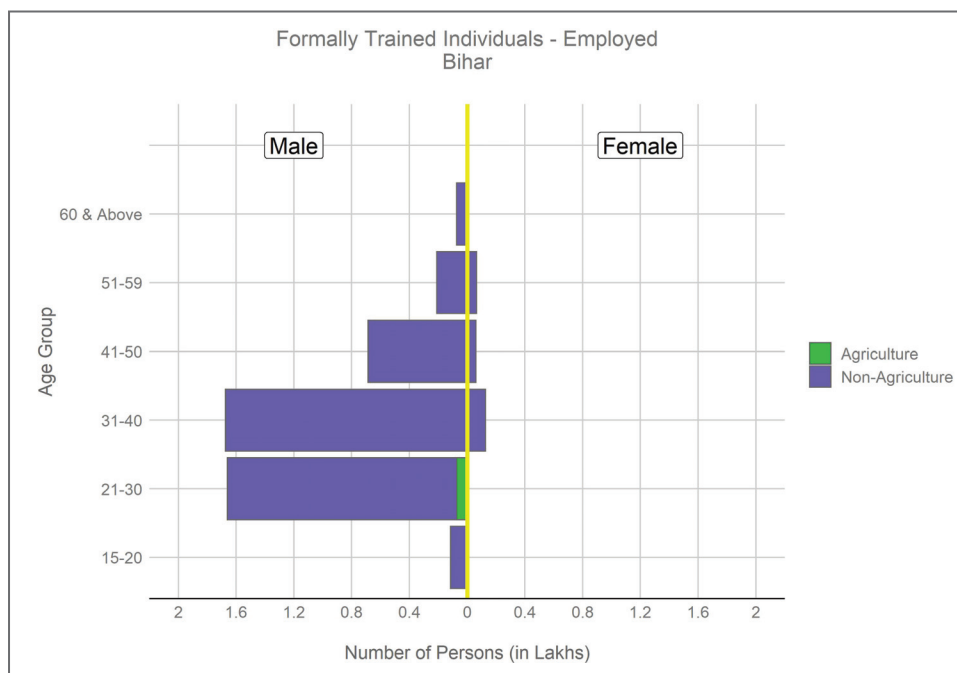


Figure 11

4.6 lakh (98%) employed persons in the state who have received formal vocational training are working in non-agricultural occupations and 0.07 lakh, in agricultural (85% of all formally trained persons in India are working in non-agricultural occupations).



Figure 12

88% of formally trained and employed persons in the state reside in rural areas (55% of formally trained and employed persons in India reside in rural areas).



## 2. Duration of course

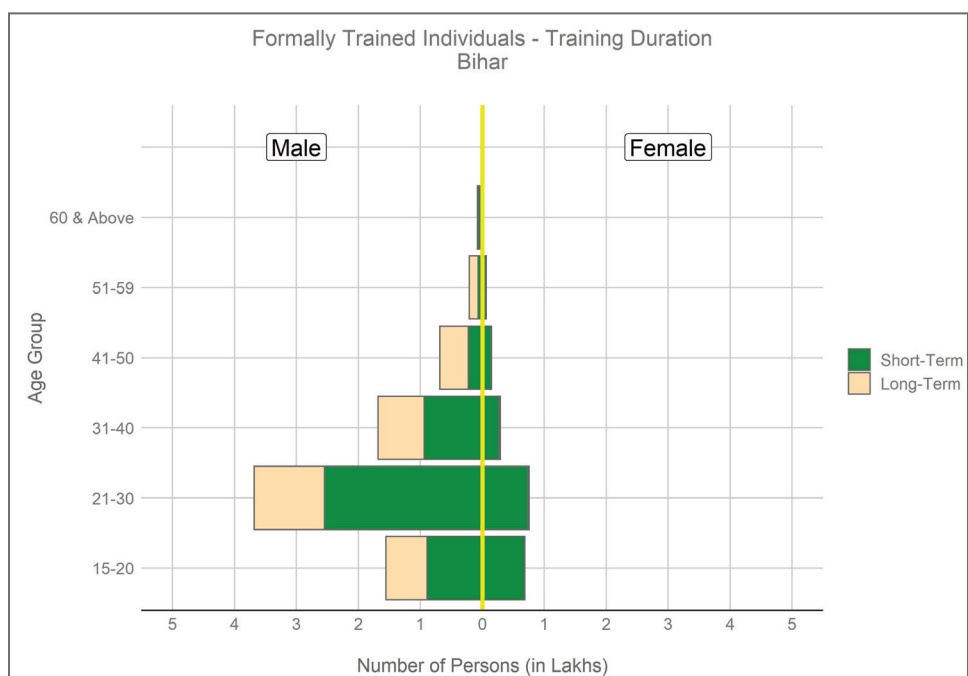


Figure 13

67% of formally trained persons in the state took up short-term training (69% of all formally trained persons in India took up short term training).

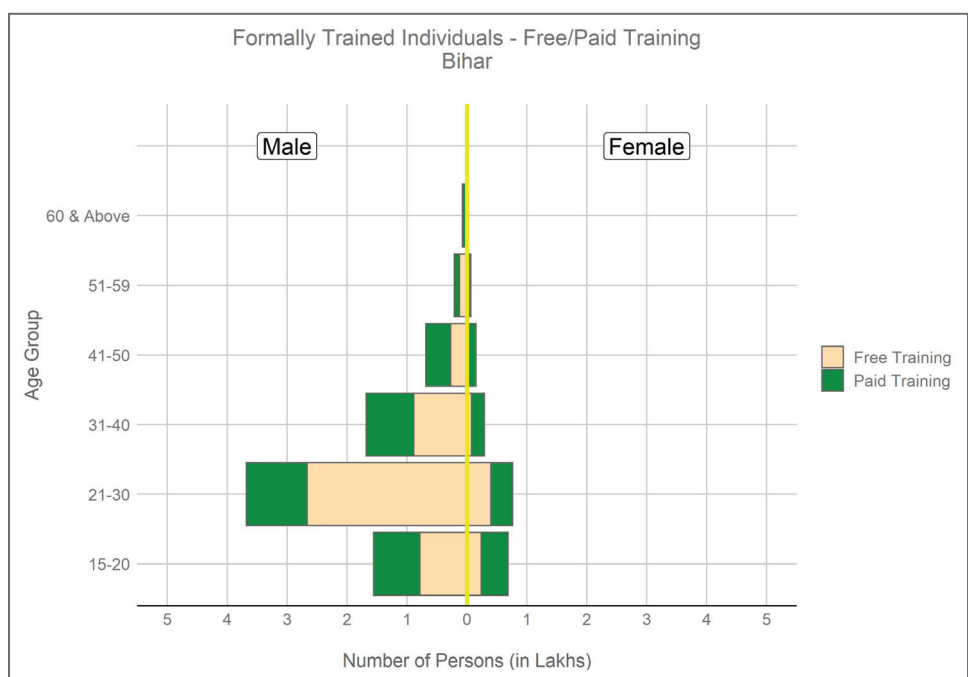
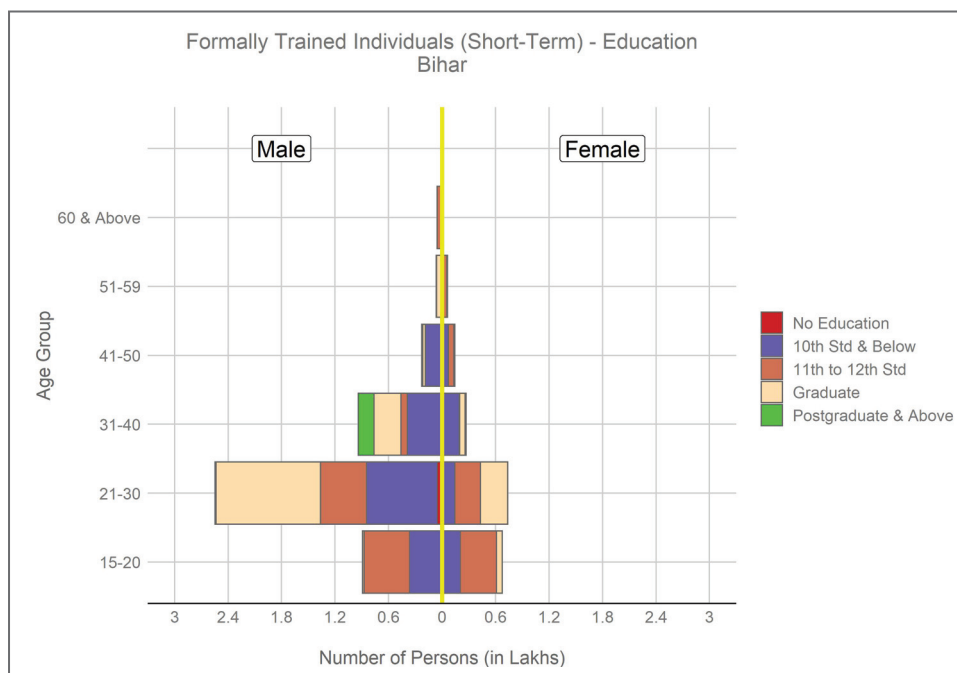


Figure 14

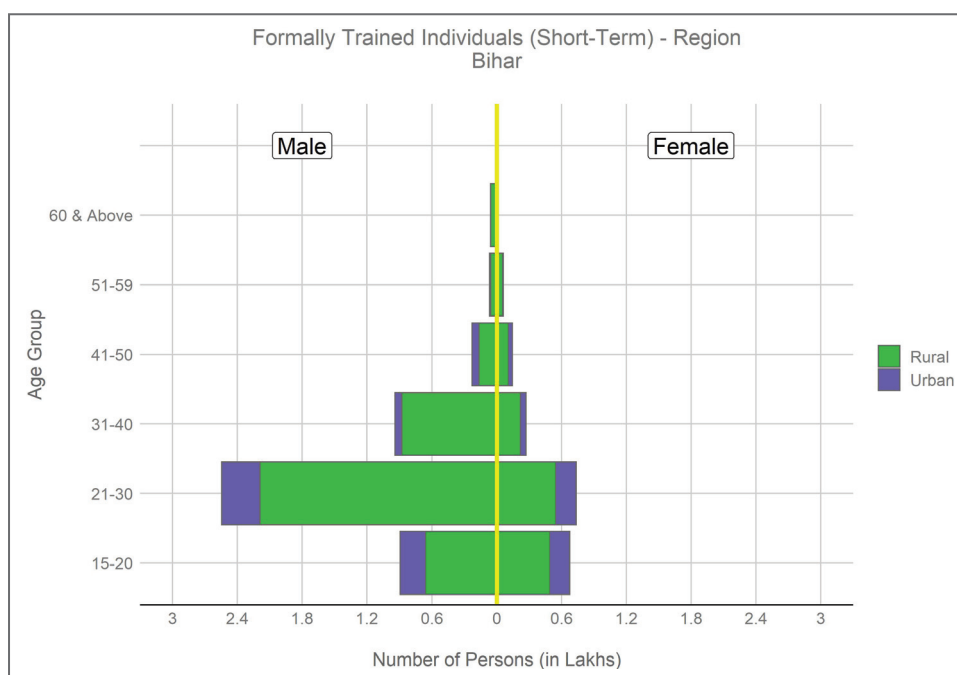
45% of formally trained persons in the state took up paid training (56% of all formally trained persons in India took up paid training).







Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, who received short-term formal vocational training, 36.3% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 29.7% are 11th to 12th Std and 34% are Graduate & above (At all-India level: 38% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 27.2% are 11th to 12th Std, 34.7% are Graduate & above).



82% of formally trained persons who took up short-term training in the state resides in rural areas (All-India: 54% of all formally trained persons in India, who took up short-term training, reside in- rural areas).



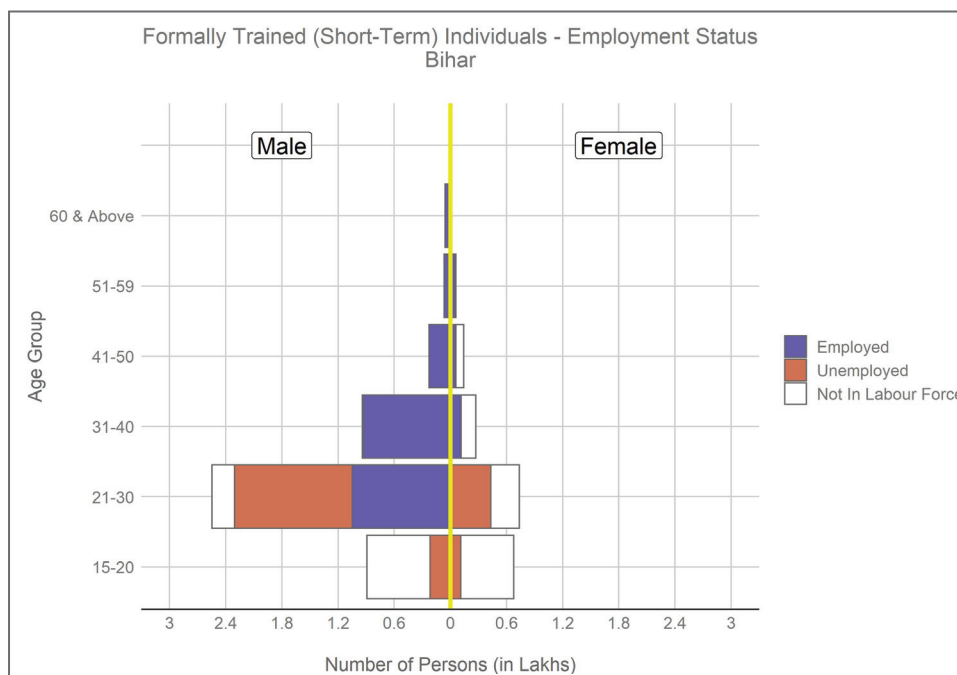


Figure 17

Number of formally trained persons in short-term training aged 15 years and above in Bihar is 6.61 lakh. There are 4.59 lakh persons in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work). 44% of this labour force is unemployed (All-India: 11%). 84% of the unemployed are in the age-group of 21–30 years. (70% of the unemployed persons in India are in the age-group of 21–30 years). Female labour force participation rate is 41% (All-India: 58%).

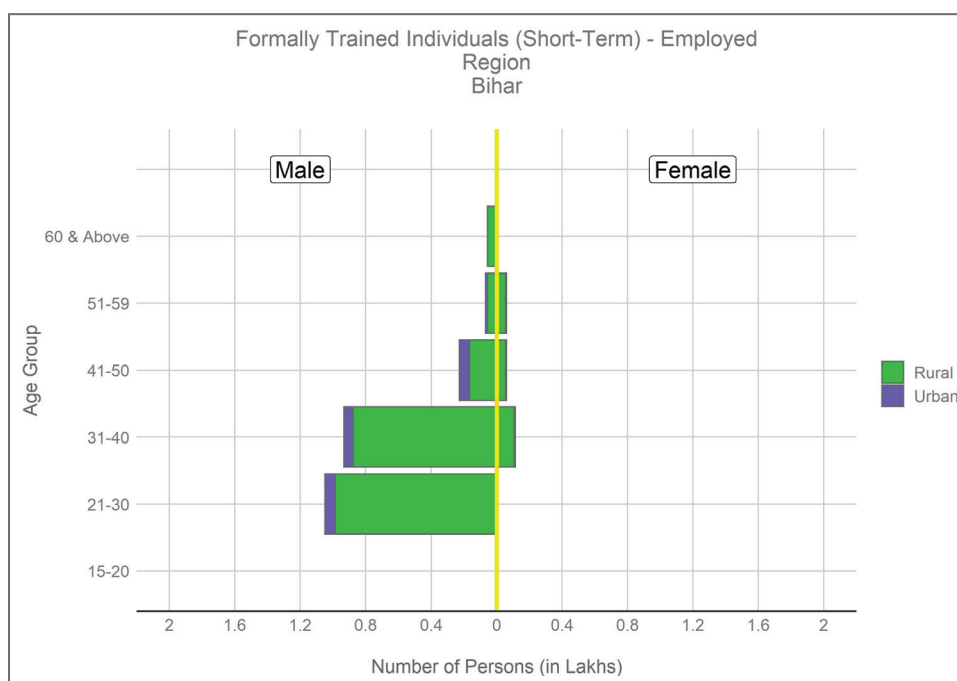


Figure 18

92% of formally trained persons, who took up short-term training and are employed, reside in rural areas (All-India: 54% resides in rural areas).



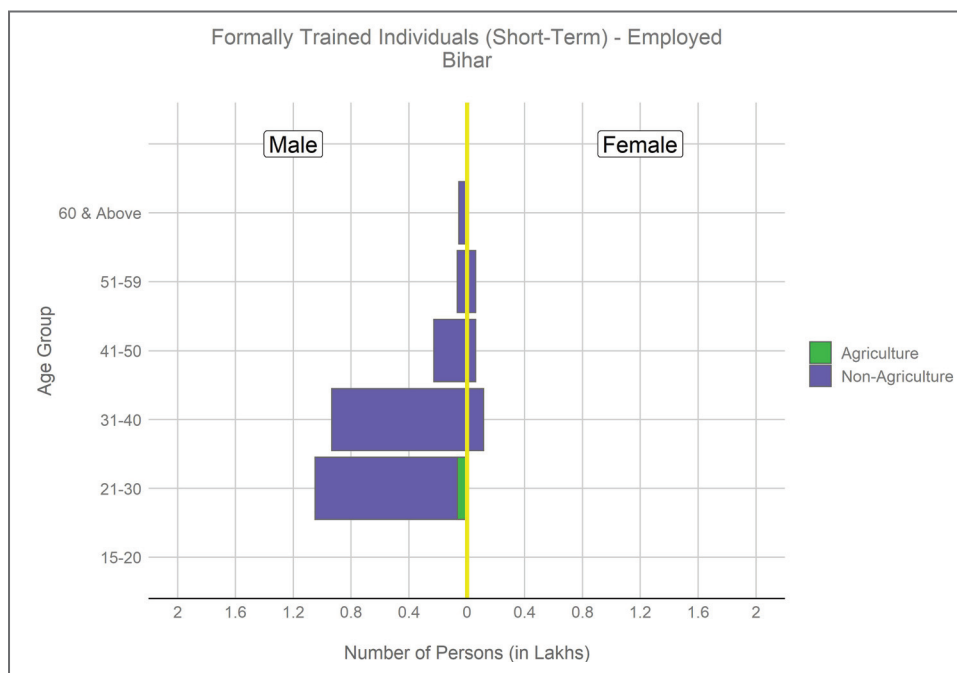


Figure 19

97% (2.51 lakh) of employed persons, who are formally trained in short-term trainings, are working in non-agricultural occupations and 3% (0.07 lakhs) in agricultural (All-India: 85% are working in non-agricultural occupations).

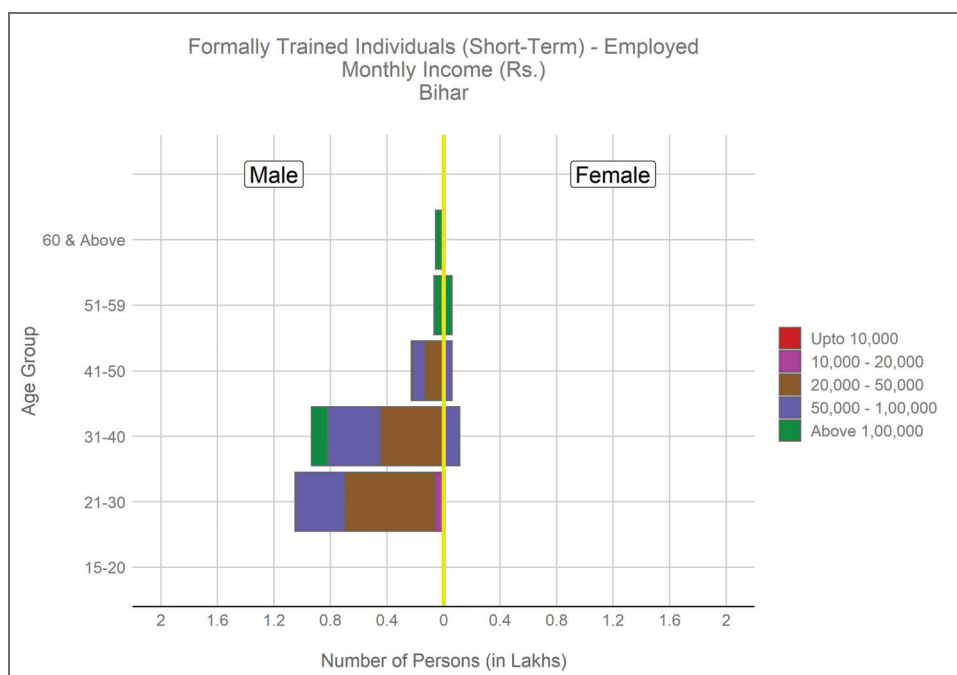


Figure 20

Among the employed persons who have received short-term formal vocational training in the state, 2% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 7%) and 47% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 38%).

Among the employed males who have received short-term formal vocational training in the state, 2% earn Rs. 20000 or lower (All-India: 5%) and 52% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 34%). Among the employed females who have received short-term formal vocational training in the state, 100% earn above Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 25%).



### 3. Benefits of formal vocational training

The following subsections describe the benefits perceived by three categories of formally vocationally trained persons – i) employed; ii) those who are currently not working but worked post training; and iii) those who did not work any time after training.

#### a. Employed

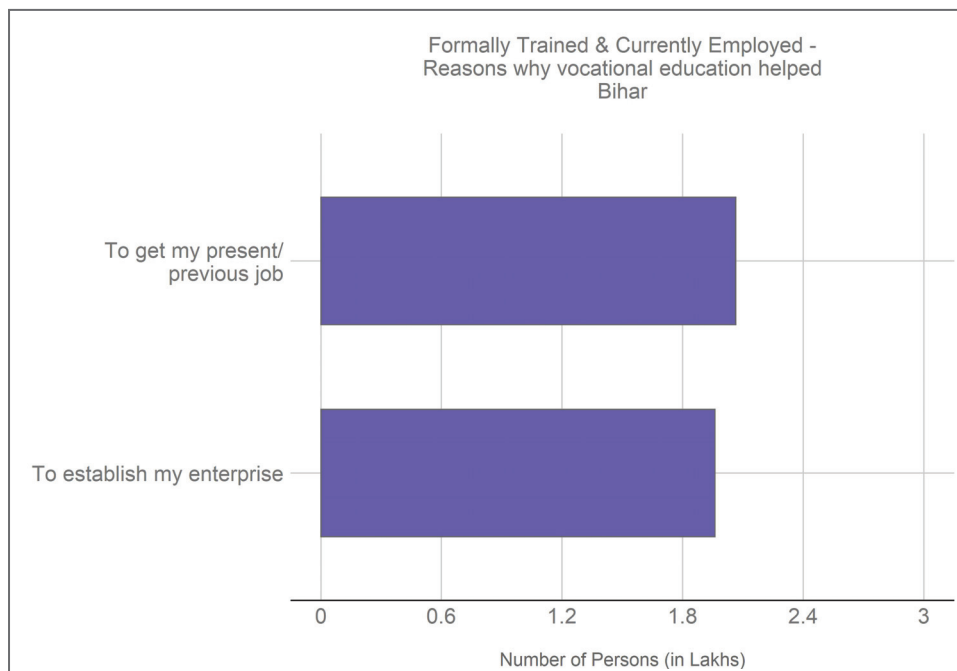


Figure 21

Among 4.46 lakh formally trained and currently employed persons, 90% reported that vocational training helped. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training helped, 51% stated the reason as – to get my present/previous job (At all-India level: 71% of formally trained and currently employed persons reported that vocational training helped. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training helped, 76% stated the reason as – to get my present or previous job)



Figure 22

Among 4.46 lakh formally trained and currently employed persons, 10% reported that vocational training did not help. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training did not help, 30% stated the reason as – changed the line of work/trade, due to lack of interest (At all-India: 29% of formally trained and currently employed persons reported that vocational training did not help. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training did not help, 41% stated the reason as – changed the line of work/trade, due to lack of interest).



**b. Currently not working, but worked post training**

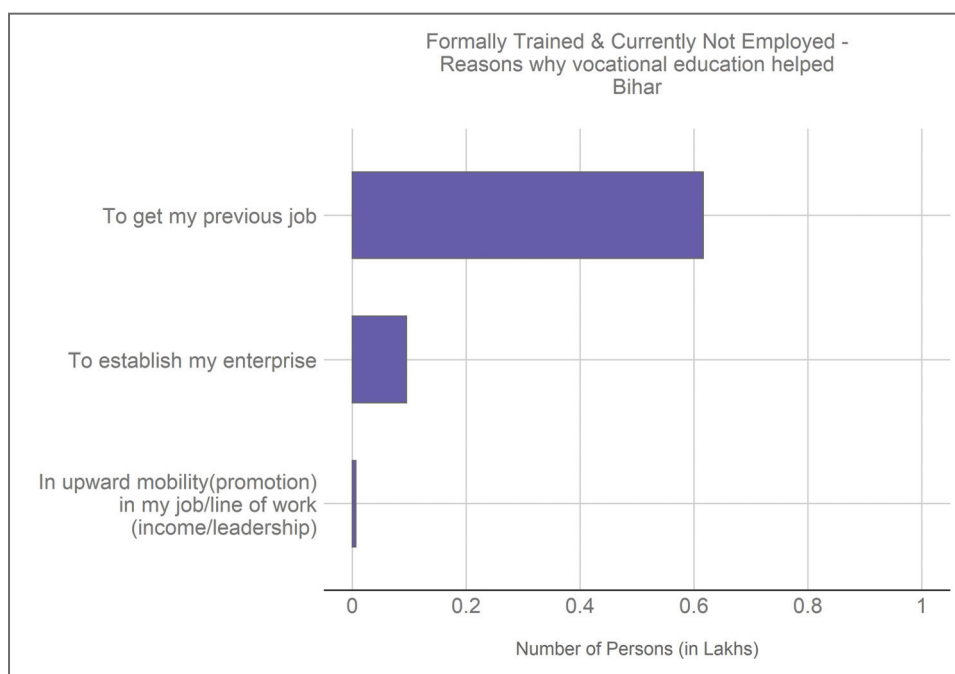


Figure 23

Among 0.89 lakh formally trained and currently not employed persons, 80.3% reported that vocational training helped. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training helped, 86% stated the reason as – to get my previous job (At all-India level: 74% of formally trained and currently not employed persons reported that vocational training helped. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training helped, 77% stated the reason as – to get my previous job).

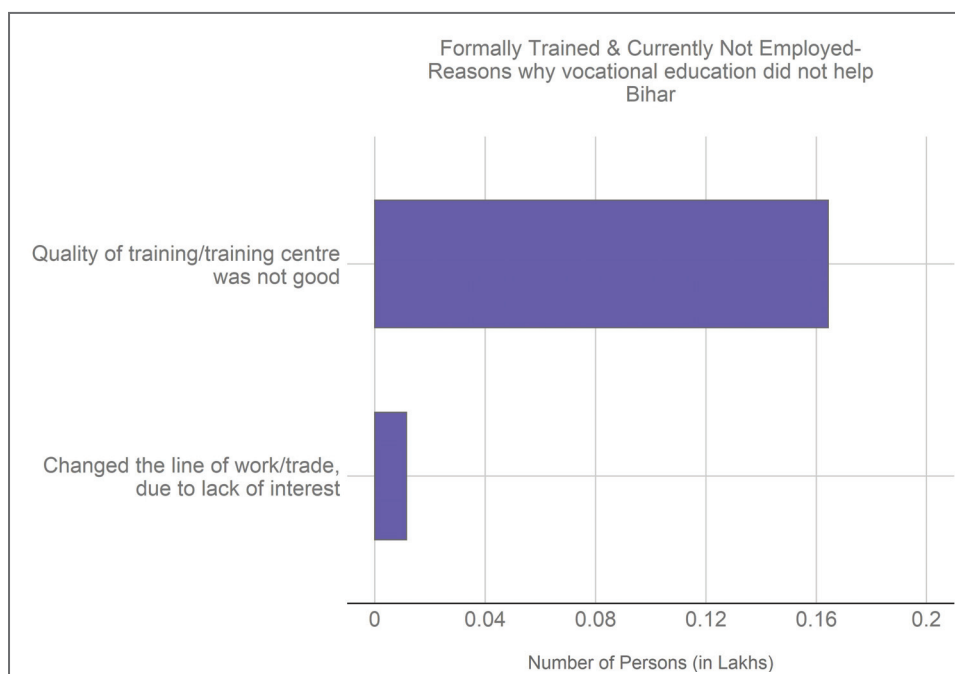


Figure 24

Among 0.89 lakh formally trained and currently not employed persons, 19.7% reported that vocational training did not help. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training did not help, 94% stated the reason as – quality of training/training centre was not good (At all-India level: 26% of formally trained and currently not employed persons reported that vocational training did not help. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training did not help, 42% stated the reason as – changed the line of work/trade, due to lack of interest).



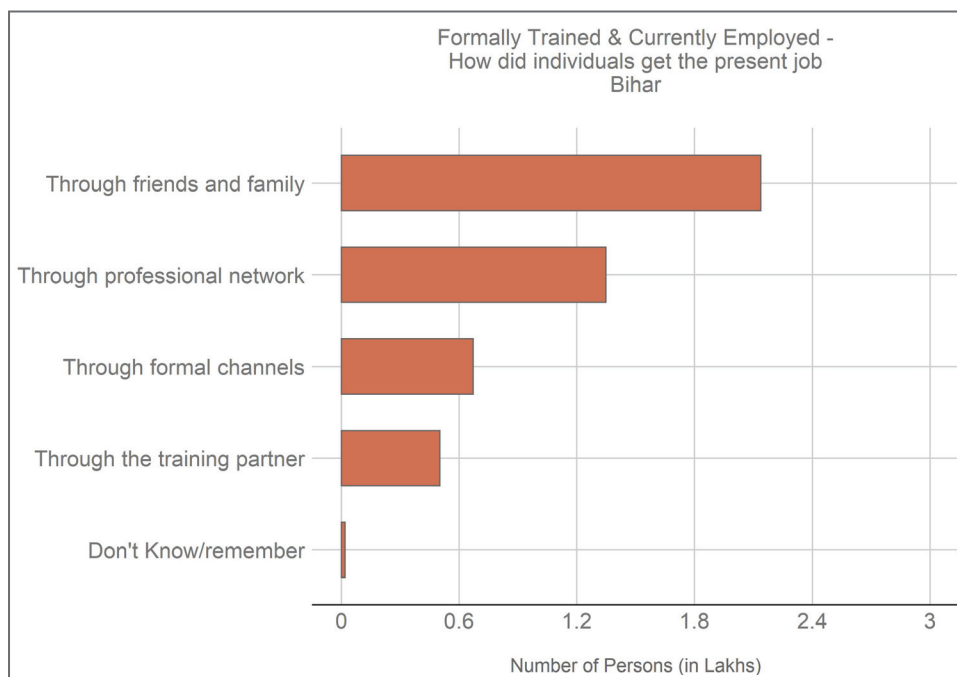


Figure 25

Formally trained and currently employed persons were asked how they got their present job. 46% reported that they got their job through friends and family.

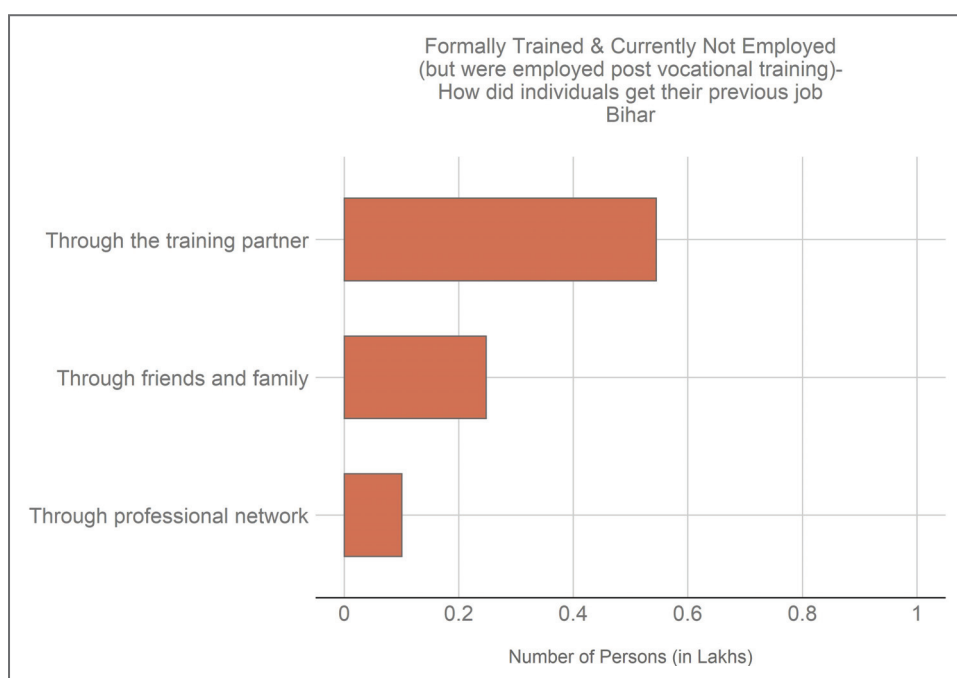


Figure 26

Those who got a job after training, but are currently not working, were asked how they got their previous job. 61% reported that they got their previous job through the training partner.



**c. Not worked any time post training**

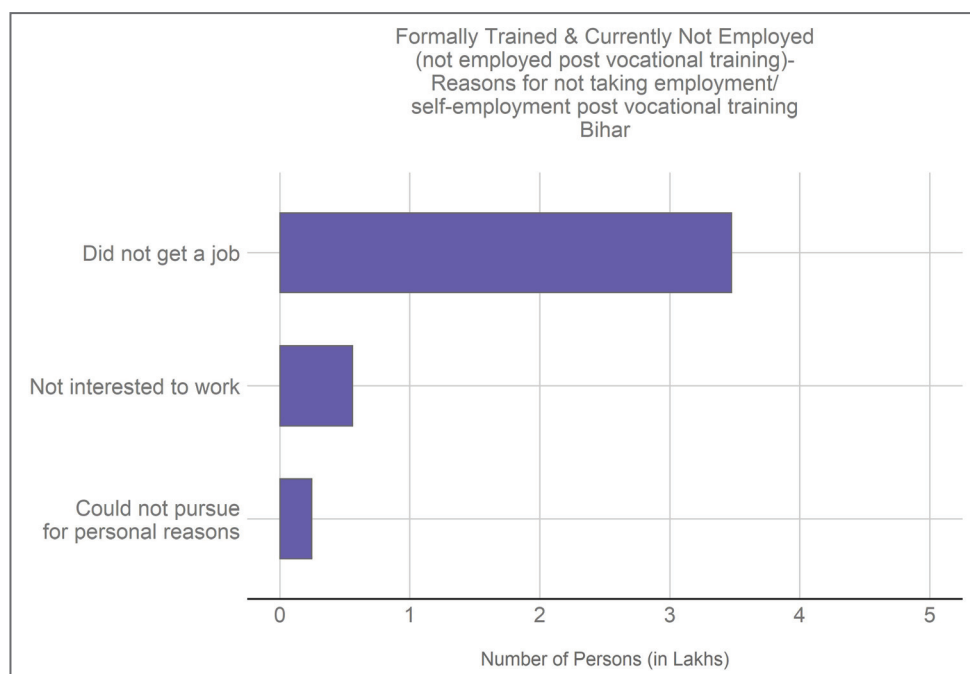
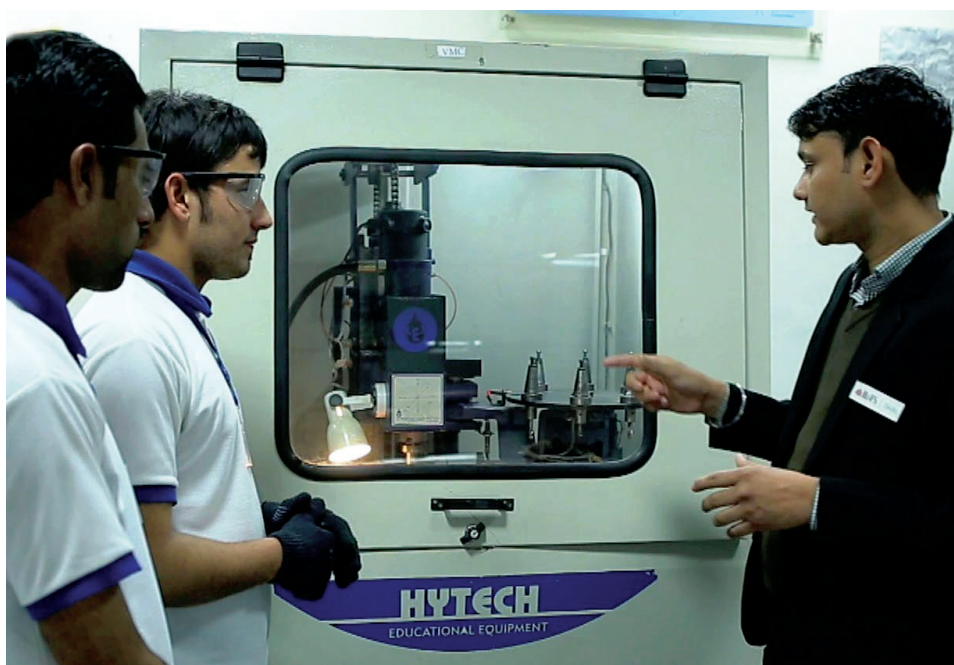


Figure 27

Formally trained persons, who did not work any time after training, were asked the reason for not taking up employment. 81% reported the reason as – did not get a job.



### III. Informally Skilled and Employed

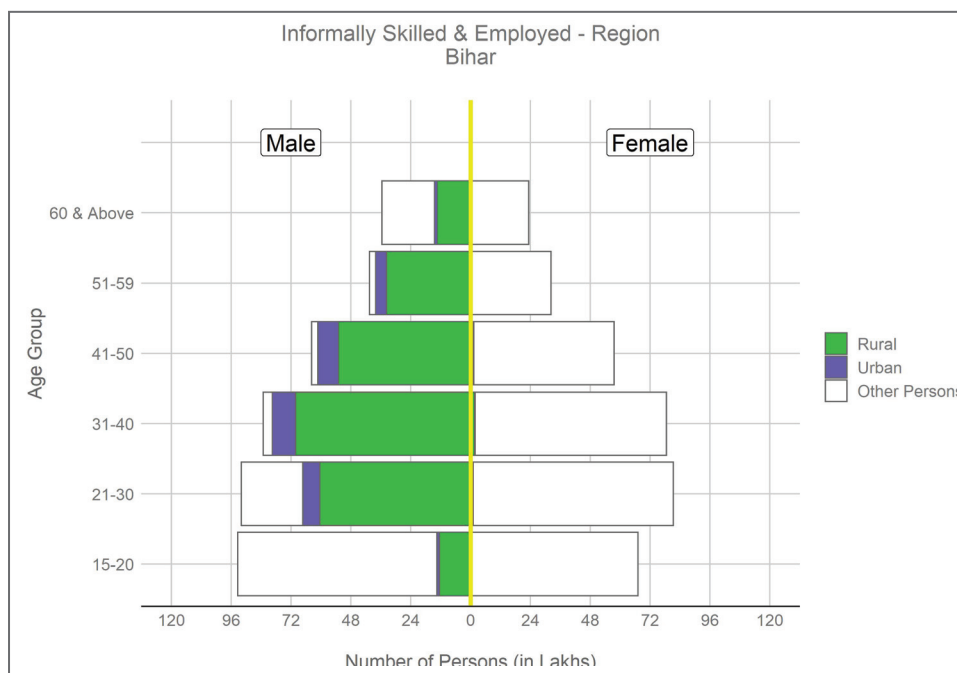


Figure 28

89% of informally skilled and employed persons in the state reside in rural areas (All-India: 69% reside in rural areas).

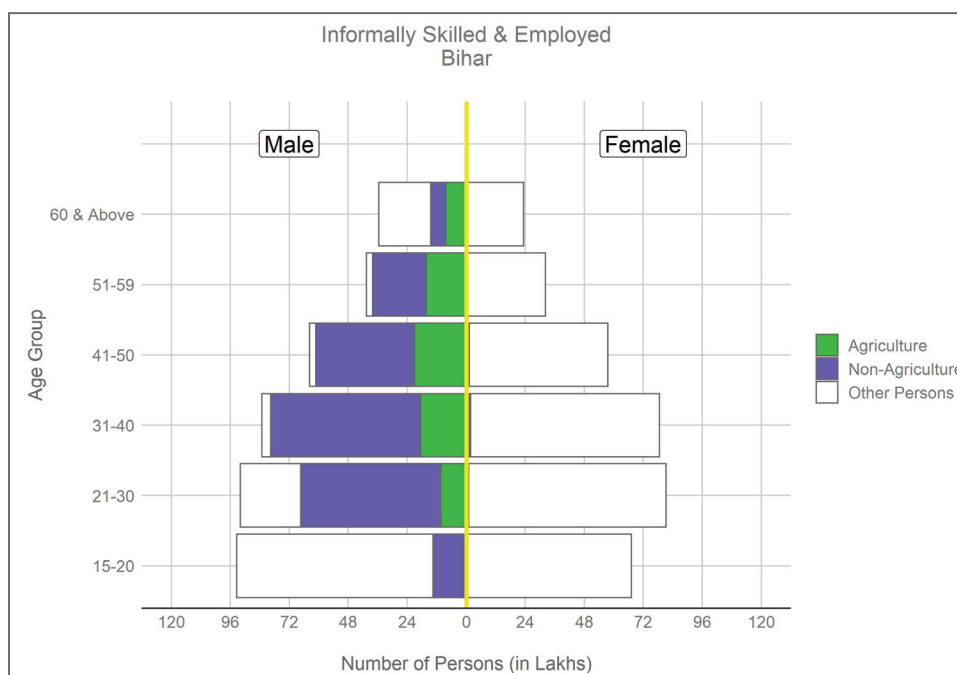


Figure 29

72% (201.92 lakh) employed persons, who are informally skilled, are working in non-agricultural occupations and 28% (76.92 lakhs) in agricultural (64% of all employed persons in India, who are informally skilled, are working in non-agricultural occupations).





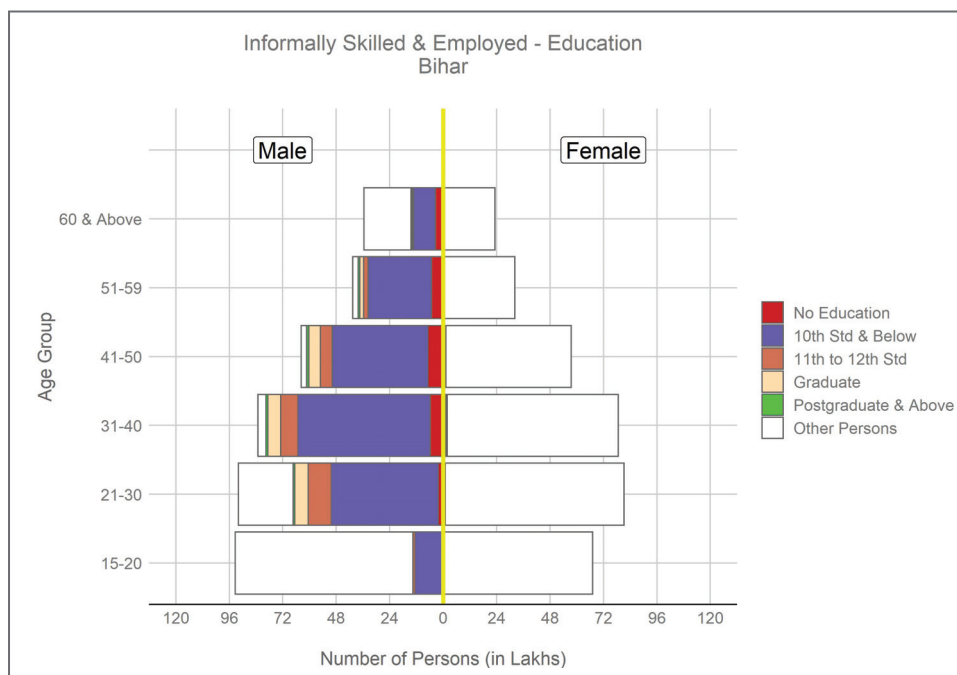


Figure 30

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who are informally skilled and employed, 82% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 10% are 11th to 12th Std and 8% are Graduate & above (At all-India level: the respective numbers are as follows: 75% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 13% are 11th to 12th Std, 12% are Graduate & above).

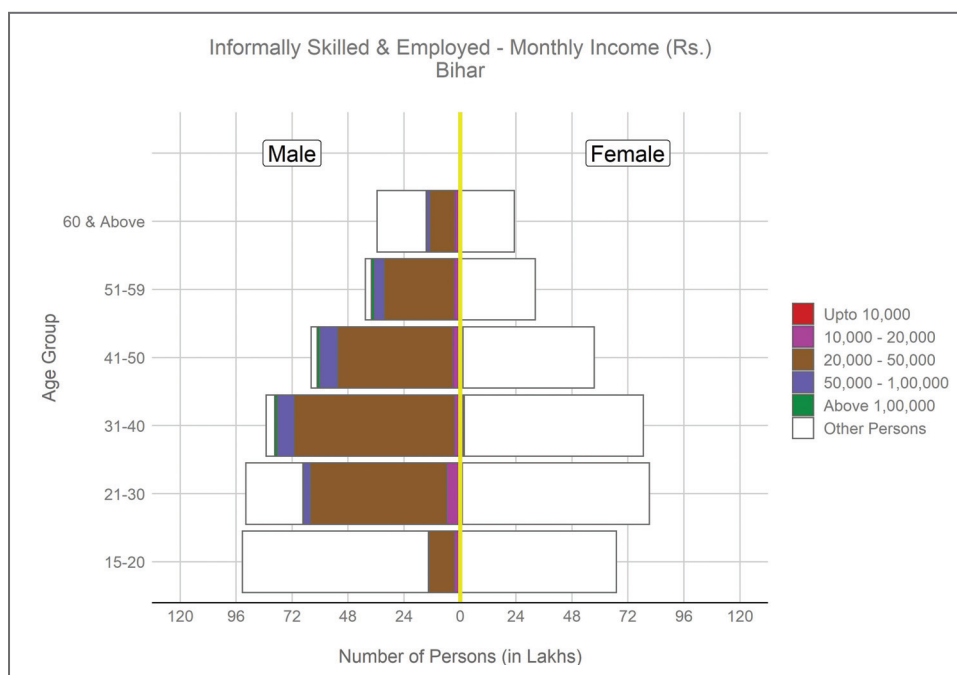


Figure 31

Among the employed persons who are informally skilled in the state, 7% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 21%) and 83% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 52%).

Among the employed males who are informally skilled in the state, 6% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 16%) and 83% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 54%). Among the employed females who are informally skilled in the state, 23% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 52%) and 61% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 36%).



To understand the segment consisting of ‘informally skilled and employed persons’ better, consider the following characteristics.

1. Years of experience and source of skill acquisition

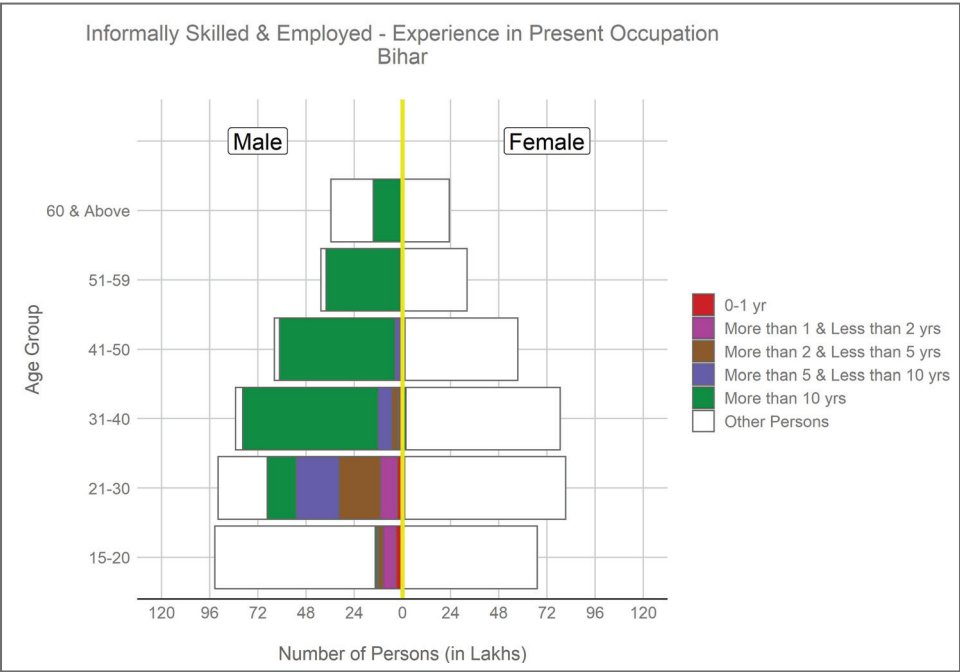


Figure 32

69% of informally skilled and employed persons in the state have work experience of more than 10 years (67% of informally skilled and employed persons in India have work experience of more than 10 years).

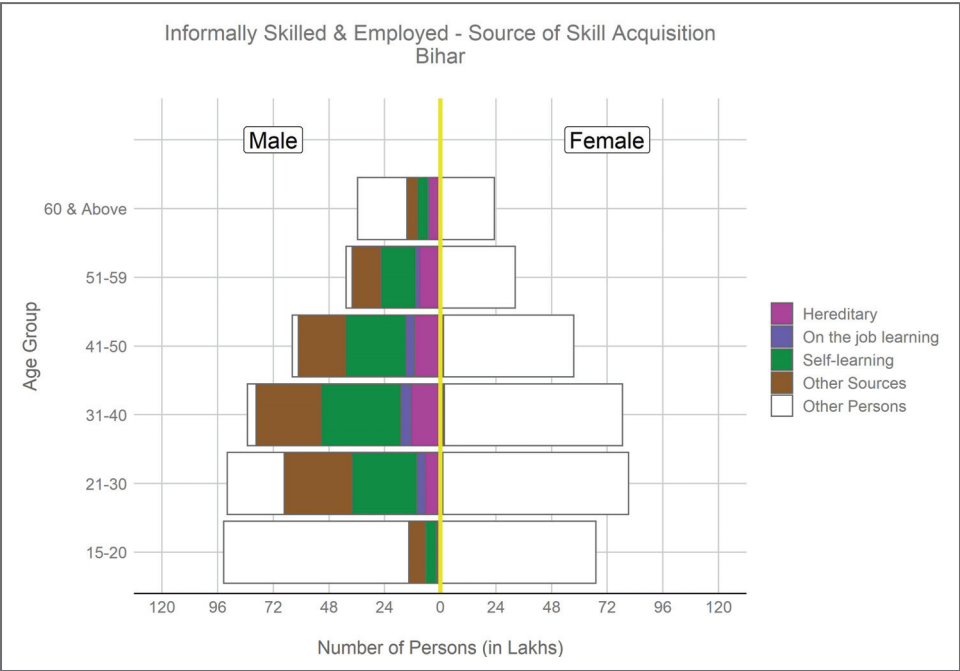


Figure 33

Informally skilled and employed persons were asked their source of skill acquisition. 16% reported ‘hereditary’<sup>3</sup>, 5% acquired ‘on-the-job learning’, 41% through ‘self-learning’ and 37% through ‘other sources’.

<sup>3</sup>Hereditary: Expertise for a vocation or trade acquired from other household members through gradual exposure; Self-learning: Expertise acquired by a person through his/her own effort; Learning on the job: Expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current and/or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through the exposure to the job; Other: Expertise developed even from the household members, provided the said vocation or trade was different from the one relating to their ancestors



## 2. Awareness about formal skill development programmes

25.83 lakh informally skilled and employed persons are aware of formal skill development programmes. 18.1 lakh are working as small farmers, fishers, hunters or service and sales force or managers.

## 3. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

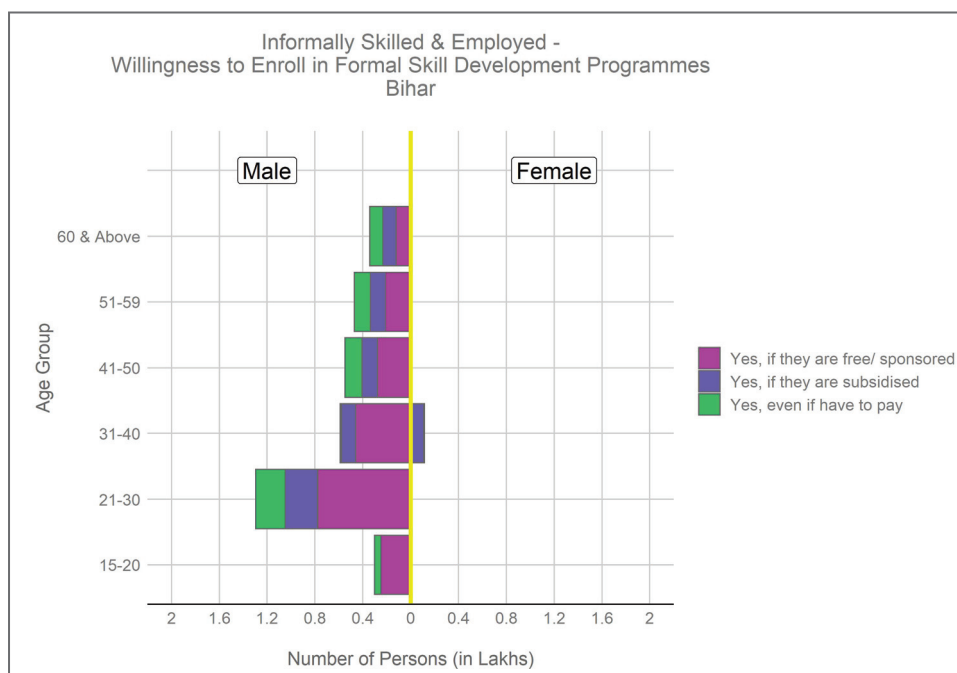


Figure 34

Informally skilled and employed persons were asked their willingness to enroll in formal training. Out of those who said 'yes', 57% said they would enroll if the training is free/sponsored.

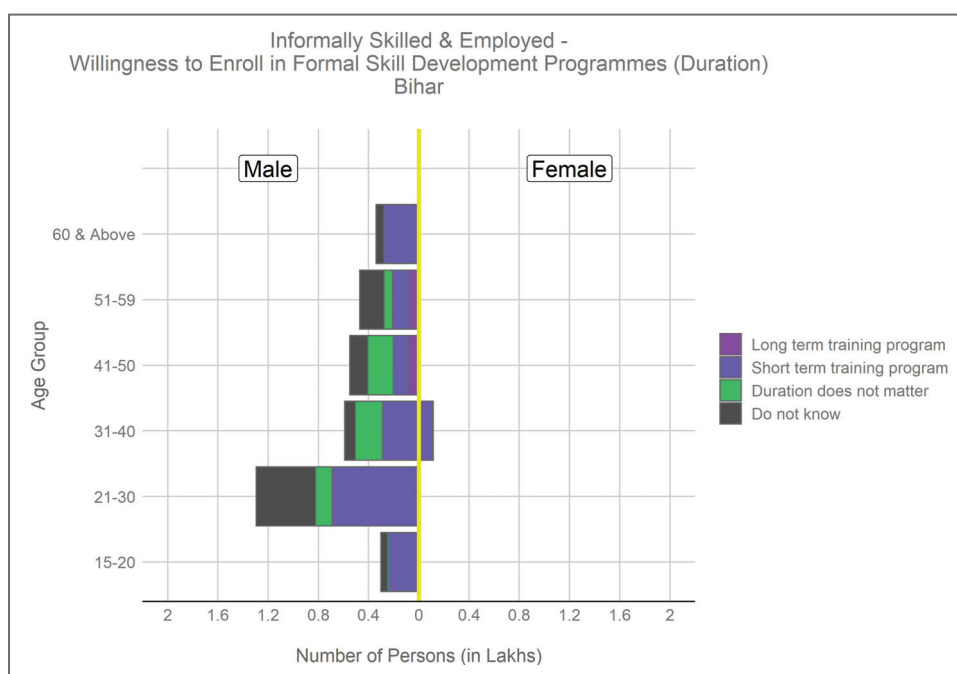


Figure 35

Informally skilled and employed persons who are willing to enroll in formal training were asked about their preferred duration of training. 51% respondents preferred short-term training programme.



## IV. Informally Skilled and Not Employed

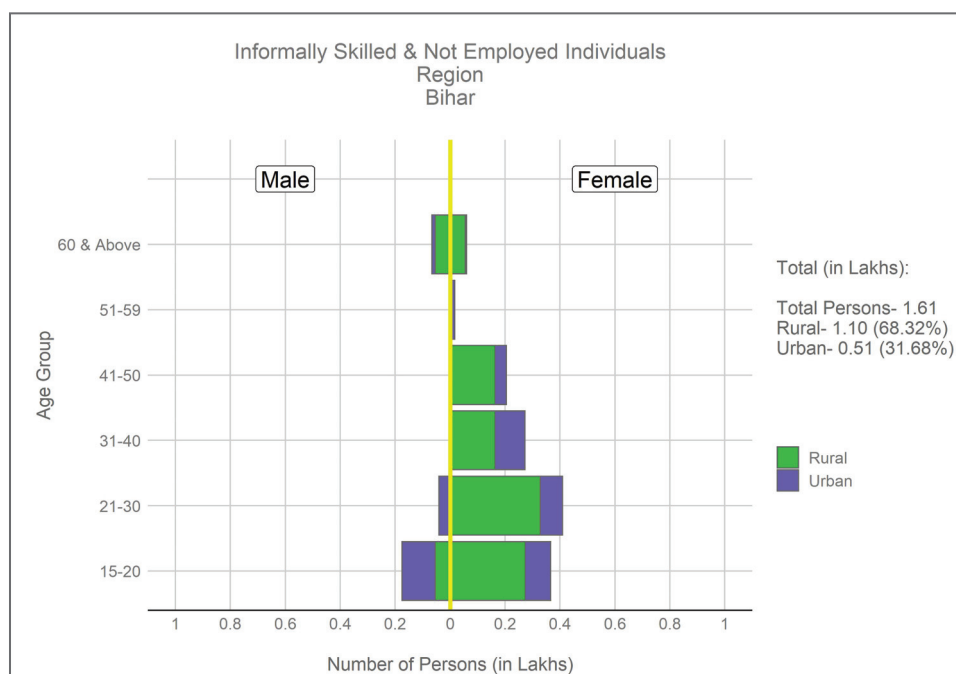


Figure 36

68% of informally skilled and not employed persons in the state reside in rural areas (64% of informally skilled and not employed persons in India reside in rural areas).

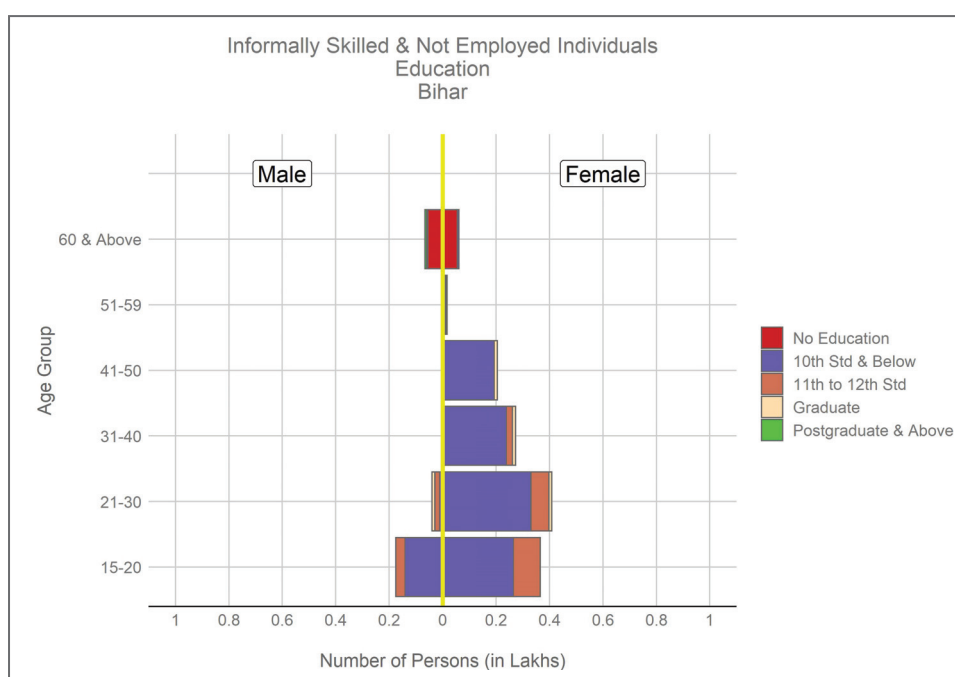


Figure 37

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who are informally skilled and not employed, 81% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 15% are 11th to 12th Std and 4% are Graduate & above (All-India: 60% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 26% are 11th to 12th Std, 15% are Graduate & above).



1. Source of skill acquisition

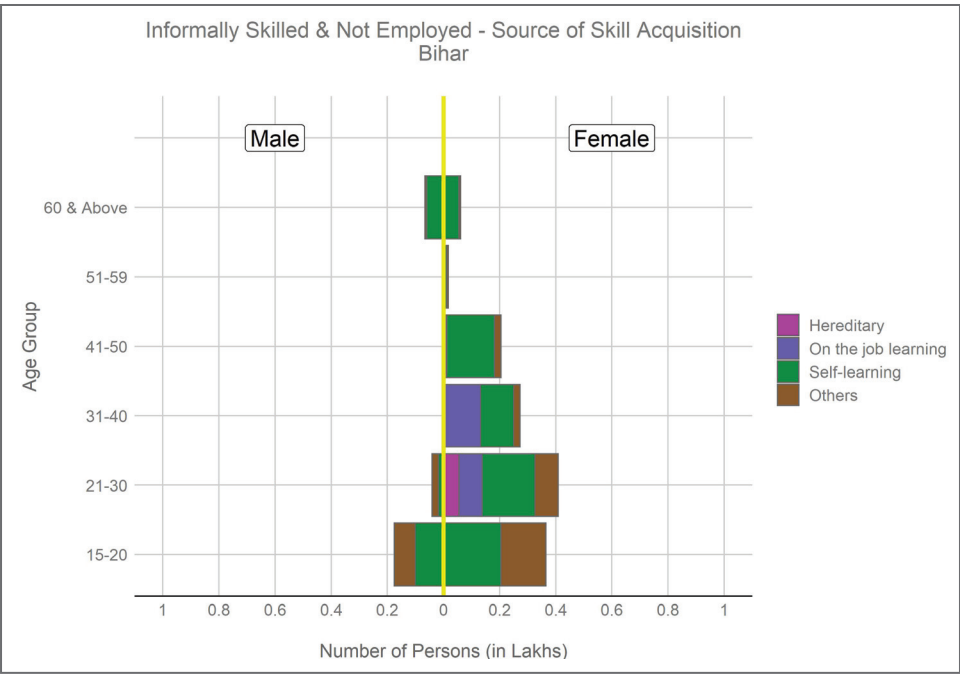


Figure 38

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked their source of skill acquisition. 4% reported 'hereditary', 14% acquired 'on-the-job learning', 57% through 'self-learning' and 25% through 'other sources'.

2. Awareness about formal skill development programmes

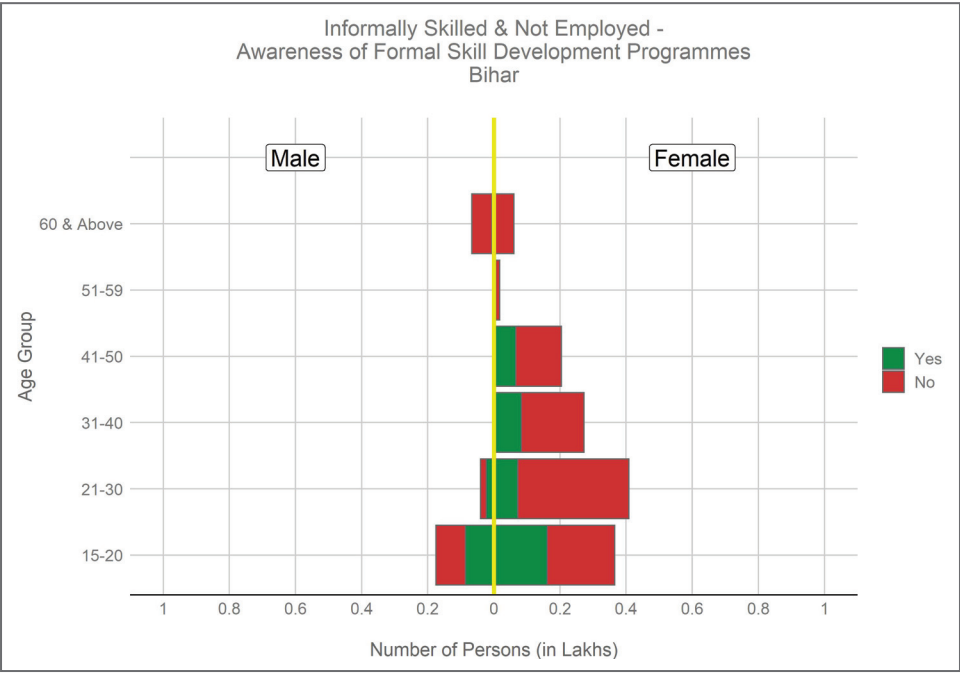


Figure 39

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked whether they are aware of any formal skill development programmes and 31% reported that they are aware.



### 3. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

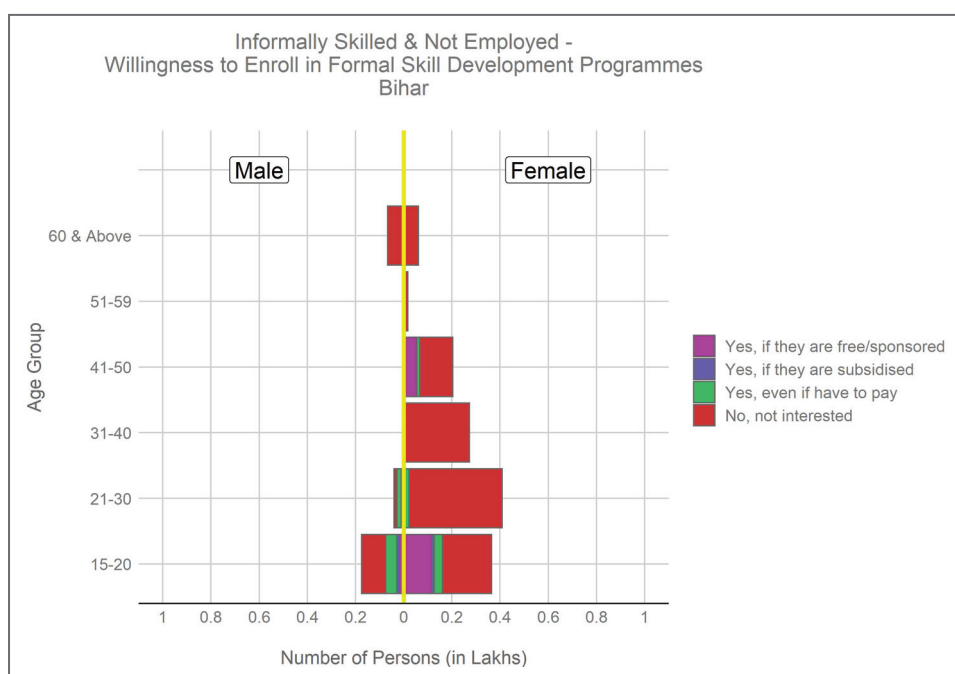


Figure 40

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked their willingness to enroll in formal training. Among those who are willing to enroll, 51% reported yes, if they are free/sponsored.

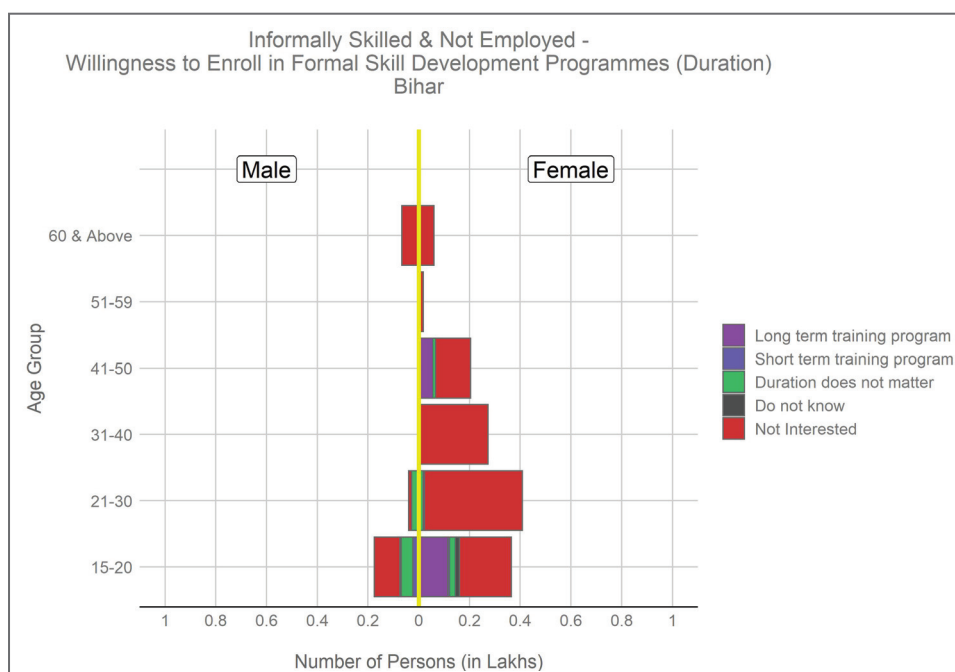


Figure 41

Informally skilled and not employed persons who are willing to enroll in formal training, were asked about their preferred training duration. Maximum (48%) respondents preferred long-term training programme.



Adding up across the Employed and Not Employed categories, there are an estimated 280.5 lakh persons (All-India: 39 crore) (37% of the state's population aged 15 years and above, compared to the all-India figure at 40%) with informally acquired skills. Over 82.9 lakh informally skilled persons are 15–30 years of age (All-India: 10.6 crore) and 144.3 lakh 31–50 years of age (All-India: 20.4 crore).

229.3 lakh (82%) informally skilled persons are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated (All-India: 2.4 crore, 75%), 28.2 lakh (10%) are 11th to 12th Std (All-India: 32 crore, 13%), 23 lakh (8%) are Graduate & above (All-India: 4.6 crore, 12%).

248.4 lakh informally skilled persons are in rural regions (All-India: 26.9 crore).

Nearly 26.3 lakh informally skilled persons are aware of formal skill development programmes (All-India: 5.6 crore).

4 lakh are willing to enroll in formal programmes (All-India: 4.24 crore), of which 2.3 lakh would like to enroll if the training is free/sponsored (All-India: 2.8 crore), 0.9 lakh if it is subsidised (All-India: 0.93 crore), and 0.8 lakh even if they have to pay (All-India: 0.52 crore).

1.9 lakh are willing to enroll in short-term programmes (All-India: 2.95 crore) and 0.3 lakh in long-term (All-India: 0.46 crore). There are 0.7 lakh persons who are willing to enroll in formal programmes and the duration of training does not matter to them (All-India: 0.47 crore).



## V. Not Skilled and Not Employed

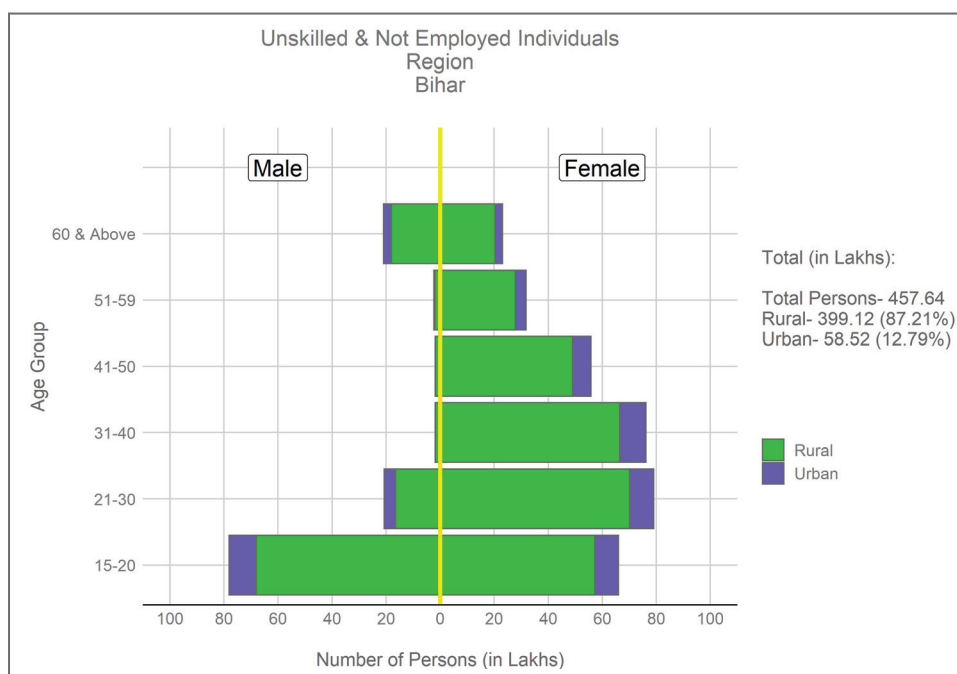


Figure 42

87% of persons who say they do not possess any skills and are not employed in the state, reside in rural areas (65% of unskilled and not employed persons in India, reside in rural areas).

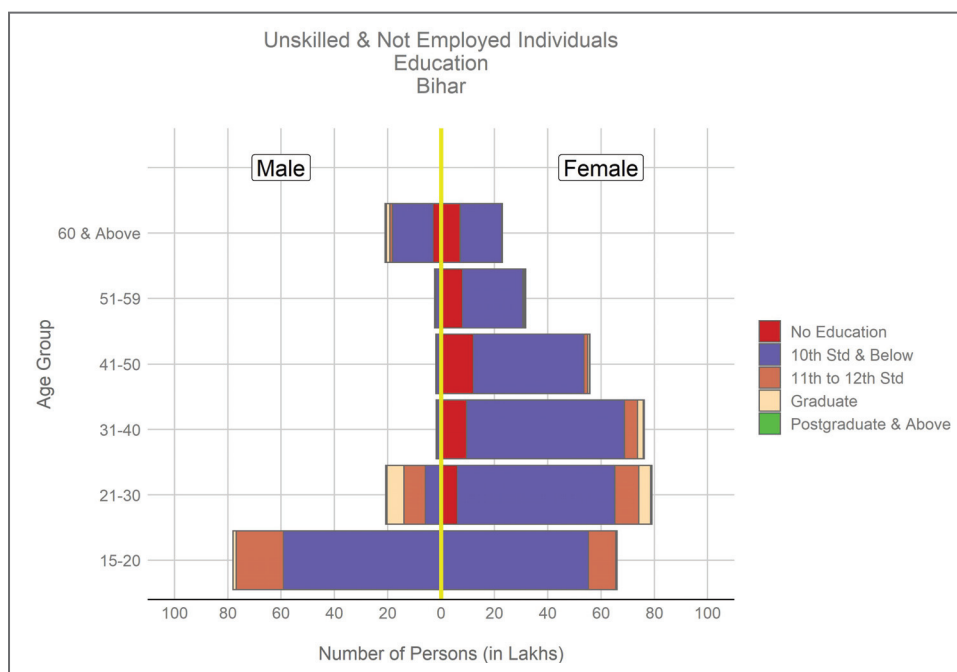


Figure 43

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, who say they do not possess any skills and are not employed, 84% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 12% are 11th to 12th Std and 4% are Graduate & above (All-India: 75% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 16% are 11th to 12th Std, 8% are Graduate & above).





## 1. Awareness about formal skill development programmes

42.702 lakh persons do not possess any skill but are aware of formal skill development programmes. 29.46 lakh (69%) are 15-30 years of age and 28.553 lakh (67%) are females.

## 2. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

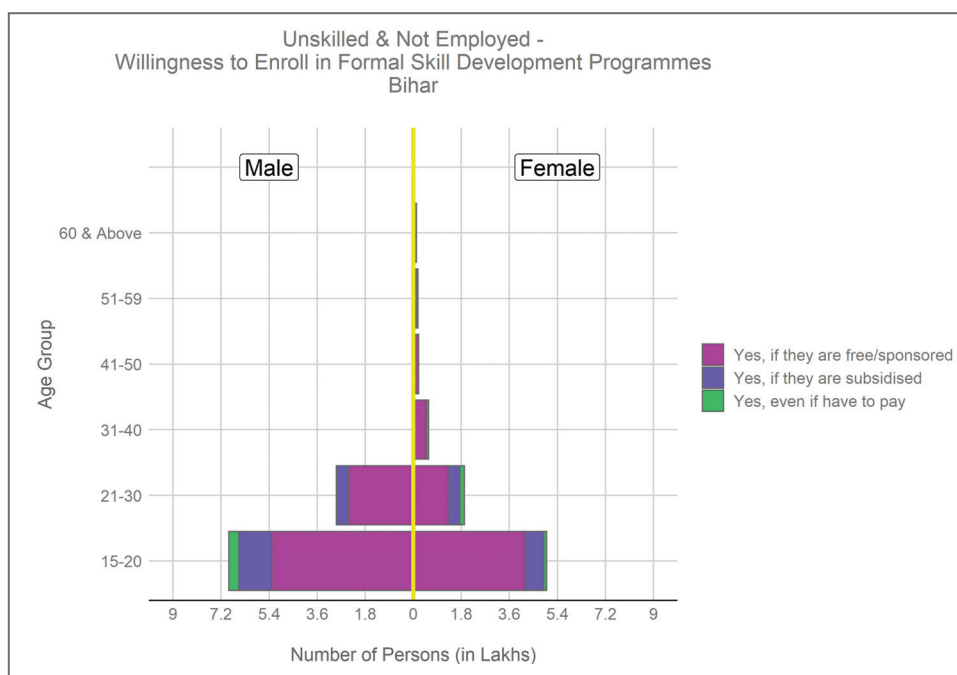


Figure 44

Among persons who said that they do not possess any skills (are not employed and willing to enroll in formal training) 79% said that they are willing to enroll in formal training if they are free/sponsored.

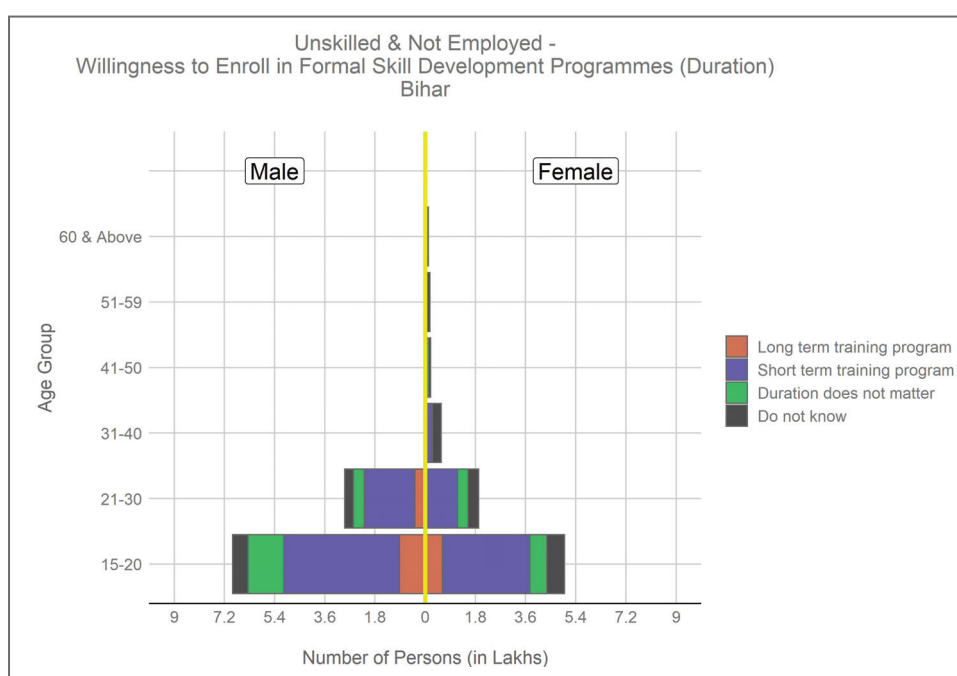


Figure 45

Persons who say they do not possess any skills (are not employed and are willing to enroll in formal training) were asked about their preferred training duration. Maximum (59%) respondents preferred short-term training programme.



## E. Annexure: Examples of how the stock of skills is defined/measured in different countries

Country	Source	Defined Skilled/ Unskilled	Definition	Indicator
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Council of Social Service	Unskilled Labour	20.2% of employed persons classified as 'unskilled labour' (2016), that is, workers in the elementary occupations as defined by the Census and Statistics Department. These include: Street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; food preparation assistants; agricultural and fishery labourers.	Occupation
		Advanced managerial and technological skills	39% of occupied jobs in the employed population requiring advanced managerial and technological skills (2016) – managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals.	Occupation
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	Skilled Labour	Over 1994–2014, low-skilled labour grew by 49% to 4.3 million, semiskilled labour by 66% to 7 million, and skilled labour by 108% to 3.8 million. <b>Low-skilled:</b> Those with 'elementary' skills and domestic workers; <b>Semiskilled:</b> Includes clerks, sales & service, skilled agriculture, craftsmen, machine operators; <b>Skilled:</b> Managers, professionals and technicians	Occupation
Vietnam	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs and General Statistics Office	Skilled Labour	Skilled labour force includes people aged 15 years and over that hold a certificate/degree with a training duration of 3 months and above. As per labour employment surveys, 20% of the Vietnamese labour force was skilled: Primary Vocational (3.1 %), secondary vocational (1.4%), post-secondary school (3.7%), vocational college (0.3%), professional college (2.7%) and university and higher (9.1%).	Education
Vietnam	International Labour Organization (ILO) and Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs	Skilled Labour	Skilled workers are defined as those who currently hold leadership/management/ administration, professional or technician/ associate professional positions. In 2014, Vietnam has nearly 5.4 million skilled workers, including 585,000 leaders, managers and administrators (10.9% of the total skilled workforce), 3,165,000 professionals (58.7%) and 1,638,000 technicians and associate professionals (30.4%).	Occupation



Germany	Germany Trade and Invest	Unskilled Labour	Germany Trade and Invest, the economic development agency of the Federal Republic of Germany uses Federal Statistical Office data to classify its workforce by level of professional education. In 2015, German workforce was allocated to the following categories: Skilled Craftsmen, i.e., apprentices from dual education (52%), University Graduates (21 %), Graduates from vocational colleges and technicians, master craftsman (10%) and Unskilled (18%) <sup>4</sup> .	Education and Vocational Training
Multiple	UNDP	Skilled Labour	UNDP measures skilled labour force as a percentage of the labour force aged 15 years and above with intermediate or advanced education, as classified by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCE) (Class 10th and above). It defines labour force as a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.	Education
India	NSSO	Skilled Labour	Any marketable expertise, however acquired, irrespective of whether marketed or not, and whether the intention is to market it or not, is considered as skill. Thus, a person holding a certificate/ diploma on an appropriate subject will be considered to possess the specified skill along with persons who have acquired the said skill without any such certificate/ diploma or even without attending any institution. When a person has acquired skill in more than one trade, the skill in which he is more (most) proficient is considered as his skill.	
Latin America	Brambilla et al. (2011)	Skilled Labour	According to a paper written by Brambilla et al. (2011 ), which was published in The World Bank Economic Review, skilled labour is defined as individuals who hold a high school diploma or more. Out of these, individuals who hold a high school diploma are semi-skilled, while those who hold more than a high school diploma (individuals with tertiary education, some college experience, college degree, and graduate degree) are highly-skilled.	Education
OECD Countries	OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper	Highly Skilled Migrant Labour	Migrant population in OECD countries is categorized as 'highly skilled' based on education and occupation. It comprises of individuals who have completed post-secondary education (university-level) which includes those who have a vocational, technical or professional qualification of a shorter duration than a bachelor's degree as defined in the ISCE, or those who are in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations as defined in the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO).	Education and Occupation
US	The Social Studies Help Center	Skilled and Unskilled Labour	Skilled labour refers to workers who have received specialized training to do their jobs. They have developed and honed a special skill and may or may not need to be licensed or certified by the state. For example, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, engineers, accountants, police etc. Unskilled labour comprise of workers who have received no special training and have few specific skills. Examples are construction workers, painters, factory assembly line workers etc.	Occupation

<sup>4</sup>Formula used for obtaining India-level estimates: 1) Persons having at least a University degree; 2) Persons who have a Diploma certificate; 3) Persons with vocational/technical education; 4) Persons who reported that they have acquired skills through informal sources







# Tables

These tables have been numbered corresponding to each chart. For example, Table 1 corresponds to Figure 1, and so on.

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Employed (in Lakhs)	Unemployed (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.08	0.69	66.34
	21–30	1.04	1.55	78.64
	31–40	1.94	0.06	76.59
	41–50	1.36	0.01	56.16
	51–59	0.47	0.01	31.79
	60 & Above	0.18	0	23.11
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>332.62</b>
Male	15–20	13.66	9.41	70.27
	21–30	69.03	12.45	10.39
	31–40	81.28	0.14	1.69
	41–50	61.93	0.06	1.77
	51–59	38.28	0.07	2.23
	60 & Above	14.5	0	21.09
	<b>Total (Male)</b>	<b>278.67</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>107.42</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>283.75</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>440.05</b>

Table 1

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.49	0.28	66.34
	21–30	1.86	0.73	78.64
	31–40	1.64	0.35	76.59
	41–50	1.1	0.28	56.16
	51–59	0.38	0.09	31.79
	60 & Above	0.16	0.01	23.11
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>332.62</b>
Male	15–20	20.99	2.08	70.27
	21–30	72.11	9.37	10.39
	31–40	71.84	9.59	1.69
	41–50	53.64	8.35	1.77
	51–59	33.97	4.38	2.23
	60 & Above	13.42	1.07	21.09
	<b>Total (Male)</b>	<b>265.97</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>107.42</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>271.62</b>	<b>36.58</b>	<b>440.05</b>

Table 2





Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Unemployed/Not in Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.08	67.03
	21-30	0.24	0.8	80.2
	31-40	0.61	1.33	76.64
	41-50	0.29	1.08	56.17
	51-59	0.29	0.18	31.79
	60 & Above	0	0.18	23.11
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>1.42</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>334.94</b>
Male	15-20	0.86	12.8	79.67
	21-30	10.43	58.6	22.84
	31-40	18.58	62.7	1.83
	41-50	21.13	40.8	1.83
	51-59	16.29	21.99	2.3
	60 & Above	8.29	6.21	21.09
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>75.57</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>129.55</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>206.75</b>	<b>464.5</b>

Table 3

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0.5	55.3	10.82	0.49	0
	21-30	6.13	60.29	9.51	4.89	0.42
	31-40	9.88	60.52	5.4	2.37	0.42
	41-50	12.35	42.38	1.81	0.77	0.23
	51-59	8.13	22.94	0.54	0.46	0.2
	60 & Above	7.33	15.64	0.12	0.12	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>44.32</b>	<b>257.06</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>1.33</b>
Male	15-20	0.51	71.74	19.73	1.35	0
	21-30	2.44	54.65	19.45	14.07	1.26
	31-40	6.04	61.14	8.36	6.2	1.37
	41-50	7.43	44.3	5.26	5.66	1.1
	51-59	5.8	29.88	2.1	2.06	0.74
	60 & Above	6.46	24.98	1.76	1.77	0.62
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>28.67</b>	<b>286.69</b>	<b>56.65</b>	<b>31.11</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>543.75</b>	<b>84.85</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>6.43</b>

Table 4



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Unemployed/Not in Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0.05	0.03	67.03
	21-30	0.82	0.22	80.2
	31-40	1.64	0.3	76.64
	41-50	1.1	0.27	56.17
	51-59	0.38	0.09	31.79
	60 & Above	0.16	0.01	23.11
	Total (Female)	4.16	0.91	334.94
Male	15-20	12.6	1.06	79.67
	21-30	62.08	6.94	22.84
	31-40	71.78	9.5	1.83
	41-50	53.59	8.34	1.83
	51-59	33.92	4.36	2.3
	60 & Above	13.42	1.07	21.09
	Total (Male)	247.4	31.28	129.55
Total		251.56	32.18	464.5

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Upto 10,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 10,000–20,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 20,000–50,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 50,000–1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Above 1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.07	0.01	0	0.01
	21–30	0.01	0.23	0.72	0.04	0.04
	31–40	0.06	0.14	1.22	0.46	0.05
	41–50	0.06	0.35	0.61	0.22	0.13
	51–59	0	0.05	0.31	0.01	0.1
	60 & Above	0.05	0.06	0.05	0	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.33</b>
Male	15–20	0.14	2.24	10.92	0.3	0.05
	21–30	0.35	5.41	59.38	3.57	0.32
	31–40	0.38	2.07	69.14	8.02	1.67
	41–50	0	3.11	49.43	8.08	1.3
	51–59	0.12	2.42	29.92	4.38	1.44
	60 & Above	0.05	2.21	10.56	1.41	0.26
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>1.04</b>	<b>17.47</b>	<b>229.36</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>5.05</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.22</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>232.28</b>	<b>26.48</b>	<b>5.38</b>



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.2	0.42	0.07	0
	21-30	0	0.15	0.29	0.32	0
	31-40	0	0.19	0.02	0.06	0.02
	41-50	0	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01
	51-59	0	0	0.05	0.01	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Male	15-20	0	0.53	0.89	0.13	0
	21-30	0.05	0.97	1.04	1.59	0.03
	31-40	0	0.5	0.36	0.45	0.36
	41-50	0	0.3	0	0.34	0.05
	51-59	0	0.06	0	0.07	0.08
	60 & Above	0	0	0.05	0.01	0.02
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>0.56</b>

Table 7

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0.49	0.19
	21-30	0.55	0.21
	31-40	0.22	0.07
	41-50	0.11	0.04
	51-59	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.53</b>
Male	15-20	1.26	0.3
	21-30	3.18	0.5
	31-40	1.48	0.2
	41-50	0.55	0.14
	51-59	0.16	0.05
	60 & Above	0.05	0.02
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>6.68</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.11</b>	<b>1.73</b>

Table 8





Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Employed (in Lakhs)	Unemployed (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.12	0.57
	21-30	0.01	0.45	0.3
	31-40	0.13	0.01	0.16
	41-50	0.06	0	0.09
	51-59	0.07	0	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Male	15-20	0.12	0.57	0.87
	21-30	1.66	1.76	0.26
	31-40	1.67	0.01	0
	41-50	0.68	0	0
	51-59	0.21	0	0
	60 & Above	0.07	0	0.01
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>4.42</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.67</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.26</b>

Table 9

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Upto 10,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 10,000-20,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 20,000-50,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 50,000-1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Above 1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0	0	0.01	0
	31-40	0	0	0	0.12	0.01
	41-50	0	0	0	0.06	0
	51-59	0	0	0	0.01	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Male	15-20	0	0	0.01	0.11	0
	21-30	0.01	0.05	1.05	0.54	0.01
	31-40	0	0	0.62	0.72	0.34
	41-50	0	0	0.2	0.44	0.04
	51-59	0	0	0	0.12	0.09
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0	0.07
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>0.62</b>

Table 10



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.01
	31-40	0	0.13
	41-50	0	0.06
	51-59	0	0.07
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.26</b>
Male	15-20	0	0.12
	21-30	0.07	1.59
	31-40	0	1.67
	41-50	0	0.68
	51-59	0	0.21
	60 & Above	0	0.07
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.07</b>	<b>4.34</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.07</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Table 11

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.01
	31-40	0.11	0.02
	41-50	0.05	0.01
	51-59	0.05	0.01
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Male	15-20	0.11	0.01
	21-30	1.53	0.13
	31-40	1.48	0.19
	41-50	0.55	0.14
	51-59	0.16	0.05
	60 & Above	0.05	0.02
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>3.89</b>	<b>0.52</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.11</b>	<b>0.56</b>

Table 12



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Long-Term Training (in Lakhs)	Short-Term Training (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.01	0.68
	21–30	0.02	0.74
	31–40	0.02	0.27
	41–50	0.01	0.14
	51–59	0.01	0.06
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Male	15–20	0.67	0.89
	21–30	1.13	2.55
	31–40	0.74	0.94
	41–50	0.46	0.23
	51–59	0.14	0.07
	60 & Above	0.02	0.05
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>3.16</b>	<b>4.72</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.23</b>	<b>6.61</b>

Table 13

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Free Training (in Lakhs)	Paid Training (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.24	0.45
	21–30	0.4	0.36
	31–40	0.08	0.22
	41–50	0.01	0.14
	51–59	0.01	0.06
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Male	15–20	0.78	0.77
	21–30	2.67	1.01
	31–40	0.88	0.79
	41–50	0.27	0.41
	51–59	0.13	0.08
	60 & Above	0	0.08
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>4.73</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.46</b>	<b>4.38</b>

Table 14



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.2	0.41	0.07	0
	21–30	0	0.14	0.29	0.3	0
	31–40	0	0.19	0.01	0.06	0.01
	41–50	0	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01
	51–59	0	0	0.05	0.01	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Male	15–20	0	0.37	0.51	0.02	0
	21–30	0.05	0.79	0.51	1.17	0.01
	31–40	0	0.39	0.07	0.3	0.18
	41–50	0	0.19	0	0.03	0.01
	51–59	0	0	0	0.06	0.01
	60 & Above	0	0	0.05	0	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>0.22</b>

Table 15

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.49	0.18
	21–30	0.55	0.19
	31–40	0.22	0.05
	41–50	0.11	0.03
	51–59	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Male	15–20	0.66	0.23
	21–30	2.19	0.35
	31–40	0.88	0.06
	41–50	0.16	0.06
	51–59	0.05	0.01
	60 & Above	0.05	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.42</b>	<b>1.19</b>

Table 16



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Employed (in Lakhs)	Unemployed (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.11	0.56
	21–30	0	0.43	0.3
	31–40	0.12	0	0.16
	41–50	0.06	0	0.08
	51–59	0.06	0	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Male	15–20	0.01	0.21	0.68
	21–30	1.05	1.26	0.24
	31–40	0.93	0.01	0
	41–50	0.23	0	0
	51–59	0.07	0	0
	60 & Above	0.05	0	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.02</b>

Table 17

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	31–40	0.11	0.01
	41–50	0.05	0.01
	51–59	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Male	15–20	0	0.01
	21–30	0.99	0.06
	31–40	0.88	0.06
	41–50	0.16	0.06
	51–59	0.05	0.01
	60 & Above	0.05	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>2.14</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.36</b>	<b>0.22</b>

Table 18



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)
Female	31-40	0	0.12
	41-50	0	0.06
	51-59	0	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.24</b>
Male	15-20	0	0.01
	21-30	0.07	0.98
	31-40	0	0.93
	41-50	0	0.23
	51-59	0	0.07
	60 & Above	0	0.05
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.07</b>	<b>2.27</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.07</b>	<b>2.51</b>

Table 19

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Upto 10,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 10,000 -20,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 20,000-50,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 50,000-1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Above 1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)
Female	31-40	0	0	0	0.12	0
	41-50	0	0	0	0.06	0
	51-59	0	0	0	0.01	0.05
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.05</b>
Male	15-20	0	0	0.01	0	0
	21-30	0.01	0.05	0.64	0.35	0.01
	31-40	0	0	0.44	0.37	0.12
	41-50	0	0	0.13	0.08	0.01
	51-59	0	0	0	0	0.07
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0	0.05
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.31</b>

Table 20

Vocational Training Helped	Persons (in Lakhs)
"To get my present/previous job"	2.06
To establish my enterprise	1.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.02</b>

Table 21



Vocational Training Did Not Help - Reasons	Persons (in Lakhs)
"Changed the line of work/trade,due to lack of interest"	0.13
Training was irrelevant	0.12
"Changed trade, due to inability to get a job in the trade in which member was trained"	0.11
"Quality of training/training centre was not good"	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.43</b>

Table 22

Vocational Training Helped	Persons (in Lakhs)
To get my previous job	0.62
To establish my enterprise	0.09
"In upward mobility (promotion) in my job/line of work (income/leadership)"	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.72</b>

Table 23

Vocational Training Did Not Help - Reasons	Persons (in Lakhs)
"Quality of training/training centre was not good"	0.16
"Changed the line of work/trade,due to lack of interest"	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.18</b>

Table 24

Got Present Job	Persons (in Lakhs)
Through friends and family	2.14
Through professional network	1.35
Through formal channels	0.67
Through the training partner	0.5
Don't Know/remember	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.67</b>

Table 25





Got Previous Job	Persons (in Lakhs)
Through the training partner	0.54
Through friends and family	0.25
Through professional network	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.89</b>

Table 26

Reasons For Not Taking Up Work	Persons (in Lakhs)
Did not get a job	0.86
Reasons For Not Taking Up Work	Persons (in Lakhs)
Did not get a job	3.47
Not interested to work	0.56
"Could not pursue for personal reasons"	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.28</b>

Table 27

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0.05	0.03	67.03
	21-30	0.82	0.21	80.2
	31-40	1.53	0.28	76.77
	41-50	1.04	0.26	56.23
	51-59	0.33	0.07	31.86
	60 & Above	0.16	0.01	23.11
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15-20	12.49	1.05	79.79
	21-30	60.49	6.8	24.57
	31-40	70.19	9.29	3.63
	41-50	53.04	8.19	2.52
	51-59	33.75	4.3	2.53
	60 & Above	13.37	1.06	21.16
	<b>Total (Male)</b>	<b>243.34</b>	<b>30.69</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>247.29</b>	<b>31.56</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 28



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.08	67.03
	21–30	0.24	0.8	80.2
	31–40	0.61	1.21	76.77
	41–50	0.29	1.02	56.23
	51–59	0.29	0.11	31.86
	60 & Above	0	0.17	23.11
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15–20	0.86	12.69	79.79
	21–30	10.35	56.94	24.57
	31–40	18.58	60.9	3.63
	41–50	21.13	40.1	2.52
	51–59	16.29	21.77	2.53
	60 & Above	8.29	6.13	21.16
	<b>Total (Male)</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>198.53</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>76.92</b>	<b>201.92</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 29

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.07	0.01	0	0	67.03
	21–30	0.05	0.73	0.14	0.09	0.02	80.2
	31–40	0.25	0.94	0.42	0.12	0.08	76.77
	41–50	0.24	0.72	0.2	0.08	0.07	56.23
	51–59	0.05	0.32	0	0.02	0.01	31.86
	60 & Above	0.12	0.05	0	0	0	23.11
	<b>Total (Female)</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15–20	0.24	12.23	1.06	0.01	0	79.79
	21–30	2.22	47.94	10.39	6.06	0.69	24.57
	31–40	5.71	59.47	7.81	5.63	0.87	3.63
	41–50	6.77	43.02	5.24	5.21	0.99	2.52
	51–59	5.19	28.51	1.97	1.8	0.59	2.53
	60 & Above	3.43	9.77	0.67	0.48	0.07	21.16
	<b>Total (Male)</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>200.94</b>	<b>27.15</b>	<b>19.19</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.25</b>	<b>203.77</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 30



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Upto 10,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 10,000–20,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 20,000–50,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): 50,000–1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Monthly Income (Rs.): Above 1,00,000 (persons in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.07	0.01	0	0.01	67.03
	21–30	0.01	0.23	0.72	0.03	0.04	80.2
	31–40	0.06	0.14	1.22	0.34	0.05	76.77
	41–50	0.06	0.35	0.61	0.16	0.13	56.23
	51–59	0	0.05	0.31	0	0.04	31.86
	60 & Above	0.05	0.06	0.05	0	0	23.11
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15–20	0.14	2.24	10.92	0.19	0.05	79.79
	21–30	0.35	5.35	58.33	3.01	0.25	24.57
	31–40	0.38	2.07	68.52	7.3	1.2	3.63
	41–50	0	3.11	49.23	7.64	1.26	2.52
	51–59	0.12	2.42	29.92	4.26	1.34	2.53
	60 & Above	0.05	2.21	10.56	1.41	0.19	21.16
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>1.04</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>227.48</b>	<b>23.81</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.22</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>24.34</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 31

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Experience: 0–1 yr (persons in Lakhs)	Experience: More than 1 & Less than 2 yrs (persons in Lakhs)	Experience: More than 2 & Less than 5 yrs (persons in Lakhs)	Experience: More than 5 & Less than 10 yrs (persons in Lakhs)	Experience: More than 10 yrs (persons in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.07	0.01	0	0.01	67.03
	21–30	0.12	0.16	0.44	0.27	0.05	80.2
	31–40	0	0.01	0.15	0.58	1.07	76.77
	41–50	0.05	0	0.17	0.02	1.06	56.23
	51–59	0	0	0	0.07	0.34	31.86
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.06	0.11	23.11
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15–20	3.22	6.33	2.55	0.61	0.84	79.79
	21–30	2.53	8.49	20.48	21.3	14.5	24.57
	31–40	1.67	0.59	2.84	7.02	67.36	3.63
	41–50	0.68	0.21	0.23	2.61	57.52	2.52
	51–59	0.48	0.12	0.02	0.57	36.87	2.53
	60 & Above	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.28	13.91	21.16
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>8.69</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>26.17</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.86</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>26.94</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>193.62</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 32



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Hereditary (in Lakhs)	On-the-job learning (in Lakhs)	Self-learning (in Lakhs)	Other Sources (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0	0	0.08	67.03
	21–30	0.12	0.14	0.23	0.55	80.2
	31–40	0.22	0.22	0.63	0.75	76.77
	41–50	0.22	0.17	0.34	0.58	56.23
	51–59	0.16	0.02	0.19	0.03	31.86
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.17	23.11
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>335.21</b>
Male	15–20	1.01	0.66	4.67	7.2	79.79
	21–30	6.45	3.46	28.12	29.28	24.57
	31–40	12.59	4.45	34.17	28.27	3.63
	41–50	11	3.8	26.03	20.42	2.52
	51–59	8.98	1.64	14.92	12.52	2.53
	60 & Above	4.77	0.67	4.35	4.63	21.16
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>44.79</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>112.26</b>	<b>102.32</b>	<b>134.19</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>45.51</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>113.64</b>	<b>104.48</b>	<b>469.4</b>

Table 33

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are free/ sponsored (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are subsidised (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, even if have to pay (in Lakhs)
Female	21–30	0.01	0	0
	31–40	0	0.11	0.01
	41–50	0	0.01	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Male	15–20	0.25	0	0.05
	21–30	0.78	0.27	0.25
	31–40	0.46	0.12	0.01
	41–50	0.28	0.13	0.14
	51–59	0.21	0.13	0.13
	60 & Above	0.12	0.11	0.11
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>2.09</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.71</b>

Table 34



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Duration does not matter (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Do not know (in Lakhs)
Female	21–30	0	0.01	0	0
	31–40	0	0.11	0	0.01
	41–50	0	0	0	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Male	15–20	0	0.24	0.01	0.05
	21–30	0.01	0.68	0.13	0.47
	31–40	0	0.29	0.22	0.08
	41–50	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.14
	51–59	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.19
	60 & Above	0	0.28	0	0.06
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.01</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.02</b>

Table 35

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.27	0.09
	21–30	0.33	0.08
	31–40	0.16	0.11
	41–50	0.16	0.04
	51–59	0	0.02
	60 & Above	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Male	15–20	0.05	0.12
	21–30	0	0.04
	60 & Above	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.51</b>

Table 36



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.26	0.1	0	0
	21–30	0.01	0.33	0.07	0.01	0
	31–40	0	0.24	0.02	0.01	0
	41–50	0	0.19	0	0.01	0
	51–59	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
	60 & Above	0.05	0.01	0	0	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Male	15–20	0	0.14	0.03	0	0
	21–30	0	0.01	0.02	0.01	0
	60 & Above	0.05	0.01	0	0	0.01
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Table 37

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Hereditary (in Lakhs)	On-the-job learning (in Lakhs)	Self-learning (in Lakhs)	Other Sources (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.01	0.2	0.16
	21–30	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.08
	31–40	0	0.13	0.12	0.02
	41–50	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.02
	51–59	0	0.01	0.01	0.01
	60 & Above	0	0	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Male	15–20	0	0	0.1	0.07
	21–30	0	0	0.02	0.02
	60 & Above	0	0	0.06	0.01
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 38



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Awareness of formal training: Yes (in Lakhs)	Awareness of formal training: No (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.16	0.2
	21–30	0.07	0.34
	31–40	0.08	0.19
	41–50	0.07	0.14
	51–59	0.01	0.01
	60 & Above	0	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.94</b>
Male	15–20	0.09	0.09
	21–30	0.02	0.02
	60 & Above	0.01	0.06
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.11</b>

Table 39

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are free/sponsored (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are subsidised (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, even if have to pay (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: No, not interested (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.2
	21–30	0	0.01	0.02	0.39
	31–40	0	0.01	0	0.27
	41–50	0.05	0	0.01	0.14
	51–59	0	0.01	0	0.01
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1.07</b>
Male	15–20	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.1
	21–30	0	0.01	0.02	0.01
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.07
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.25</b>

Table 40





Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Duration does not matter (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Do not know (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.02
	21–30	0	0	0.02	0.01
	31–40	0	0.01	0	0
	41–50	0.05	0	0.01	0
	51–59	0	0.01	0	0
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Male	15–20	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01
	21–30	0	0.01	0.02	0
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Table 41

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	57.26	8.72
	21–30	70.19	8.84
	31–40	66.52	9.68
	41–50	48.99	6.89
	51–59	27.89	3.89
	60 & Above	20.33	2.71
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>291.18</b>	<b>40.73</b>
Male	15–20	68.11	9.93
	21–30	16.49	4.26
	31–40	1.64	0.18
	41–50	1.64	0.18
	51–59	1.97	0.33
	60 & Above	18.08	2.91
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>107.95</b>	<b>17.79</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>399.12</b>	<b>58.52</b>

Table 42



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	No Education (in Lakhs)	10th Std & Below (in Lakhs)	11th to 12th Std (in Lakhs)	Graduate (in Lakhs)	Postgraduate & Above (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.5	54.76	10.29	0.43	0
	21–30	6.07	59.08	9.01	4.47	0.4
	31–40	9.64	59.15	4.93	2.17	0.31
	41–50	12.11	41.39	1.54	0.67	0.15
	51–59	8.07	22.61	0.48	0.43	0.19
	60 & Above	7.16	15.58	0.12	0.12	0.05
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>43.55</b>	<b>252.57</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Male	15–20	0.27	58.84	17.74	1.19	0
	21–30	0.16	5.73	8	6.37	0.49
	31–40	0.33	1.16	0.19	0.12	0.02
	41–50	0.66	0.99	0.01	0.11	0.06
	51–59	0.61	1.31	0.13	0.18	0.07
	60 & Above	2.97	15.2	1.04	1.28	0.5
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>5.02</b>	<b>83.23</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>48.57</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>53.49</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>2.23</b>

Table 43

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are free/sponsored (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are subsidised (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, even if have to pay (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	4.18	0.71	0.1
	21–30	1.33	0.43	0.17
	31–40	0.46	0.03	0.08
	41–50	0.19	0.01	0.01
	51–59	0.12	0	0.05
	60 & Above	0.05	0.05	0.01
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>6.34</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.41</b>
Male	15–20	5.3	1.24	0.38
	21–30	2.42	0.41	0.05
	31–40	0.02	0.01	0
	41–50	0	0	0.01
	60 & Above	0.01	0	0
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>7.74</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>14.08</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.84</b>

Table 44



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Duration does not matter (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Do not know (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0.62	3.13	0.61	0.63
	21–30	0.07	1.09	0.38	0.38
	31–40	0	0.23	0.03	0.31
	41–50	0.05	0	0.07	0.07
	51–59	0	0.01	0.05	0.12
	60 & Above	0	0.05	0	0.06
<b>Total (Female)</b>		<b>0.75</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.57</b>
Male	15–20	0.92	4.15	1.29	0.55
	21–30	0.36	1.82	0.39	0.31
	31–40	0	0.02	0	0
	41–50	0	0	0.01	0
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.01
<b>Total (Male)</b>		<b>1.28</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.02</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.44</b>

Table 45





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**About National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC):** National Skill Development Corporation, working under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, is a unique public-private-partnership which aims to catalyze creation of quality vocational training ecosystem in India. The organisation provides funding to build scalable and profitable vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable support system which focuses on quality assurance, information systems and train-the-trainer academies either directly or through partnerships. Since establishment in 2009, NSDC has trained more than 2 crore people through its partnership with 600+ training partners, wide a robust network of 11,000+ training centers spread over 600 districts across the country. NSDC has institutionalized 37 Sector Skill Councils and is also implementing Government's flagship skill development schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), among others.

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