

Estimating the Skill Stock in Goa

November 2019

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) collaborated 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 programmes that are taken up, benefits of formal training, source of skill acquisition for working persons, awareness about and willingness to enroll in formal training programmes, 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 programmes 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 Goa. 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 households¹. 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.

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



C. Executive Summary

Goa's population (aged 15 years and above) is 12.51 lakh, of which 5.76 lakh (46%) 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 23%, compared to 70% for males. Unemployment rate in the state is 5%.

65% of the state's labour force is in urban areas. 65% of all employed persons are working in urban areas and 100% in non-agricultural occupations. Among employed persons, 11% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000, and 89% earn Rs. 50,001 and above.

0.17 lakh persons (1% of population aged 15 years and above) have received or are undergoing formal vocational training, of whom 0.05 lakh are 15–30 years of age. Females constitute 29% (0.05 lakh) of the formally trained segment. 100% of this segment took up short-term training courses and 28%, paid training. 98.24% (0.167 lakh) persons are in the labour force, of whom, 0.17 lakh (100%) are employed. Among the employed, formally trained persons, 100% are working in non-agricultural occupations. 16.7% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 and 83.3% earn Rs. 50,001 and above.

5.4 lakh persons (43% of the state's population aged 15 years and above) have informally acquired skills. As source of skill acquisition, 6% reported Hereditary, 47% On the job learning, 20% Self-learning and 27% Other sources. Among the employed, informally skilled persons, 100% (5.26 lakh) are working in non-agricultural occupations. 11% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 and 89% earn Rs. 50,001 and above. 72% have work experience of more than 10 years.

0.35 lakh informally skilled persons are aware of formal skill development programmes. 0.21 lakh are willing to enroll in formal programmes, of whom 0.15 lakh would like to enroll if the training is free/sponsored, 0.02 lakh if it is subsidised and 0.05 lakh, even if they have to pay. 0.091 lakh are willing to enroll in short-term programmes and 0 lakh in long-term. There are 0.03 lakh persons who are willing to enroll in formal programmes and the duration of training does not matter to them.

6.93 lakh persons (55.4% 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 71.14% (4.93 lakh) of this segment. 39% reside in rural areas. Within this segment, 0.218 lakh are aware of formal skill development programmes – of whom, 0.145 lakh (67%) are 15–30 years of age and 0.182 lakh (83%) are females. Among those who are willing to enroll in formal training, 100% reported – Yes, if they are free/sponsored and 67% reported preferred training duration – Short-term training programme.



D. Insights from the Household Survey

I. Overview of Goa's Labour Market

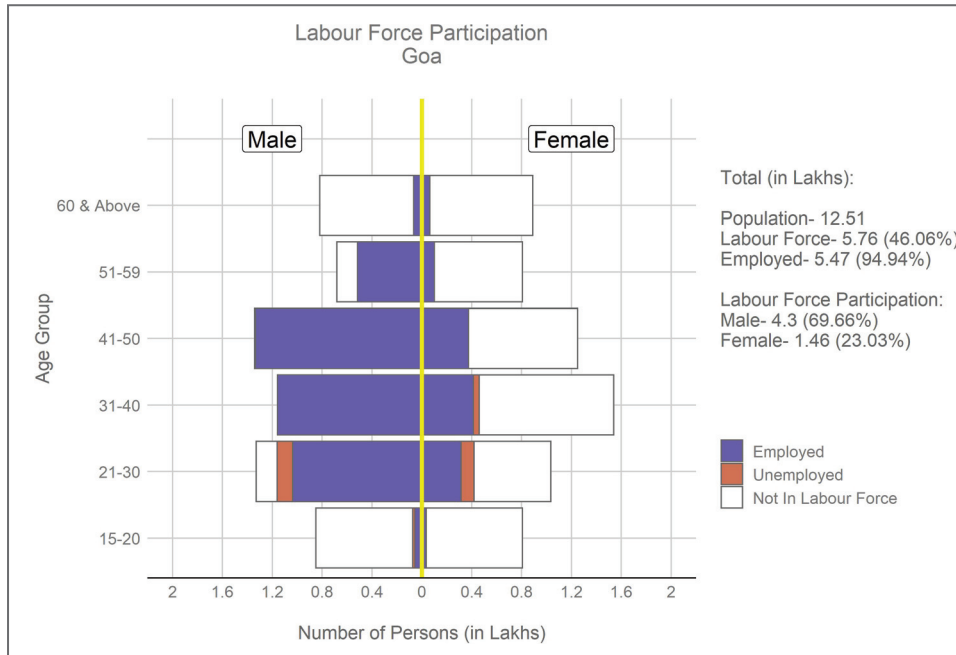


Figure 1

Population of persons aged 15 years and above in Goa is 12.51 lakh. There are 5.76 lakh persons in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work). 5% of the state's labour force is unemployed. 85% of the unemployed are in the age-group of 15–30 years (5.9% of India's labour force is unemployed; 90% of the unemployed are in the age-group of 15–30 years). Female labour force participation rate in the state is 23% (All-India female labour force participation rate is 11.7%).



Figure 2

65% of the labour force in the state resides in urban areas (32% of India's labour force resides in urban areas).



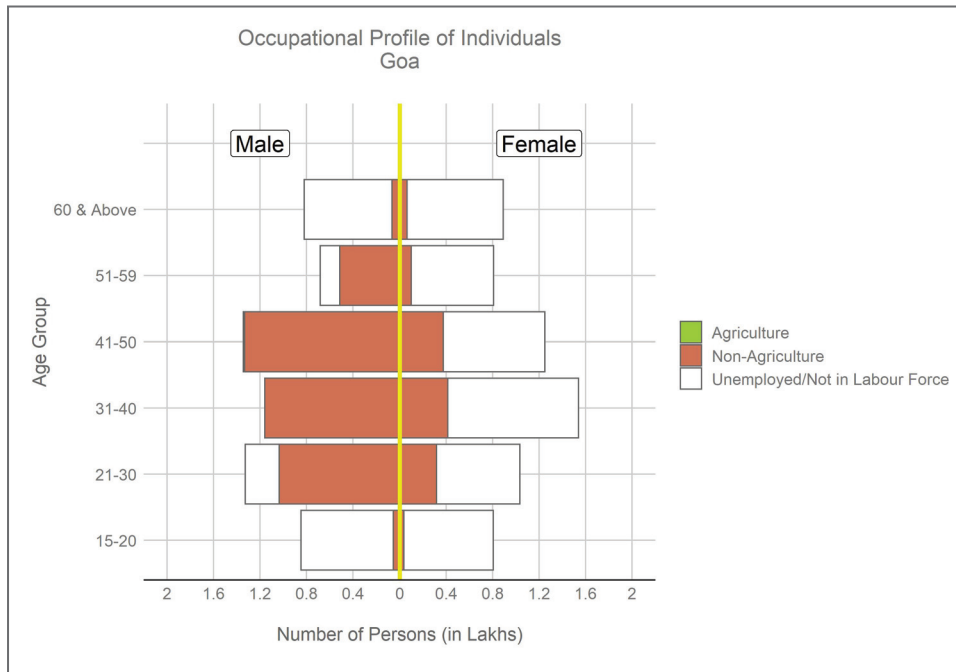


Figure 3

5.46 lakh (100%) persons are working in non-agricultural occupations and 0.01 lakh in agricultural (65% of all employed persons in India are working in non-agricultural occupations)

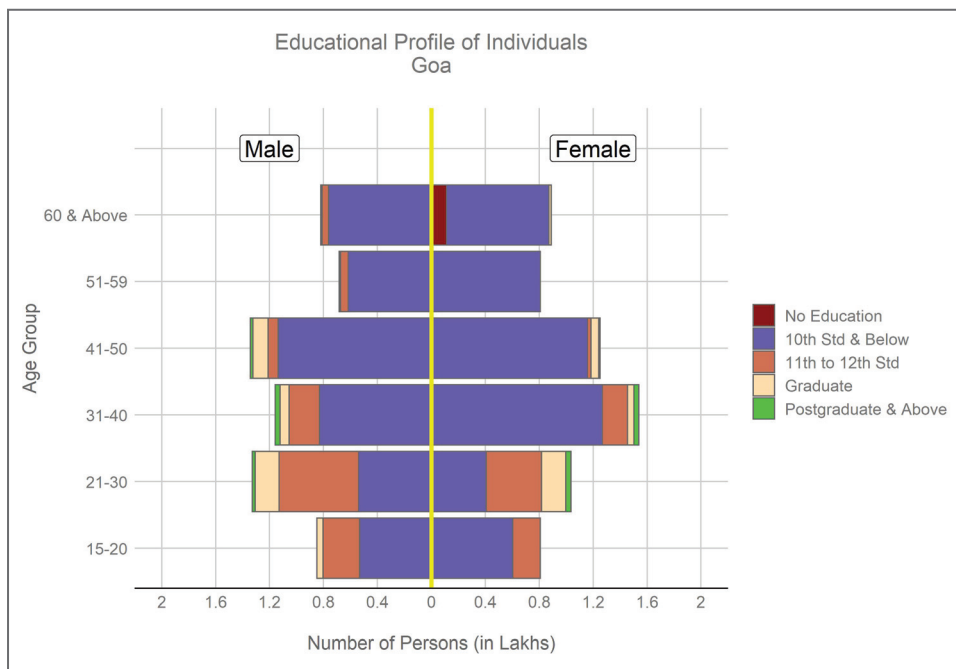


Figure 4

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, 76% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 17% are 11th to 12th Std and 7% are Graduate & above.



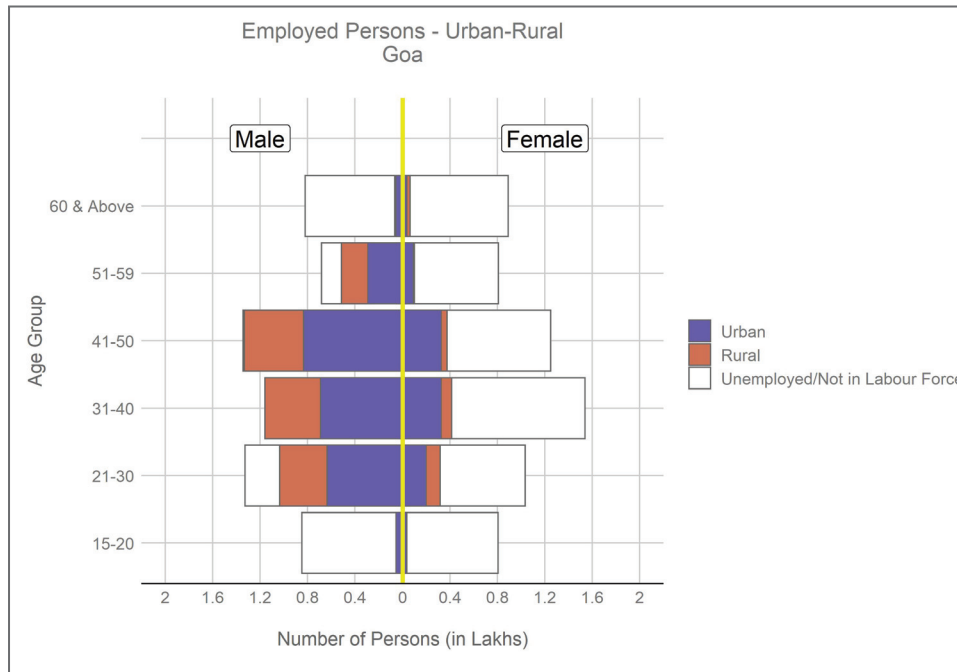


Figure 5

65% of all employed persons in the state are working in urban areas.

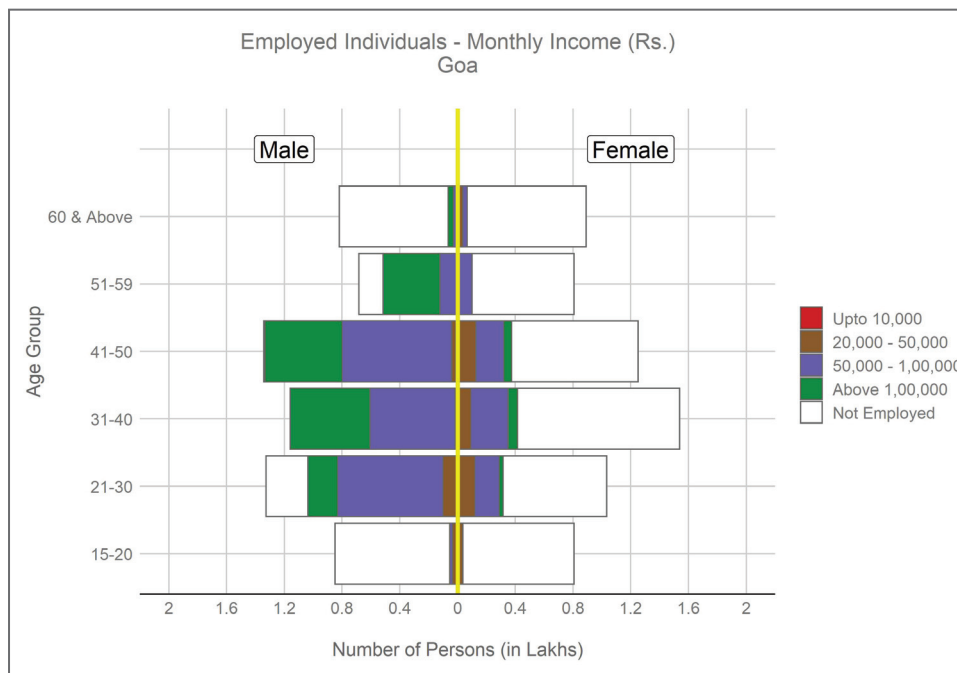


Figure 6

Among the employed persons in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 19%) and 11% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 51%).

Among the employed males, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 16%), and 5% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 53%). Among the employed females in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 50%) and 32% 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.



II. Formal Vocational Training

1. Access to formal vocational training

0.17 lakh persons (1% of population aged 15 years and above) are estimated to have received or are undergoing formal vocational training² (All-India: 2.16 crore, 2.2% of population aged 15 years and above). There are 0.05 lakh formally trained persons who are 15–30 years of age and 0.04 lakh who are 31–40 years of age. There are 0.05 lakh formally trained females (29% of all formally trained persons).

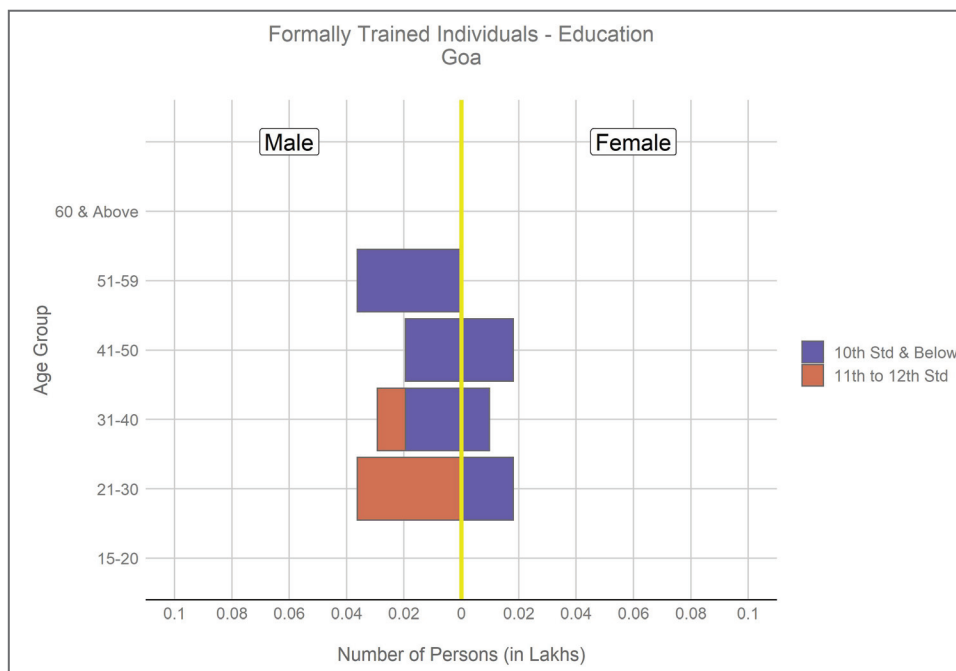


Figure 7

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who received formal vocational training, 72.5% are 10th Std & Below, 27.5% are 11th to 12th Std (at all-India level, 35% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 26% are 11th to 12th Std and 38.9% are Graduate & above).

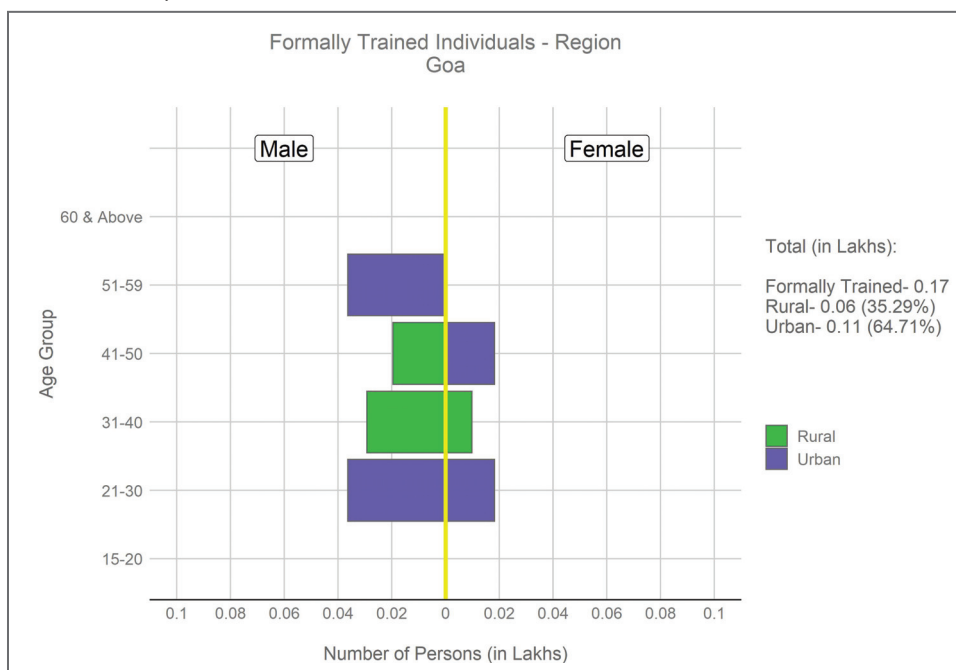


Figure 8

35% of formally trained persons in the state reside in rural areas (54.7% of all formally trained persons in India reside in rural areas).

²Formal vocational training: Follows a structured training programme (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.



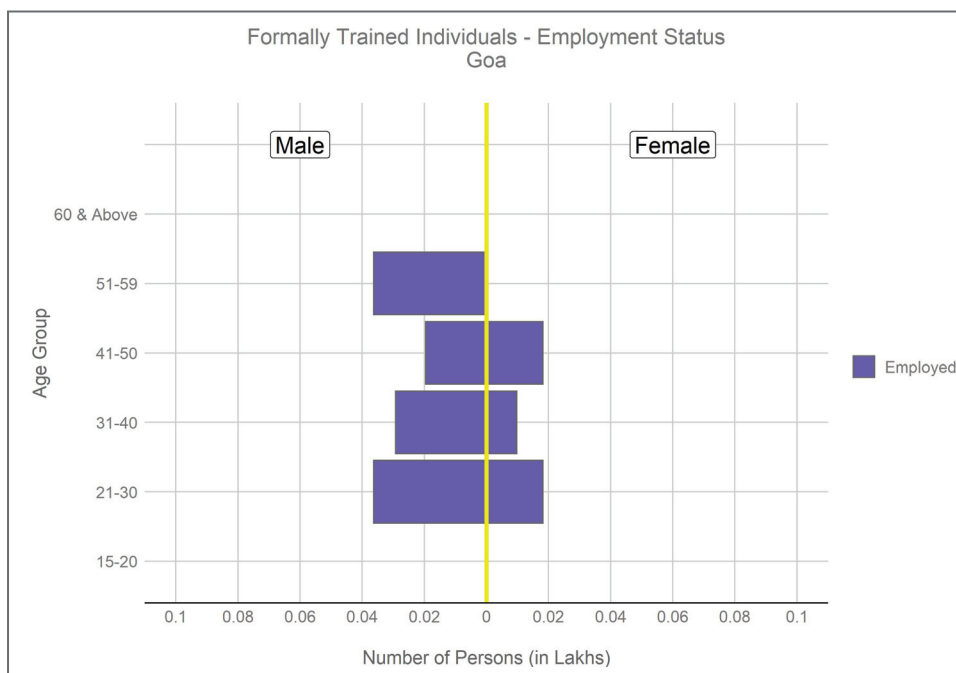


Figure 9

Number of formally trained persons aged 15 years and above in Goa is 0.17 lakh. All of them are in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work).

0% of this labour force is unemployed (11% of the formally trained labour force in India is unemployed).

Female labour force participation rate among the formally trained is 100% in Goa (All-India female labour force participation rate for formally trained females is 58%).



Figure 10

Among the employed persons, who have received formal vocational training in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 8%) and 17% 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, 100% earn Rs. 50,001 or above (All-India: 62%). Among the employed females, who have received formal vocational training in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 14%) and 61% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 57%).



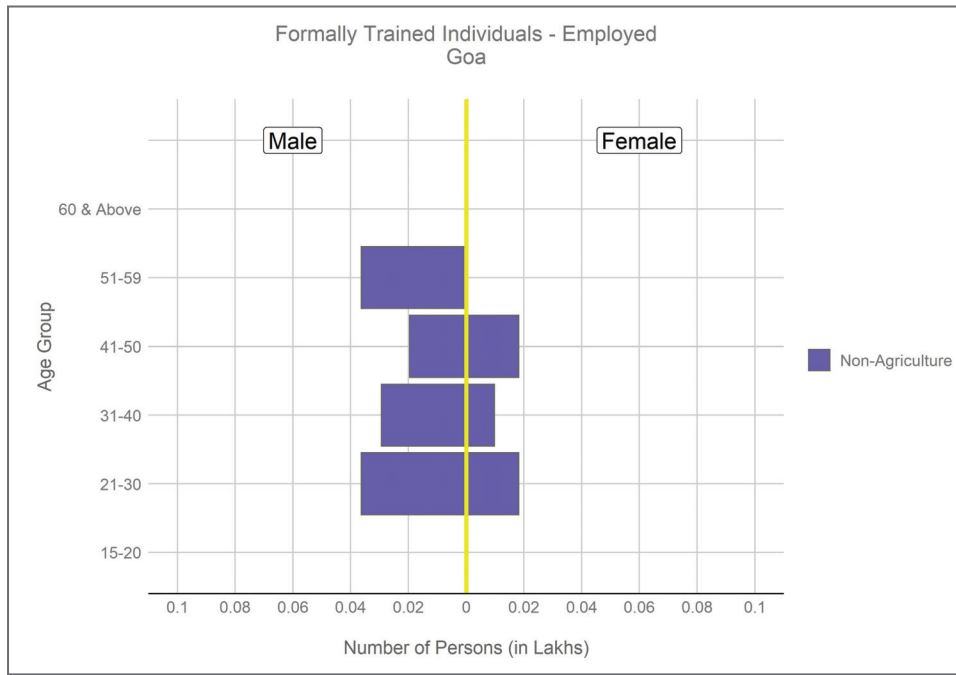


Figure 11

0.17 lakh (100%) employed persons in the state, who have received formal vocational training, are working in non-agricultural occupations (85% of all formally trained persons in India are working in non-agricultural occupations, 15% are working in agricultural occupations).



Figure 12

35% 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

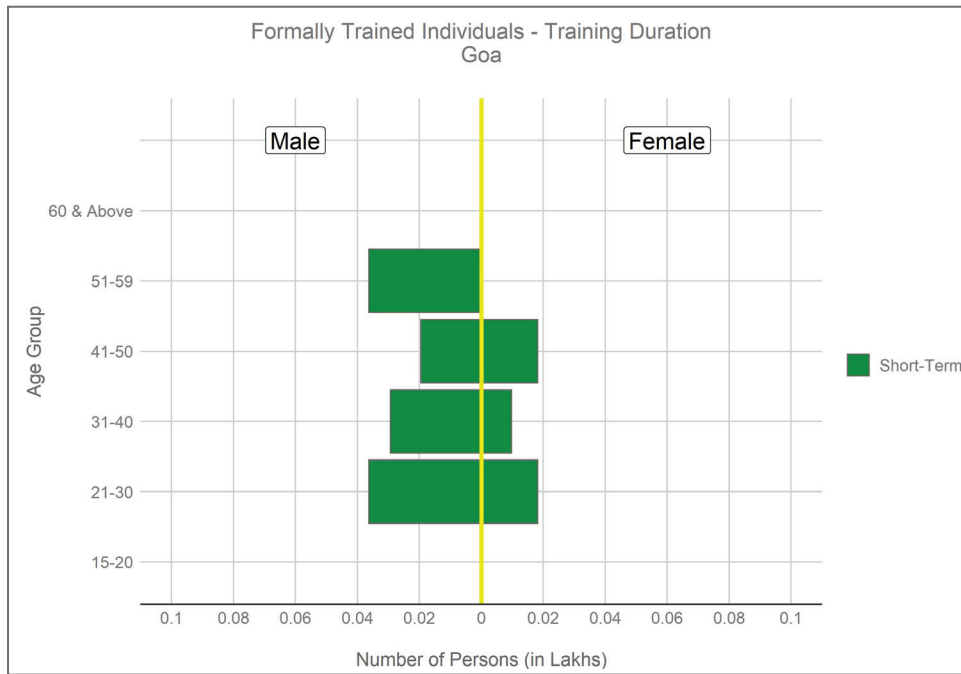


Figure 13

100% 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).

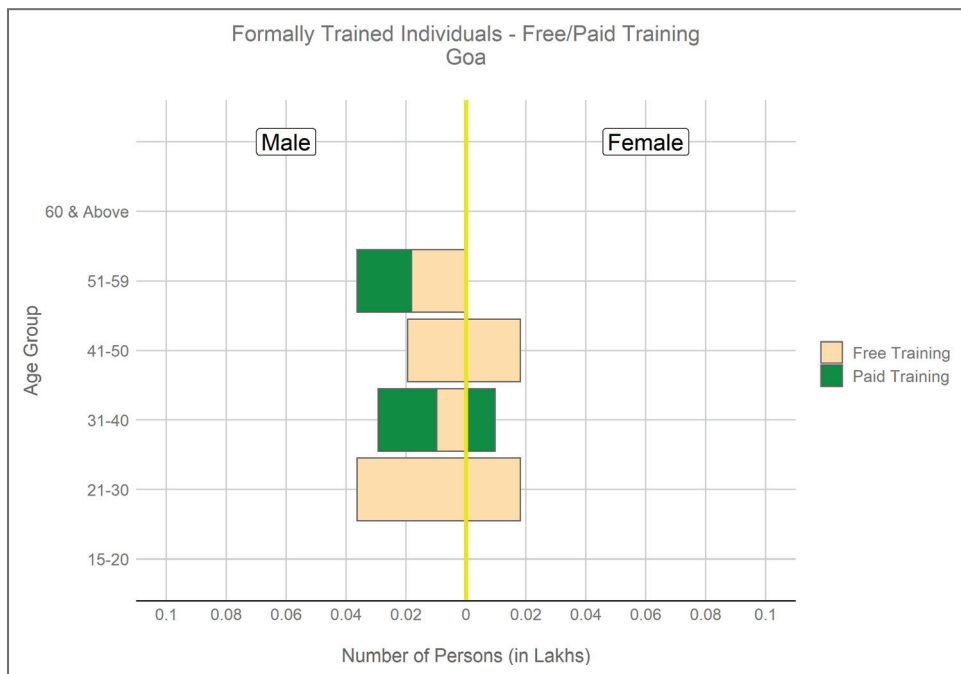


Figure 14

28% of formally trained persons in the state took up paid training (56% of all formally trained persons in India took up paid training).



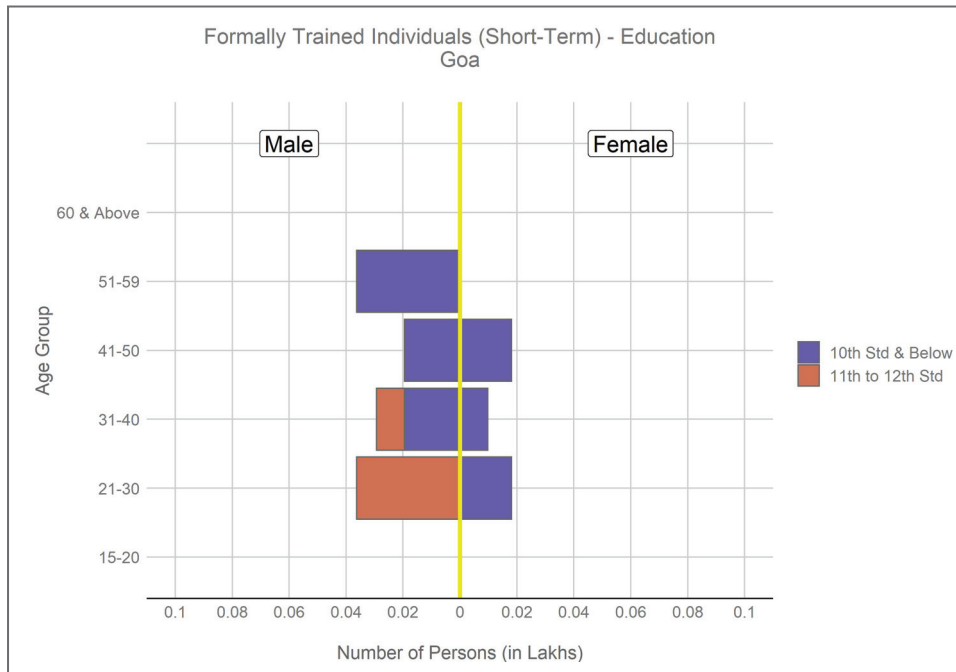


Figure 15

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who received short-term formal vocational training: 72.5% are 10th Std & Below, 27.5% are 11th to 12th Std (At all-India level: 38% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 27.2% are 11th to 12th Std, 34.7% are Graduate & above).

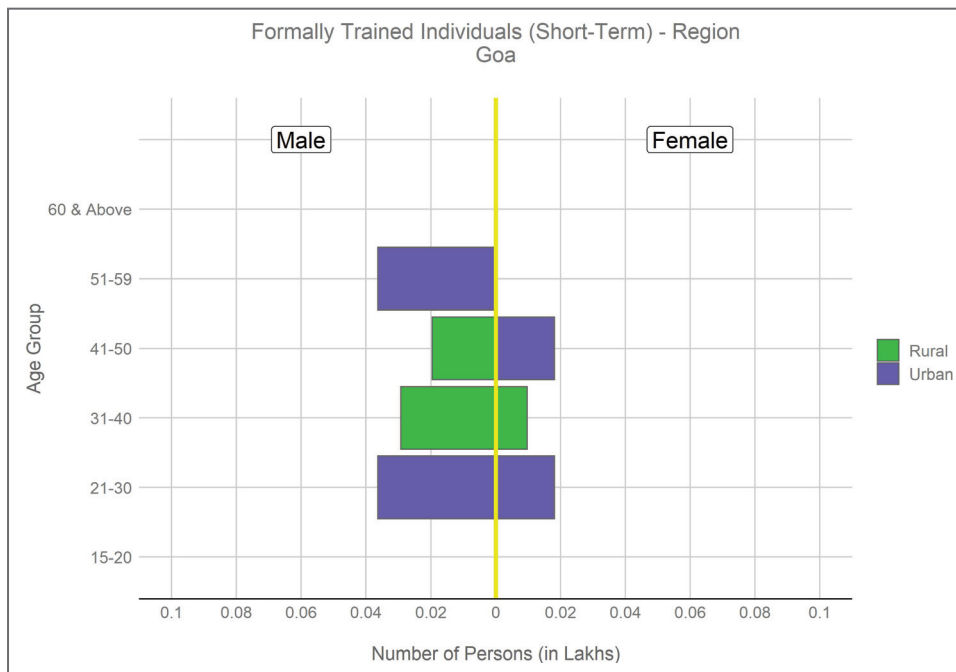


Figure 16

35% 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 short-term training, reside in- rural areas).



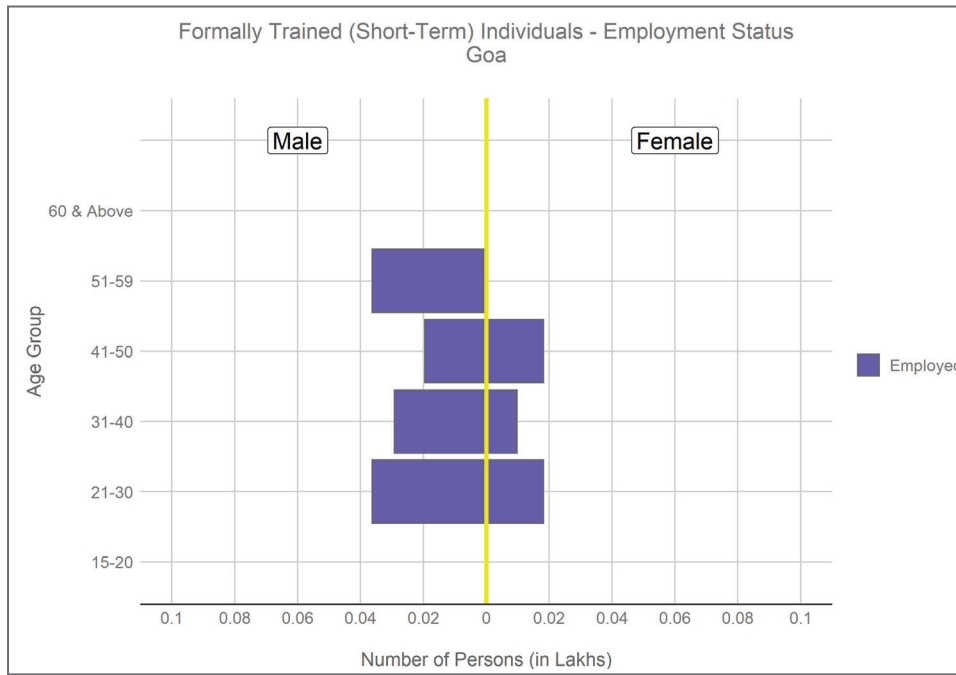


Figure 17

Number of formally trained persons in short-term training aged 15 years and above in Goa is 0.17 lakh. All of them are in the labour force (persons who are either working or willing to work and actively looking for work).

0% of this labour force is unemployed (All-India: 11%).

Female labour force participation rate is 100% (All-India: 58%).

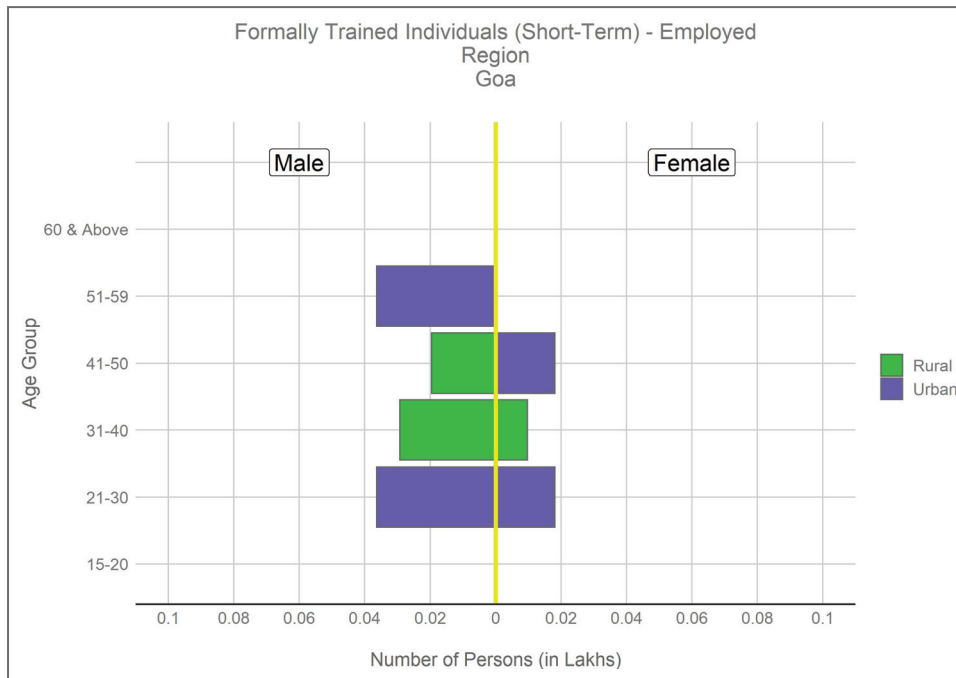


Figure 18

35% 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

100% (0.17 lakh) of employed persons, who are formally trained in short-term trainings, are working in non-agricultural occupations (All-India: 85% are working in non-agricultural occupations, 15% are working in agricultural occupations).

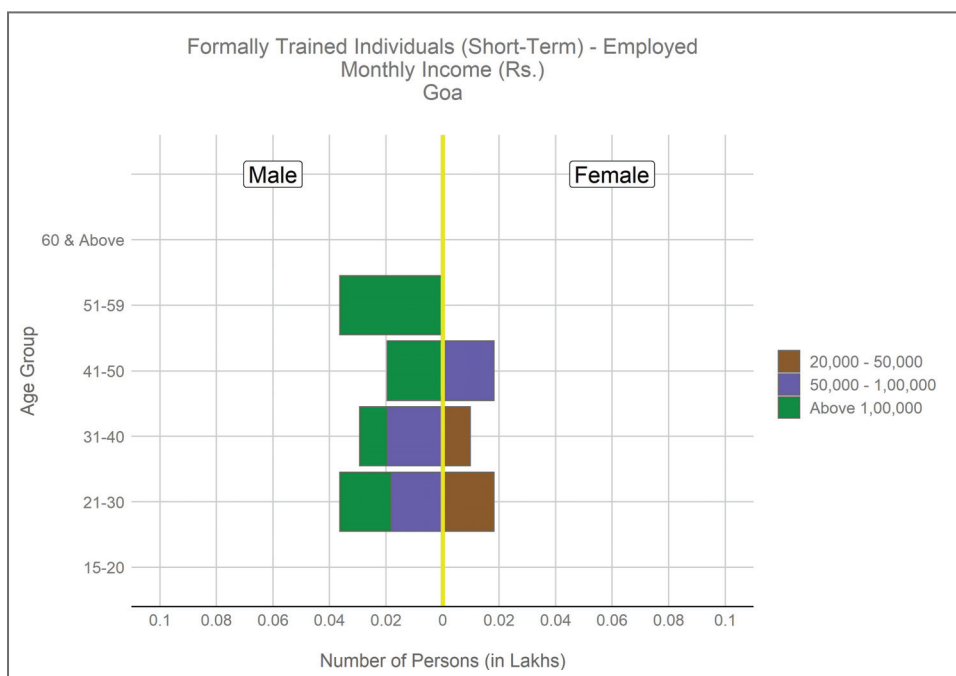


Figure 20

Among the employed persons, who have received short-term formal vocational training in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 7%) and 17% 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, 100% earn Rs. 50,001 or above (All-India: 61%). Among the employed females, who have received short-term formal vocational training in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 16%) and 61% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 59%).



3. Benefits of formal vocational training

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

a. Employed

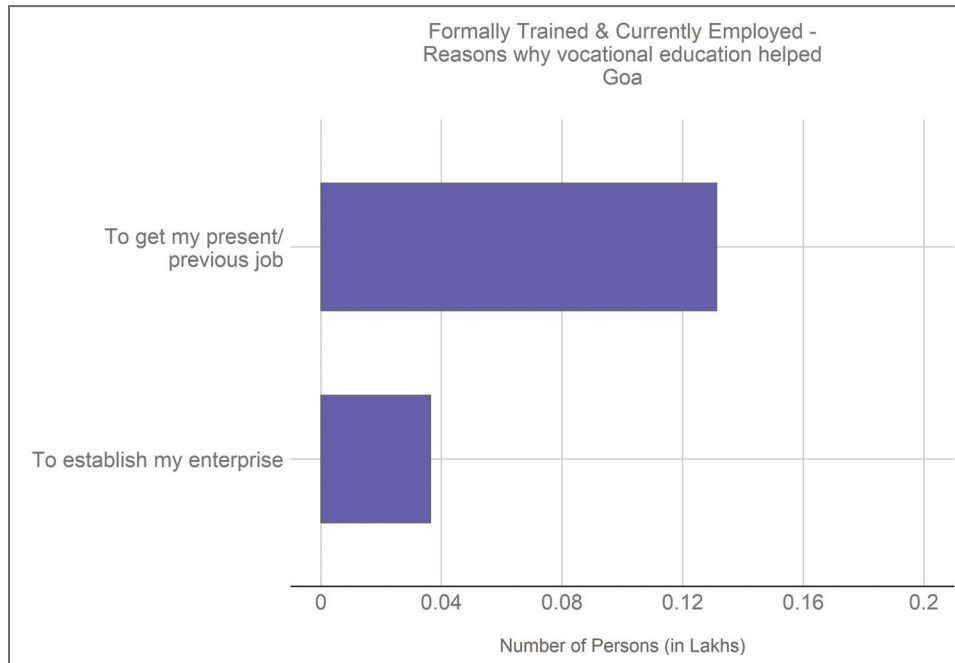


Figure 21

Among 0.1675 lakh formally trained and currently employed persons, 100% reported that vocational training helped. Out of those who reported reasons why vocational training helped, 78% 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)

b. Currently not working, but worked post training

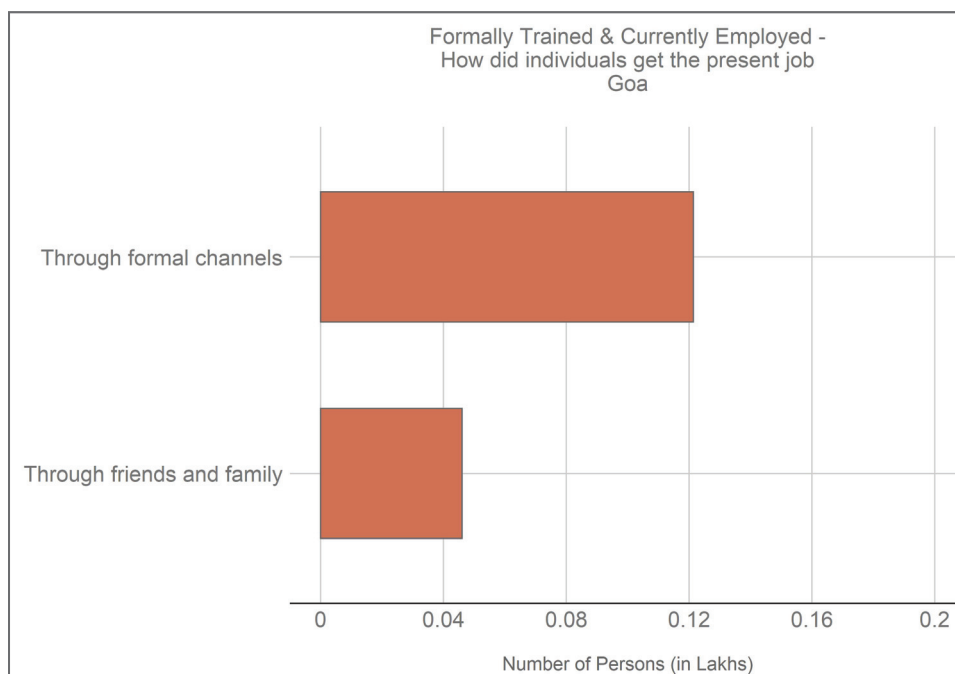


Figure 22

Formally trained and currently employed persons were asked how they got their present job. 72% reported that they got their job through formal channels.



III. Informally Skilled and Employed

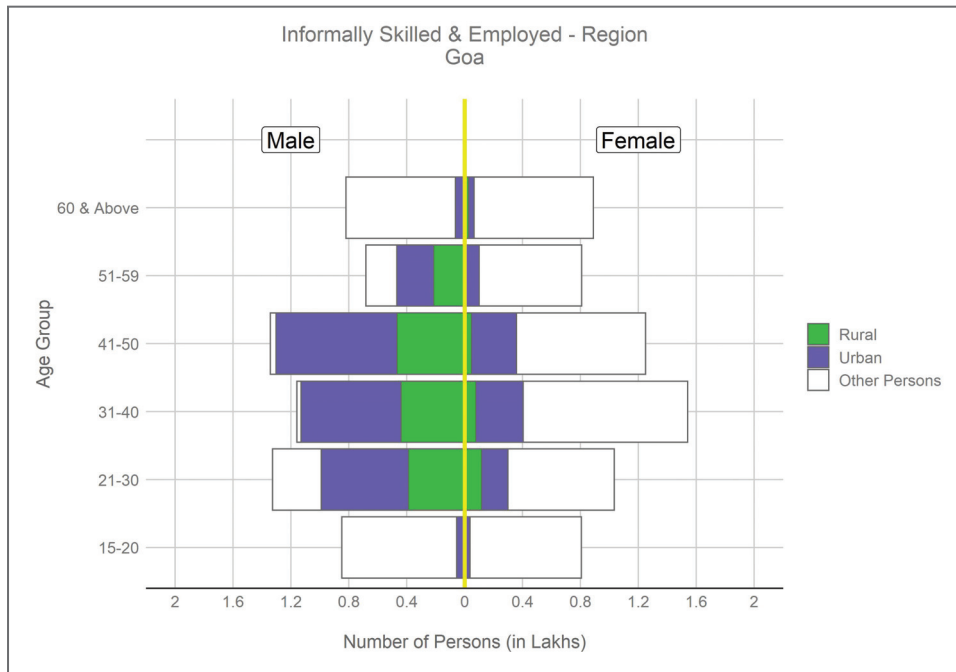


Figure 23

34% of informally skilled and employed persons in the state reside in rural areas. (All-India: 69% resides in rural areas)

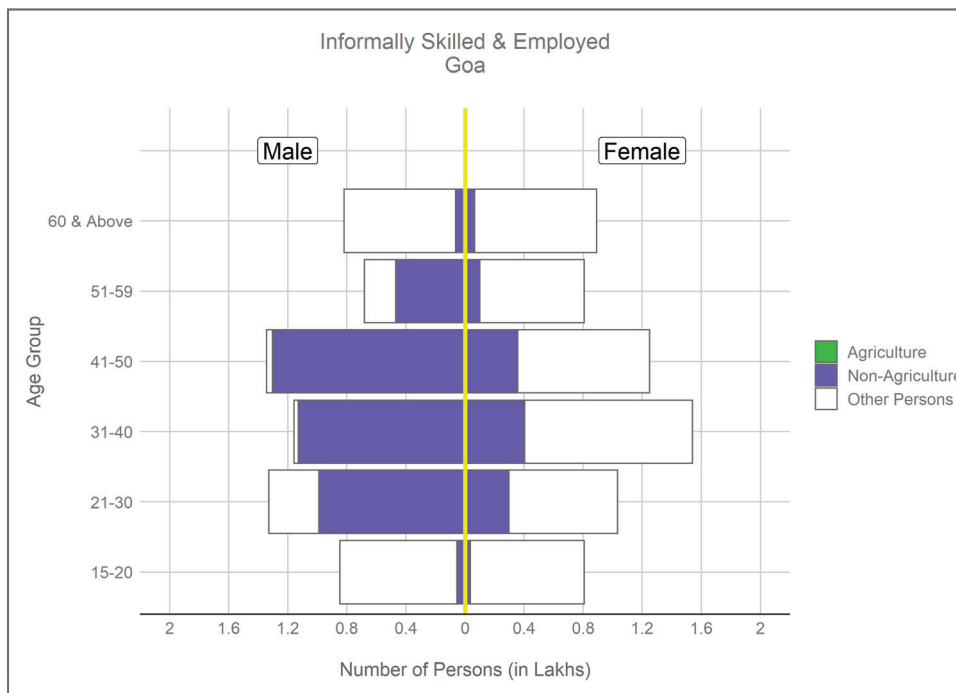


Figure 24

100% (5.26 lakh) employed persons, who are informally skilled, are working in non-agricultural occupations (64% of all employed persons in India, who are informally skilled, are working in non-agricultural occupations, 36% are working in agricultural occupations).



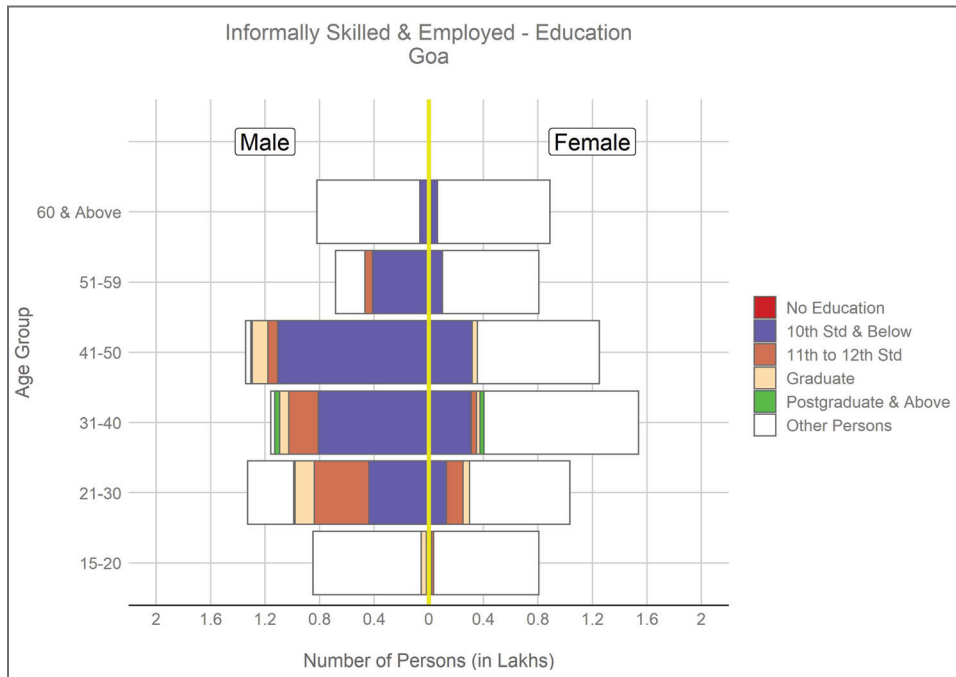


Figure 25

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, who are informally skilled and employed, 72% are 10th Std & Below Not Educated, 18% are 11th to 12th Std and 11% 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).

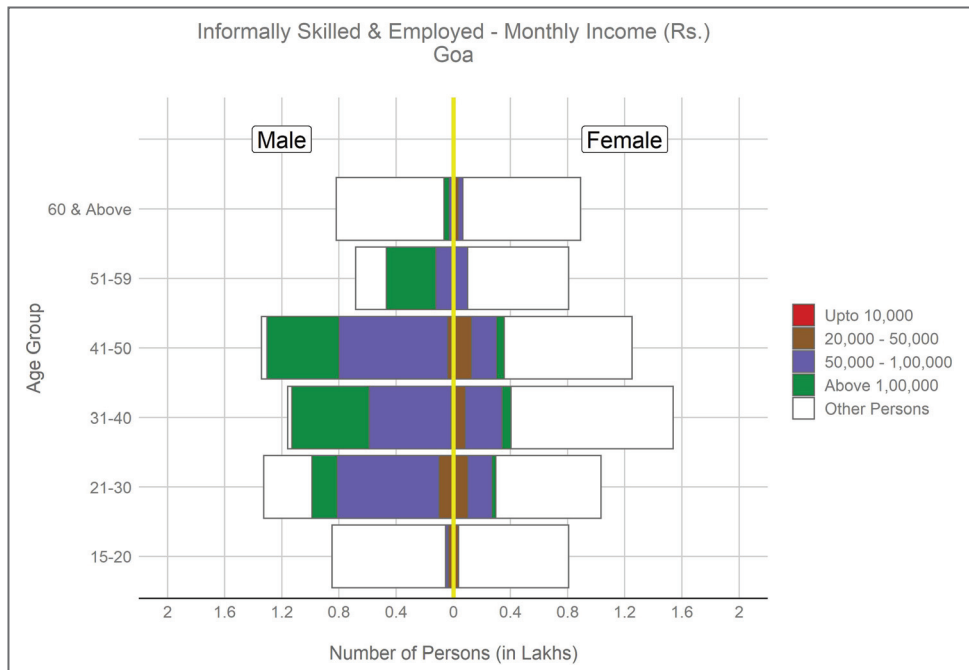


Figure 26

Among the employed persons, who are informally skilled in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 21%) and 11% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 52%).

Among the employed males, who are informally skilled in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 16%) and 5% earn between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 50,000 (All-India: 54%). Among the employed females, who are informally skilled in the state, 0% earn Rs. 20,000 or lower (All-India: 52%) and 31% 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

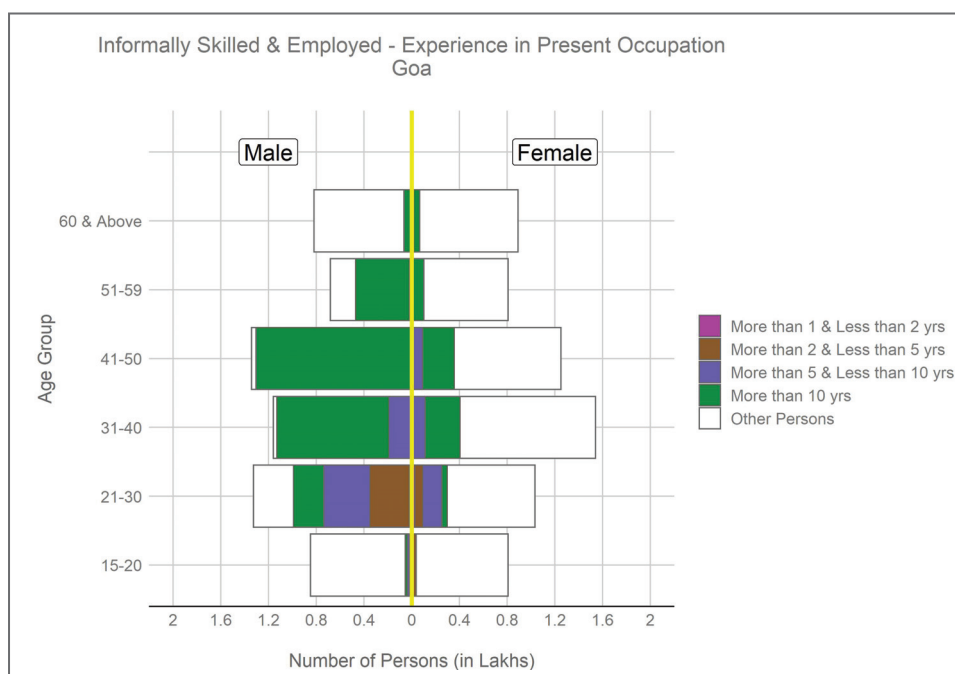


Figure 27

72% 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).

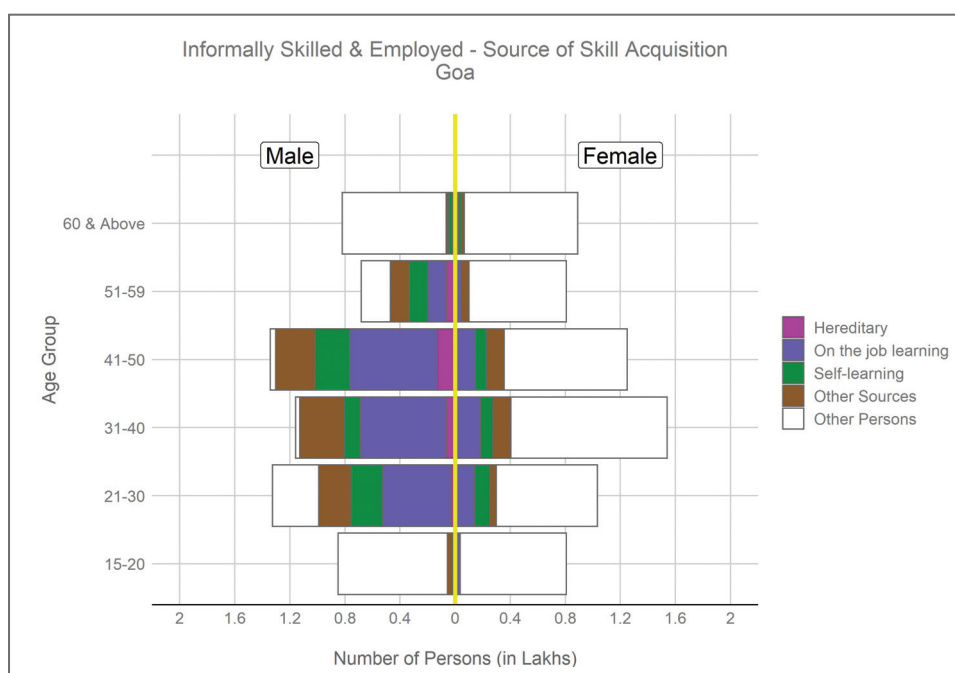


Figure 28

Informally skilled and employed persons were asked about their source of skill acquisition. 6% reported 'hereditary', 47% acquired 'on-the-job learning', 20% through 'self-learning' and 27% through 'other sources'.

³ 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

0.31 lakh informally skilled and employed persons are aware of formal skill development programmes. 0.29 lakh are working as service and sales force, managers or clerks/clerical staff.

3. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

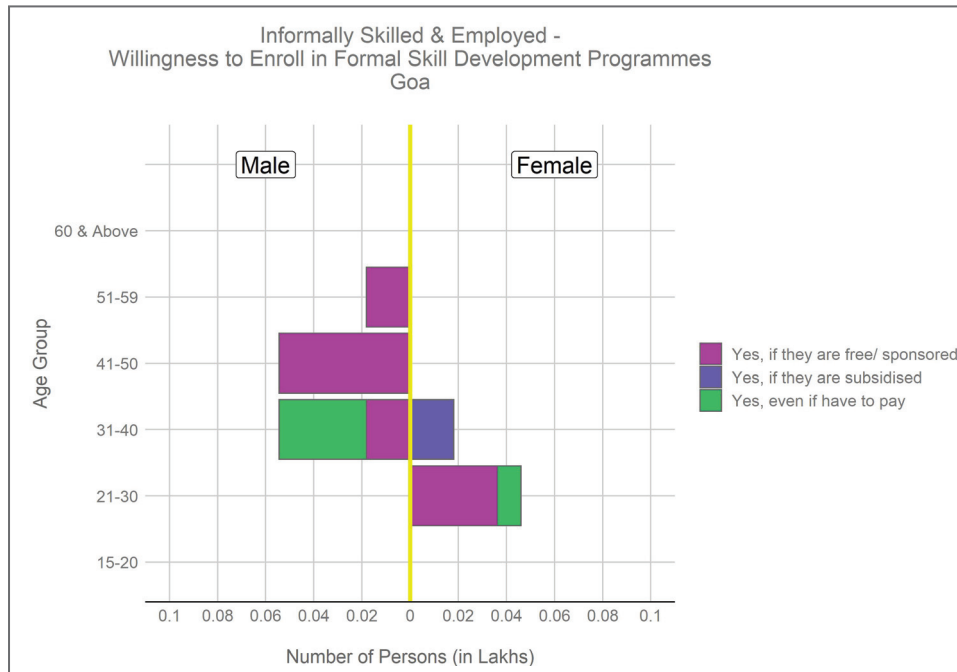


Figure 29

Informally skilled and employed persons were asked about their willingness to enroll in formal training. 66% reportedly said yes if the training is free/sponsored.

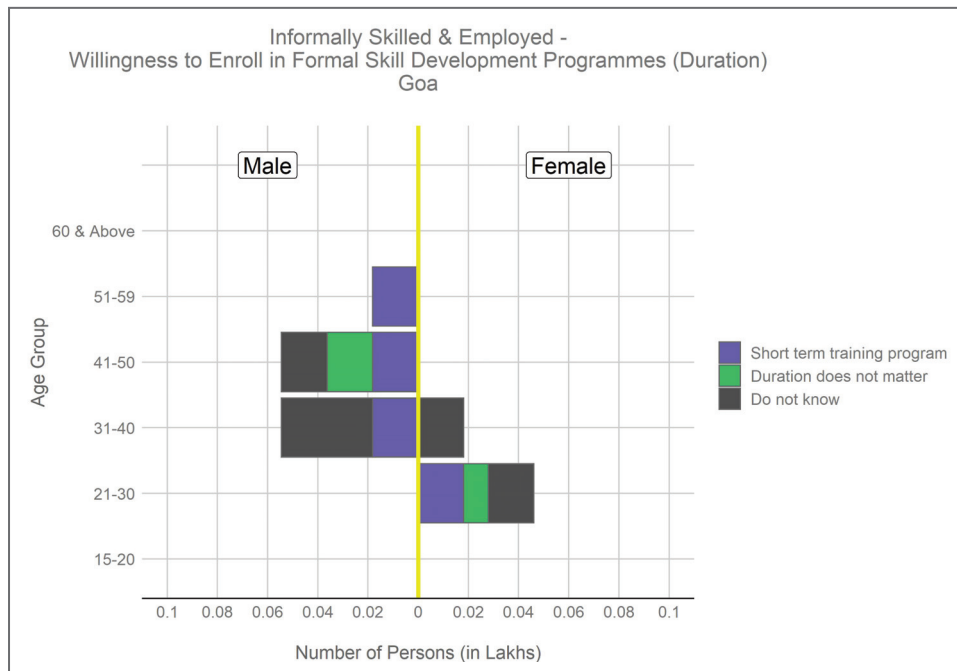


Figure 30

Informally skilled and employed persons who are willing to enroll in formal training were asked about their preferred duration of training. 47% respondents reported that they do not know.



IV. Informally Skilled and Not Employed

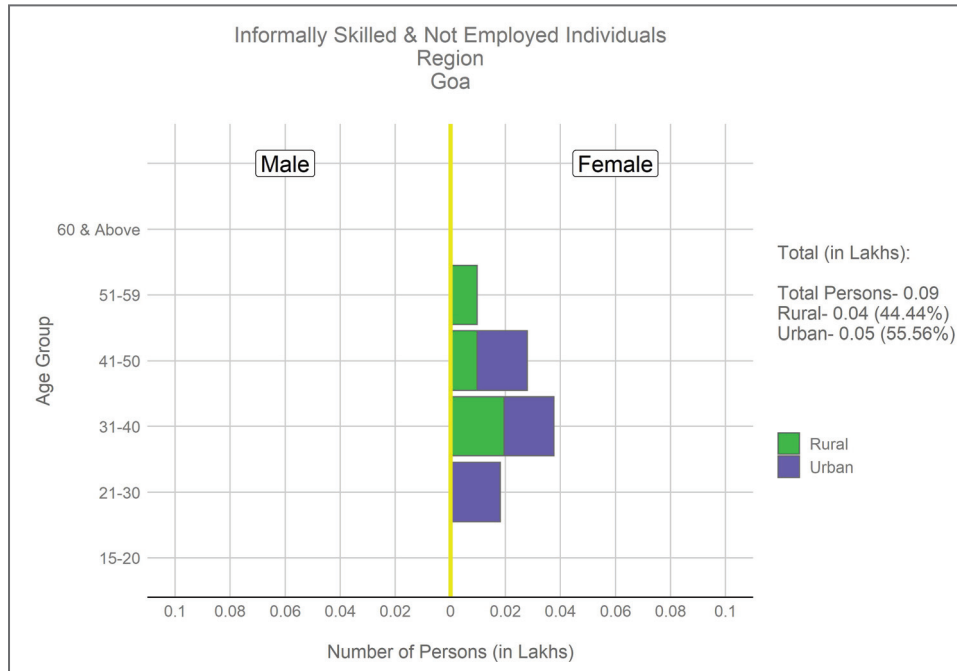


Figure 31

42% 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).

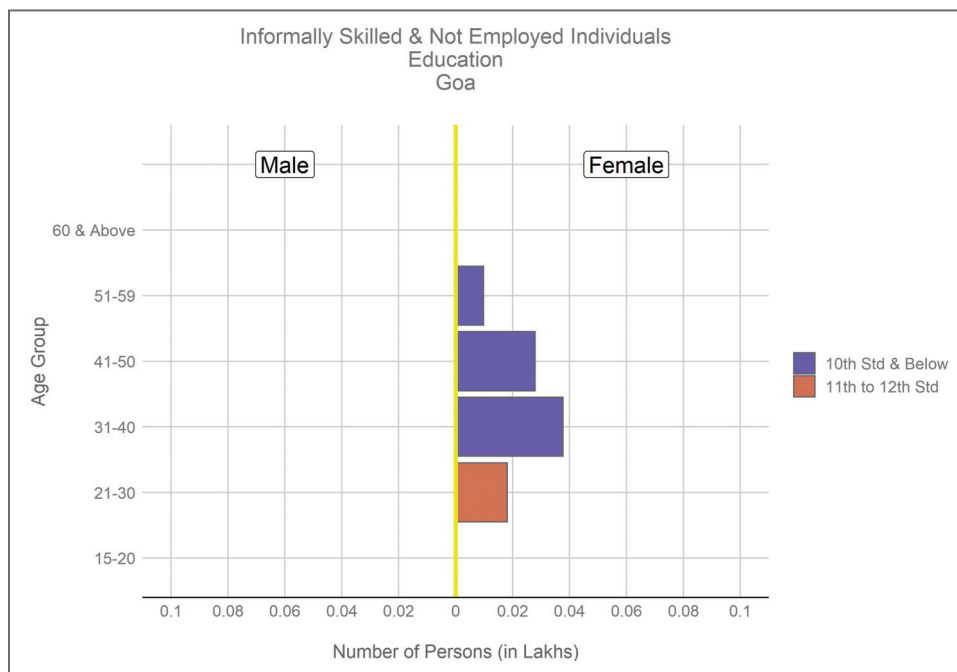


Figure 32

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above who are informally skilled and not employed, 81% are 10th Std & Below, 19% are 11th to 12th Std (All-India: 60% are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated, 26% are 11th to 12th Std, 15% are Graduate & above).



1. Source of skill acquisition

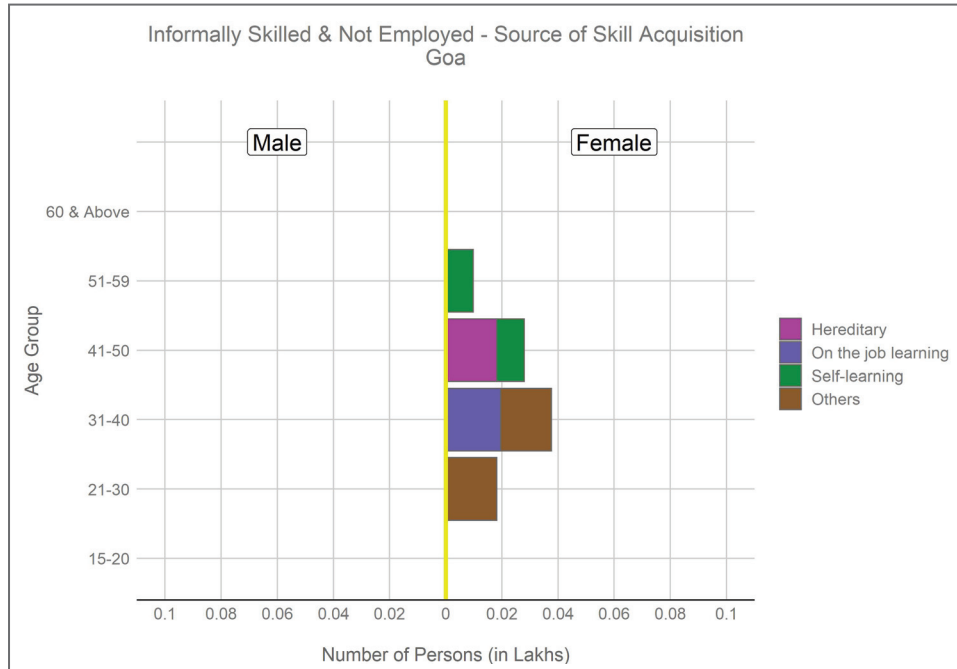


Figure 33

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked their source of skill acquisition. 19% reported 'hereditary', 21% acquired 'on-the-job learning', 21% through 'self-learning' and 39% through 'other sources'.

2. Awareness about formal skill development programmes

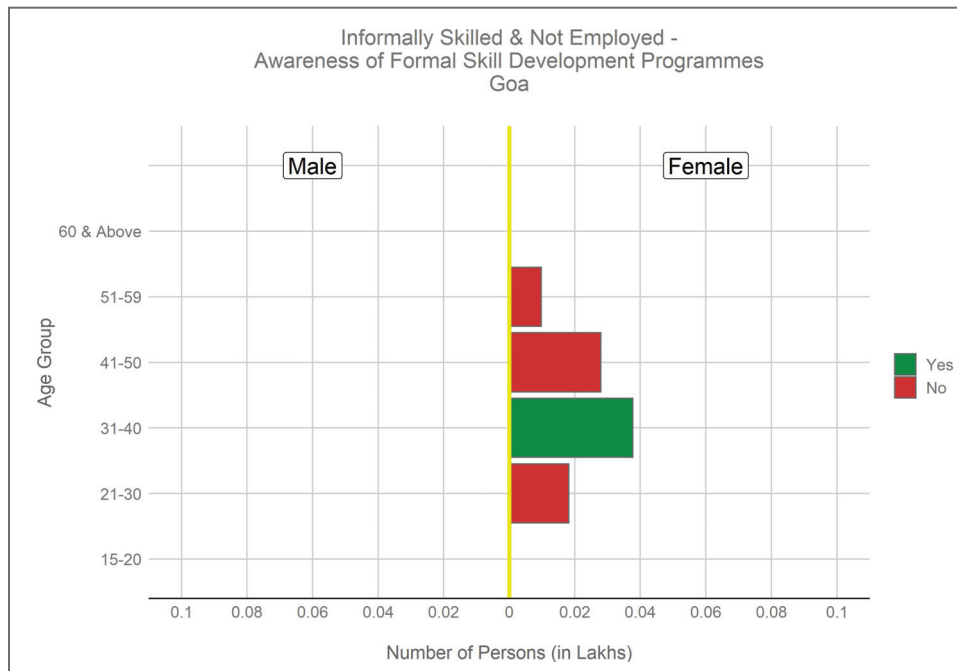


Figure 34

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked whether they are aware of any formal skill development programmes and 40% reported that they are aware.



3. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

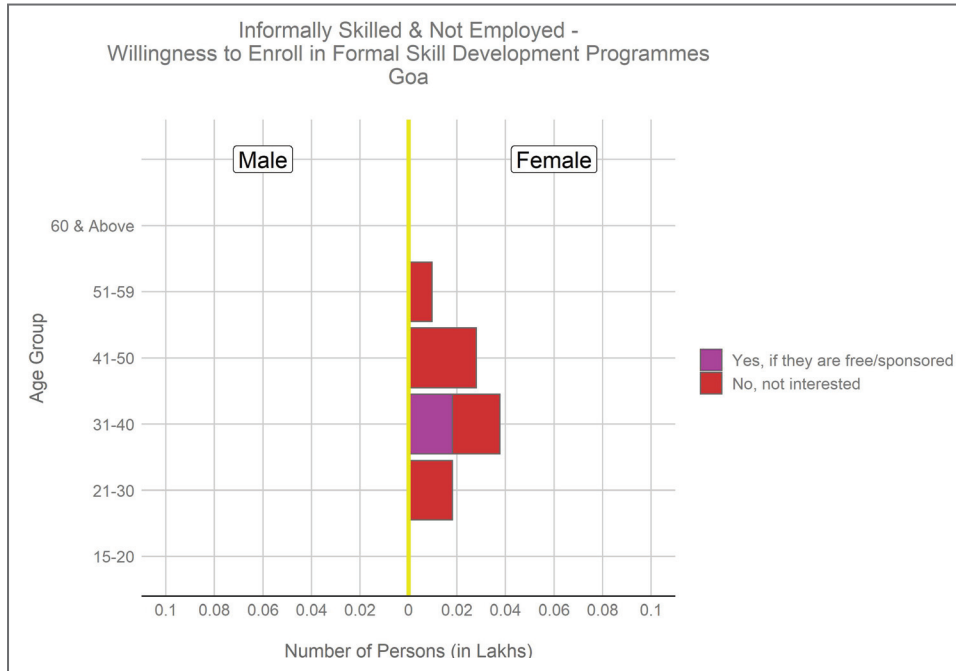


Figure 35

Informally skilled and not employed persons were asked about their willingness to enroll in formal training. Among those who are willing to enroll, 100% said they would if the training is free/sponsored.

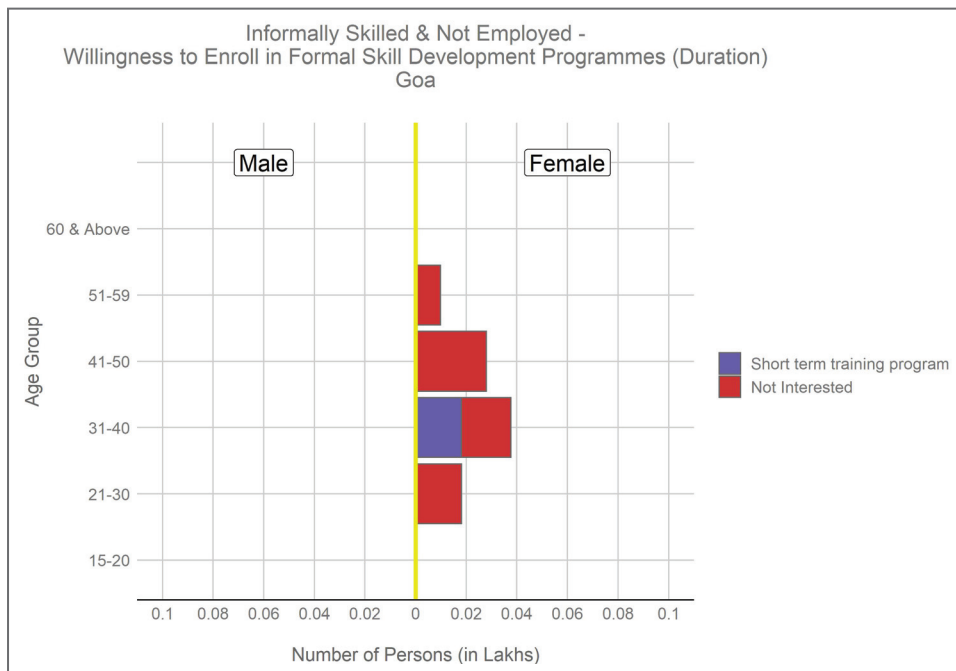


Figure 36

Informally skilled and not employed persons who are willing to enroll in formal training, were asked about their preferred training duration. Maximum (100%) respondents preferred short term training programme.



Adding up across the Employed and Not Employed categories, there are an estimated 5.4 lakh persons (All-India: 39 crore) (43% of the state's population aged 15 years and above, compared to the all-India figure at 40%) with informally acquired skills. Over 1.4 lakh informally skilled persons are 15–30 years of age (All-India: 10.6 crore) and 3.3 lakh 31–50 years of age (All-India: 20.4 crore).

3.9 lakh (72%) informally skilled persons are 10th Std & Below/Not Educated (All-India: 2.4 crore, 75%), 0.9 lakh (18%) are 11th to 12th Std (All-India: 32 crore, 13%), 0.6 lakh (10%) are Graduate & above (All-India: 4.6 crore, 12%).

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

Nearly 0.4 lakh informally skilled persons are aware of formal skill development programmes (All-India: 5.6 crore).

0.22 lakh are willing to enroll in formal programmes (All-India: 4.24 crore), of which 0.15 lakh would like to enroll if the training is free/sponsored (All-India: 2.8 crore), 0.02 lakh if it is subsidised (All-India: 0.93 crore), and 0.05 lakh even if they have to pay (All-India: 0.52 crore).

0.1 lakh are willing to enroll in short-term programmes (All-India: 2.95 crore) and 0 lakh in long-term (All-India: 0.46 crore). There are 0.03 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

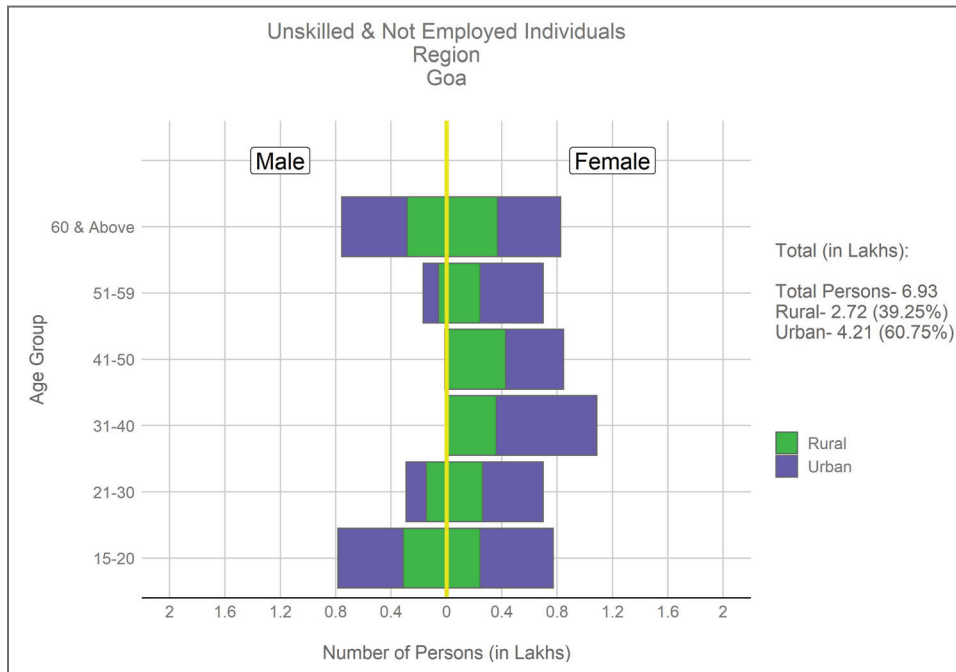


Figure 37

39% 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).

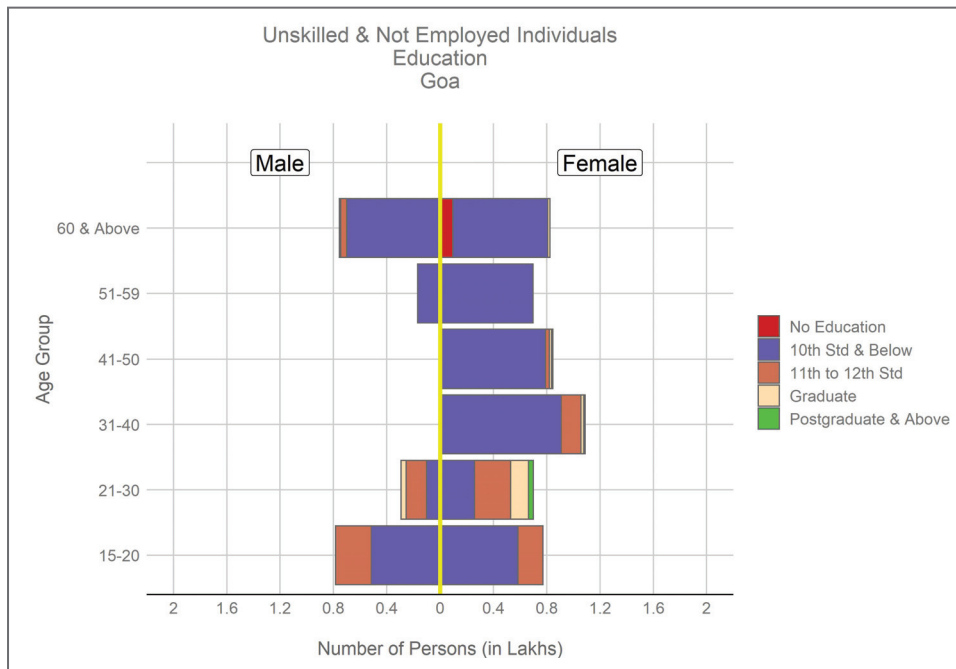


Figure 38

Out of all persons aged 15 years and above, who say they do not possess any skills and are not employed, 80% are 10th Std & Below (including No Education), 16% 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

0.218 lakh persons do not possess any skill but are aware of formal skill development programmes. 0.145 lakh (67%) are 15–30 years of age and 0.182 lakh (83%) are females.

2. Willingness to enroll in formal skill development programmes

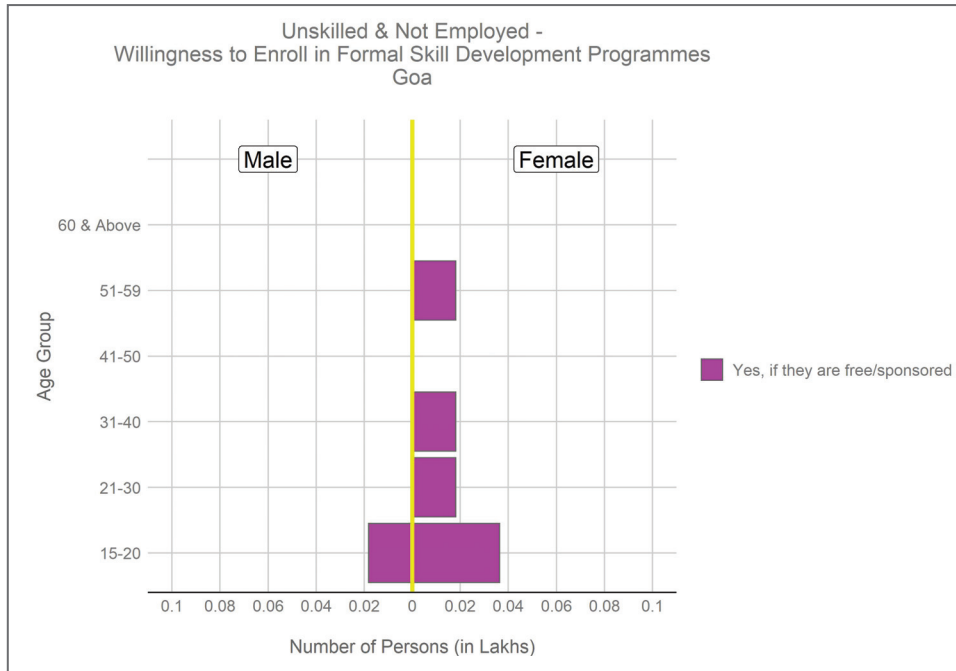


Figure 39

Among persons who said that they do not possess any skills (are not employed and willing to enroll in formal training) 100% reportedly said 'yes' if the training is free/sponsored.

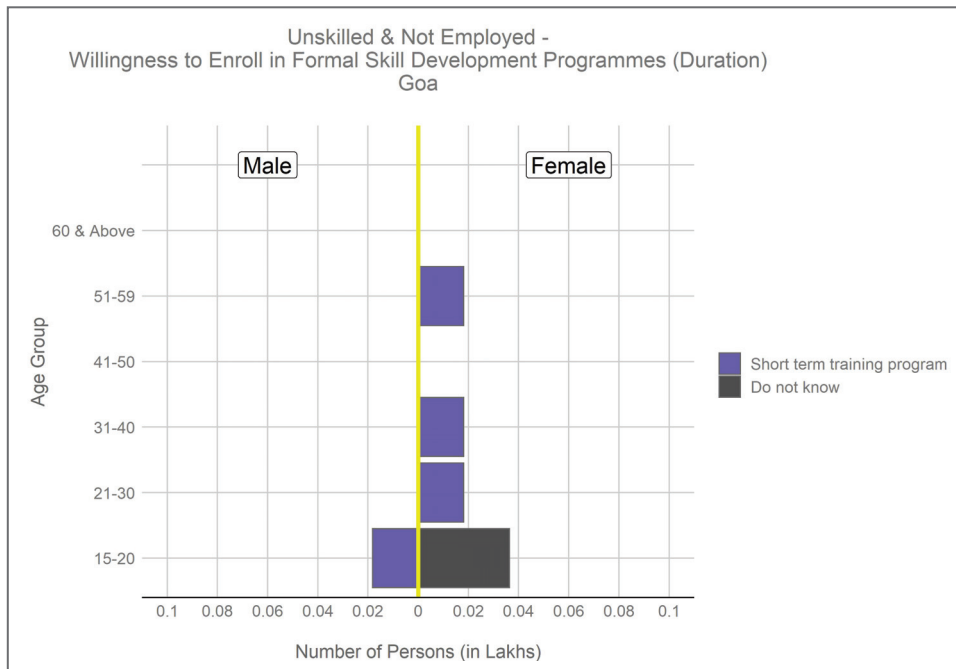


Figure 40

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 (67%) 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. Low-skilled: Those with 'elementary' skills and domestic workers; Semiskilled: Includes clerks, sales & service, skilled agriculture, craftsmen, machine operators; Skilled: 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%) ⁴ .	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

⁴Formula 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





Quality Seed Group
Agriculture 3rd Batch
Group - C

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	0.04	0	0.77
	21–30	0.32	0.1	0.62
	31–40	0.41	0.05	
	41–50	0.38	0	0.87
	51–59	0.1	0	0.71
	60 & Above	0.07	0	0.82
Total (Female)		1.31	0.15	4.87
Male	15–20	0.05	0.02	0.77
	21–30	1.04	0.12	0.17
	31–40	1.16	0	0
	41–50	1.33	0	0.01
	51–59	0.51	0	0.17
	60 & Above	0.06	0	0.75
Total (Male)		4.16	0.14	1.87
Total		5.47	0.29	6.75

Table 1

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15–20	0	0.04	0.77
	21–30	0.15	0.27	0.62
	31–40	0.1	0.36	1.08
	41–50	0.05	0.33	0.87
	51–59	0.01	0.09	0.71
	60 & Above	0.03	0.04	0.82
Total (Female)		0.33	1.13	4.87
Male	15–20	0.02	0.05	0.77
	21–30	0.49	0.67	0.17
	31–40	0.47	0.69	0
	41–50	0.5	0.84	0.01
	51–59	0.22	0.29	0.17
	60 & Above	0.01	0.05	0.75
Total (Male)		1.71	2.6	1.87
Total		2.04	3.72	6.75

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	0.04	0.77
	21-30	0	0.32	0.72
	31-40	0	0.41	1.12
	41-50	0	0.38	0.87
	51-59	0	0.1	0.71
	60 & Above	0	0.07	0.82
Total (Female)		0	1.31	5.02
Male	15-20	0	0.05	0.79
	21-30	0	1.04	0.29
	31-40	0	1.16	0
	41-50	0.01	1.32	0.01
	51-59	0	0.51	0.17
	60 & Above	0	0.06	0.75
Total (Male)		0.01	4.15	2.02
Total		0.01	5.46	7.04

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	0.6	0.2	0	0
	21-30	0	0.41	0.41	0.18	0.04
	31-40	0	1.27	0.19	0.05	0.04
	41-50	0	1.16	0.03	0.06	0.01
	51-59	0	0.81	0	0	0
	60 & Above	0.11	0.76	0	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0.11	5	0.83	0.3	0.08
Male	15-20	0	0.53	0.27	0.05	0
	21-30	0	0.54	0.59	0.18	0.02
	31-40	0	0.83	0.22	0.07	0.04
	41-50	0	1.14	0.07	0.11	0.02
	51-59	0	0.62	0.06	0	0.01
	60 & Above	0.01	0.75	0.05	0.01	0
Total (Male)		0.01	4.41	1.26	0.41	0.09
Total		0.12	9.41	2.09	0.72	0.17

Table 4



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Unemployed/Not in Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.04	0.77
	21-30	0.12	0.2	0.72
	31-40	0.09	0.33	1.12
	41-50	0.05	0.33	0.87
	51-59	0.01	0.09	0.71
	60 & Above	0.03	0.04	0.82
Total (Female)		0.29	1.02	5.02
Male	15-20	0	0.05	0.79
	21-30	0.4	0.64	0.29
	31-40	0.47	0.69	0
	41-50	0.5	0.84	0.01
	51-59	0.22	0.29	0.17
	60 & Above	0.01	0.05	0.75
Total (Male)		1.6	2.56	2.02
Total		1.89	3.58	7.04

Table 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	0.04	0	0
	21-30	0	0	0.12	0.17	0.03
	31-40	0	0	0.09	0.26	0.06
	41-50	0	0	0.13	0.19	0.06
	51-59	0	0	0	0.1	0
	60 & Above	0	0	0.04	0.03	0
Total (Female)		0	0	0.42	0.74	0.15
Male	15-20	0	0	0.04	0.02	0
	21-30	0	0	0.1	0.73	0.21
	31-40	0	0	0.02	0.59	0.55
	41-50	0.01	0	0.03	0.76	0.53
	51-59	0	0	0.01	0.11	0.39
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.03	0.04
Total (Male)		0.01	0	0.2	2.23	1.72
Total		0.01	0	0.61	2.98	1.87

Table 6



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	21-30	0	0.02	0	0	0
	31-40	0	0.01	0	0	0
	41-50	0	0.02	0	0	0
Total (Female)		0	0.05	0	0	0
Male	21-30	0	0	0.04	0	0
	31-40	0	0.02	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0	0.02	0	0	0
	51-59	0	0.04	0	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0.08	0.05	0	0
Total		0	0.12	0.05	0	0

Table 7

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.01	0
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0.01	0.04
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0.03	0
	41-50	0.02	0
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0.05	0.07
Total		0.06	0.11

Table 8



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Employed (in Lakhs)	Unemployed (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0.02	0	0
Total (Female)		0.05	0	0
Male	21-30	0.04	0	0
	31-40	0.03	0	0
	41-50	0.02	0	0
	51-59	0.04	0	0
Total (Male)		0.12	0	0
Total		0.17	0	0

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	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0	0	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0	0	0	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0	0	0.03	0.02	0
Male	21-30	0	0	0	0.02	0.02
	31-40	0	0	0	0.02	0.01
	41-50	0	0	0	0	0.02
	51-59	0	0	0	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0.04	0.08
Total		0	0	0.03	0.06	0.08

Table 10



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Non-agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-agriculture (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0	0.01
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0	0.05
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0	0.03
	41-50	0	0.02
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0.12
Total		0	0.17

Table 11

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.01	0
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0.01	0.04
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0.03	0
	41-50	0.02	0
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0.05	0.07
Total		0.06	0.11

Table 12



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Long-Term Training (in Lakhs)	Short-Term Training (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0	0.01
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0	0.05
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0	0.03
	41-50	0	0.02
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0.12
Total		0	0.17

Table 13

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Free Training (in Lakhs)	Paid Training (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0.02	0
	31-40	0	0.01
	41-50	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0.04	0.01
Male	21-30	0.04	0
	31-40	0.01	0.02
	41-50	0.02	0
	51-59	0.02	0.02
Total (Male)		0.08	0.04
Total		0.12	0.05

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	21-30	0	0.02	0	0	0
	31-40	0	0.01	0	0	0
	41-50	0	0.02	0	0	0
Total (Female)		0	0.05	0	0	0
Male	21-30	0	0	0.04	0	0
	31-40	0	0.02	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0	0.02	0	0	0
	51-59	0	0.04	0	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0.08	0.05	0	0
Total		0	0.12	0.05	0	0

Table 15

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.01	0
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0.01	0.04
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0.03	0
	41-50	0.02	0
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0.05	0.07
Total		0.06	0.11

Table 16



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Employed (in Lakhs)	Unemployed (in Lakhs)	Not In Labour Force (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0.02	0	0
Total (Female)		0.05	0	0
Male	21-30	0.04	0	0
	31-40	0.03	0	0
	41-50	0.02	0	0
	51-59	0.04	0	0
Total (Male)		0.12	0	0
Total		0.17	0	0

Table 17

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.01	0
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0.01	0.04
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0.03	0
	41-50	0.02	0
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0.05	0.07
Total		0.06	0.11

Table 18



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0	0.01
	41-50	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0	0.05
Male	21-30	0	0.04
	31-40	0	0.03
	41-50	0	0.02
	51-59	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0.12
Total		0	0.17

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	21-30	0	0	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0	0	0.01	0	0
	41-50	0	0	0	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0	0	0.03	0.02	0
Male	21-30	0	0	0	0.02	0.02
	31-40	0	0	0	0.02	0.01
	41-50	0	0	0	0	0.02
	51-59	0	0	0	0	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0.04	0.08
Total		0	0	0.03	0.06	0.08

Table 20

Vocational Training Helped	Persons (in Lakhs)
To get my present/previous job	0.13
To establish my enterprise	0.04
Total	0.17

Table 21



Got Present Job	Persons (in Lakhs)
Through formal channels	0.12
Through friends and family	0.05
Total	0.17

Table 22

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.04	0.77
	21-30	0.12	0.18	0.74
	31-40	0.08	0.33	1.13
	41-50	0.05	0.31	0.89
	51-59	0.01	0.09	0.71
	60 & Above	0.03	0.04	0.82
Total (Female)		0.28	0.98	5.07
Male	15-20	0	0.05	0.79
	21-30	0.39	0.6	0.34
	31-40	0.44	0.69	0.03
	41-50	0.47	0.84	0.04
	51-59	0.21	0.25	0.21
	60 & Above	0.01	0.05	0.75
Total (Male)		1.52	2.49	2.17
Total		1.8	3.47	7.23

Table 23



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Non-Agriculture (in Lakhs)	Other Persons (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0	0.04	0.77
	21-30	0	0.3	0.74
	31-40	0	0.4	1.13
	41-50	0	0.36	0.89
	51-59	0	0.1	0.71
	60 & Above	0	0.07	0.82
Total (Female)		0	1.26	5.07
Male	15-20	0	0.05	0.79
	21-30	0	0.99	0.34
	31-40	0	1.13	0.03
	41-50	0.01	1.29	0.04
	51-59	0	0.47	0.21
	60 & Above	0	0.06	0.75
Total (Male)		0.01	4	2.17
Total		0.01	5.26	7.23

Table 24

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	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.77
	21-30	0	0.13	0.12	0.05	0	0.74
	31-40	0	0.31	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.13
	41-50	0	0.32	0	0.04	0	0.89
	51-59	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.71
	60 & Above	0.02	0.05	0	0	0	0.82
Total (Female)		0.02	0.93	0.18	0.11	0.03	5.07
Male	15-20	0	0.02	0	0.04	0	0.79
	21-30	0	0.44	0.4	0.14	0.01	0.34
	31-40	0	0.81	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.03
	41-50	0	1.11	0.07	0.11	0.01	0.04
	51-59	0	0.41	0.06	0	0	0.21
	60 & Above	0	0.06	0	0	0	0.75
Total (Male)		0	2.85	0.75	0.36	0.06	2.17
Total		0.02	3.78	0.93	0.47	0.08	7.23

Table 25



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	0.04	0	0	0.77
	21–30	0	0	0.1	0.17	0.03	0.74
	31–40	0	0	0.08	0.26	0.06	1.13
	41–50	0	0	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.89
	51–59	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.71
	60 & Above	0	0	0.04	0.03	0	0.82
Total (Female)		0	0	0.39	0.73	0.15	5.07
Male	15–20	0	0	0.04	0.02	0	0.79
	21–30	0	0	0.1	0.71	0.18	0.34
	31–40	0	0	0.02	0.57	0.54	0.03
	41–50	0.01	0	0.03	0.76	0.51	0.04
	51–59	0	0	0.01	0.11	0.35	0.21
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.03	0.04	0.75
Total (Male)		0.01	0	0.2	2.2	1.61	2.17
Total		0.01	0	0.58	2.92	1.76	7.23

Table 26

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	0.04	0	0	0.77
	21–30	0	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.05	0.74
	31–40	0	0	0	0.11	0.29	1.13
	41–50	0	0	0	0.09	0.27	0.89
	51–59	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.71
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0.02	0.05	0.82
Total (Female)		0	0.03	0.1	0.38	0.75	5.07
Male	15–20	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.79
	21–30	0	0.02	0.33	0.38	0.25	0.34
	31–40	0	0	0	0.19	0.94	0.03
	41–50	0	0	0	0	1.3	0.04
	51–59	0	0	0	0.02	0.45	0.21
	60 & Above	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.75
Total (Male)		0	0.02	0.35	0.61	3.03	2.17
Total		0	0.05	0.45	0.99	3.78	7.23

Table 27



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	0.04	0	0	0.77
	21-30	0	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.74
	31-40	0	0.18	0.09	0.13	1.13
	41-50	0	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.89
	51-59	0.01	0.04	0	0.05	0.71
	60 & Above	0	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.82
Total (Female)		0.01	0.57	0.3	0.38	5.07
Male	15-20	0	0.02	0	0.04	0.79
	21-30	0.03	0.5	0.23	0.23	0.34
	31-40	0.07	0.62	0.12	0.32	0.03
	41-50	0.13	0.64	0.25	0.29	0.04
	51-59	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.21
	60 & Above	0.02	0	0.03	0.02	0.75
Total (Male)		0.3	1.91	0.76	1.04	2.17
Total		0.31	2.48	1.06	1.42	7.23

Table 28

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 free/ sponsored (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Yes, if they are subsidised (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0.04	0	0.01
	31-40	0	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0.04	0.02	0.01
Male	31-40	0.02	0	0.04
	41-50	0.05	0	0
	51-59	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0.09	0	0.04
Total		0.13	0.02	0.05

Table 29



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training programme (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training programme (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	0.02	0.01	0.02
	31-40	0	0	0	0.02
Total (Female)		0	0.02	0.01	0.04
Male	31-40	0	0.02	0	0.04
	41-50	0	0.02	0.02	0.02
	51-59	0	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0.05	0.02	0.05
Total		0	0.07	0.03	0.09

Table 30

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.02	0.02
	41-50	0.01	0.02
	51-59	0.01	0
Total (Female)		0.04	0.05
Total (Male)		0	0
Total		0.04	0.05

Table 31

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	21-30	0	0	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0	0.04	0	0	0
	41-50	0	0.03	0	0	0
	51-59	0	0.01	0	0	0
Total (Female)		0	0.08	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0.08	0.02	0	0

Table 32



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Hereditary (in Lakhs)	On-the-job learning (in Lakhs)	Self-learning (in Lakhs)	Other Sources (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0	0	0.02
	31-40	0	0.02	0	0.02
	41-50	0.02	0	0.01	0
	51-59	0	0	0.01	0
Total (Female)		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0
Total		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04

Table 33

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Awareness of formal training: Yes (in Lakhs)	Awareness of formal training: No (in Lakhs)
Female	21-30	0	0.02
	31-40	0.04	0
	41-50	0	0.03
	51-59	0	0.01
Total (Female)		0.04	0.06
Total (Male)		0	0
Total		0.04	0.06

Table 34

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	21-30	0	0	0	0.02
	31-40	0.02	0	0	0.02
	41-50	0	0	0	0.03
	51-59	0	0	0	0.01
Total (Female)		0.02	0	0	0.08
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0
Total		0.02	0	0	0.08

Table 35



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training programme (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training programme (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	0	0
	31-40	0	0.02	0	0
	41-50	0	0	0	0
	51-59	0	0	0	0
Total (Female)		0	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0	0	0
Total		0	0.02	0	0

Table 36

Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Rural (in Lakhs)	Urban (in Lakhs)
Female	15-20	0.24	0.53
	21-30	0.26	0.44
	31-40	0.36	0.73
	41-50	0.43	0.42
	51-59	0.24	0.45
	60 & Above	0.37	0.45
Total (Female)		1.91	3.01
Male	15-20	0.31	0.47
	21-30	0.15	0.15
	41-50	0.01	0
	51-59	0.06	0.11
	60 & Above	0.28	0.47
Total (Male)		0.81	1.2
Total		2.72	4.21

Table 37



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	0.58	0.19	0	0
	21-30	0	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.04
	31-40	0	0.91	0.15	0.02	0.01
	41-50	0	0.79	0.03	0.02	0.01
	51-59	0	0.7	0	0	0
	60 & Above	0.09	0.71	0	0.02	0
Total (Female)		0.09	3.95	0.63	0.19	0.06
Male	15-20	0	0.51	0.27	0	0
	21-30	0	0.1	0.15	0.04	0
	41-50	0	0.01	0	0	0
	51-59	0	0.17	0	0	0
	60 & Above	0.01	0.69	0.05	0.01	0
	Total (Male)		0.01	1.48	0.47	0.05
Total		0.1	5.44	1.1	0.24	0.06

Table 38

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	0.04	0	0
	21-30	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0.02	0	0
	51-59	0.02	0	0
	Total (Female)	0.09	0	0
Male	15-20	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0.02	0	0
Total		0.11	0	0

Table 39



Gender	Age Group (in Years)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Long-term training programme (in Lakhs)	Willingness to enroll in formal training: Short-term training programme (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	0	0	0.04
	21-30	0	0.02	0	0
	31-40	0	0.02	0	0
	51-59	0	0.02	0	0
Total (Female)		0	0.05	0	0.04
Male	15-20	0	0.02	0	0
Total (Male)		0	0.02	0	0
Total		0	0.07	0	0.04

Table 40







Transforming the skill landscape

301, 3rd Floor, West Wing, World Mark 1, Asset 11, Aerocity, New Delhi – 110037

Tel: +91-11-47451600-10 | Fax: +91-11-46560417

Website: www.nsdcindia.org

November 2019

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.

CONTACT US

NSDC's Skills Intelligence Platform at skillsip@nsdcindia.org

