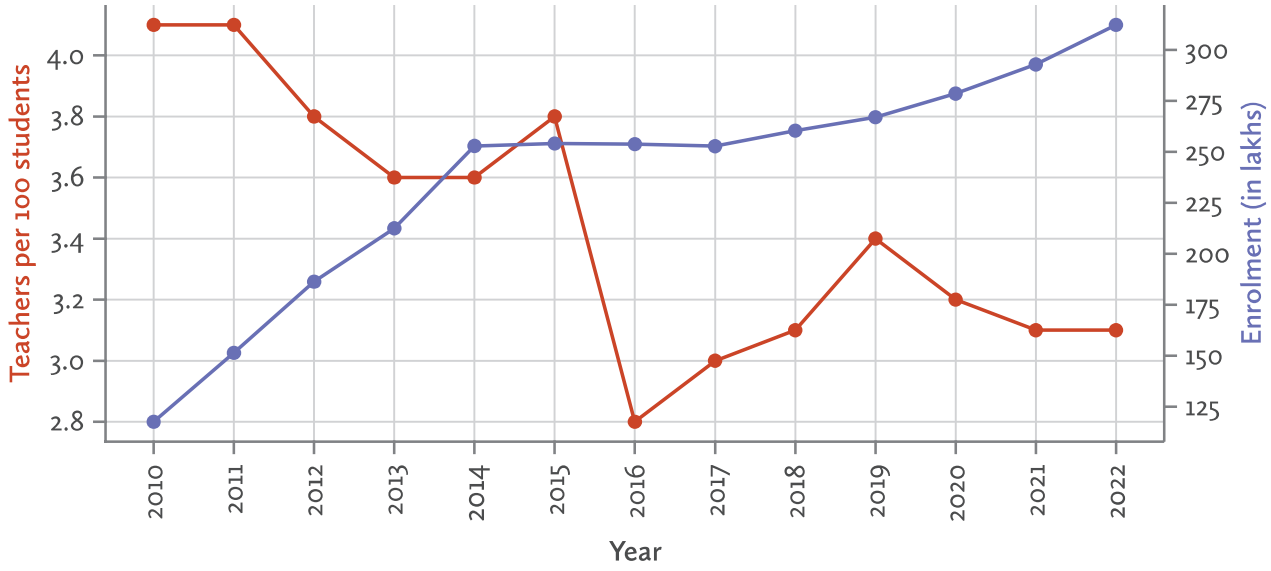
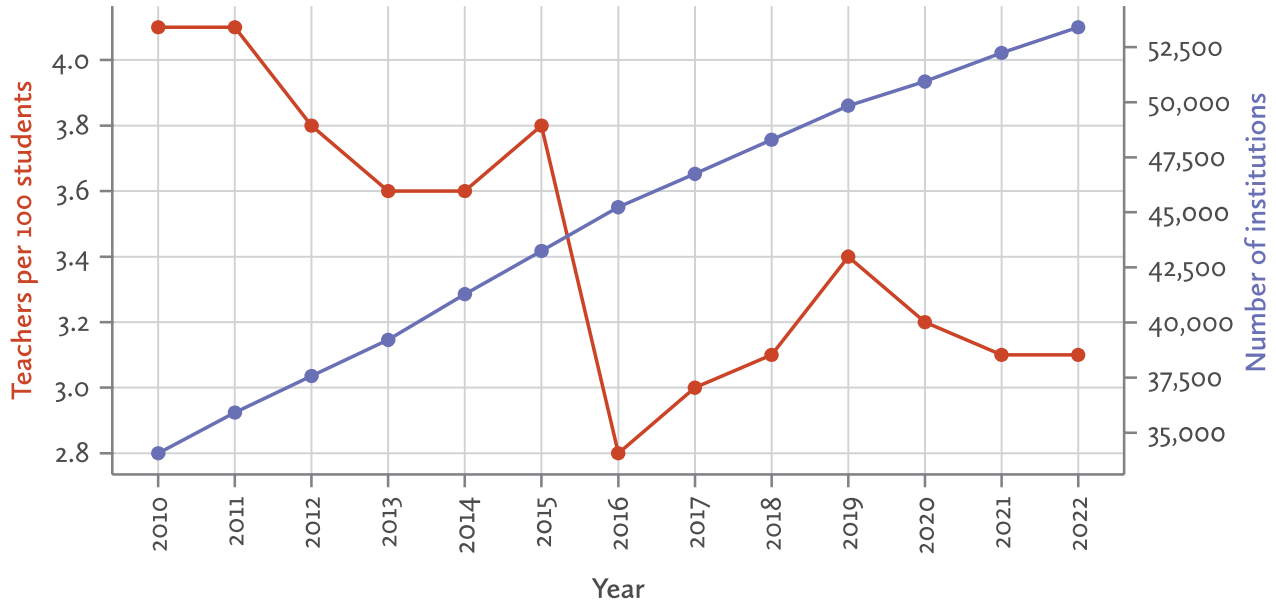
Figure 4.8: The number of teachers per students in colleges has fallen with increase in enrolment



Sources and notes: AISHE, all years.

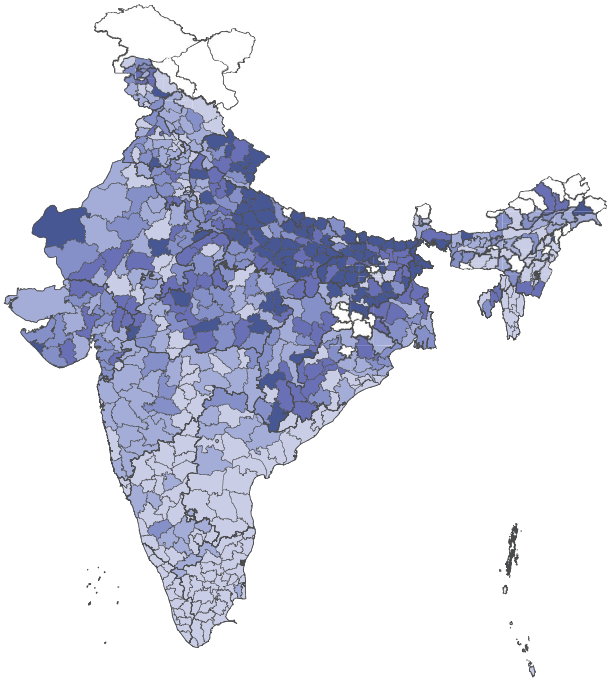
Figure 4.9: Teacher numbers have not kept pace with institutional growth



Sources and notes: AISHE, all years.

Figure 4.10: Large regional variations in student teacher ratios – southern states fare better although disparities have narrowed slightly over time

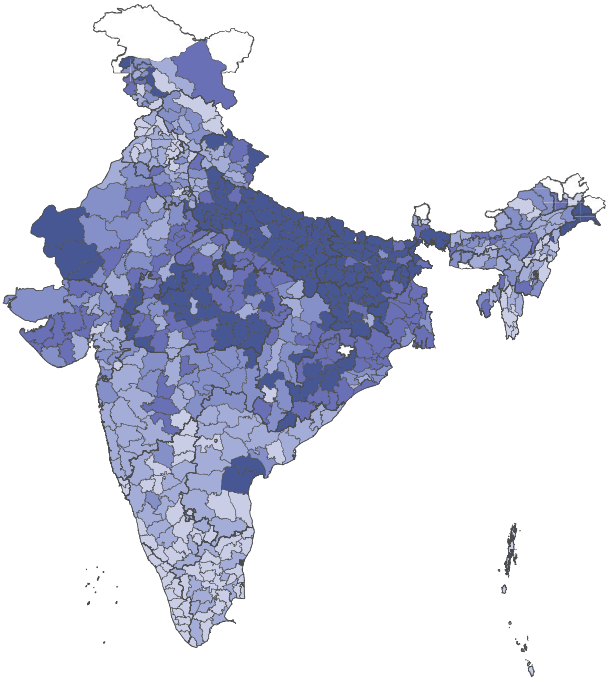
a: 2011



Student teacher ratio

1.5-19 19-27 27-36 36-50 50-210

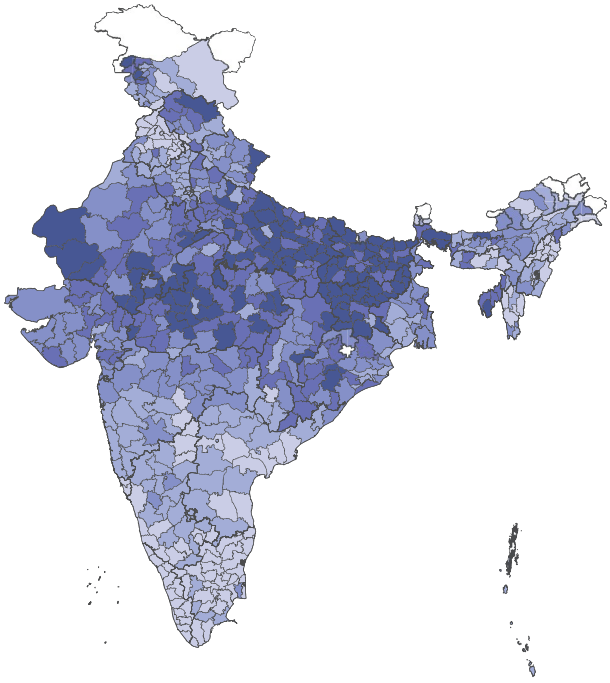
b: 2016



Student teacher ratio

1.5-19 19-27 27-36 36-50 50-273

c: 2021

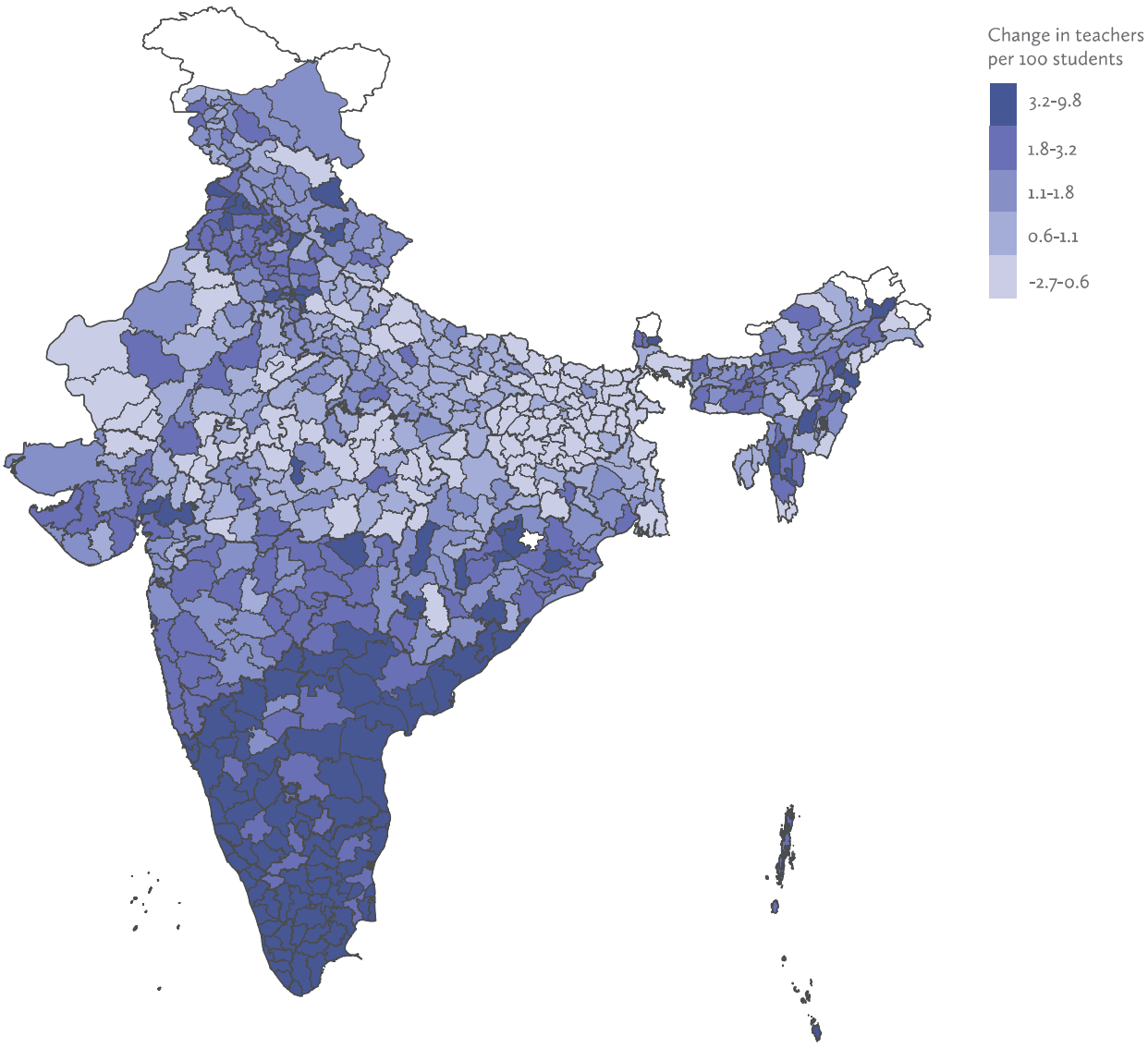


Student teacher ratio

3-19 19-27 27-36 36-50 50-210

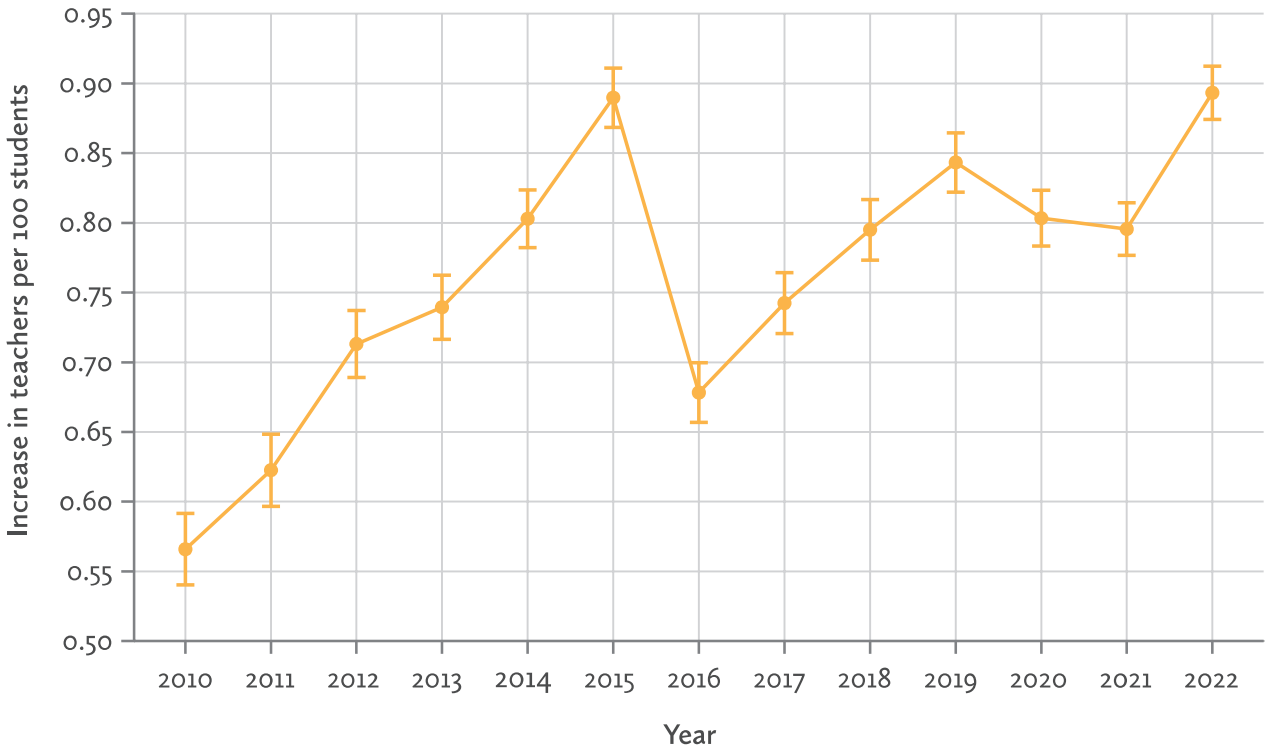
Sources and notes: AISHE. Darker shades represent higher student-teacher ratio, i.e., fewer teachers per student.

Figure 4.11: Increase in teachers per 100 students highest among the southern districts



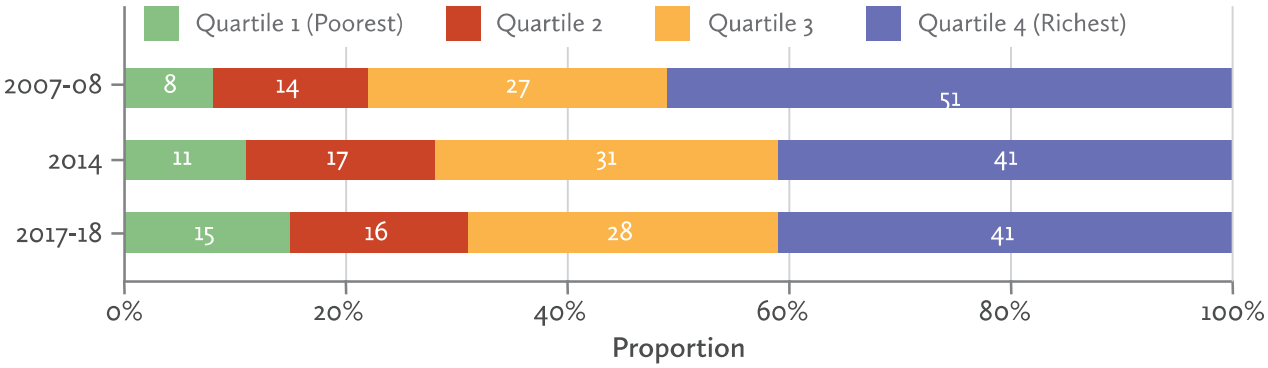
Sources and notes: AISHE. Darker shades represent higher teachers per 100 students.

Figure 4.12: Across all colleges, for every increase in student numbers by 100, the corresponding increase in teachers has been less than one



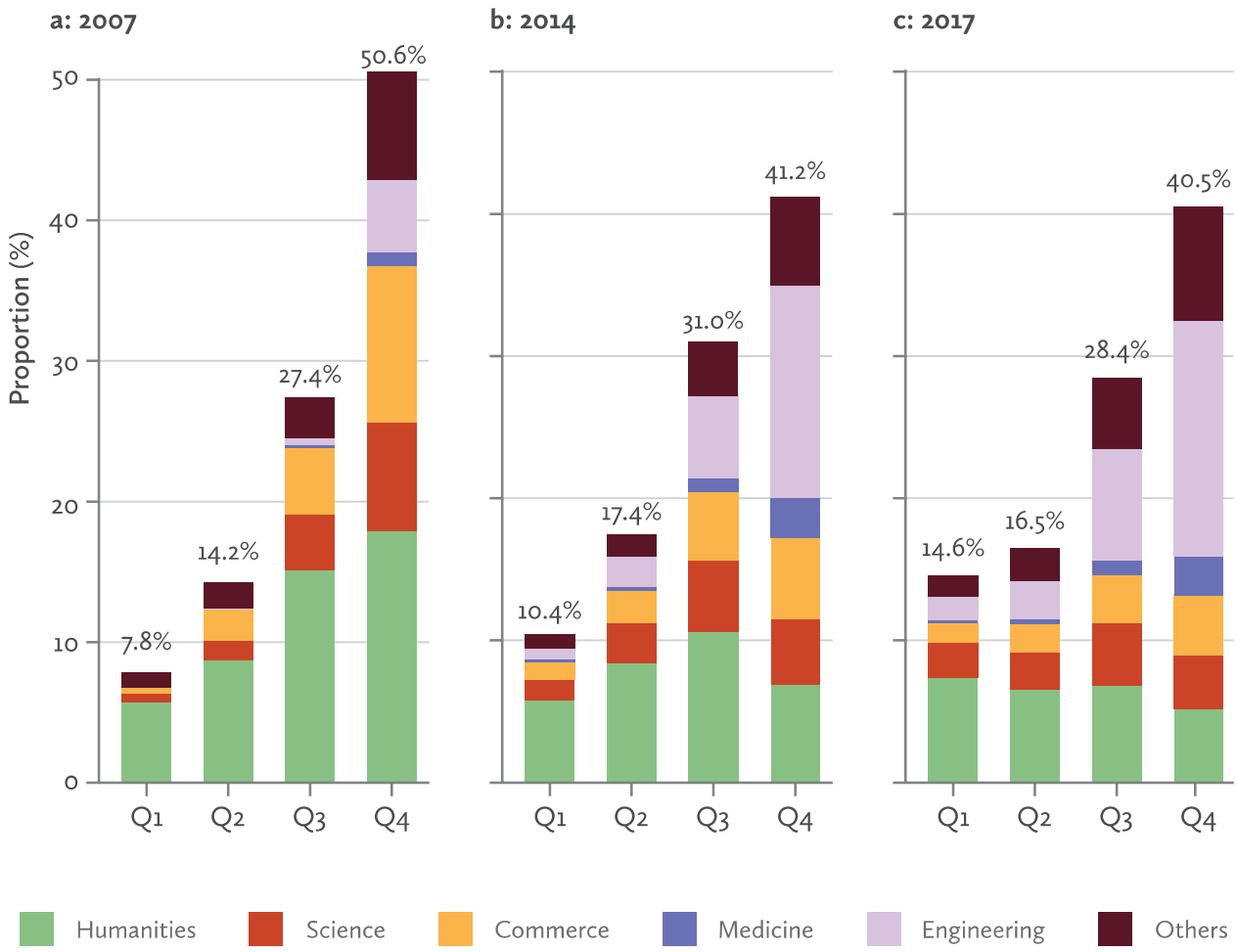
Sources and notes: AISHE (2010-2022).

Figure 4.13: The majority of students enrolled in undergraduate courses come from richer households



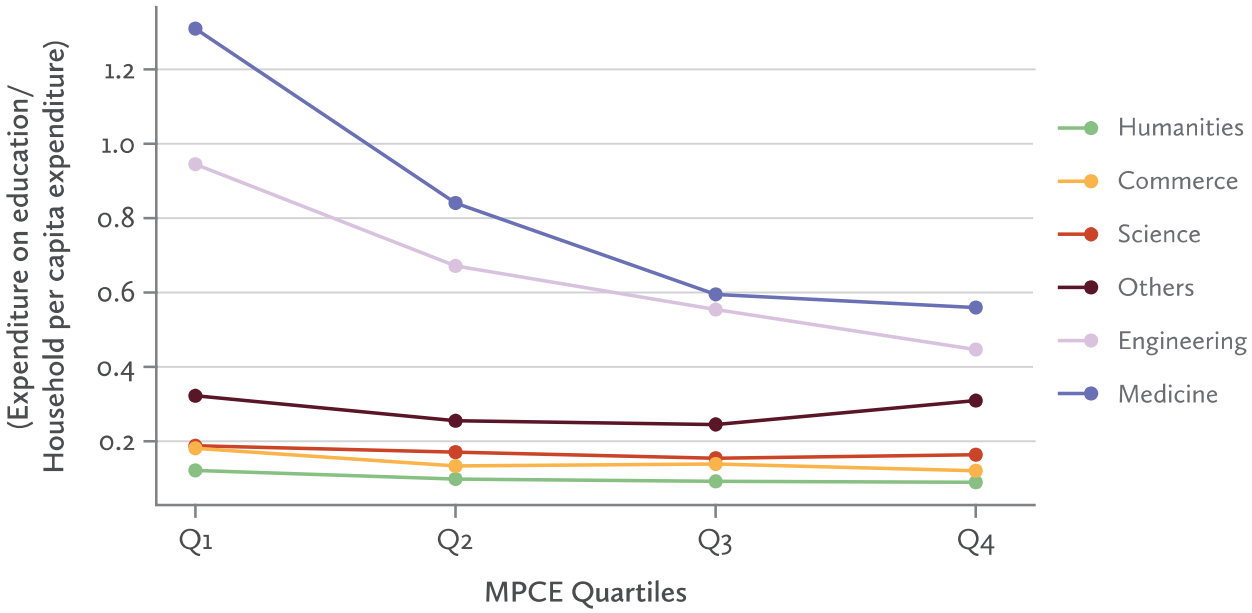
Sources and notes: NSS Social Expenditure on Education surveys.

Figure 4.14: Steady increase in students in engineering courses, particularly in the richer households



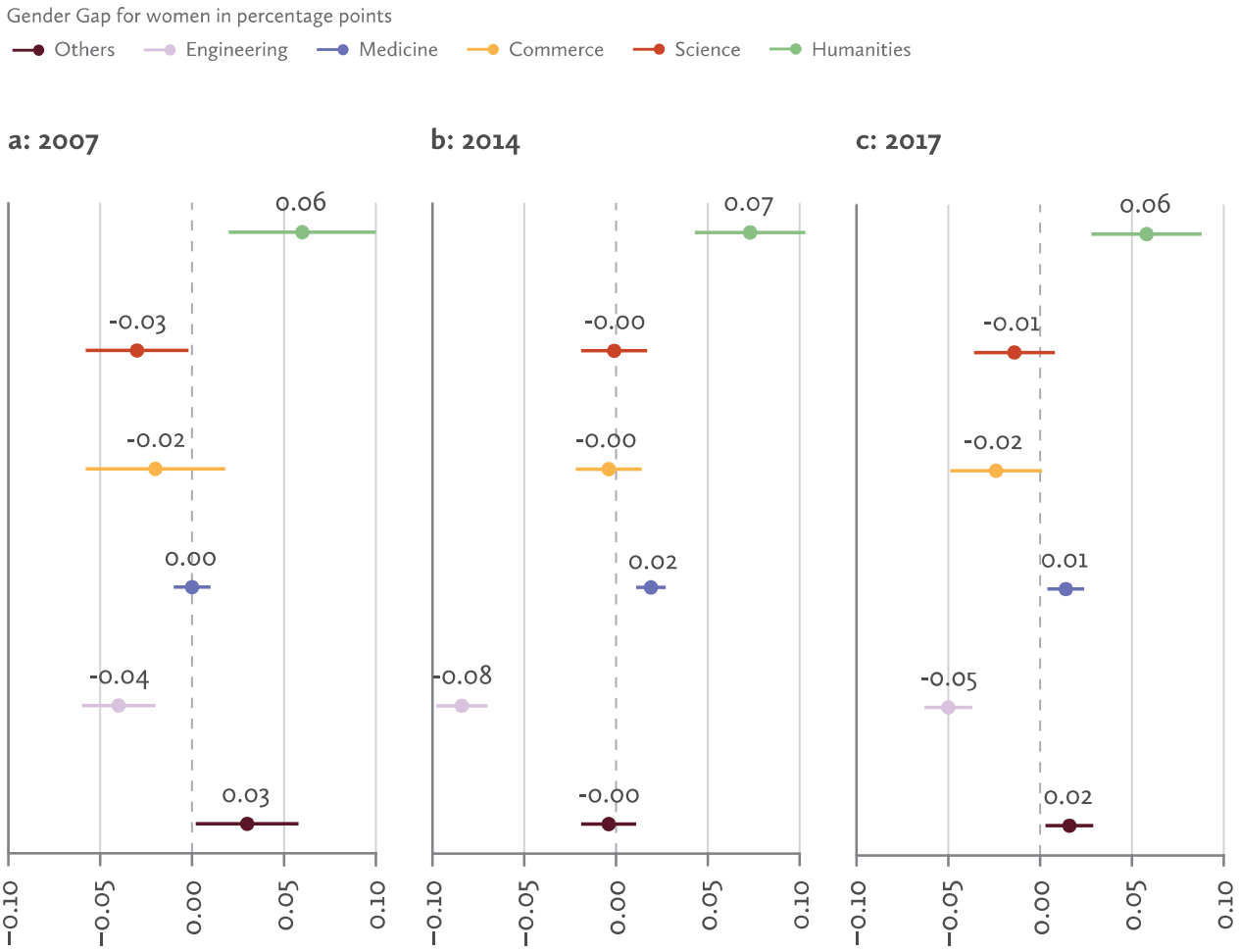
Sources and notes: NSS Social Expenditure on Education surveys. The height of the bar represents the proportion of households in the respective monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) quartiles having a student enrolled in a graduate course, across different specializations. Q1 refers to the poorest quartile, and Q4 the richest.

Figure 4.15: Financial burden of professional degrees exceeds household's per capita expenditure among the poorer households



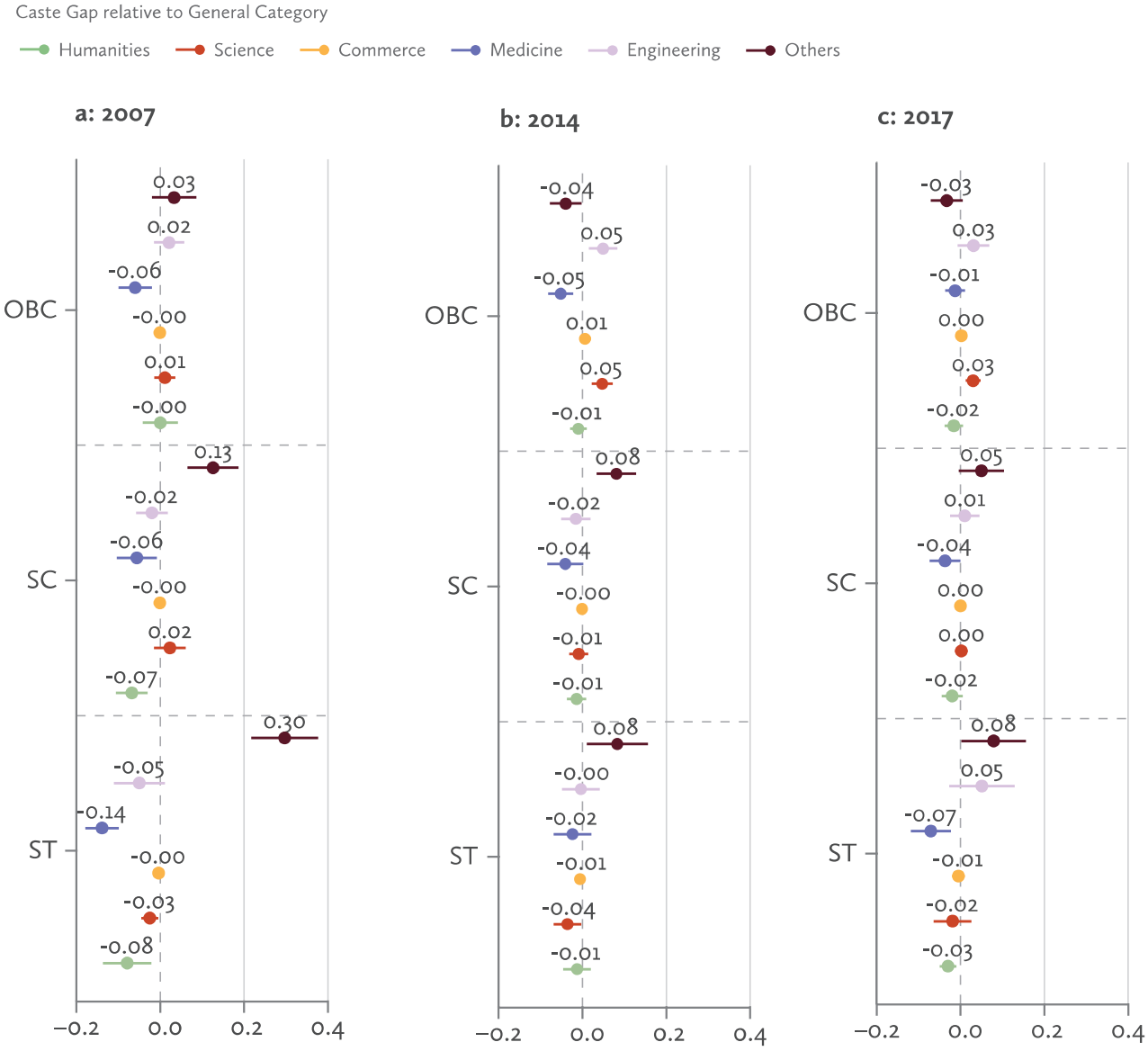
Sources and notes: NSS Social Expenditure on Education surveys. The figure depicts the annual expenditure incurred for the education course share of annual household per capita expenditure across the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) quartiles. Q1 refers to the poorest quartile, and Q4 the richest.

Figure 4.16: Gender gap has narrowed in STEM fields, but persists



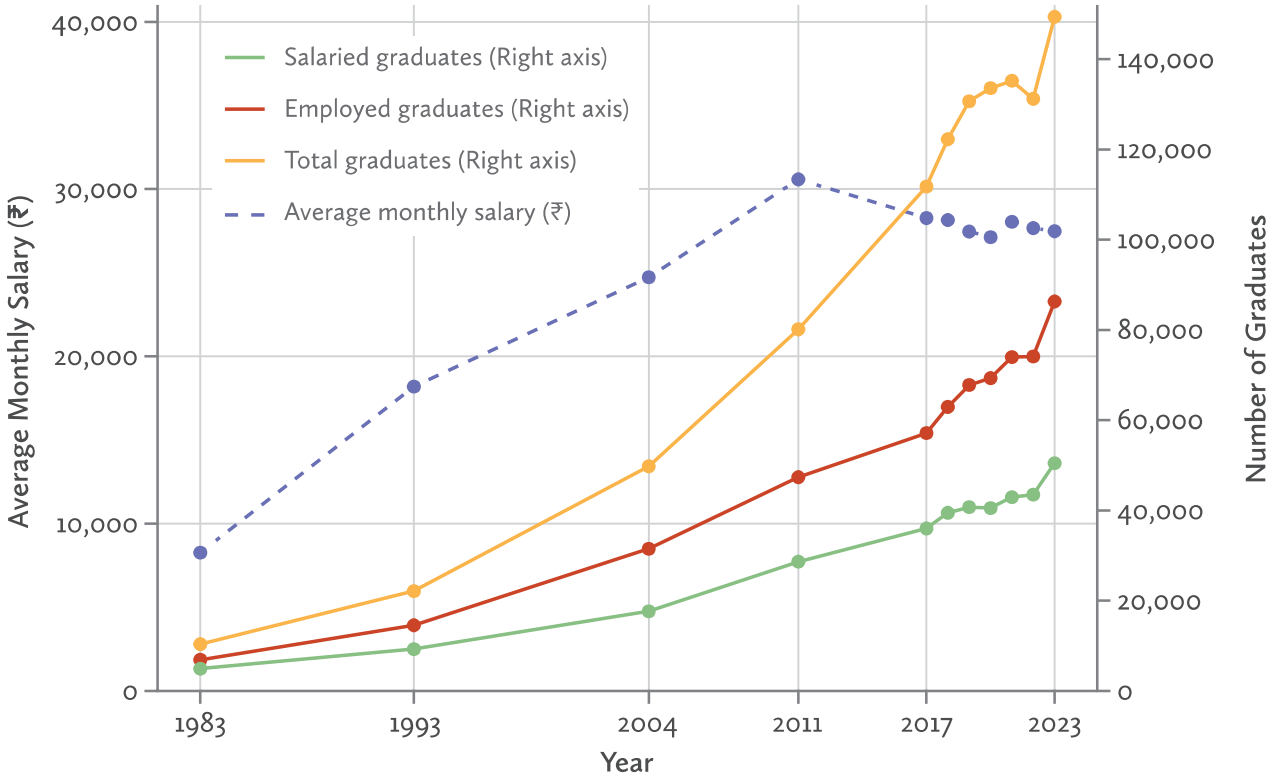
Sources and notes: NSS Social Expenditure on Education surveys.

Figure 4.17: Likelihood of students from OBC, SC and ST social groups enrolling in the given course relative to General Category students



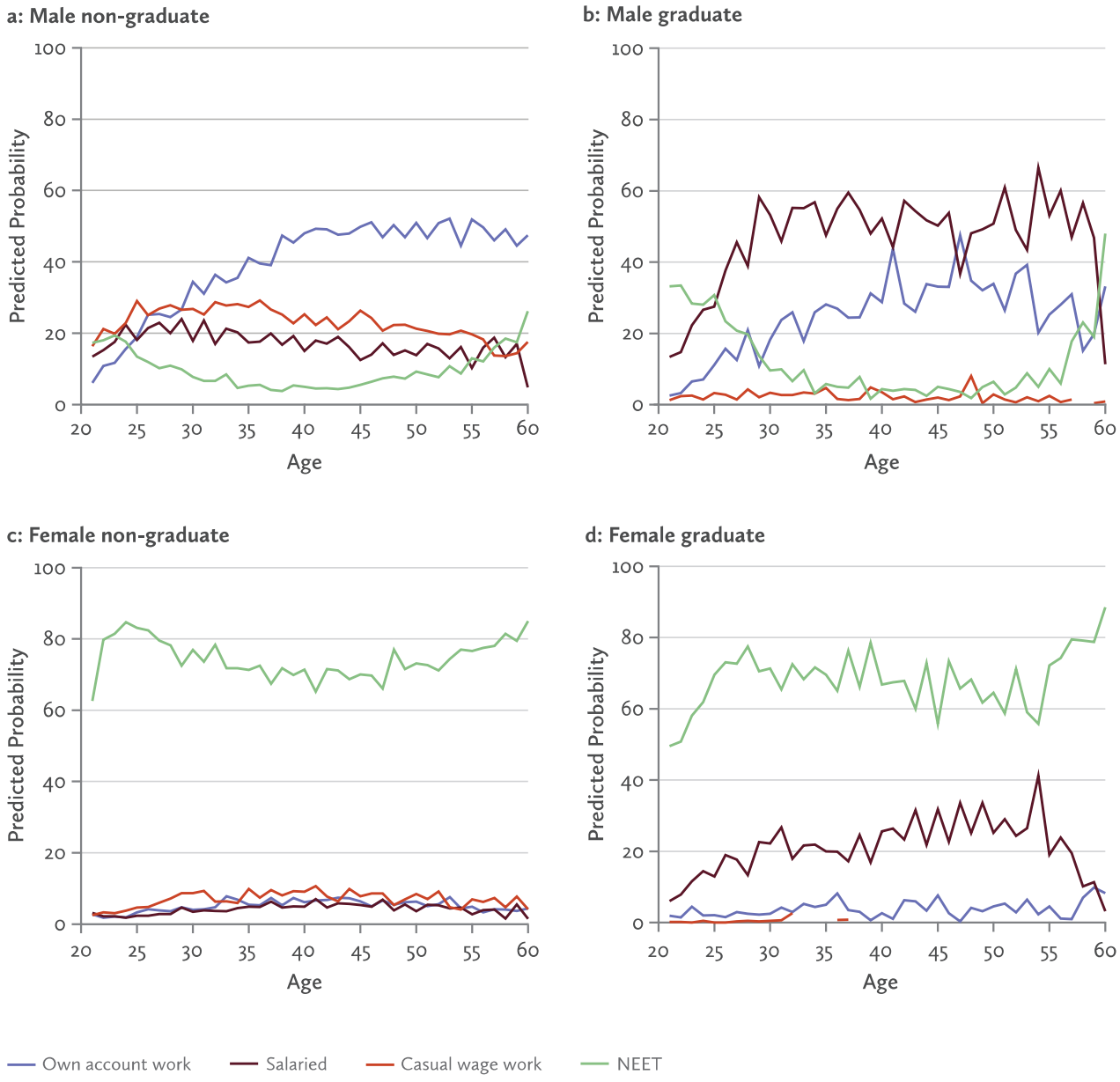
Sources and notes: NSS Social Expenditure on Education surveys.

Figure 4.18: Graduate employment has not kept pace with the supply of graduates



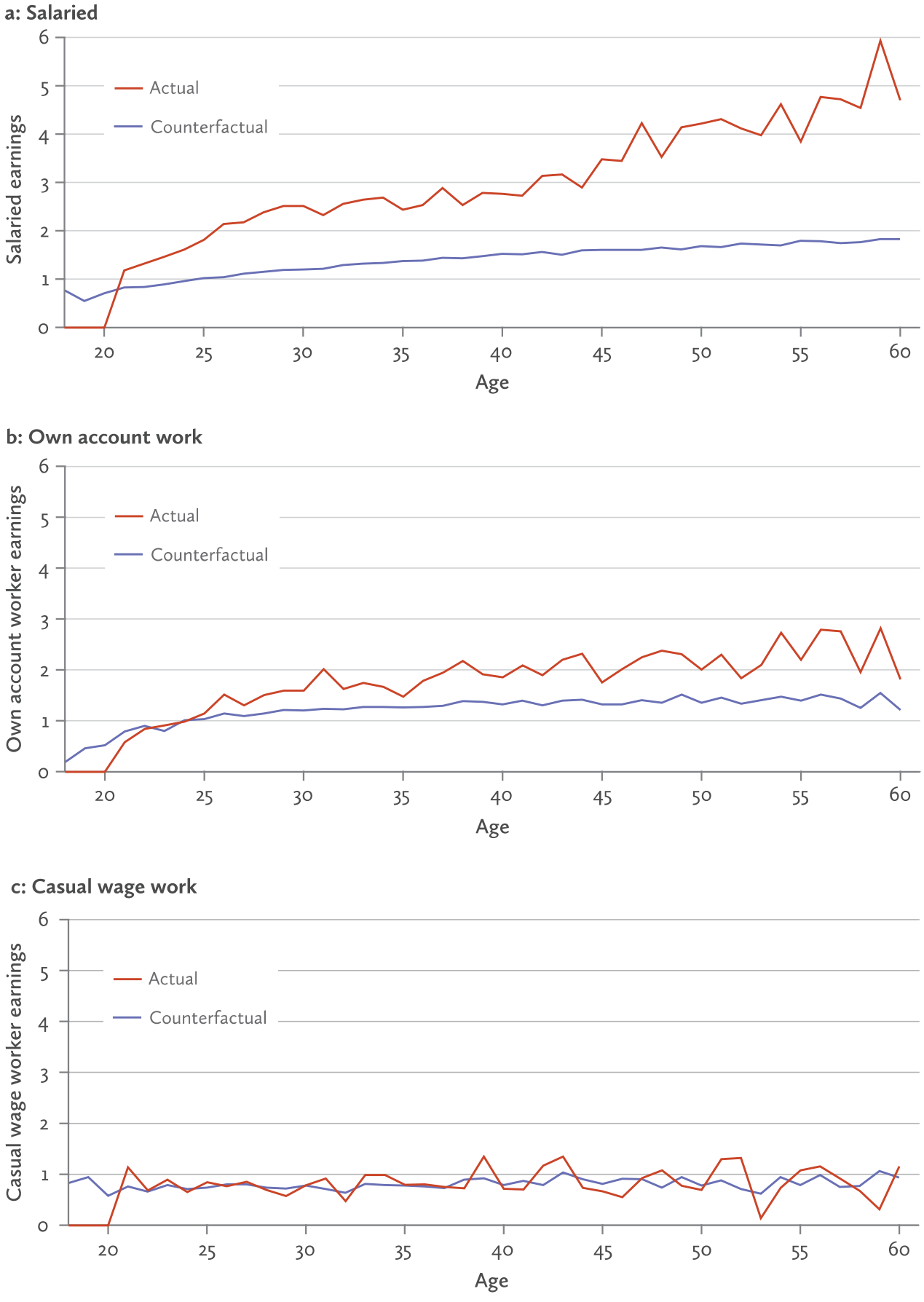
Sources and notes: NSS-EUS and PLFS various rounds.

Figure 4.19: The likelihood of graduate men entering salaried employment increases with age



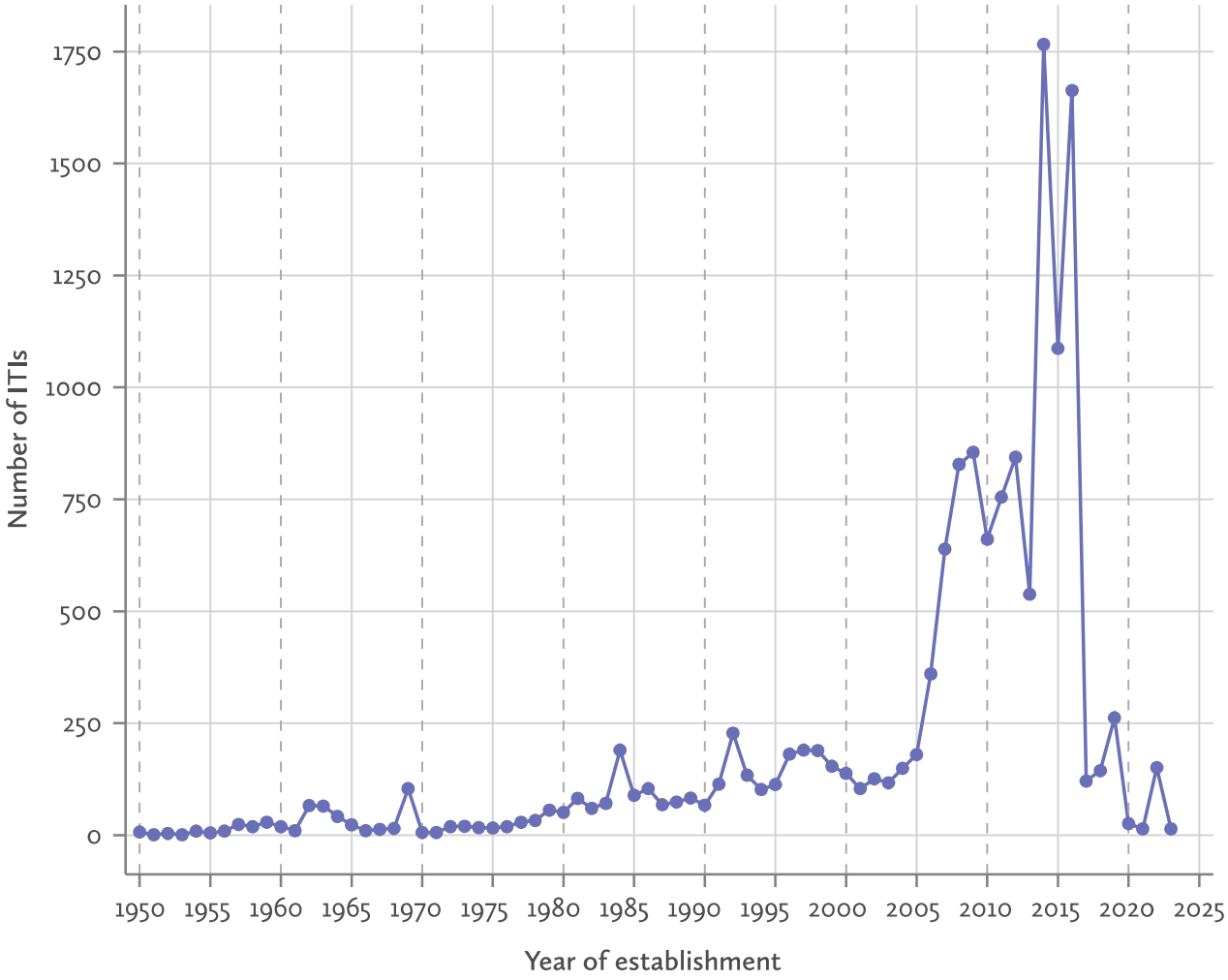
Sources and notes: PLFS 2017-18. Current weekly status. Y-axis represents the share of individuals in that age who are in that employment type.

Figure 4.20: Actual and counterfactual earnings for graduates



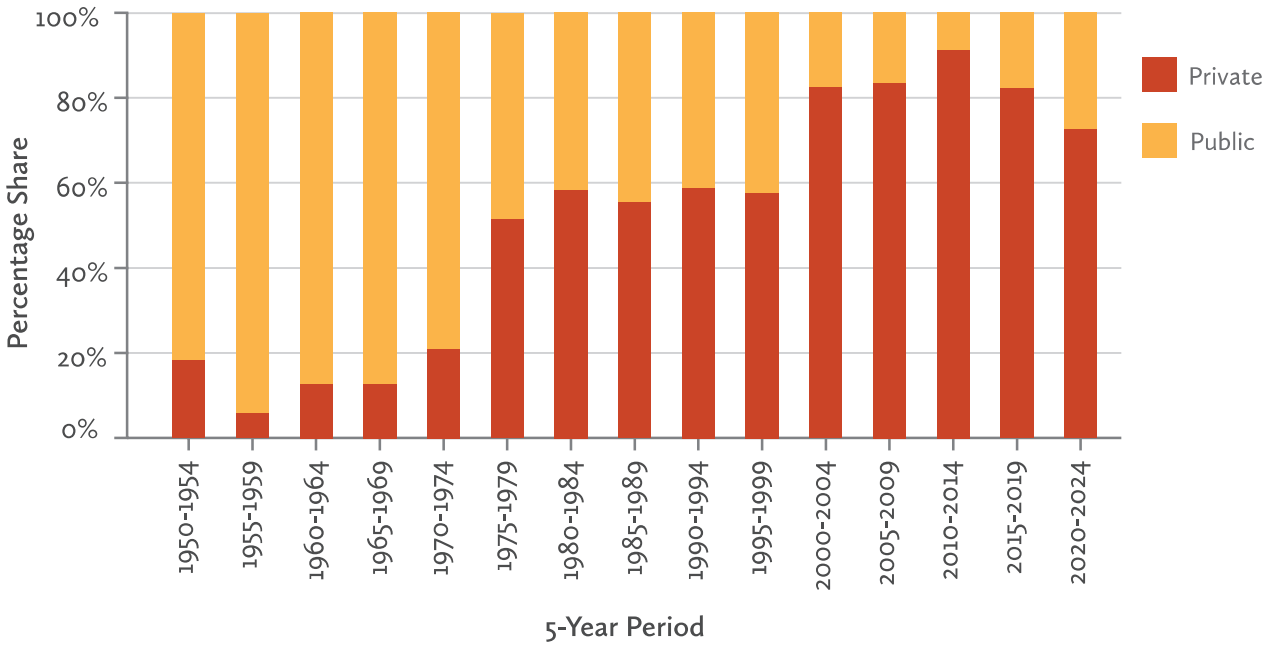
Sources and notes: PLFS 2017-18. Net present value and ROI - by stream

Figure 5.1: The number of ITIs have sharply increased after 2005



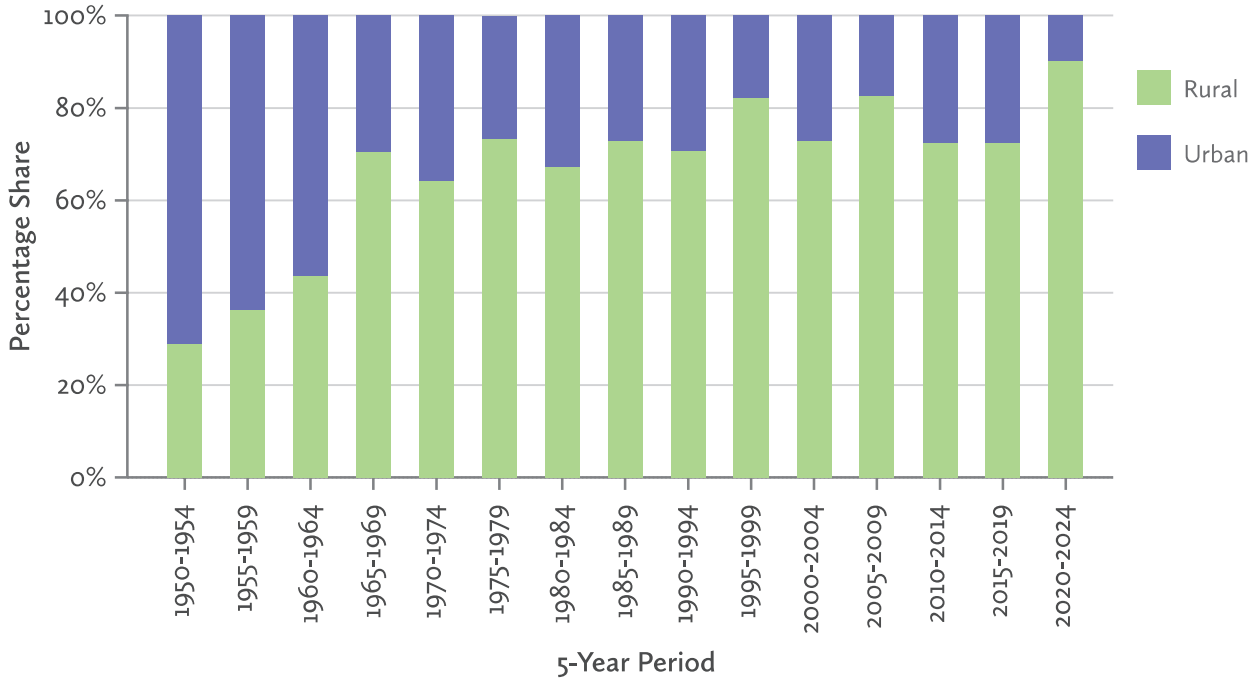
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data)

Figure 5.2: Increasing presence of private ITIs compared to public



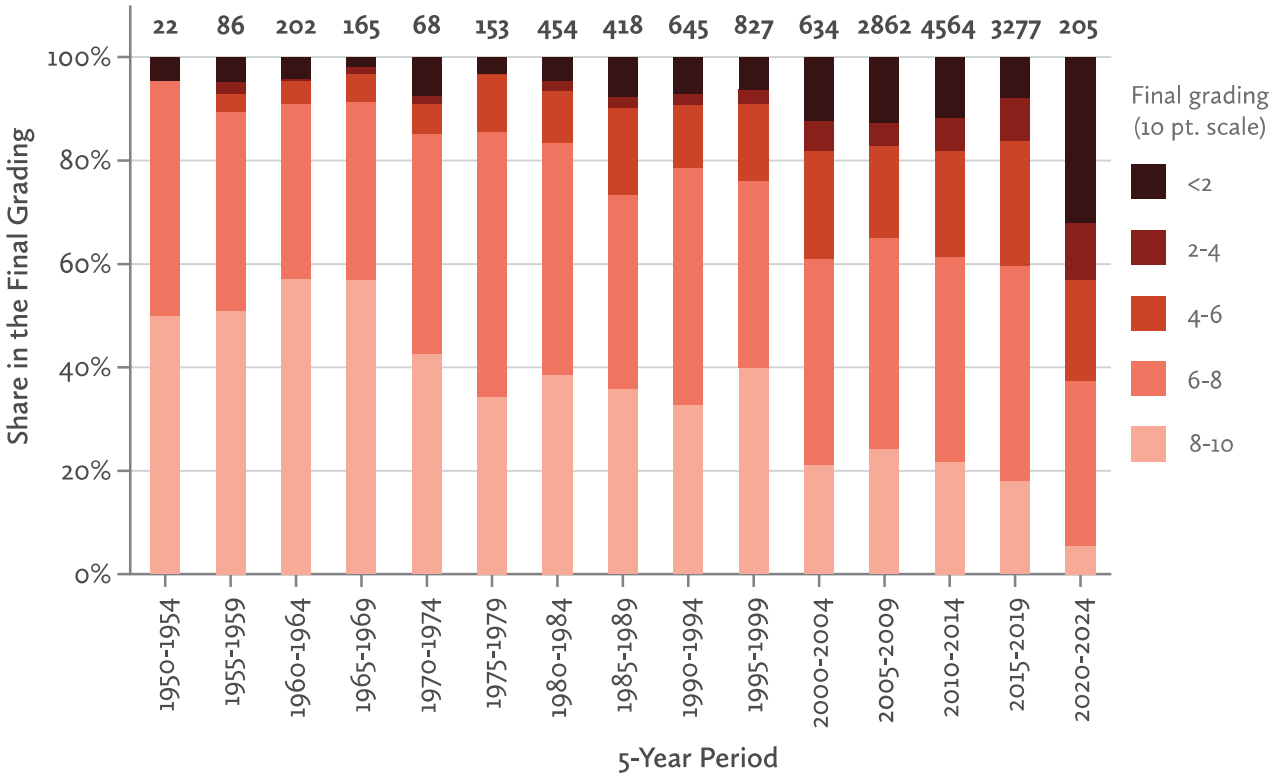
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data)

Figure 5.3: Newer ITIs are more likely to be located in rural areas



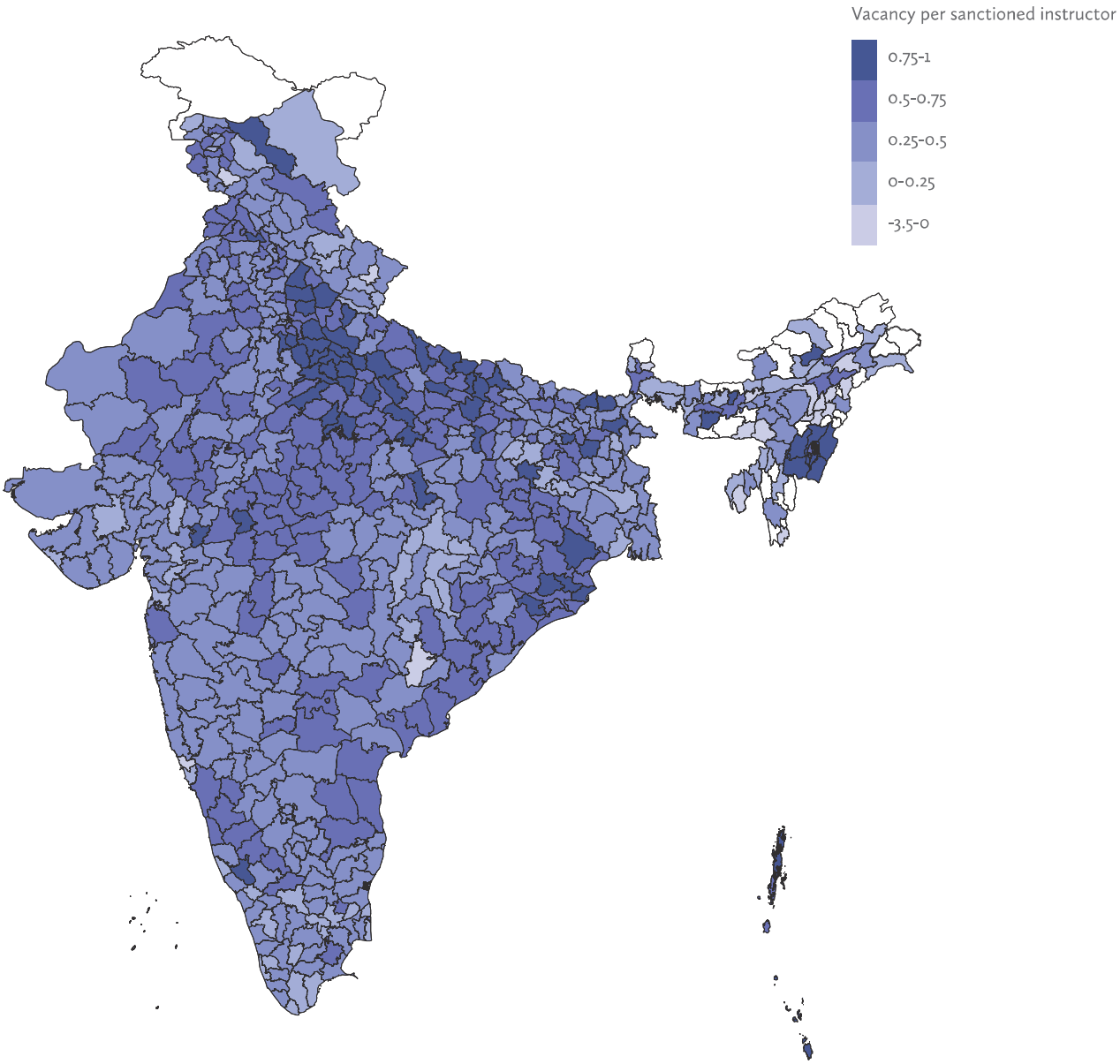
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data)

Figure 5.4: Newer ITIs fare much worse on quality parameters compared to older ITIs



Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data). Grading is based on admission percentage, female participation, trade diversity, pass percentage, CBT exam participation, average marks, DST enrolment, and SC/ST/PwD enrolment. A grade of 8-10 indicates best quality, 6–8 good, 4–6 average, 2–4 below average, and below 2 poor. Numbers on the top of the bars refer to the number of ITIs.

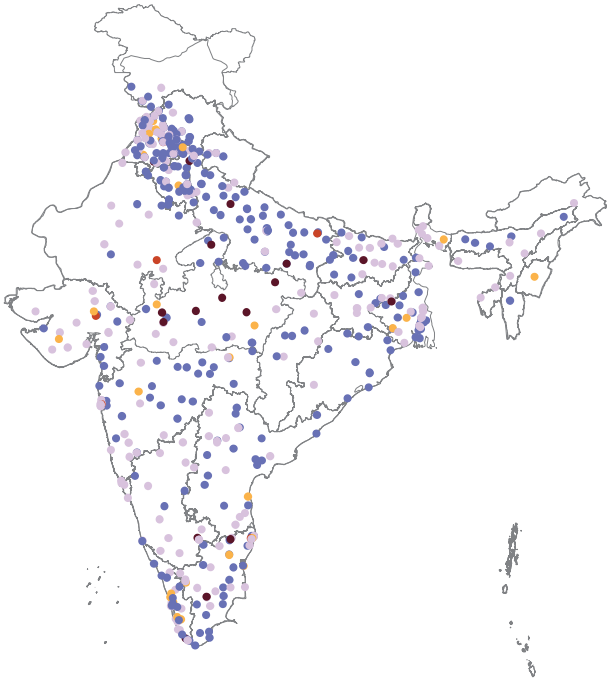
Figure 5.5: High vacancy of instructors across ITIs, especially in the North



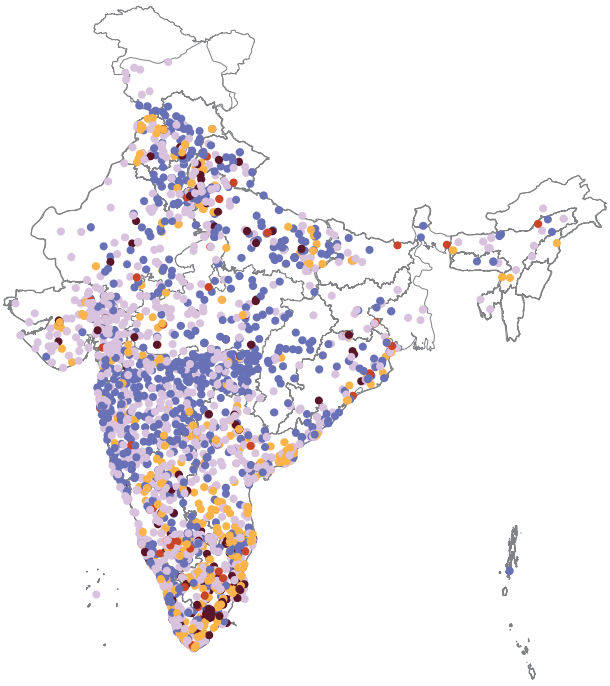
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (instructor-level data)

Figure 5.6: Steady decline in ITI quality over time

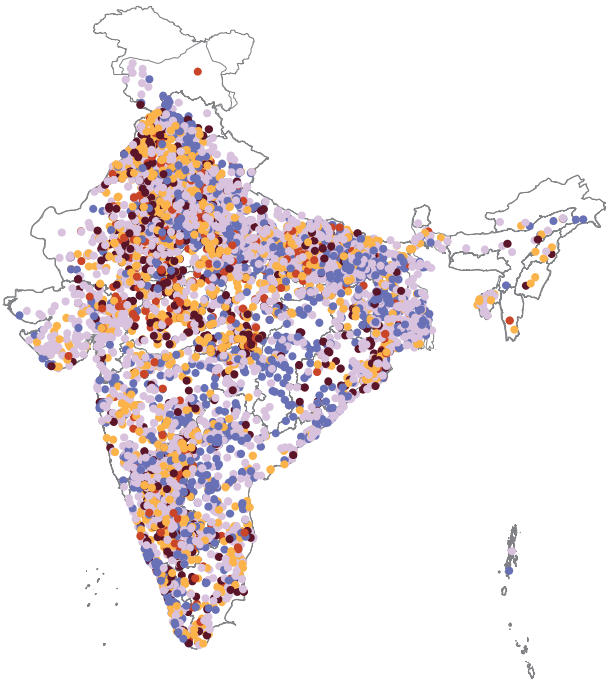
Before 1975



1975-2000



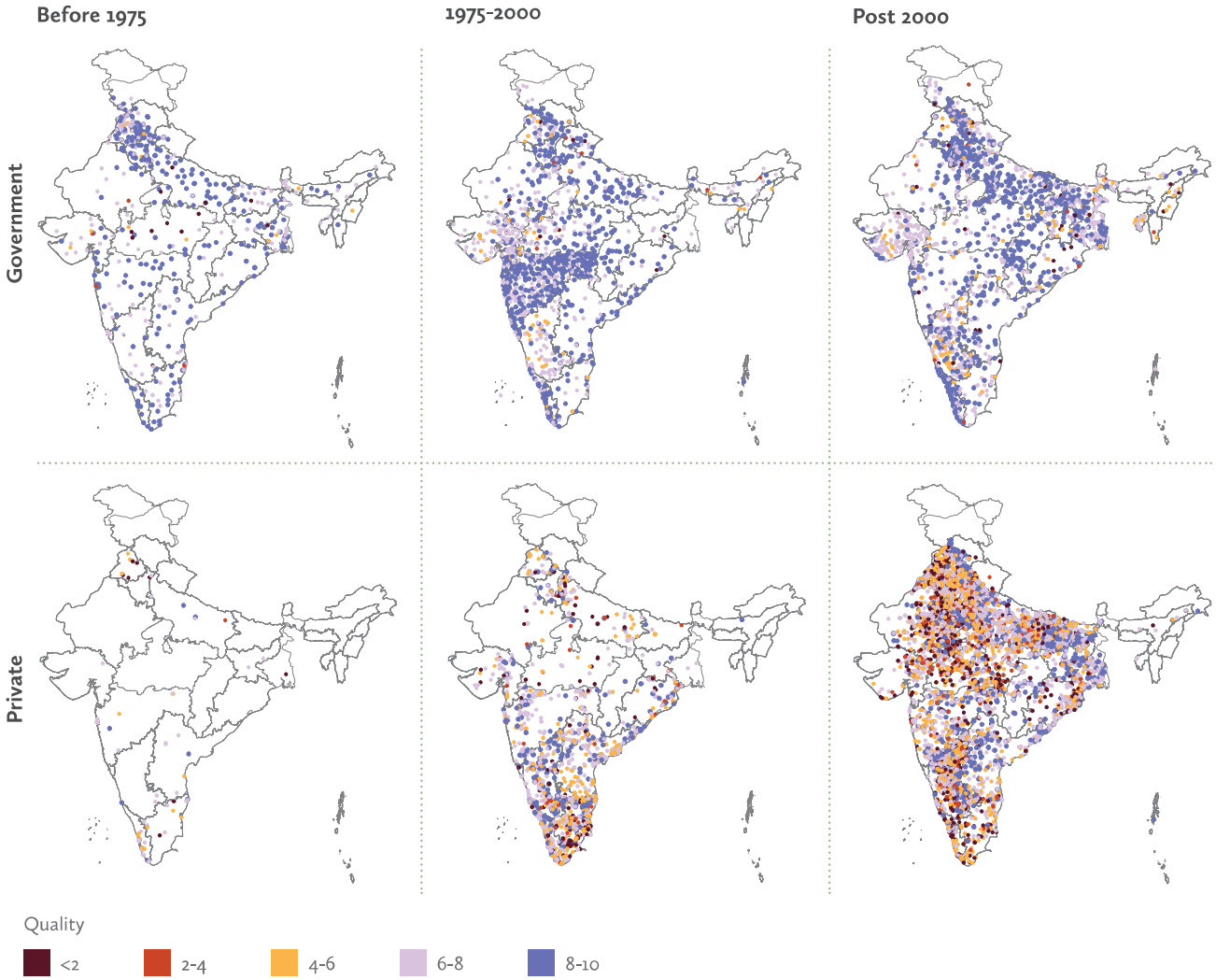
Post 2000



Quality

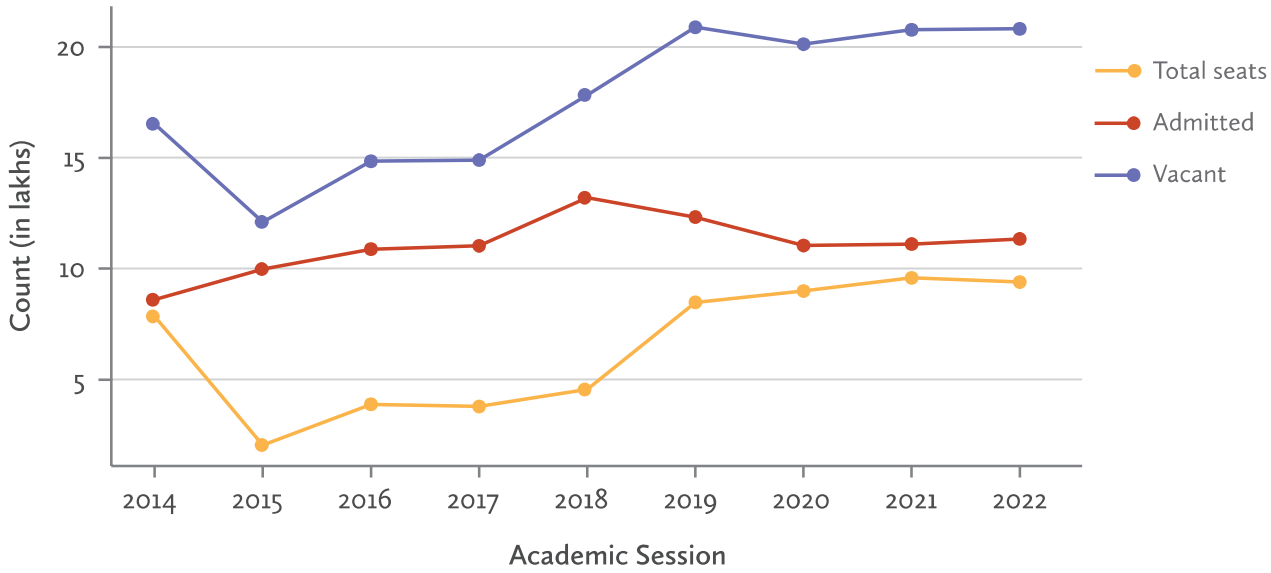
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data)

Figure 5.7: Sharp spatial disparity in ITI quality



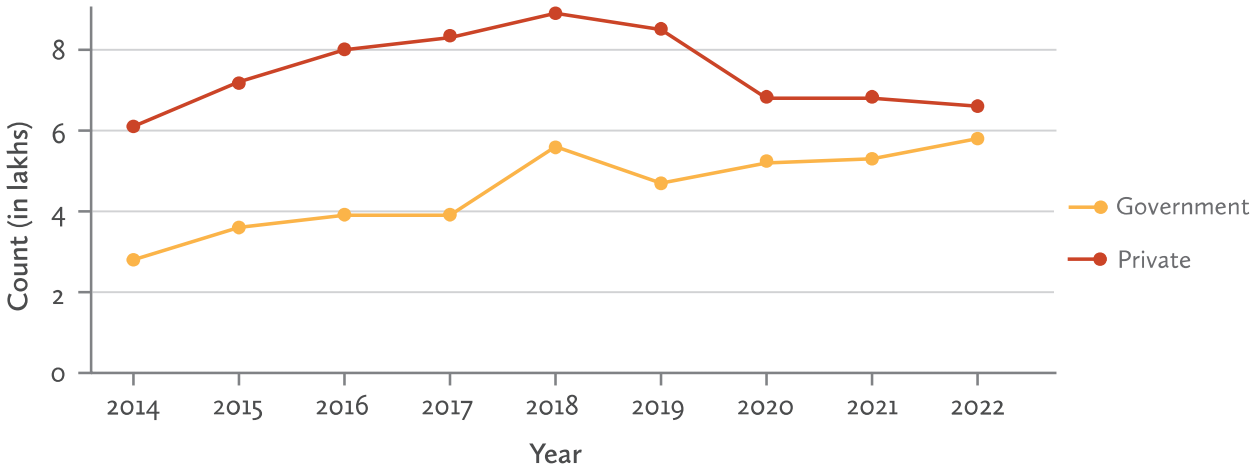
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (institution-level data)

Figure 5.8: Although more seats have been added over the years, admissions have risen at a slower pace



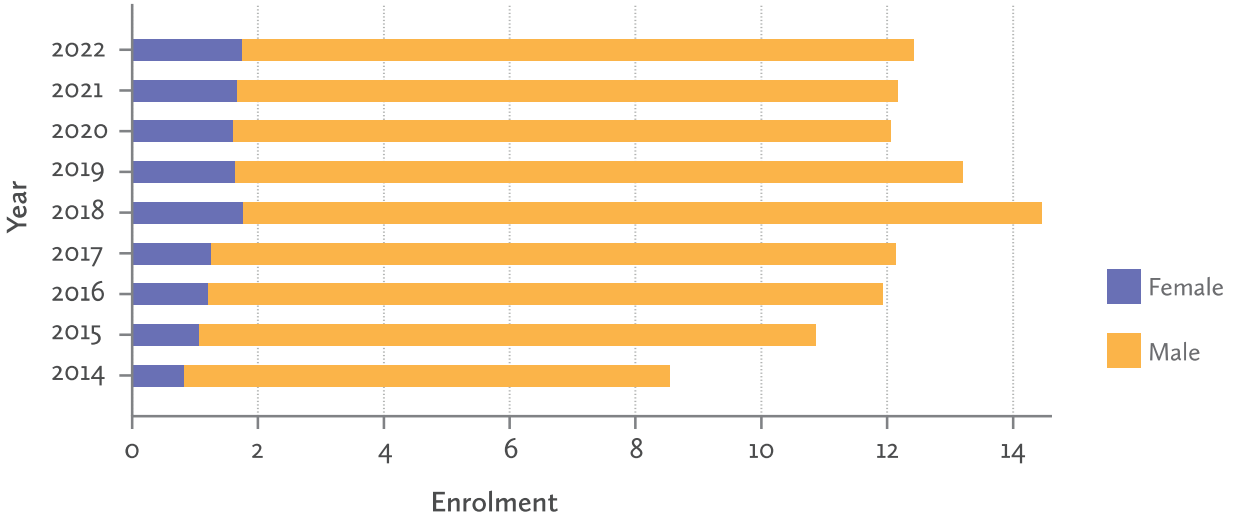
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.9: Count of trainees by ITI over the years



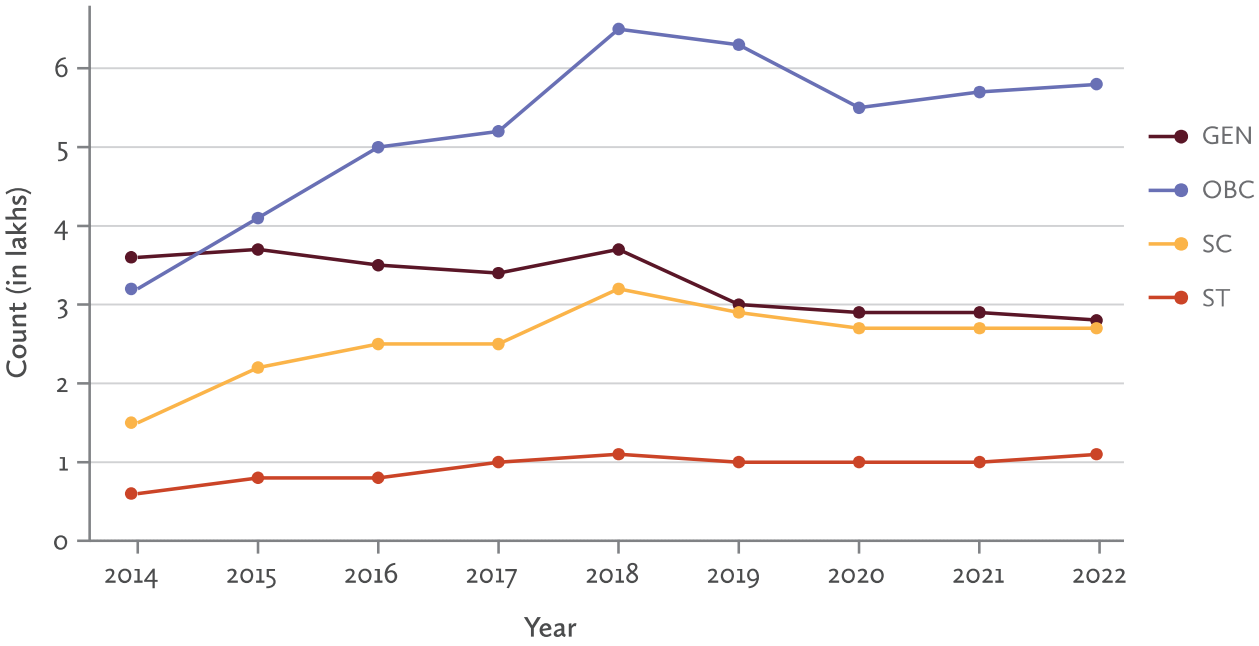
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.10: ITIs have been consistently male-dominated



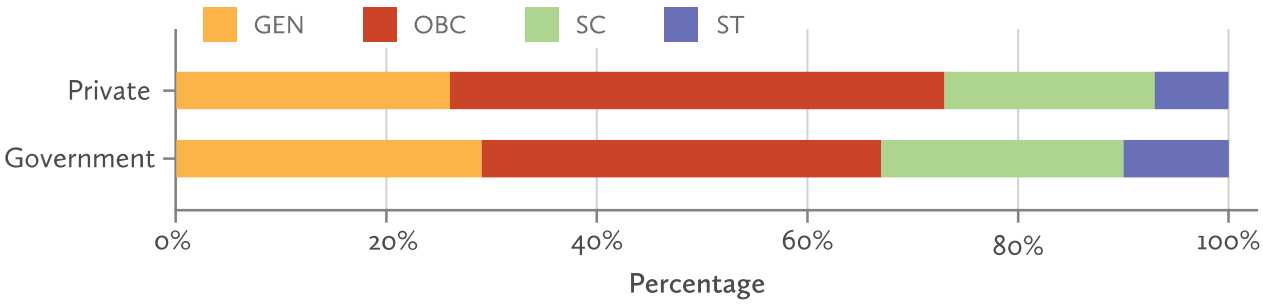
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.11: The majority of those enrolled in ITIs are OBCs



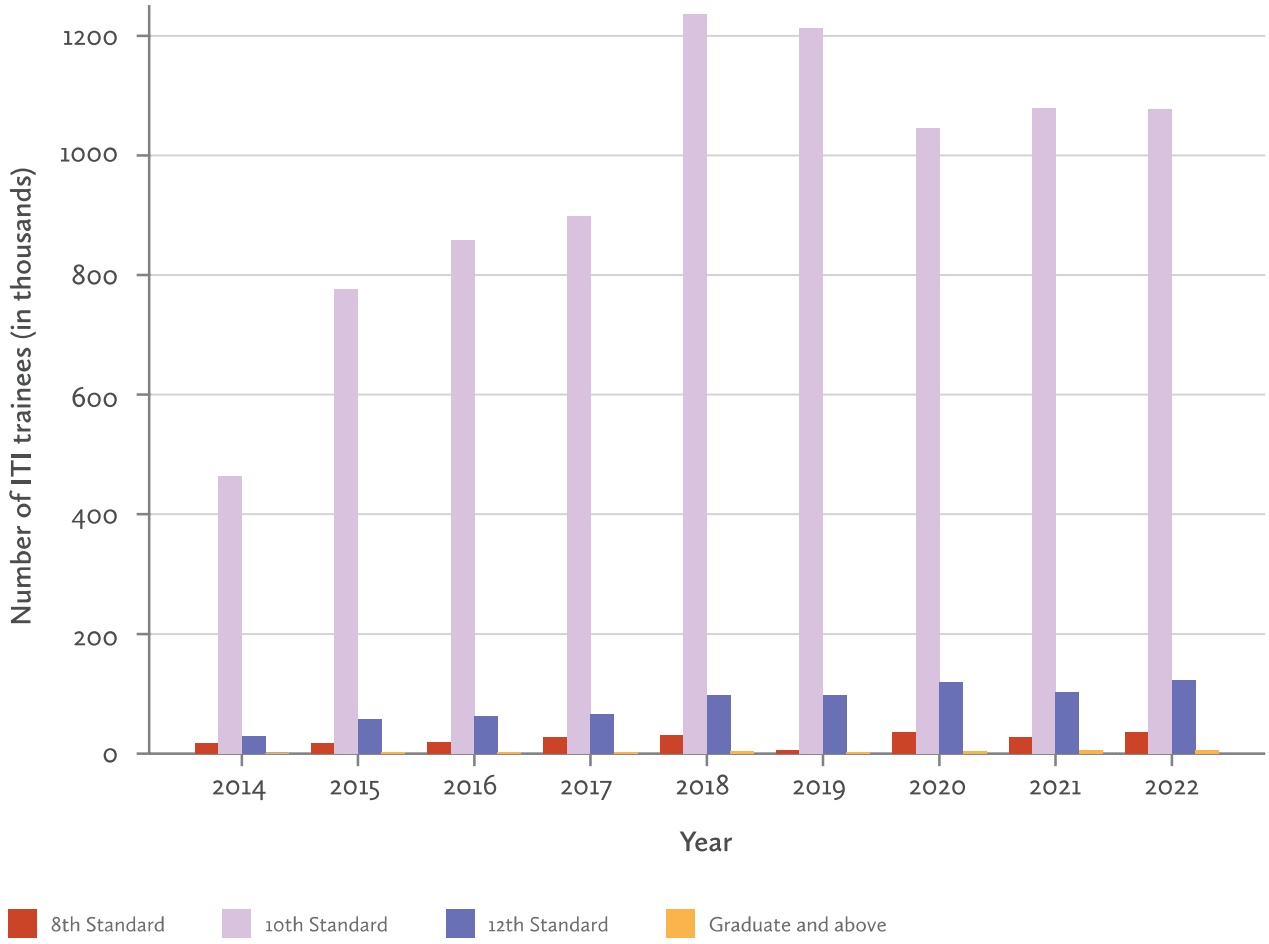
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.12: SC/STs are more likely to be enrolled in government ITIs



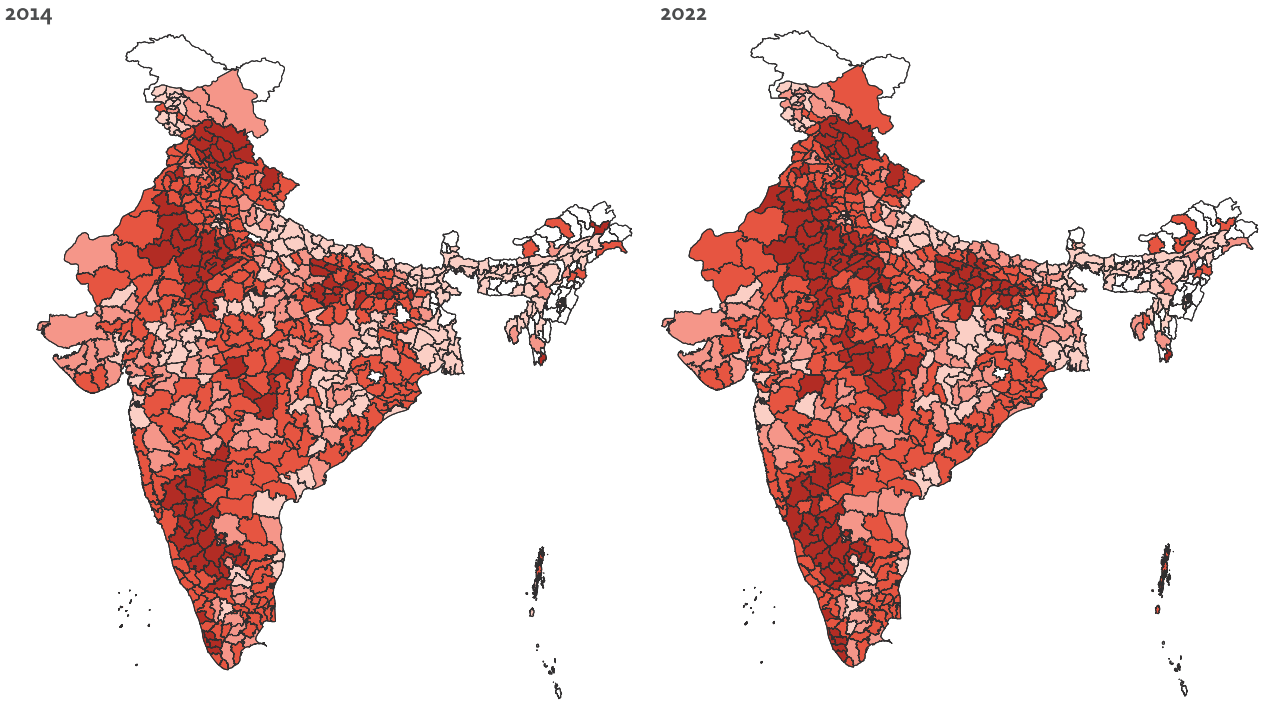
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data), AISHE (various rounds)

Figure 5.13: Majority of ITI trainees have completed up to 10th standard



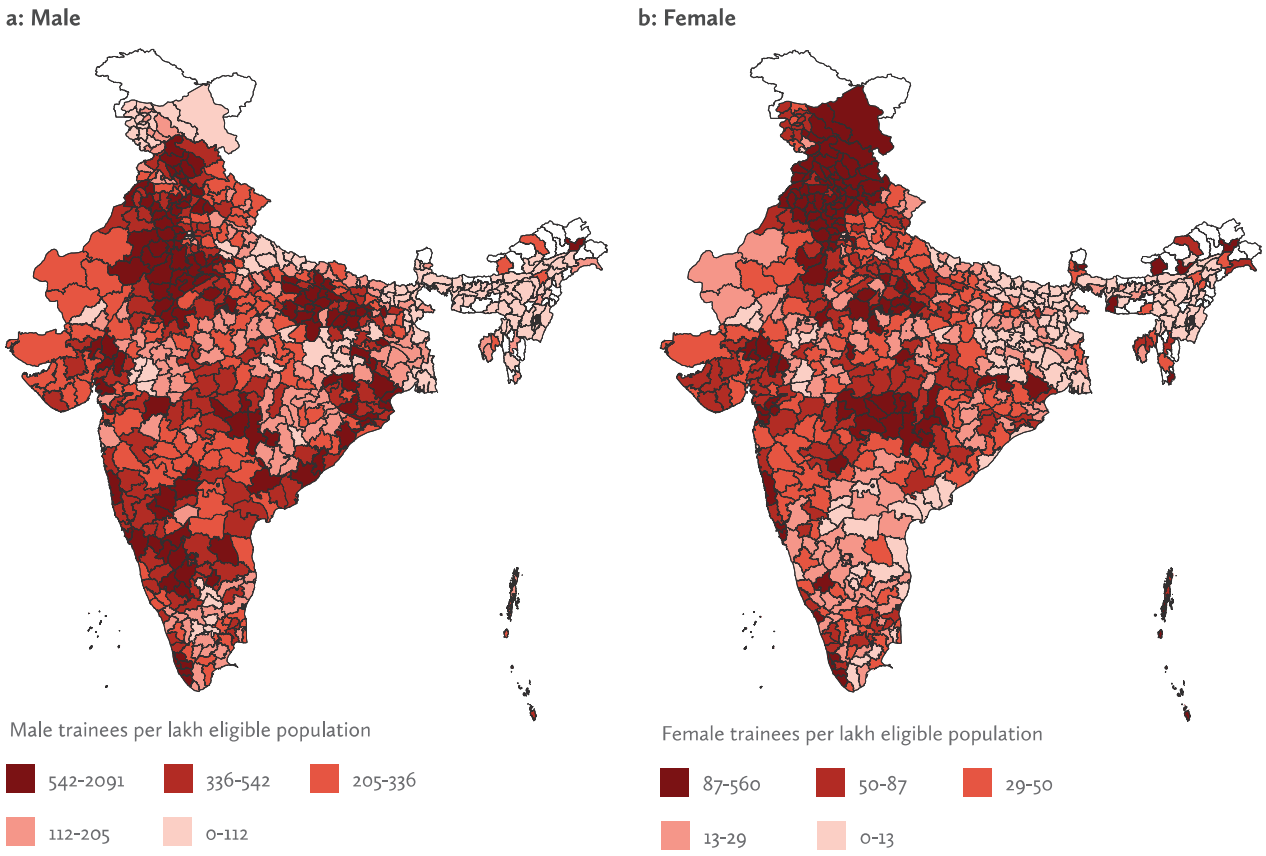
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.14: Regional disparities in ITIs for the eligible population



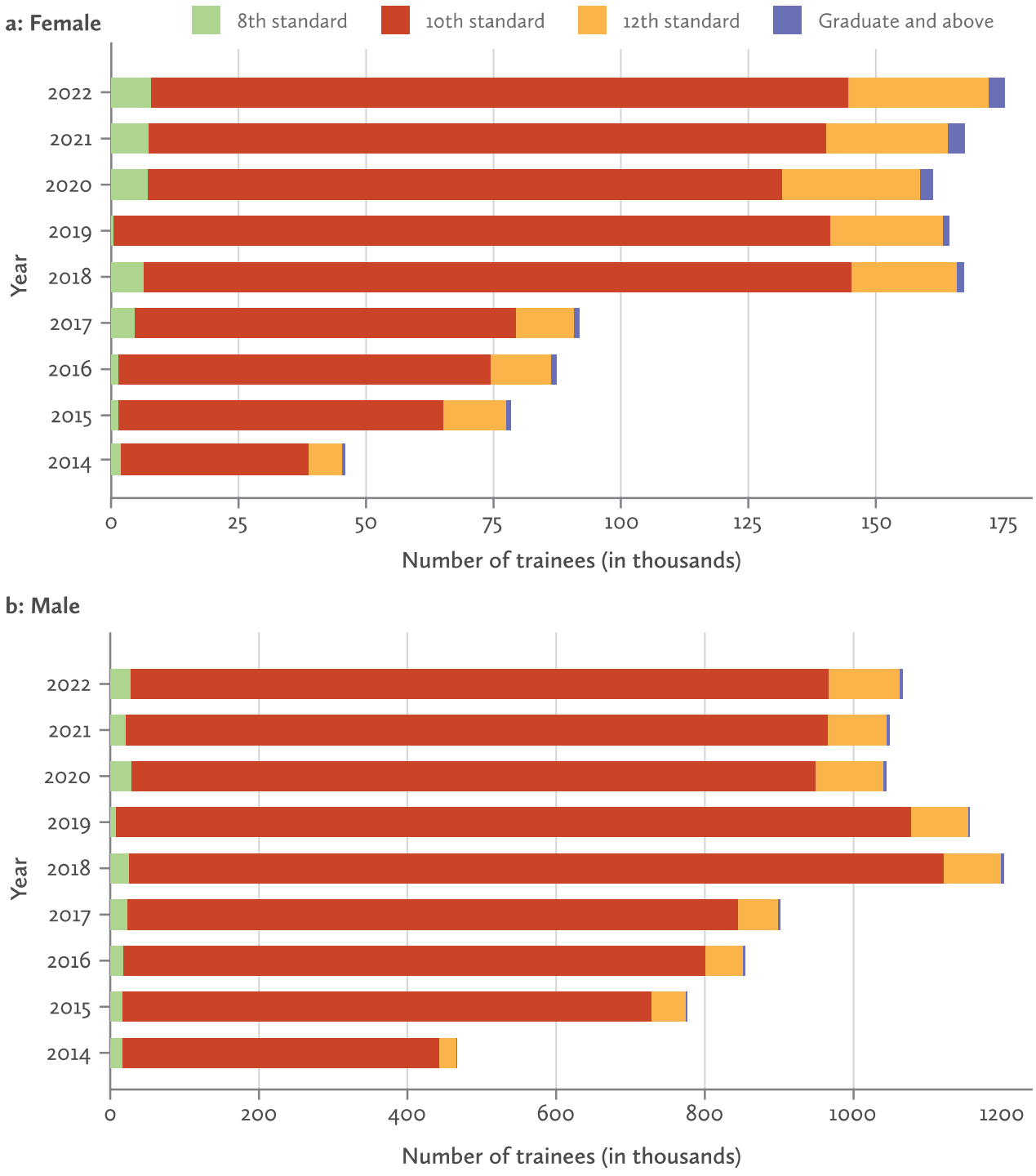
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.15: Gender disparities in ITIs for the eligible population



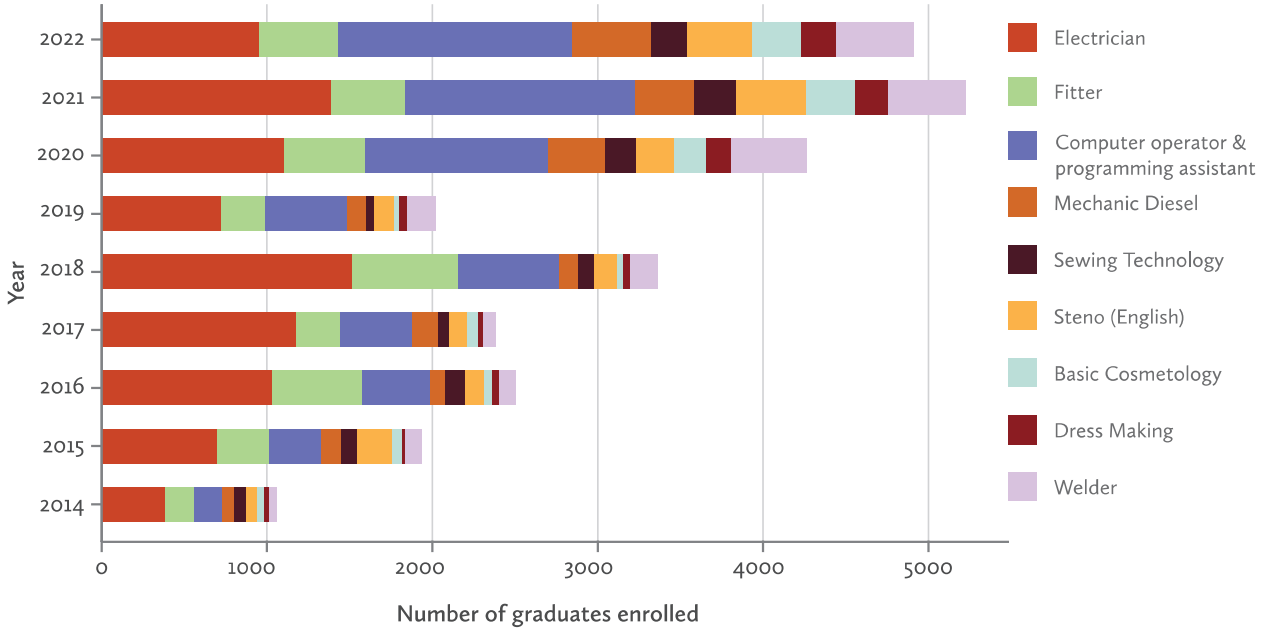
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data). Eligible population corresponds to 14-40 years old. Population estimates from IIPS population projections.

Figure 5.16: For both men and women, trainees are likely to be 10th standard pass



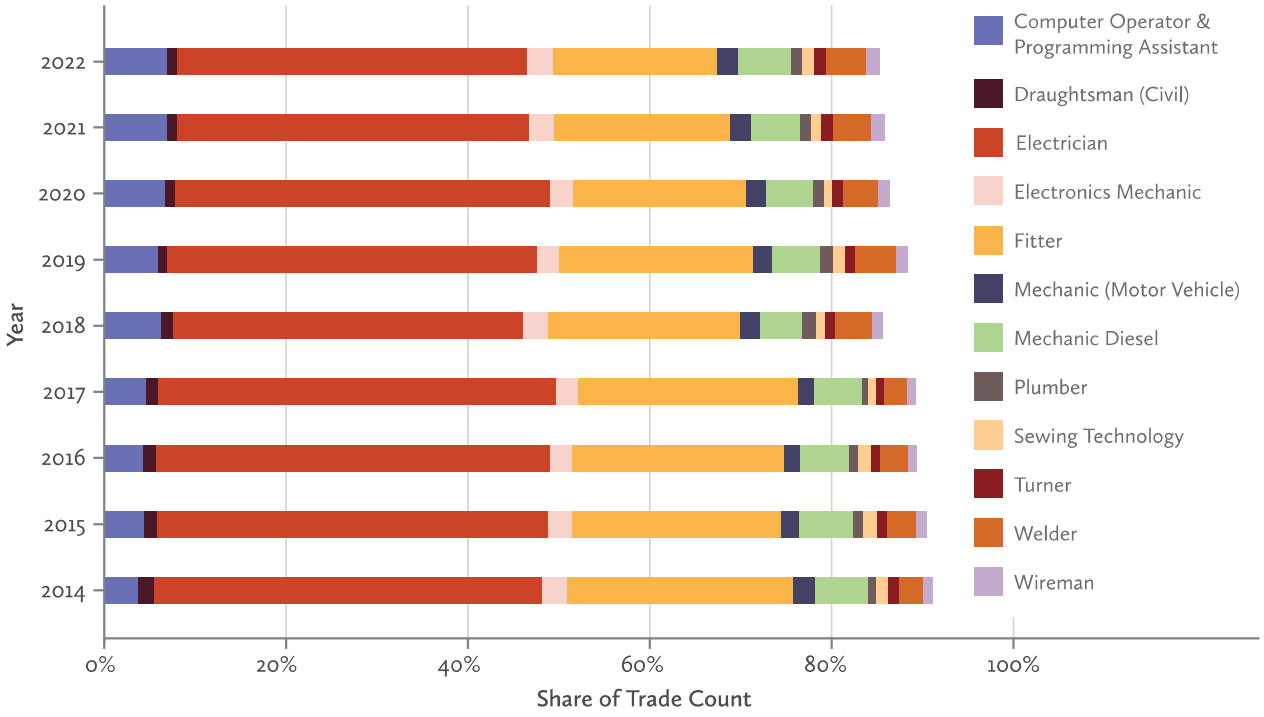
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data)

Figure 5.17: Steady increase in graduate enrolment in ITIs



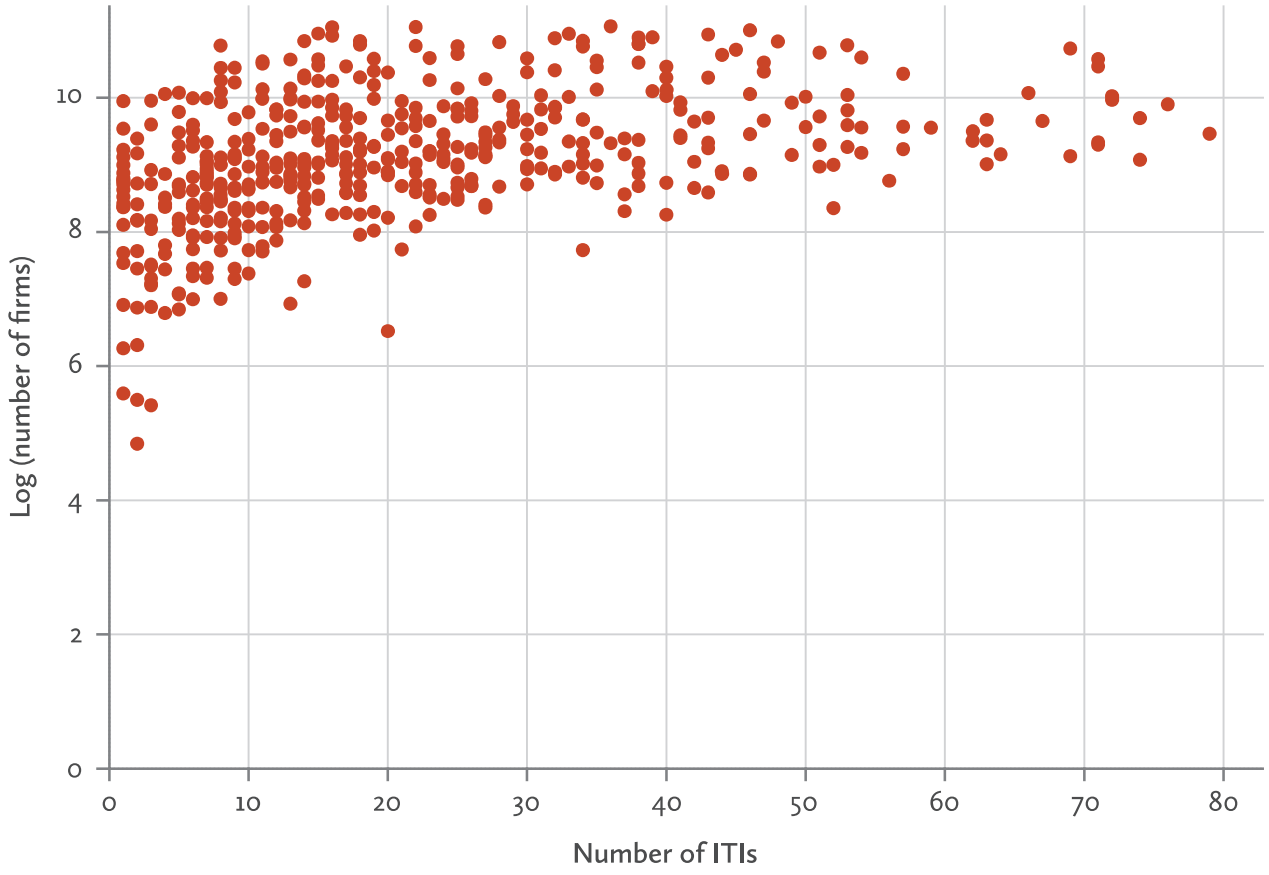
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data). Data refers to only graduates.

Figure 5.18: Trade choice has remained unchanged with dominant choices being Electrician and Fitter



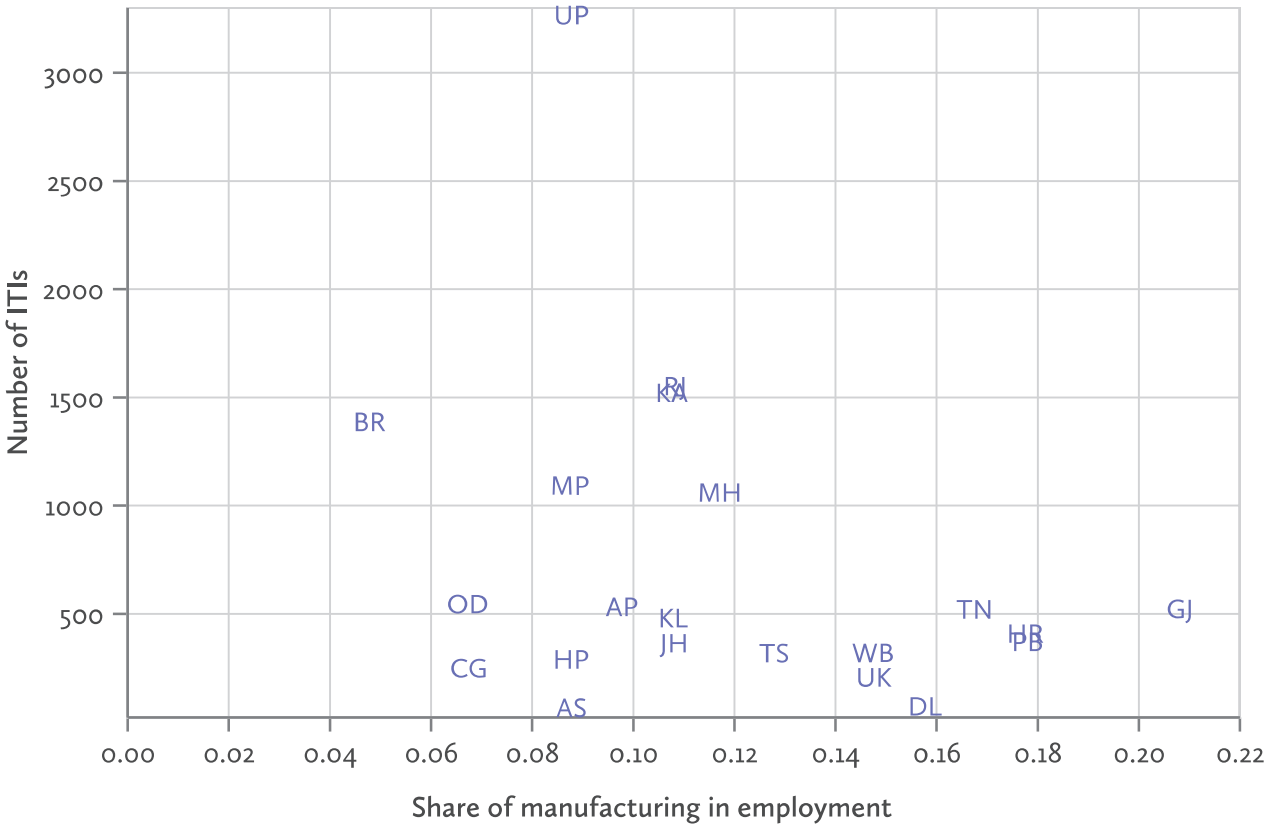
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data). Data refers to only 10th standard pass trainees.

Figure 5.19: No systematic relation between number of manufacturing firms and number of ITIs in a district



Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (trainee-level data).

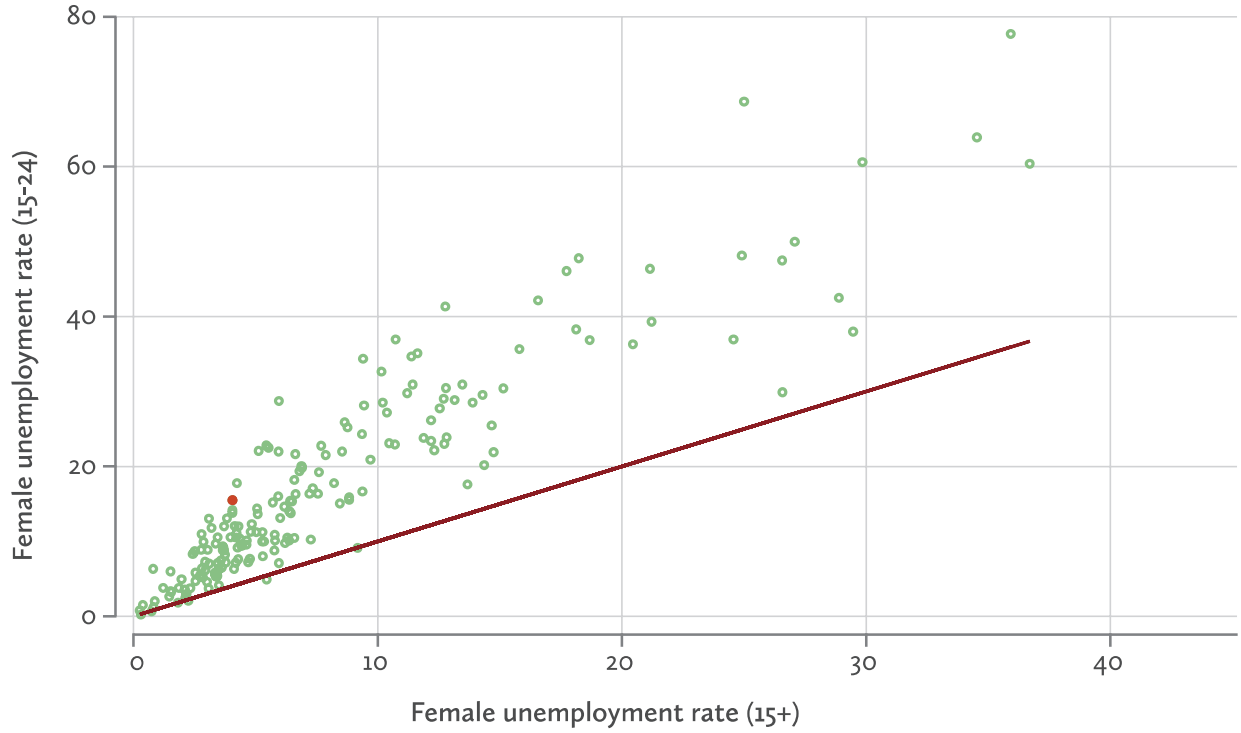
Figure 5.20: A state's share of manufacturing employment and its number of ITIs unrelated to each other



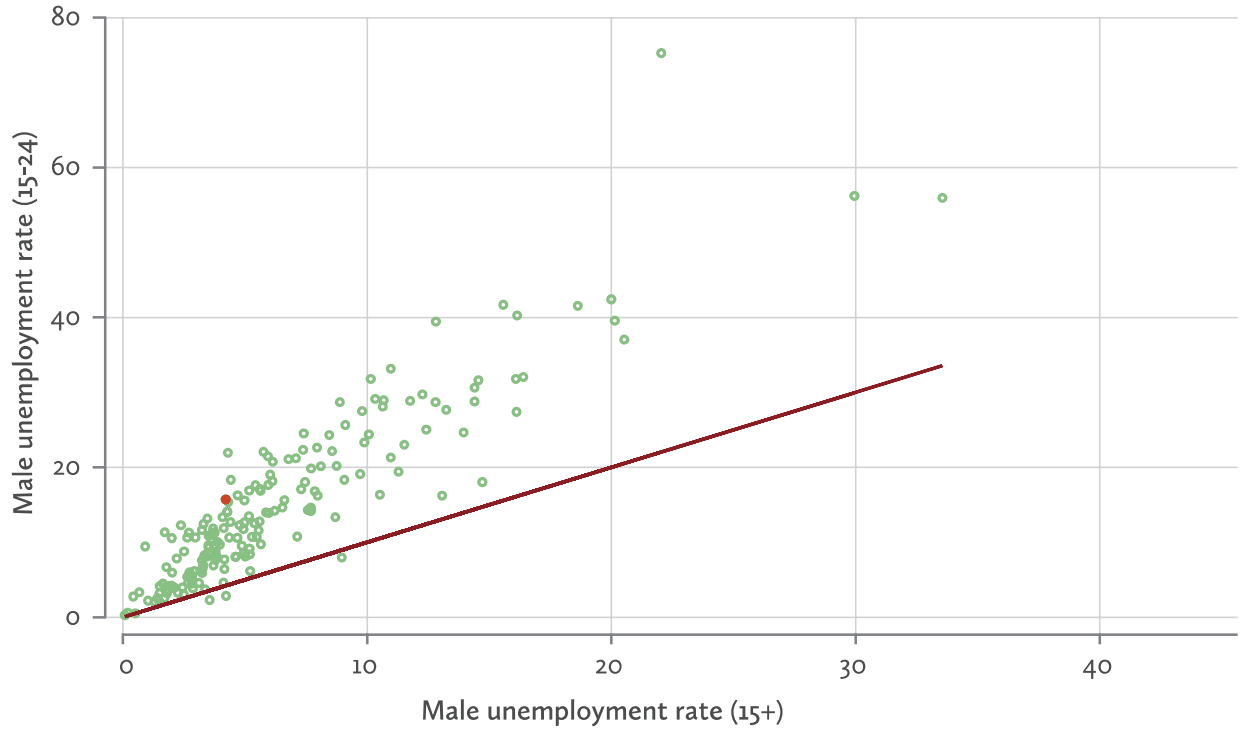
Sources and notes: NCVT-MIS (Trainee-level data) and PLFS 2023-2024

Figure 6.1: In India, youth unemployment is four times non youth, much higher than global average

a: Women



b: Men



Sources and notes: World Development Indicators, 2023. The line is the 45 degree line of equality. The red dot represents India.

Figure 6.2: Graduate youth unemployment has been a persistent problem in India

a: 1983

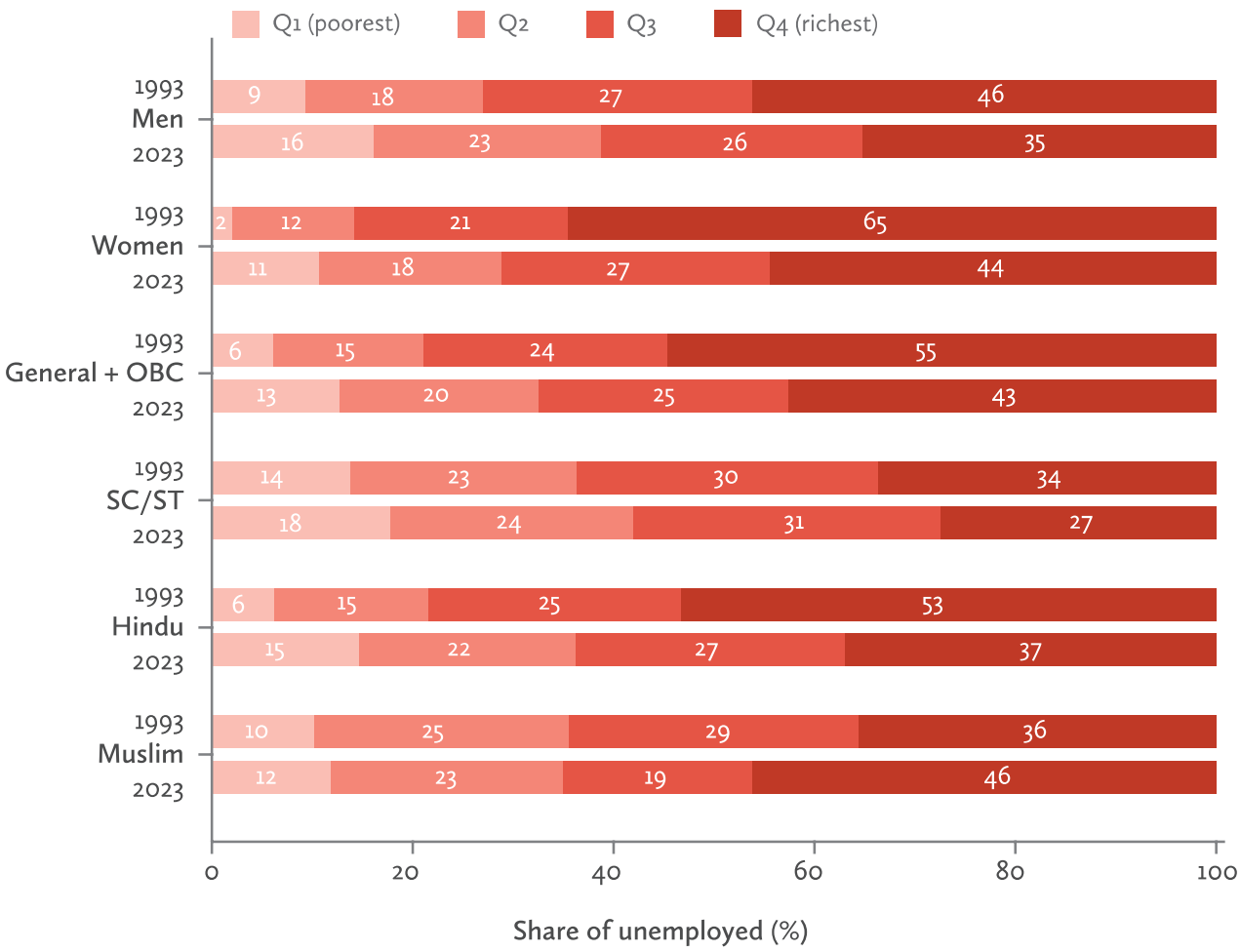
	Less than 25 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and above
Graduate & above	35.02	12.15	3.09	1.12	0.51
Secondary	26.11	10.18	4.36	1.38	0.80
Primary or middle	10.98	4.87	2.76	2.35	2.20
Literate but below primary	5.97	3.18	2.12	2.44	1.97
Illiterate	3.82	3.17	3.26	2.60	2.57

b: 2023

	Less than 25 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and above
Graduate & above	39.33	20.04	8.94	3.25	1.09
Higher Secondary	16.33	7.01	3.33	1.65	1.09
Secondary	9.97	4.10	1.60	1.17	1.17
Primary or middle	8.98	3.40	2.37	1.91	1.42
Literate but below primary	7.60	0.63	2.70	1.80	1.68
Illiterate	8.09	1.06	2.17	1.67	1.60

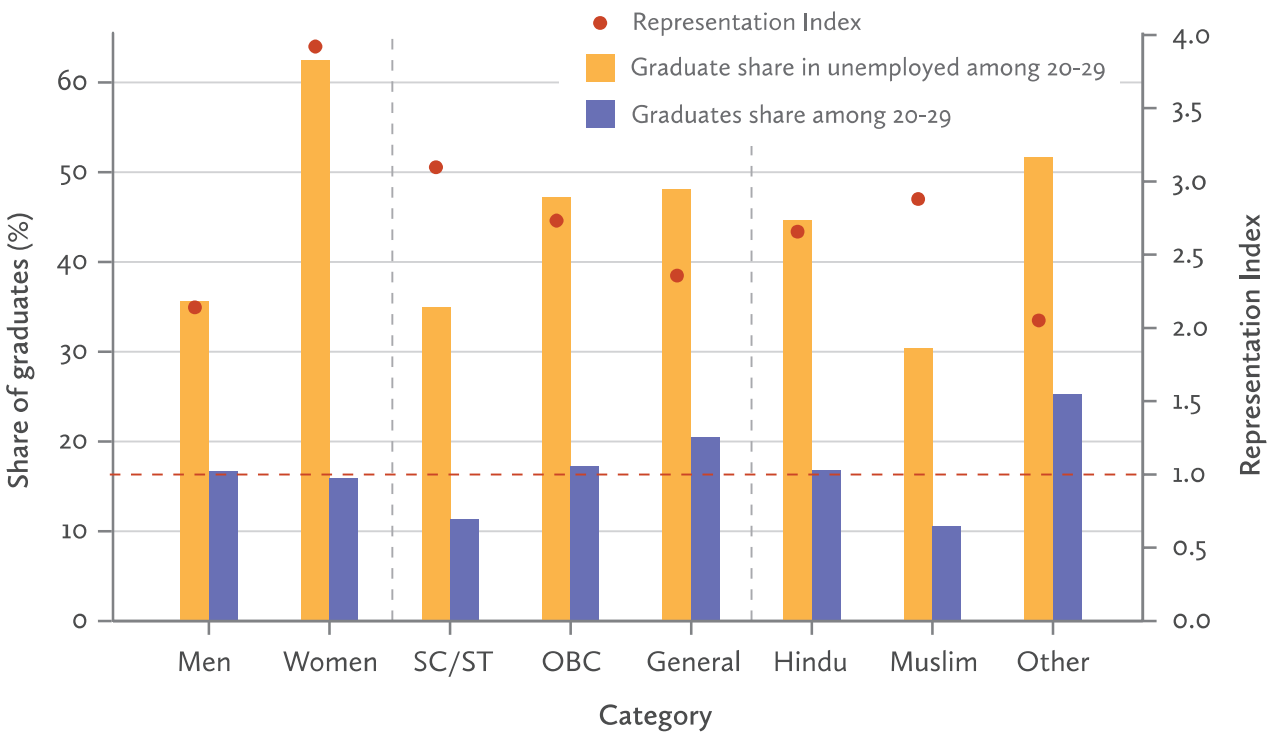
Sources and notes: EUS 1983-84 & PLFS 2023-24. The number represents the unemployment rate pertaining to each cell.

Figure 6.3: Graduate unemployment is no longer restricted to upper income quartiles



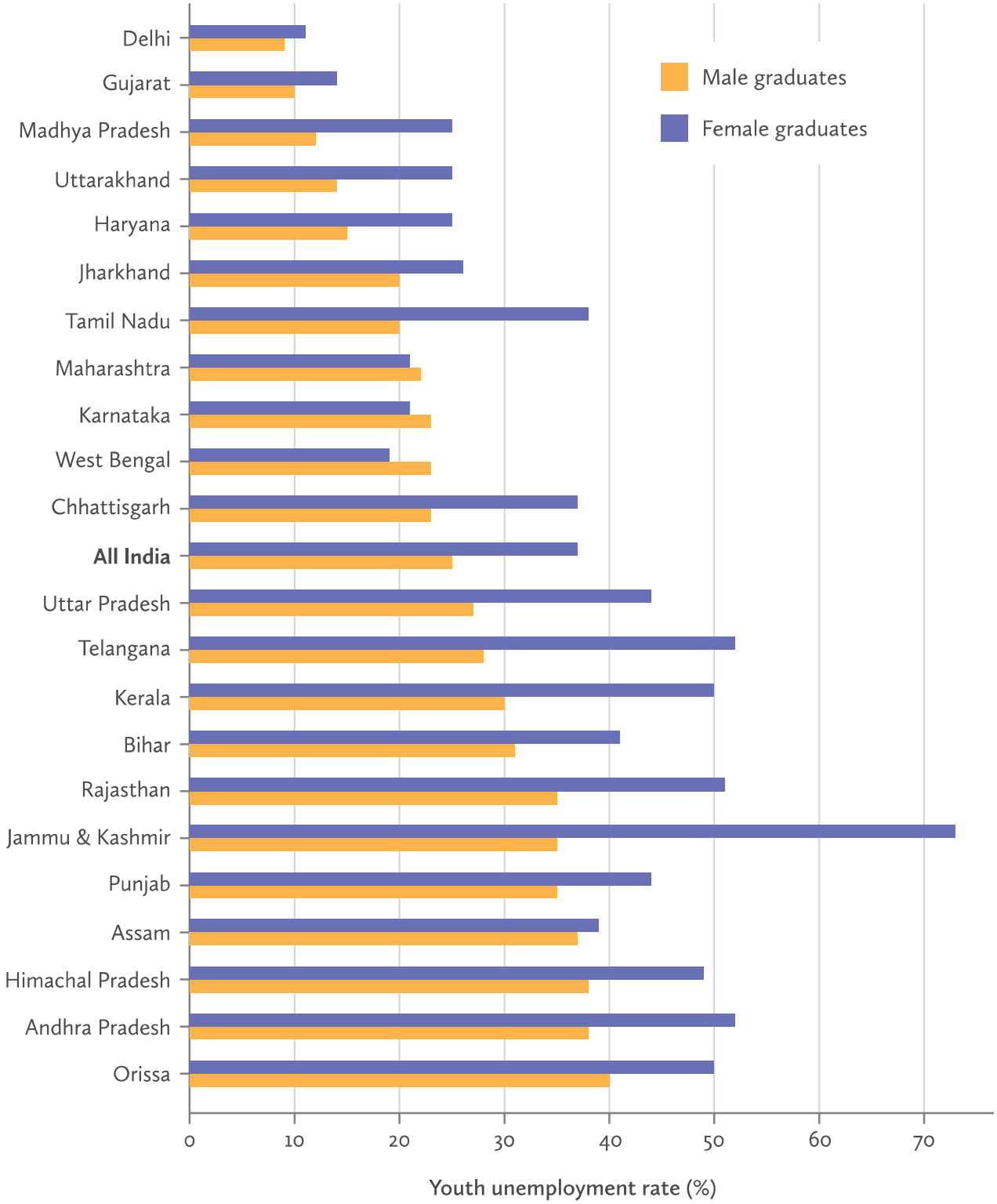
Sources and notes: EUS 1983-84, PLFS 2023-24

Figure 6.4: Graduate over-representation among the unemployed is most severe for women



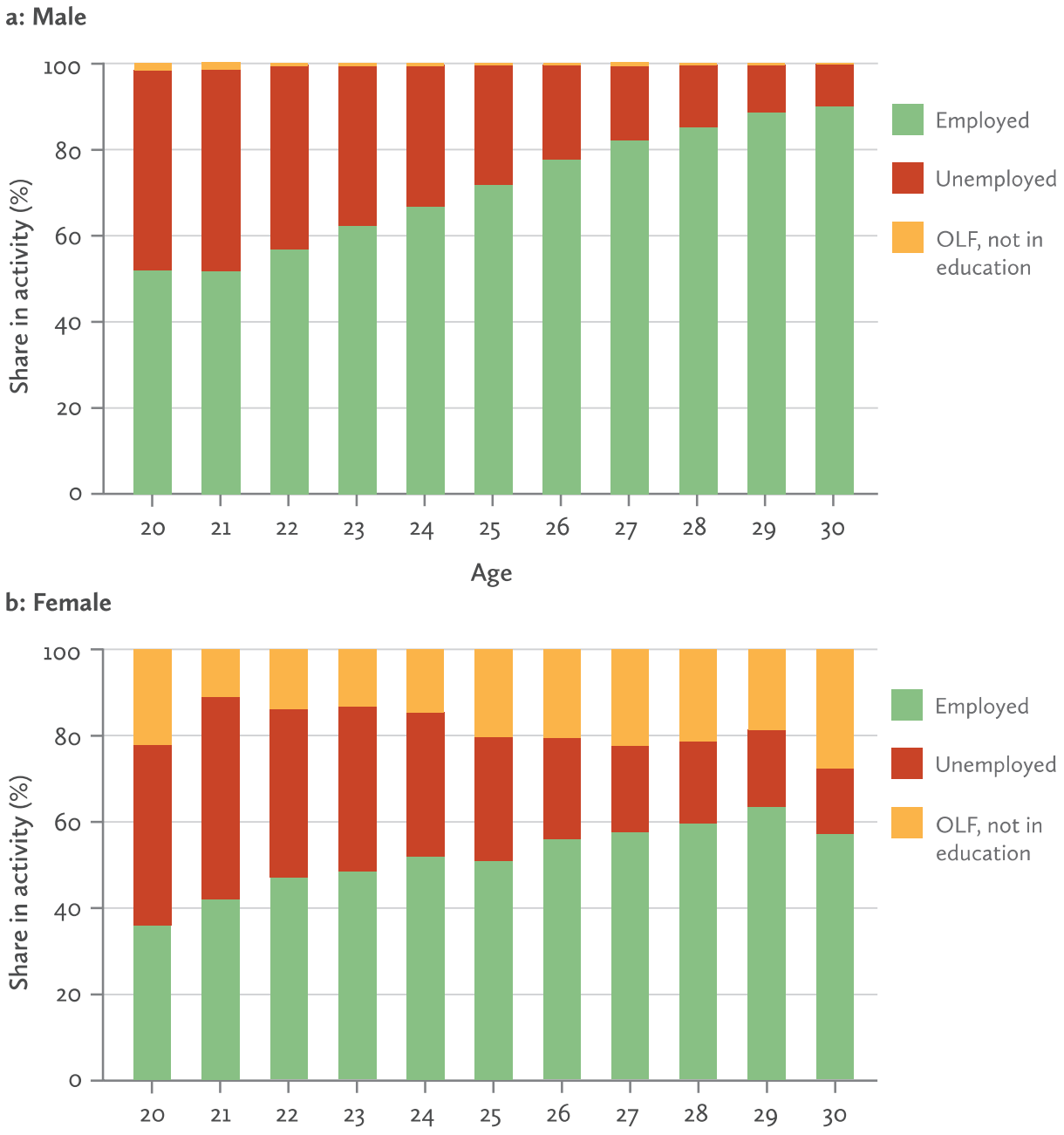
Sources and notes: PLFS 2023-24. Representation index is the ratio of the share of unemployed graduates among 20-29 year olds to the share of graduates among 20-29 year olds

Figure 6.5: Large state level variations in graduate youth unemployment rates



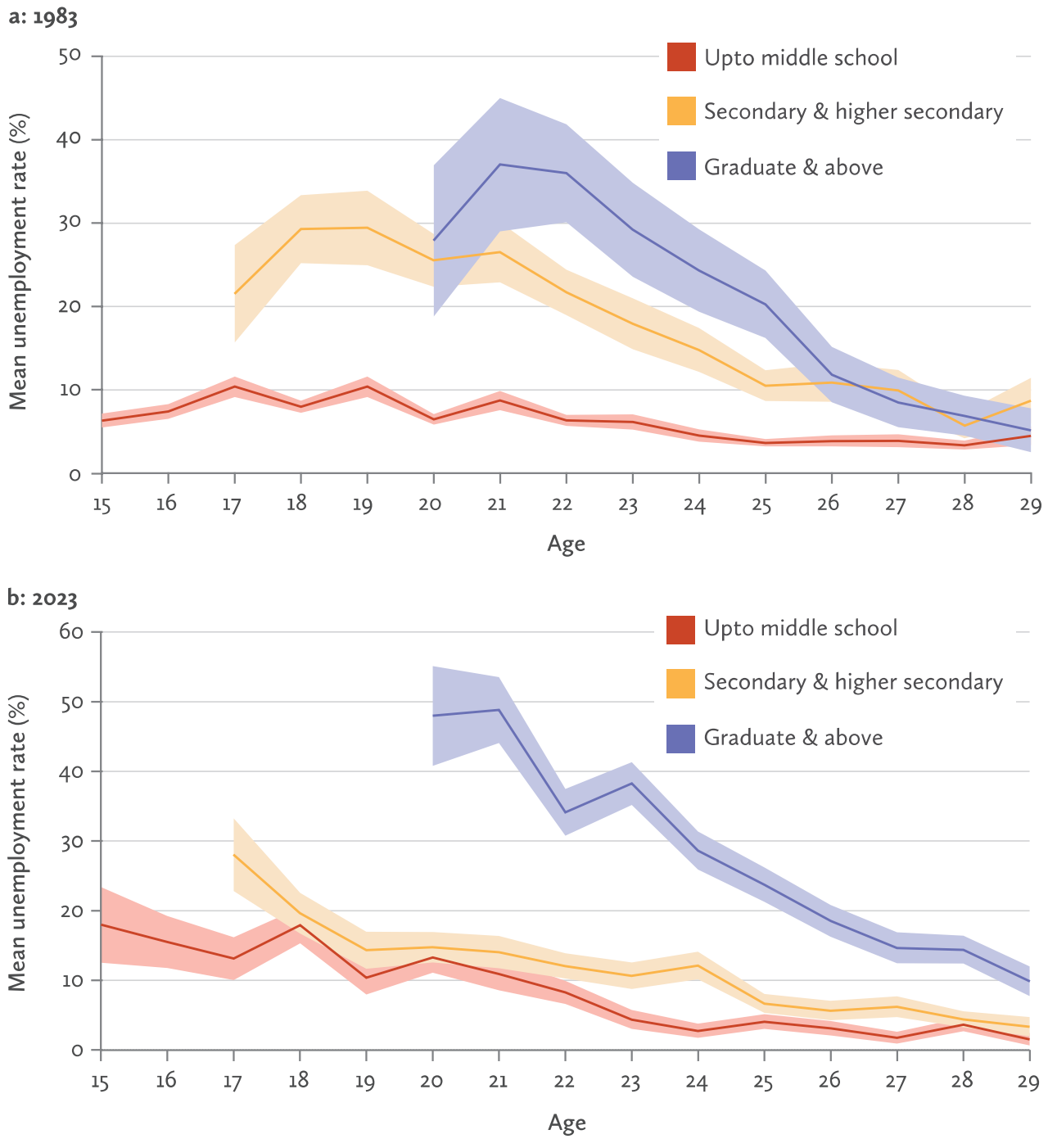
Sources and notes: PLFS 2023-24

Figure 6.6: With age, young men are more likely to be employed and women are more likely to be out of the labour force.



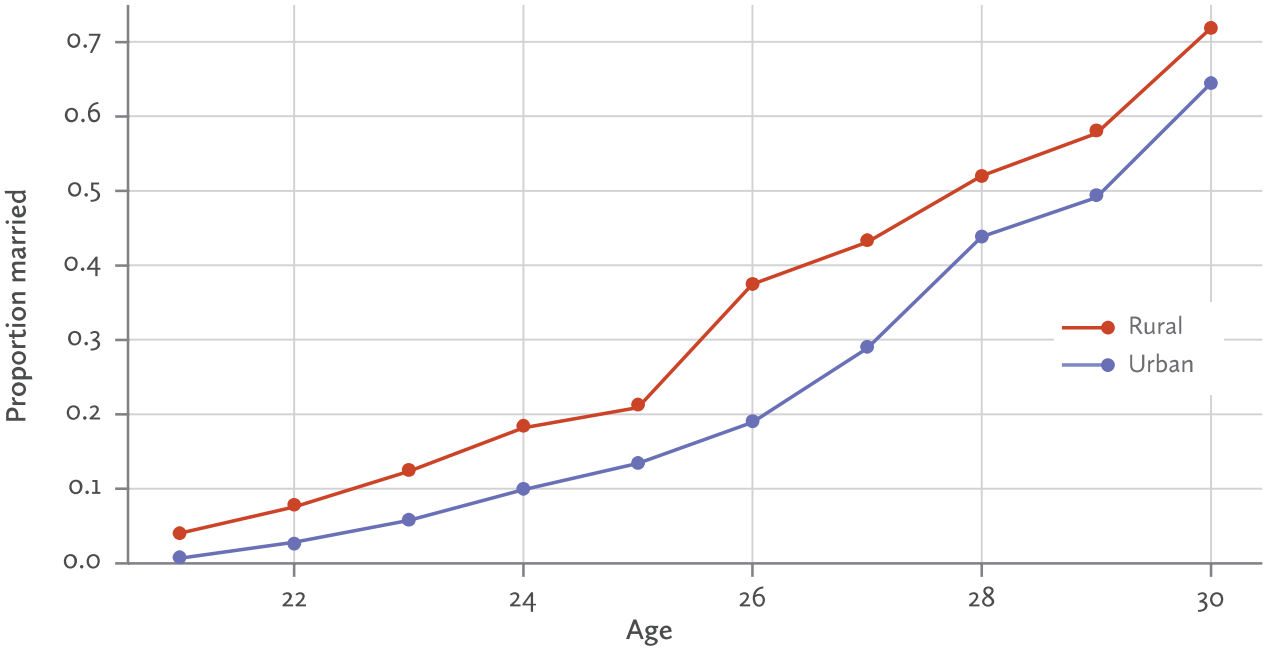
Sources and notes: PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

Figure 6.7: Unemployment rates steadily fall as men age, for both graduates and non-graduates, but the convergence has slowed down in recent years



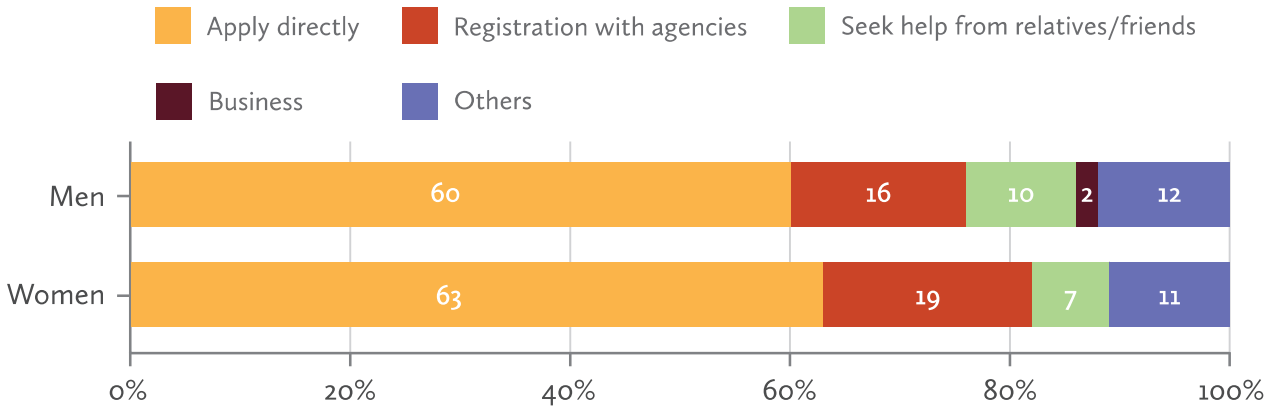
Sources and notes: NSS EUS 1983-84 and PLFS 2023-24. Shaded area represents 95% confidence intervals

Figure 6.8: Proportion of men who are married in rural and urban areas



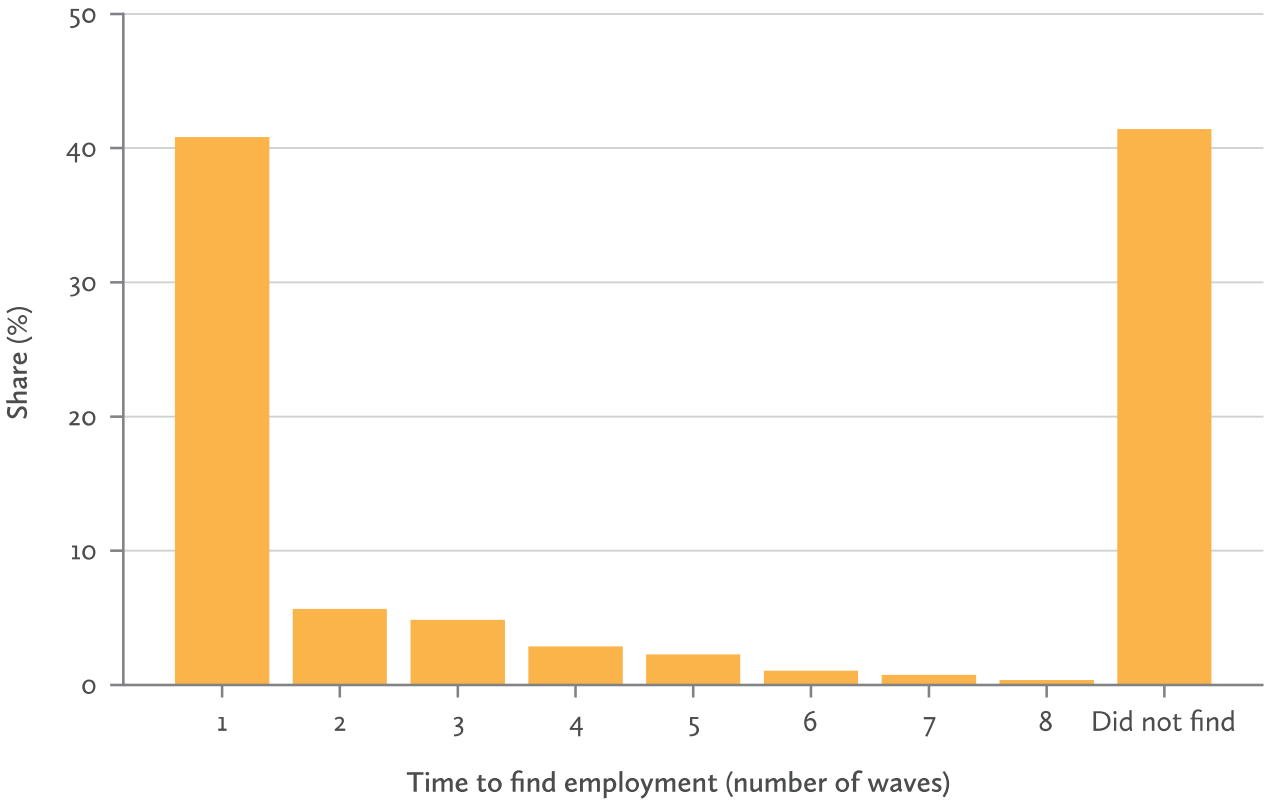
Source: PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

Figure 6.9: Job search strategies are similar among young graduate men and women



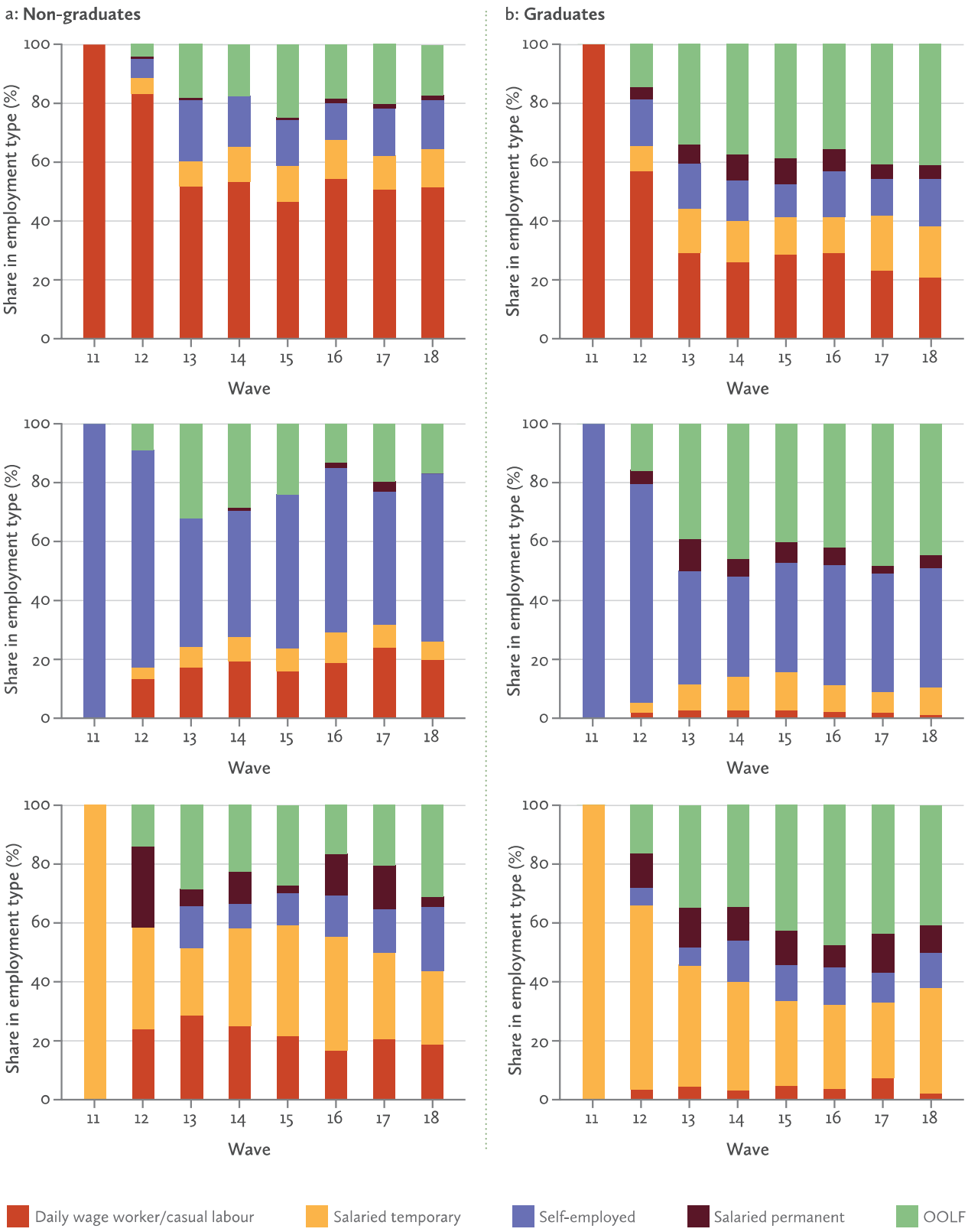
Sources and notes: PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 (pooled). We have combined a few of the categories together for ease of interpretation. Registration with agencies includes registration with employment exchange or private employment centres; Business includes applying for license to start a business or seeking financial assistance to start a business

Figure 6.10: Young men either find employment within a year or do not find, even up to three years



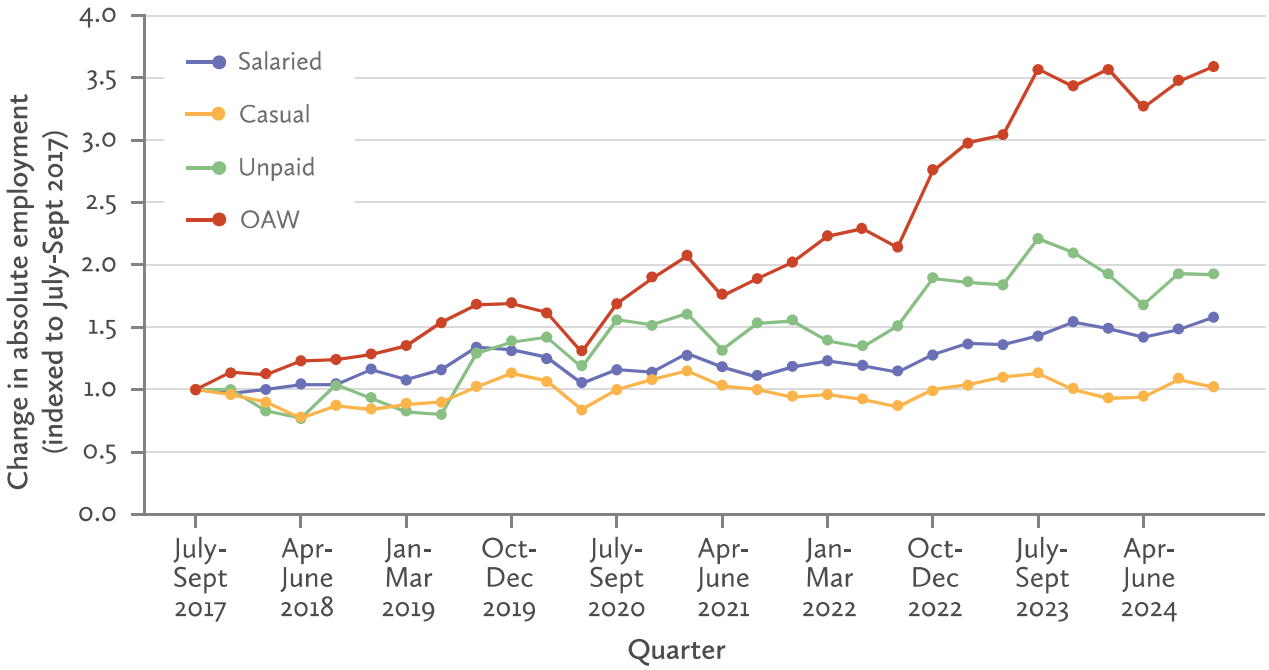
Sources and notes: CMIE-CPHS pooled sample 2017-18, 2018-19, 2022-23, 2023-24

Figure 6.11: Only a small share of young workers eventually enter salaried employment



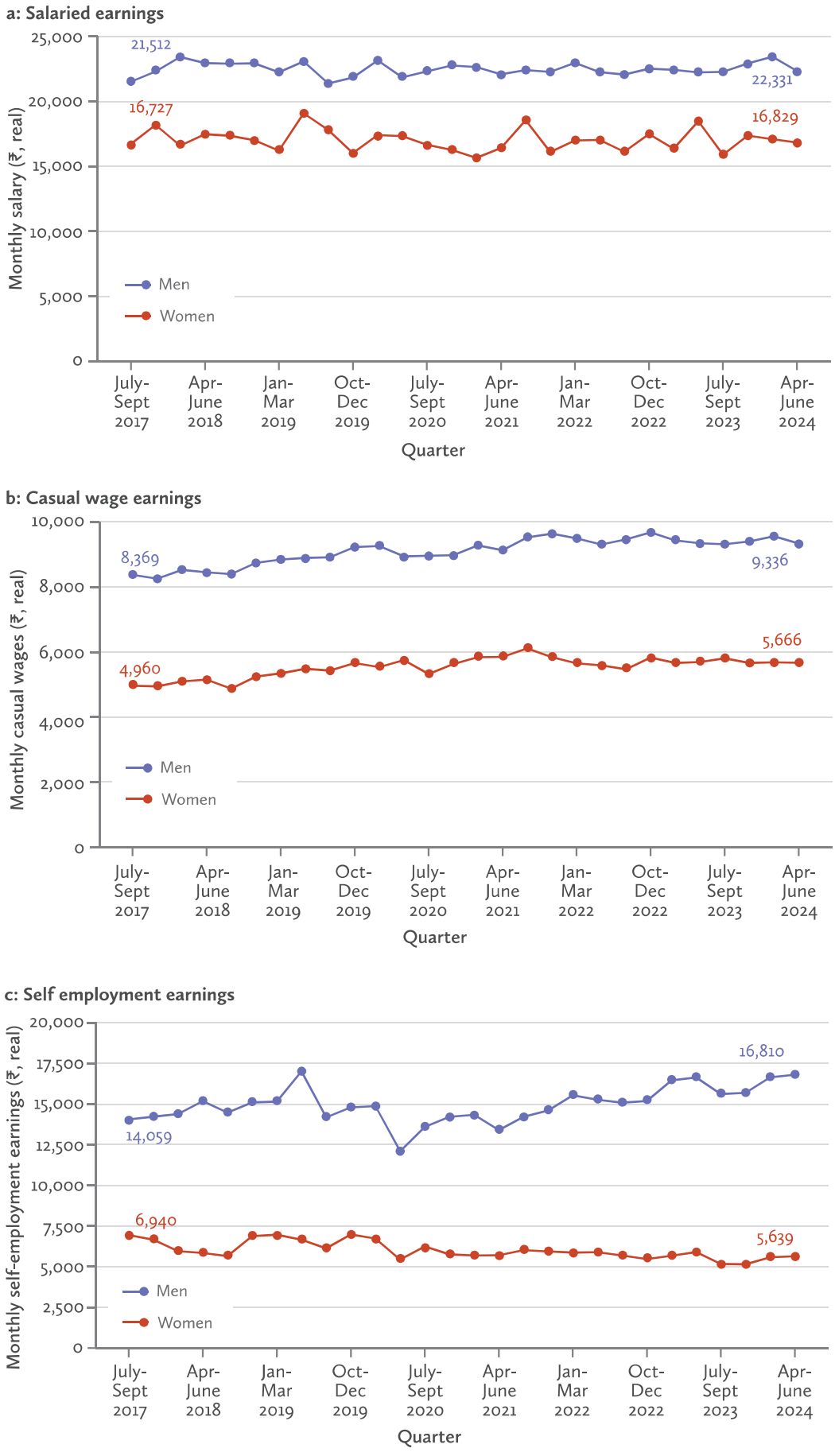
Sources and notes: CMIE-CPHS

Figure 7.1: Nearly four-fold increase in the number of women in own account work



Sources and notes: PLFS Quarterly data

Figure 7.2 : Stagnation in earnings

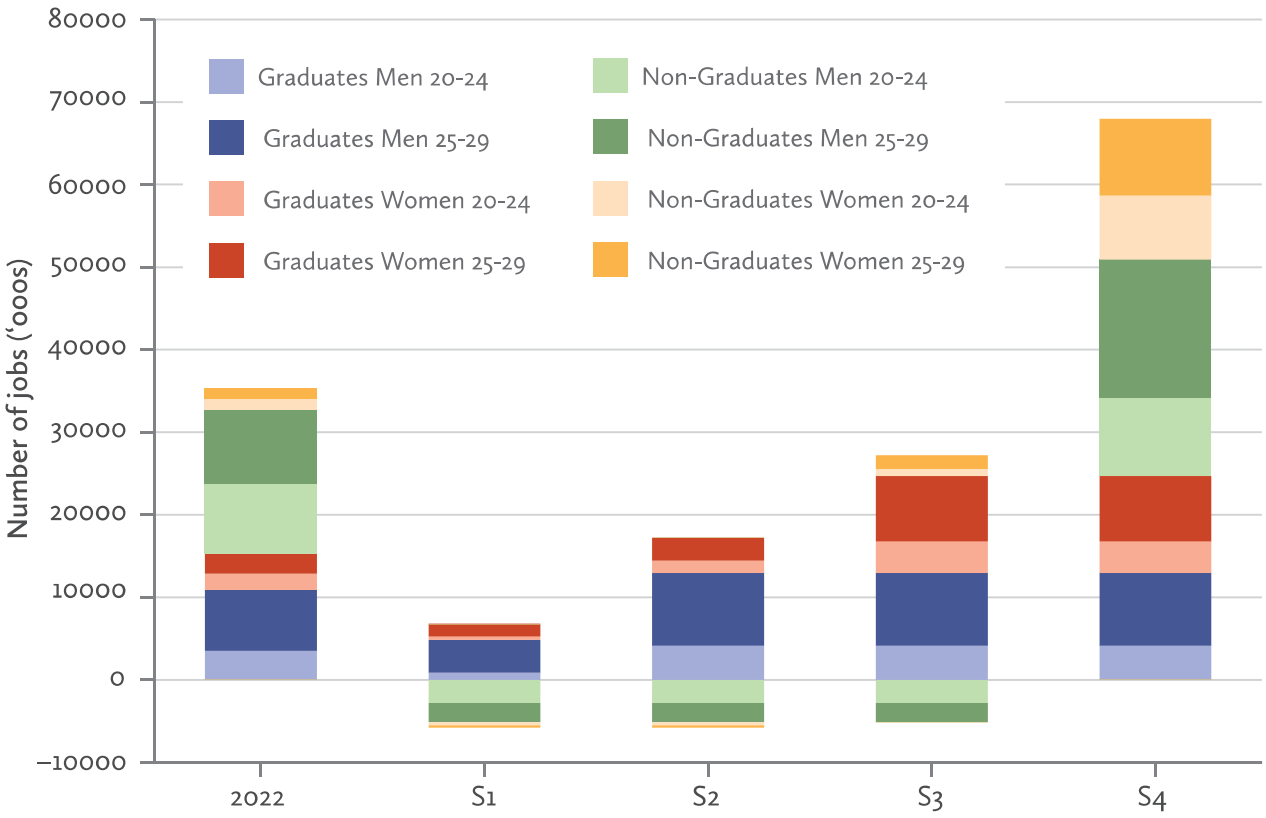


Sources and notes: PLFS quarterly surveys. Deflated using CPI rural and urban, base year Apr-Jun 2024.

Figure 7.3: Sectoral allocation of output, capital, investment and employment highlights the chronic misallocation of resources

Sources and notes: EPWRFITS. In 2011-12 constant prices.

Figure 7.4: Estimated increase in jobs under each scenario



Sources and notes: Calculated using MoHFW population projection and EUS/PLFS estimates.

Figure 7.5: Policy interventions from the perspective of school to work transition

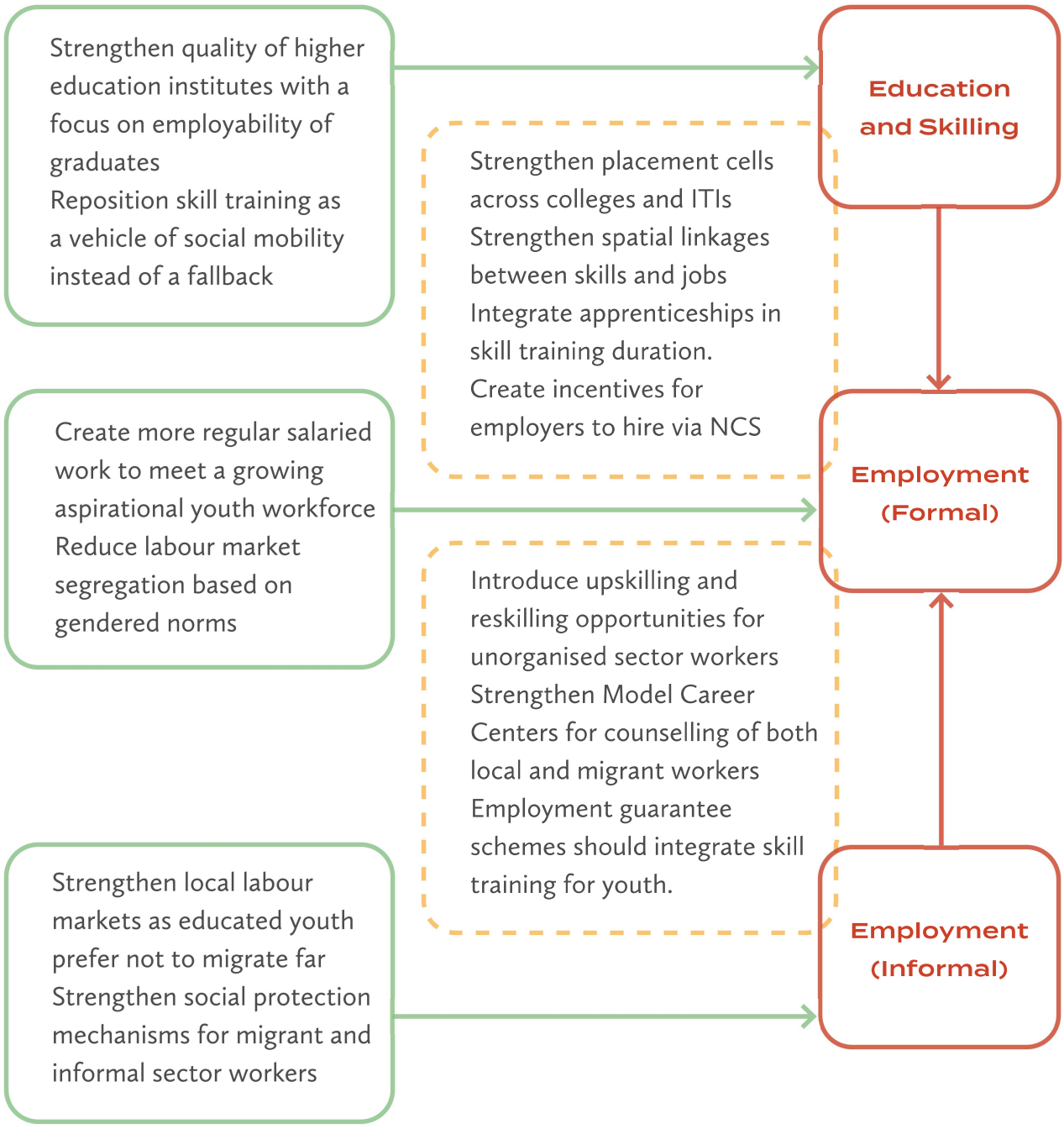


Figure 7.6: Skilling by worker educational categories

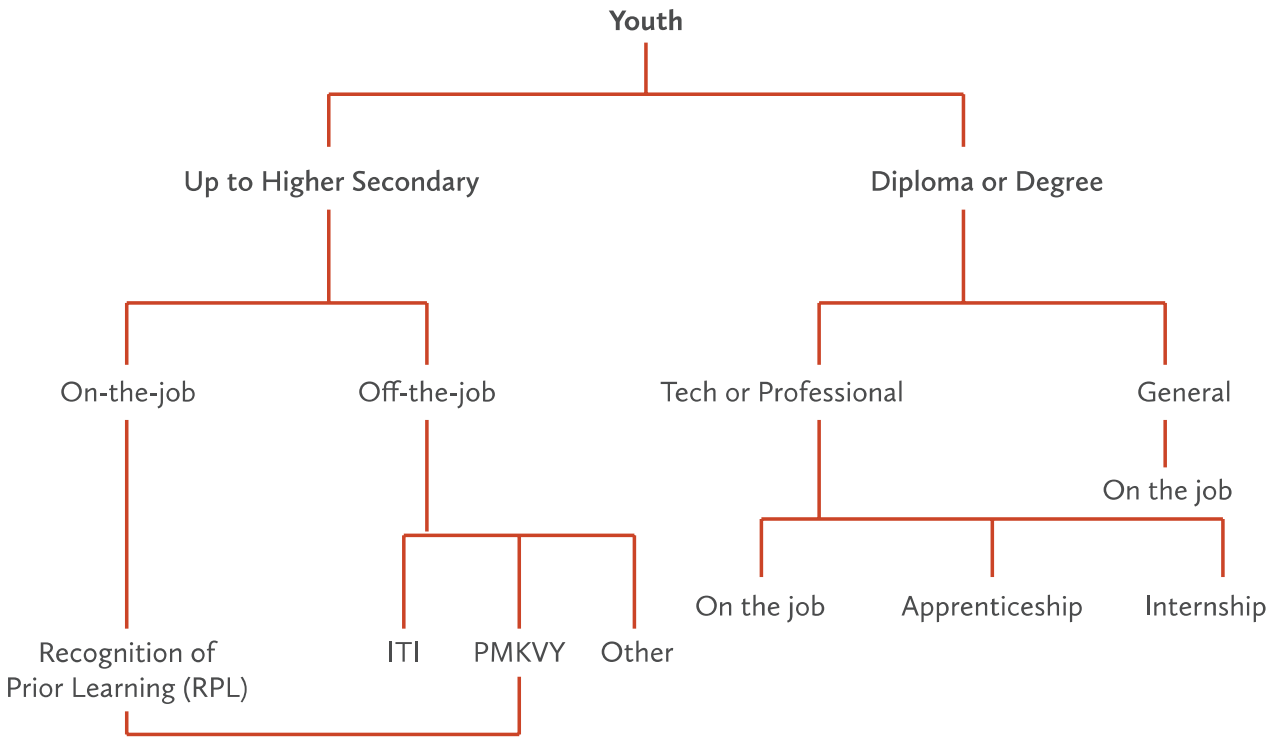
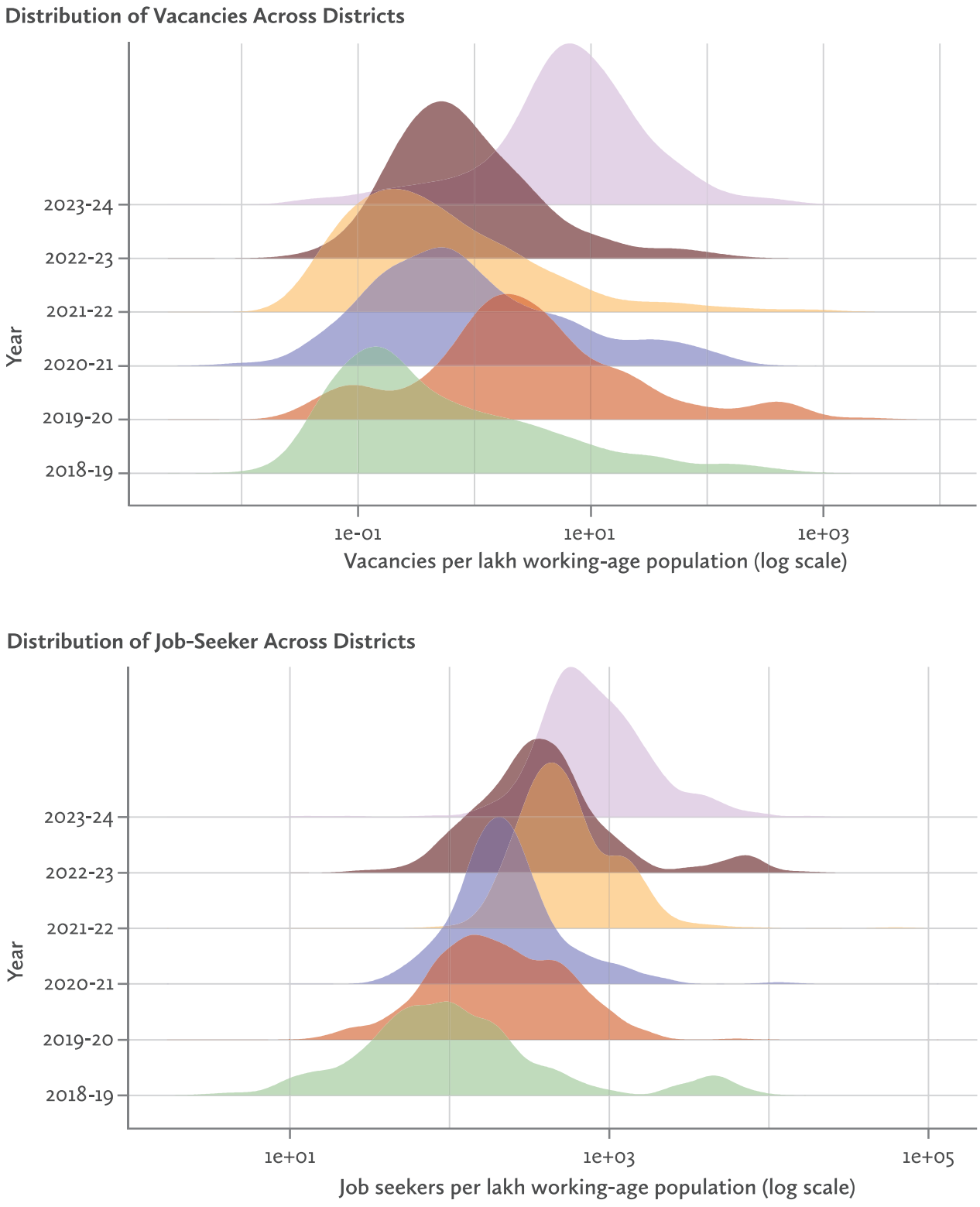
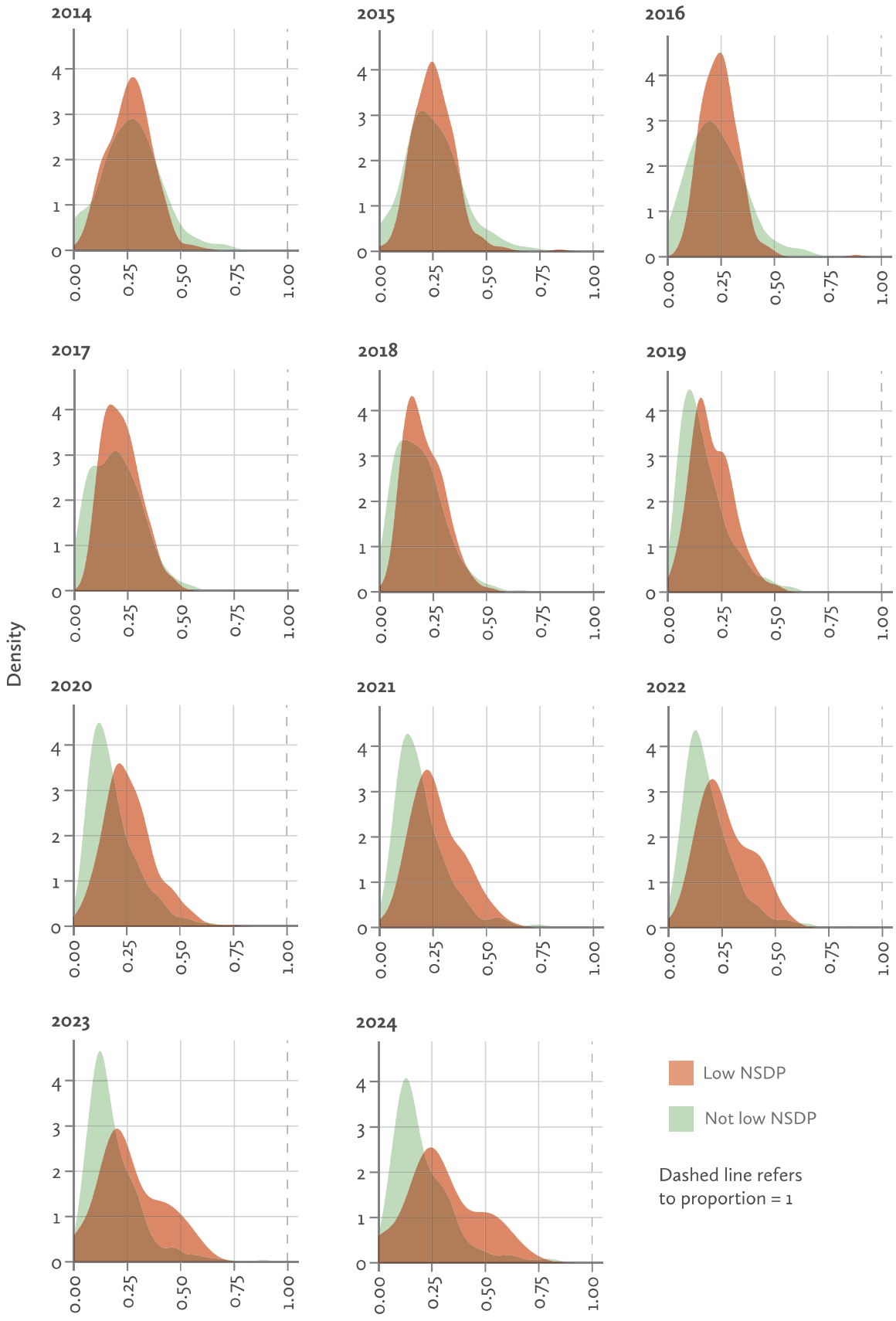


Figure 7.7: Distribution of vacancies and job seekers across districts



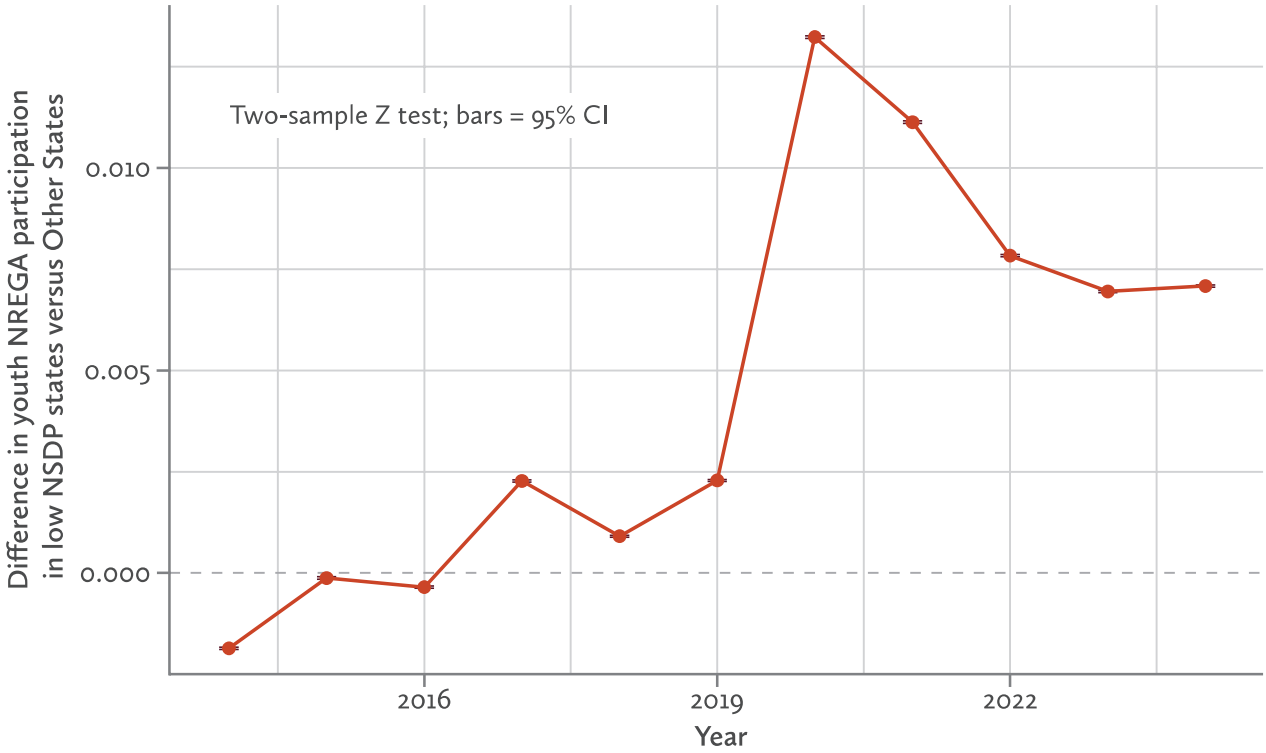
Sources and notes: National Career Services portal

Figure 7.8: Distribution of youth employment proportionality across districts



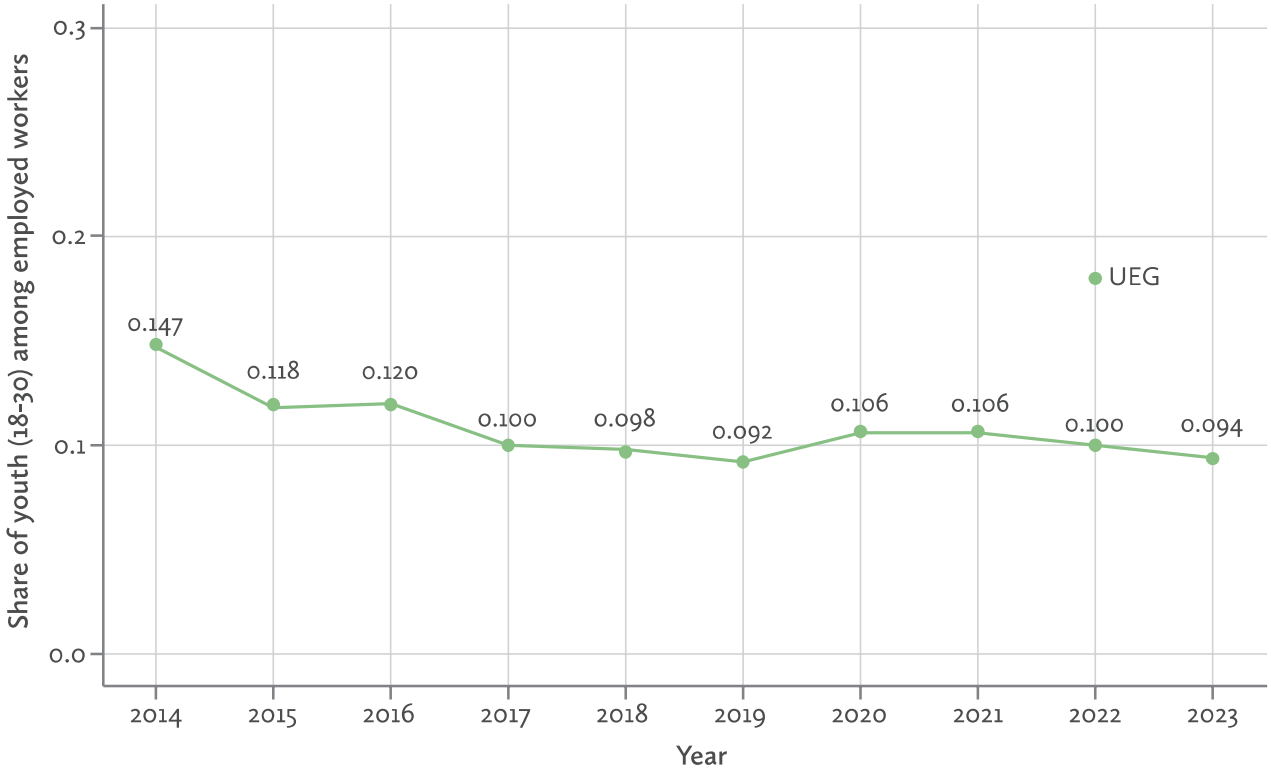
Sources and notes: NREGA MIS portal

Figure 7.9: Are youth in low income states more likely to be employed in NREGA?



Sources and notes: NREGA MIS portal

Figure 7.10: Comparing NREGA and UEGA employment in Rajasthan



Sources and notes: NREGA MIS portal and Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme dashboard

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