LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS 2022

Government of India

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Directorate General of Employment

New Delhi

Dr. Shashank Goel, IAS
Additional Secretary &
Director General (Employment)

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the Directorate General of employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment is bringing out an important Report on *"Labour and Employment Statistics 2022"*. This is first compilation and intended to serve as a critical source of vast information on Labour and Employment Statistics of the country, as well international comparison.

Labour and Employment Statistics is one of the key determinants of an economy's manpower resources. The production and compilation of the statistics is not a goal but a means to facilitate macro-economic monitoring, labour market performance evaluation, evidence-based policy formulation and assessment of policy results. It provides a comprehensive picture of the situation of the labour market as well as information on its socio-economic context.

The Report will surely provide the valuable insights for policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders towards the employment, labour infrastructure and human capital in the country.

I compliment Deputy Director General (Employment) and his entire team for release of this Report.

4/2/2022

(Dr. Shashank Goel)

New Delhi
July, 2022

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NEW DELHI-110 001**

Foreword

Employment is an important factor of the social and economic growth of a nation. People with employment, people looking for employment and businesses seeking employees make up what is known as the labor market. Labor represents the human factor in production of goods and services of an economy.

Labour and Employment Statistics is a multidimensional statistics focusing on the productive activities of workers of the labour market, from many perspectives. The various aspects and issues of employment and labour market covered by the statistics span across disciplines such as demography, economics and social studies.

In order to cover all these aspects of labour market and employment, it is vital to have robust, reliable and richer information on labour and employment for policy formulators. The Report *"Labour and Employment Statistics 2022"* is a step in this direction. It provides the information on country's economy, employment trends, labour market situation, urban and rural economy and women's role in the economy. It is an attempt to cover most of the areas of labour statistics to make the publication a very useful source for all the stakeholders.

I express my compliments to Dr. Shikha Anand, Ms. Monica Kumawat and officials of Employment Market Information section of DGE for the painstaking efforts in bringing out this publication with data pooled from various sources.

I hope this Publication will serve as a valuable tool in the hands of policy makers, planners, administrators, researchers and other stakeholders.

(Amit Nirmal)

New Delhi

July, 2022

Dr. Shikha Anand
Director (Employment)

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Preface

Labour and Employment statistics is a handy tool to study employment and labour markets both at the micro and macro levels. At micro economic perspectives, the statistics allow us to understand the decisions, behaviours, employment trends and labour market performance of individuals and enterprises. At macroeconomic perspectives, it presents the labour market performance of the country as a whole. The statistics are a valuable means for understanding labour markets. They can potentially provide extensive information on employment activities, the way labour markets work, their strengths and shortcomings, and the trends observed and expected and these are the key for macro-economic monitoring.

The first Report on *"Labour and Employment Statistics 2022"* is one of the important initiatives for making comprehensive and richer database which covers the vast information on employment and labour market for meaningful policy evaluation. A rich set of socioeconomic characteristics of workers and information on enterprises and establishments are put together to bring the useful information on labour supply and labour demand on a single platform. The Report contains the information on rural and urban economy as well, alongwith the contribution of women in economic growth. The harmonized International Labour Organization (ILO) database is also used to assess the labour market performance of other countries.

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Shashank Goel, Additional Secretary (L&E) & Director General (Employment) and Shri Amit Nirmal, Deputy Director General (Employment) for their guidance in bringing out this comprehensive report. I also acknowledge the sincere efforts of my entire team in Statistics Division under the supervision of Ms. Monica Kumawat, Deputy Director (Employment) in systematic data collection, collation, validation, compilation and analysis of voluminous data and preparation of the report.

I am sure that this report will provide a handy tool for all the stakeholders in monitoring various aspects of the labour markets and would be helpful for academicians, planners, policymakers etc. as well. I would be glad to receive any suggestion to improve the content, quality and format of the publication in future.

(Dr. Shikha Anand)

New Delhi
July, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMAMRY

- Labour and Employment statistics is a handy tool to study employment and labour markets both at the micro and macro levels. At micro economic perspectives, the labour and employment statistics allow us to understand the decisions, behaviours, employment trends and labour market performance of individuals and enterprises. At macroeconomic perspectives, it presents the labour market performance of the country as a whole.

- The first Report on *"Labour and Employment Statistics 2022"* is one of the important initiatives for making comprehensive and richer database which covers the vast information on employment and labour market for meaningful policy evaluation.

- During 2016-17, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 8.3% at constant prices, the fastest pace since 2011-12. However, the GDP growth rate slipped at -6.6% during the year of Covid pandemic; 2020-21. The economy's post-Covid recovery is gaining momentum and GDP grew by 8.7% during 2021-22.

- The contribution of Services sector in Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices declined during 2020-21 over the year 2019-20, which is the possible impact of Covid-19 outbreak. However, the share of agriculture sector increased to 20.0% in 2020-21 from 18.3% in 2019-20.

- The report analyses the 11 key indicators of labour market, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment-to-Population Ratio (also known as Worker Population Ratio), Status in Employment, Employment by Sector, Employment by Occupation, Hours of Work, Part Time Workers, Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Persons outside the Labour Force and Educational Attainment & Illiteracy.

- **Key Indicator 1: Labour Force Participation Rate**
  - ➤ *Rise in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):* LFPR for persons of age 15 years and above was 49.8%, 50.2% and 53.5% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively. During 2020-21, LFPR increased to 54.9%.

- ➤ Female LFPR showed significant increase of 9.2% points, from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 32.5% during 2020-21.

- ➤ Male LFPR increased to 77.0% during 2020-21 from 75.8% in 2017-18, an increase of 1.2% points.

✦ Key Indicator 2: Employment-To-Population Ratio (or WPR)

- ➤ *Remarkable growth in Worker Population Ratio (WPR):* WPR for persons of age 15 years & above was 46.8%, 47.3% and 50.9% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively. During 2020-21, WPR increased to 52.6%.

- ➤ Female WPR showed significant increase of 9.4% points, from 22.0% in 2017-18 to 31.4% during 2020-21.

- ➤ Male WPR increased to 73.5% during 2020-21 from 71.2% in 2017-18, an increase of 2.3% points.

✦ Key Indicator 3: Status in Employment

- ➤ The share of workers in Self-Employment (Own-account workers and helper in Household enterprises) increased to 55.6% in 2020-21 as compared to 52.2% in 2017-18.

- ➤ During 2020-21, the larger proportion of female workers was engaged as *Helper in household enterprises* with 36.6% followed by 23.2% *Casual Labour*.

- ➤ Around 44.8% male workers were engaged as O*wn account workers and Employer* followed by 22.7% *Regular wage/salaried* during 2020-21.

✦ Key Indicator 4: Employment by Sector

- ➤ Agriculture sector is the biggest absorber of workers in India and provided employment to around 46.5% of total workers during 2020-21 as compared to 44.1% in 2017-18.

- ➤ During 2018-19, Services and Industry sectors showed a rise to 32.3% and 25.2% from 31.1% and 24.8% in 2017-18, respectively. In 2019-20, percentage of workers in these sectors declined and services sector continued to decline in 2020-21 as well, as an obvious impact of world-wide lockdown due to covid-19 outbreak.

- ➤ The workers in industries showed growth, though marginal, to 23.9% in 2020-21 from 23.7% in 2019-20.

- ➢ Female workers in agriculture sector increased to 62.2% during 2020-21 from 57.0% in 2017-18, while on the other hand, the male workers in this sector declined to 39.8% during 2020-21 over 40.2% in 2017-18.
- ➢ Contribution of female in Services and Industries declined during 2020-21 as compared to 2017-18, while male workers has increased in recent years.

✚ Key Indicator 5: Employment by Occupation

- ➢ *"Skilled agricultural and fishery workers" and "Elementary occupations"* are dominant sector for employment.
- ➢ Female workers were higher than male in occupation sectors viz., *Skilled agricultural and fishery workers*, *Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals* and *Elementary Occupation.*
- ➢ Occupation-*"Legislators, senior officials and managers"* is an emerging sector. Number of workers has increasing trend in this occupation irrespective of gender.

✚ Key Indicator 6: Hours of Work

- ➢ Around 32% rural male and 33% urban male worked for 48-60 hours in a week during the quarter April-June 2021.
- ➢ Around 10% rural male and 17% urban male worked for more than 60 hours in a week during the quarter April-June 2021.
- ➢ The highest rural female workers, around 34% worked for 24-36 hours while the highest 35% urban females worked for 36-48 hours in a week.
- ➢ *"Over employment"* (works more than 48 hours): Around 36% workers in rural and 45% workers in urban areas categorized under over employment.

✚ Key Indicator 7: Part Time Workers

- ➢ Around 33.5% and 22.7% workers were part-time workers in rural and urban areas, respectively during the quarter April-June 2021.
- ➢ Around 51.1% rural female and 37.7% urban females were part-time workers during the quarter April-June 2021.

♦ Key Indicator 8: Unemployment

> *Contracted Unemployment rate (UR):* Unemployment rate was 6.0%, 5.8% and 4.8% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. During 2020-21, UR improved and declined to 4.2%.

> Female UR showed significant improvement and decreased to 3.5% in 2020-21 over 5.6% in 2017-18.

> Male UR decreased to 4.5% during 2020-21 from 6.1% in 2017-18.

♦ Key Indicator 9: Youth Unemployment

> Youth Unemployment rate (persons of age group 15-29 years) declined to 12.9% during 2020-21 as compared to 17.8% in 2017-18.

> The proportion of youth unemployment in total unemployment reveals that the youth unemployment is around 83-85% of total unemployment, means the large portion of unemployed is comprised by youth persons.

> The youth unemployment in total youth population has declining trend and it is 5.3% in 2020-21 as compared to 6.8% in 2017-18. Around 5-6% youth are unemployed among the youth population.

♦ Key Indicator 10: Persons outside the Labour Force

> During 2020-21, around 45% persons were outside the Labour Force (inactivity rate). For female, the inactivity rate was 67.5% and 23.0% for male during 2020-21.

♦ Key Indicator 11: Educational Attainment & Illiteracy

> The percentage of male workers is high at education level *literate & upto primary* (85.9%) and *Post graduate & above* education level (78.6%) during 2020-21.

> For both male and female workers, low employment rate was recorded at education level *Higher Secondary*.

♦ Employment generation is always the priority of the Government. The Government has taken various steps from time to time for generating employment in the country by implementing various employment generation schemes. The estimated employment generated under key schemes/programmes are as follows:

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Employment Generated
1.	**Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)** To incentivize employers for creation of new employment launched w.e.f. August 2016.	As on 31.03.2022 Employees benefitted: **1.22 crore** Establishments benefitted: **1.53 lakh**
2.	**Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)** To incentivize creation of new employment opportunities during the COVID recovery phase by providing incentive to the employers of establishments, launched w.e.f. October 2020 and terminated on March, 2022.	As on 18.06.2022 Employees benefitted: **59.49 lakh** Establishments benefitted: **1.49 lakh**
3.	**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)** It is a Skill Certification Scheme, to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training, launched w.e.f. July 2015.	As on 07.03.2022 Candidates Trained: **1.35 crore** Candidates Placed: **23.96 lakh**
4.	**Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhyan (PMGKRA)** To incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic, launched w.e.f. June 2020 and terminated on 22nd October, 2020.	Ended on 22nd October, 2020. Employment Generated: **50.78 crore persondays** Expenditure incurred: **Rs. 39,293 crore**
5.	**Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana- DDU-GKY** To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities through placement-linked skill training program, launched	During last five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) Candidates Trained: **6.78 lakh** Candidates Placed: **4.22 lakh**

	w.e.f. September 2014.	
6.	**Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)** Skill Development through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) enabling a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own micro-enterprise.	As on 31.03.2022 (since April 2008) Candidates Trained: **35 lakh** Candidates Settled: **24.41 lakh** Candidates Settled under Wage Employment: **2.36 lakh** Candidates Settled under Self Employment: **22.05 lakh**
7.	**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** It aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work	During 2021-22 Employment Generated: **363.49 crore persondays**
8.	**Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** It focuses on generating employment in the country by setting up of new self-employment ventures/ projects/ micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.	During 2021-22 (upto 15.03.2022) Employment generated: 6.91 lakh persons
9.	**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY)** To fund the unfunded micro enterprises segment through a new financial inclusion initiative, launched on April 8, 2015.	During 2021-22 No. Of PMMY Loans Sanctioned: 5.38 crore Amount Disbursed : 3,31,402 crore
10.	**PM Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme** To give vendors access to affordable working	As on 31.03.2022 Applications sanctioned: 33.73 lakh

	capital loans which can help them to resume their livelihood activities post-countrywide lockdown (due to the pandemic), launched on June, 2020. Extended from March 2022 to till December 2024.	Loan amount disbursed against 30.89 lakh applications
11.	**Employment Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)** Provides Net payroll data	During 2021-22 Net subscribers: 122.35 lakh

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INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has caused a historic recession globally, with record levels of deprivation and unemployment, creating an unprecedented human crisis that is hitting the poorest hard. Indian economy seemed to be at the cusp of witnessing green shoots of recovery after leaving the worst of the Covid-19 pandemic. India's underlying economic fundamentals are so strong that despite the Covid disruptions, the impact on the long-term outlook is marginal. India's quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed dramatically during 2021-22. At the end, India's real GDP growth for 2021-22 takes the economy above its pre-pandemic level at 8.7% and is an improvement after contracting 6.6% in 2020-21. India has emerged as the fastest-growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic powers in the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its robust democracy and strong partnerships. The long-term growth perspective of the Indian economy remains positive due to its young population and corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings, and investment rates, increasing globalisation in India and integration into the global economy.

Employment is a key pillar of economic growth and overall development. Growth is not a means to an end, it is designed to serve people, promote development and reduce poverty. The results of growth-enhancing policies and schemes (such as production-linked incentives and Government's push toward self-reliance) and increased infrastructure spending, leading to a stronger multiplier effect labour markets, employment, income, higher productivity, and more efficiency and all leading to accelerated economic growth and improving living of standards. Healthy labour markets generate the decent and productive employment opportunities which are at the heart of the quest for inclusive economic growth and development.

Labour and Employment Statistics are a valuable means for understanding labour markets. It potentially provides rich information on the way labour markets work, their strengths and shortcomings, the trends observed and the employment status. It encompass a wide range of topics and link to many other bodies of official statistics, such as economic statistics, education statistics and health statistics, etc.

Labour and employment statistics are key for macro-economic monitoring. It provides the information on the economy's performance and the impact in terms of employment generation of economic policies. It plays an important role in the communication between policy-makers and decision-makers and the general public, since it promote the understanding of common labour market problems and the actions undertaken to address them, thus also contributing to engagement between the general public and policy-makers.

Labour and employment statistics provides a comprehensive picture of the labour market, informing on both the supply side and the demand side. Statistics on labour supply refer to data on the population (actually or potentially) providing the labour input needed in the economy, that is, data on the employed, the unemployed and persons outside the labour force (which altogether represent the whole population, or the working-age population), as well as on their specific characteristics (sex, age, economic activity, occupation, educational level, etc.). Statistics on the labour demand refer to the users and uses of the labour input, that is, data on the enterprises creating employment, jobs, productivity, etc.

The various aspects and issues of the labour market covered by the statistics span across disciplines such as demography (ratio of working-age-population to total population, ratio of youth to adults, ratio of seniors to adults, etc.), economics (productivity, unemployment, etc.) and social studies (labour market performance according to sex, age, educational level, etc.).

It also provides tools to study labour markets both at the micro and macro levels. They allow us to investigate and understand decisions, behaviours and labour market performance of individuals and enterprises (microeconomic perspective), as well as the labour market performance of the country as a whole (macroeconomic perspective). The analysis of short-term and long-term trends is another key part of labour statistics.

Thus, labour and employment statistics present the variety of measures needed to potentially convey a comprehensive picture of the labour market, covering demographic and socioeconomic aspects, the labour market performance of individuals, businesses and the economy as a whole, the characteristics of labour supply and labour demand, all forms of work and all types of productive activities, and providing the means to study their evolution.

The labour and employment statistics are not a goal, but serves as a means, a tool to facilitate the achievement of goals. The collection and compilation of statistics is not done just for the sake of producing statistics, but because the statistics are needed and will be used for various

purposes. Although the availability of labour statistics is of course a key issue, and it represents a big challenge to overcome in many contexts, the true value of labour statistics does not lie in their availability but in the use given to them and in the interpretation made of them.

In light of the above facts, this report explains the overall performance of labour market, status of employment at disaggregated level. The employment scenario in rural and urban India, also helpful for policy making, provides the idea of emerging labour intensive sectors, shift in occupation, status in economy, inactivity rate, etc. The indicators, used in the report, measure the ability of an economy to generate sufficient employment opportunities for its population and provide valuable insights into the economy's overall development performance. Employment outcomes of an economy are influenced by both on the demand side of the labour as well as on the supply side. The supply side factors include, viz., age structure of population, the participation of population in labour force, and characteristics of labour force. Input of labour in production process depends upon technology used, and technology used varies across the industries. It was observed that the traditional agriculture is more labour intensive than the modern manufacturing industries. With the modernization of economy, share of agriculture in workforce reduces due to two factors; food demand grows at a much slower pace at high levels of income, which moderates the demand for food-grains. Secondly, the technology used in agriculture, at higher yield levels is much less labour absorbing than traditional agriculture. The male workforce in agriculture sector has declining trend while female contribution in this sector has been rising. Agriculture sector is the largest absorber of female workforce. Hence, the sectoral study, which represents the shift in employment, provides the useful information, if it is studied from the perspective of gender.

Structure of the Report

This report summarizes the labour market performance through various indicators and presents the employment status in the country in the form of economically active population, employment, unemployment, etc. It contains five chapters:

Chapter 1 covers the Indian Economy and Employment trends. **Section A** analyses the growth of Indian economy primarily focusing on GDP growth along with the fluctuations in Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activities. **Section B** is dedicated to various measurements of the labour and employment statistics which are also followed in other countries. Four potential sources of statistics have been explored to gauge the quantum of

employment generated. **Section C** summarized the on-going surveys for measuring employment and unemployment along with the behaviour of labour market in India. Two surveys, viz., Household Survey and Enterprise Survey, give an elaborative picture of labour market in terms of labour supply and demand both are outlined in **Section D** and **E**, respectively. Now, the prime focus area of the chapter is Key Indicators of Labour market (KILM). **Section F** analyses the major key indicators of labour market to understand the formation of labour market covering socioeconomic aspects, labour force framework, etc. It provides the useful information on labour force participation rate, Employment-to-population ratio (known as Worker Population Ratio), Status in employment, Employment by sector, Employment by occupation, Hours of work, Part Time workers, Unemployment, Youth unemployment, Persons outside the labour force and Educational attainment & Illiteracy. State-wise scenario on these employment unemployment indicators is also presented. For cross-country analyses, it is crucial to ensure that the statistics should be strictly comparable across countries. Since the country-wise indicators are not directly comparable due to various compatibility issues, viz., methodology, definitions, geographical coverage, age limits, etc., therefore, the harmonized database of International Labour Organization (ILO) are used to compare the employment and unemployment indicators with other countries. Global trends for major countries along with India and world are also analysed and visualized in this chapter, based on the ILO database (ILO modelled estimates). It is an attempt to provide the labour market picture in other countries as compared to India to some extent which might be useful for policy formulation to strengthen the weaker sections of labour markets or labour force.

Chapter 2 presents the rural employment situation in India through various aspects. **Section A** briefs the rural demographics in the country. **Section B** of this chapter analyses the macro trends of employment in the rural areas, in terms of labour force participation rate, worker population ratio and unemployment rate. Further, the chapter includes the major activities in rural economy (**Section C**), status in employment (**Section D**), employment trends in States (**Section E**) and rural employment in major countries, using ILO database (**Section F**). State-wise trends of these indicators for rural areas disaggregated by gender are also given in the Tables.

Chapter 3 analyses the urban employment situation in India through various aspects. **Section A** briefs the urban demographics in the country. **Section B** of this chapter analyses the macro trends of employment in the urban areas, in terms of labour force participation rate, worker

population ratio and unemployment rate. **Section C** analyses the quarterly employment scenario in urban sectors. Further, the chapter includes the major activities in urban economy (**Section D**), status in employment (**Section E**), employment trends in States (**Section F**) and urban employment in major countries, using ILO database **(Section G)**. State-wise trends of these indicators for urban areas disaggregated by gender are also given in the Tables.

Chapter 4 presents the women employment situation in India through various aspects. **Section B** of this chapter analyses the trends in female labour force participation rate along with the global trends of female LFPR as well. **Section C** analyses the females in employment through the indicator, worker population ratio, and for global comparison, the female employment to population ratio are also incorporated. Further, the chapter includes the female status in employment **(Section D)**, female employment by industry **(Section E)**, female employment in Central Public Sector Enterprises **(Section F)** and Female in diverse spheres **(Section G).**

Chapter 5 presents the employment generated through various Government schemes/programmes of employment generations. The schemes/programmes included in the chapter are Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan (PMGKRA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana- DDU-GKY, Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-U, PM SVANidhi and Startup India. Index of Industrial Production (IIP), net payroll data of Employment Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) are also illustrated in the chapter. At the end, a summarized table presenting the employment generated is also given.

CHAPTER 1

INDIAN ECONOMY

AND

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. *Indian Economic Growth*

Indian economy is on the path of achieving the Prime Minister's vision of a USD 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024-25. Economic growth positively affects job creation. This outlay, which is approximately 2.9 percent of GDP, shall not only boost economic activity but also concurrently improve the employment situation in the country. India's economy grew by 8.3 percent at constant prices during 2016-17, the fastest pace since 2011-12. However, in 2017-18 the GDP growth rate slowed down to 6.8 percent and during 2020-21 India's GDP slipped at -6.6%. As per the Provisional Estimates of national income released by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the economic recovery is gaining momentum and GDP grew by 8.7% during 2021-22. **Figure 1** shows the peaks and valleys in Indian economy in terms of real GDP (at 2011-12 prices).

Figure 1: India's Real GDP
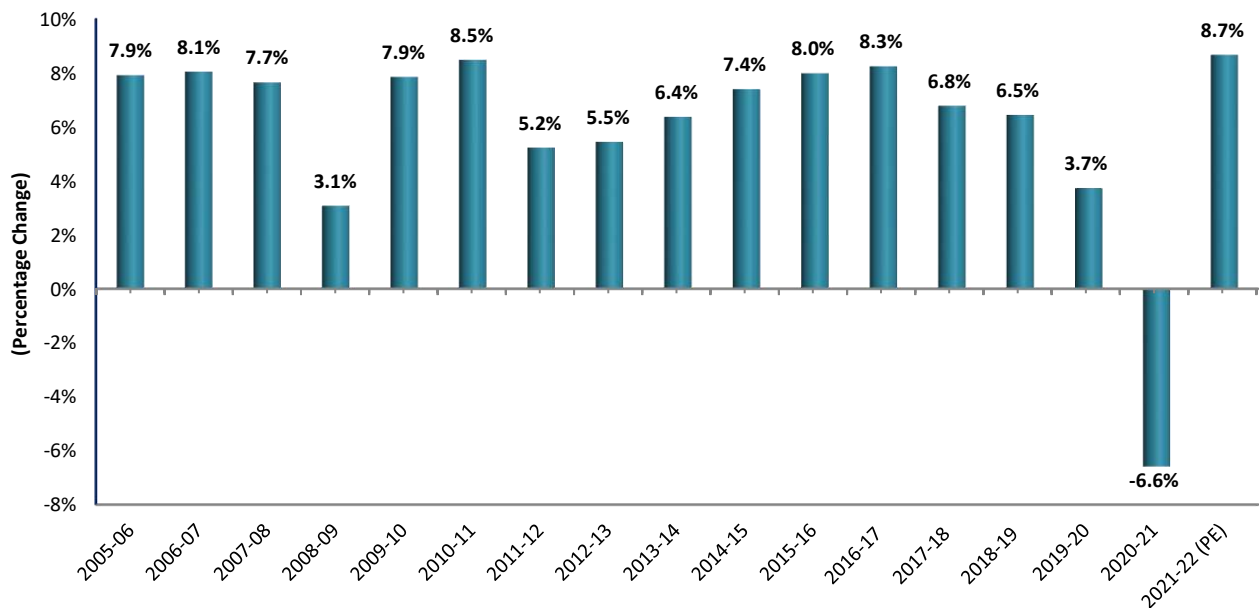
Source: National Accounts Statistics, MoSPI

In recognition of the signs of a turnaround, foreign investors have reposed confidence in India's medium-term growth prospects. On June 21, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) *World Investment Report 2021 (WIR)* revealed that India became the fifth largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the world in 2020. India is marked as a significant beneficiary, with the Production Linked Incentive (PLI)

scheme identified as a game changer in attracting export oriented investments that will underpin a rebound of FDI into Indian manufacturing. Besides changing the global manufacturing outlook, the PLI is also helping the domestic employment scenario. It has helped the Indian economic policy to strike a balance between rising GDP and employment rate.

Figure 2 shows the sector-wise share in Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21. The contribution of "*Trade, Hotel and Restaurant*" significantly declined to 10.1% during 2020-21 from 12.7% in 2019-20. Contribution of Services sector in GVA declined during 2020-21 over the year 2019-20 which is the possible impact of Covid-19 outbreak. The share of agriculture sector increased to 20.0% in 2020-21 from 18.3% in 2019-20. The Services sector contributed around 53% to India's total GVA during 2020-21.

Figure 2: Share of gross value added by economic activity (at current prices)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Agriculture	18.3	17.6	18.3	20.0
Real estate	14.7	15.1	15.5	16.4
Manufacturing	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.0
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.1
other services	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.0
Construction	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.3
Public Admin and defence	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.9
Financial services	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0
Transport storage and comm.	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.8
Electricity, water etc.	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
Mining and Quarrying	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8
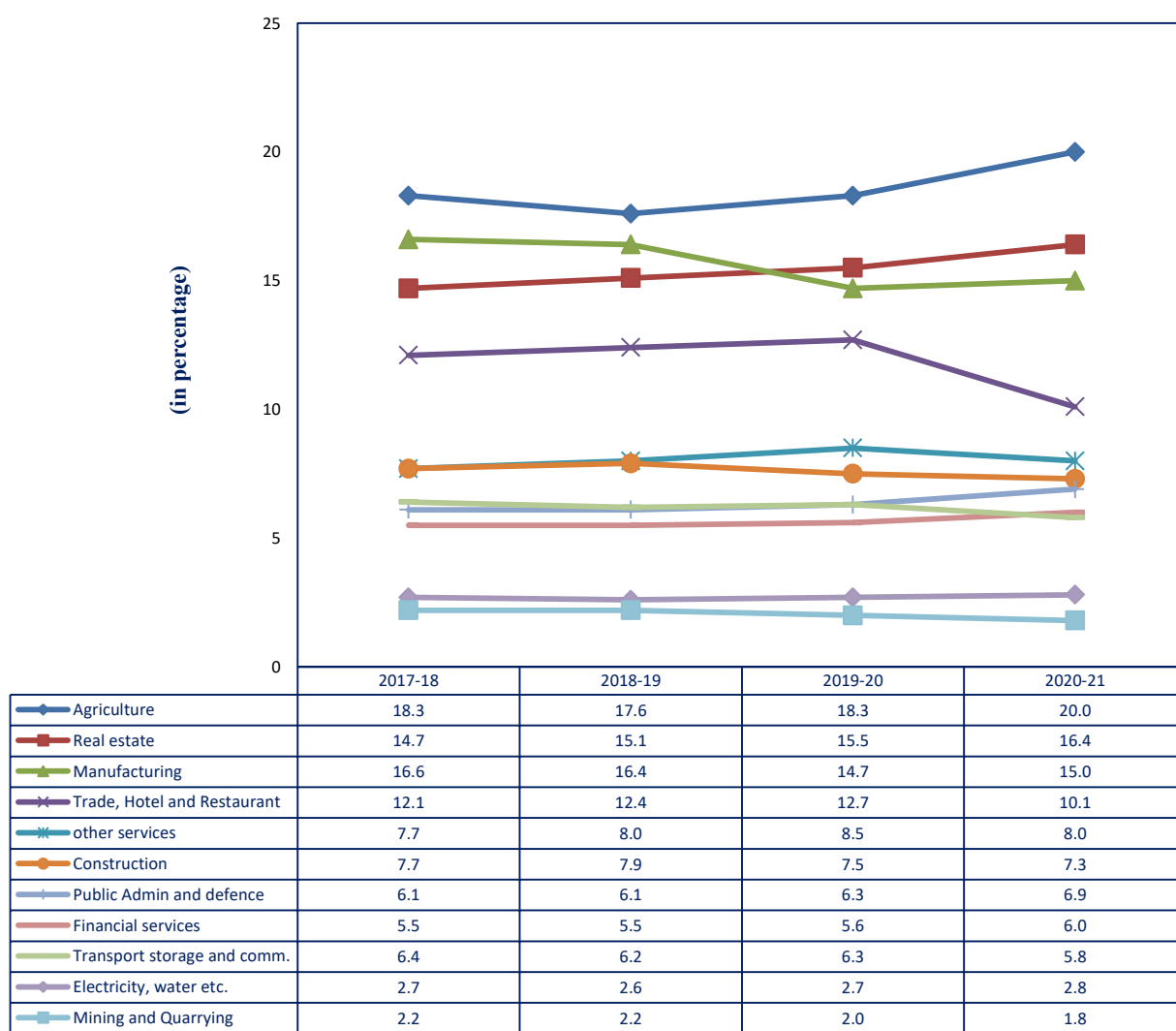
Source: National Accounts Statistics, MoSPI

Figure 3 shows the percentage change in GVA (at current prices) by Economic activity for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21. It reveals that "*Manufacturing*" and "*Mining and Quarrying*" sectors showed negative growth in 2019-20. GVA in "*Agriculture*" sector showed increase from 7.1% in 2018-19 to 10.8% in 2019-20 and 7.5% in 2020-21.

During the year 2020-21, GVA in "Construction", "*Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting*", "*Mining and Quarrying*" and "*Trade, Hotel and Restaurant*", sectors declined as compared to the previous year. Manufacturing sector contracted by 3.8% in 2019-20 and during 2020-21, though marginal, but showed positive growth of 0.2%.

Figure 3: Percentage change in Gross Value Added (GVA at current prices) by Economic activity
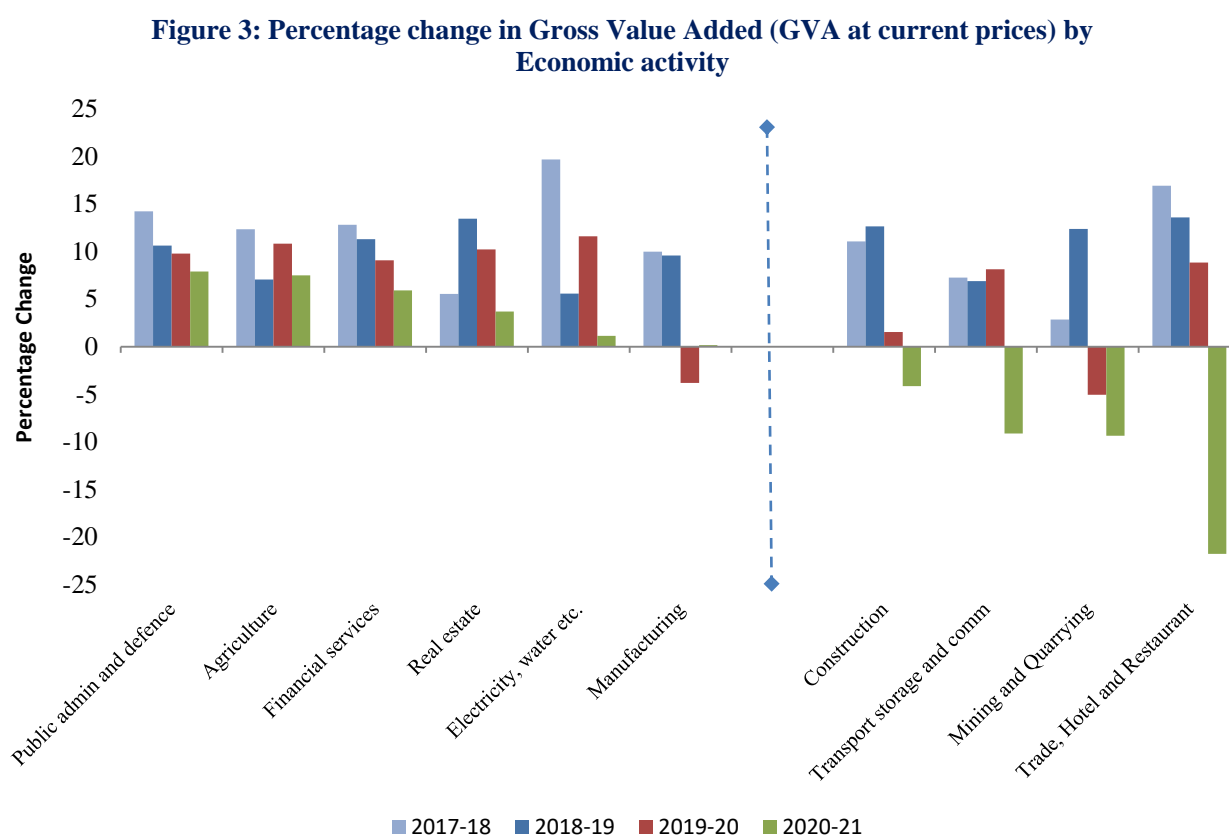
Source: National Accounts Statistics, MoSPI

Looking at the expenditure side, economic expansion in India continues to be driven by private consumption. The rates of fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) as percentage of GDP at constant prices) declined from 32.4% in 2018-19 to 31.8% in 2019-20 and further declined to 30.5% in 2020-21. Lower rates of GFCF are likely to affect growth of output and employment in the medium term. As per the Provisional Estimates of national income, the GFCF recovered and increased to 32.5% during 2021-22. India's current account

balance recorded a deficit of 1.2% of GDP in 2021-22 as against a surplus of 0.9% in 2020-21 as against a deficit of 0.9% in 2019-20. Empirical studies highlight that economic growth tends to be positively associated with job creation. ***Khan (2007)*** finds that employment elasticity of GDP growth in developing countries to be 0.7. At the global level, ***Kapsos (2005)*** finds that for every 1-percentage point of additional GDP growth, total employment has grown between 0.3 and 0.38 percentage points during the three periods between 1991 and 2003.

While economic growth is good for job creation, it is important that growth occurs in sectors that have the potential to absorb labour at a large scale. Some sectors and activities are more employment-intensive than others.

B.   Measurement of Employment

The **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** promulgates international standards on the various topics of labour statistics. These standards are set by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), which is convened by the ILO about every five years. The purpose of the ICLS Resolutions is to provide technical guidelines for the development of national labour statistics on the basis of accepted definitions and methods, to enhance the international comparability of labour statistics, and to protect labour statistics against public criticism and political interference at the national level.

The measurement of the labour statistics is based on the labour force framework. The labour force framework permits pressure on the labour market to be measured in terms of the current supply of labour, through an integrated measurement of employment and unemployment. The essential feature of the labour force framework is that individuals are categorized according to their activities during a specified short reference period by using a specific set of priority rules. The result is a classification of the population into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories: employed persons, unemployed persons, and persons not in the labour force (or persons not currently active). The first two categories make up the currently active population (or labour force), which gives a measure of the number of persons furnishing the supply of labour at a given moment in time. A short reference period (one week or one day) is used in order to minimise recall errors and improve data accuracy.

The Statistics on the economically active population, employment and unemployment serve a large variety of purposes. They provide measures of labour supply, labour input, the structure

of employment, and the extent to which the available labour time. Such information is imperative for macro-economic and human resources development for planning and policy formulation. The data provide the basis for monitoring current trends and changes in the labour market and employment situation, which may be analysed in connection with other economic and social phenomena so as to evaluate macro-economic policies. The unemployment rate, in particular, is broadly used as an overall indicator of the performance of a nation's economy.

These Statistics on employment and unemployment are also an vital base for the formulation of Government programmes geared to employment creation, vocational training, income maintenance, poverty reduction and similar objectives. Information on employment, disaggregated by branches of economic activity, occupations and socio-demographic characteristics, is needed for collective bargaining, for assessment of the effects of poverty reduction policies on different subgroups of the population, and for the analysis of ethnical, gender or age inequalities in work opportunities and participation and their changes over time.

The Statistics can be generated from various sources. The various sources generate different estimates for analyzing the various facets of employment situation and helpful in evaluating and improving the quality of statistics obtained from each source. Since the each source has its strengths and limitations, therefore, the results are not comparable. There are four potential sources of measuring employment and unemployment:

- ➢ Household surveys
- ➢ Enterprise surveys
- ➢ Administrative data
- ➢ Data from Government schemes

Household Survey

In most countries household surveys are the primary method of generating employment and unemployment statistics. Household surveys are providing employment scenarios for the supply-side of labour market. It is the only one that comprehensively cover the entire labour force and, thus, provide the most statistically valid estimates of employment and unemployment for an entire economy. This is especially true in India, where an extremely large section of the workforce is either self-employed or spread over a vast number of small, unorganized enterprises.

Enterprise Survey

Another approach for measuring employment is Enterprise surveys. These surveys don't adequately cover the self-employed and farm workers. Though the enterprise surveys are not as exhaustive as household surveys in their coverage of the labour force, these surveys have the advantage of capturing more accurately the industry structure of employment, associated wages and other enterprise characteristics. Enterprises have a more accurate idea of their industry classification than households, which increases the accuracy of workers' industry classification in these surveys. Enterprise survey presents a consolidated picture of employment from demand side at regular intervals which is also required for policy planning.

Administrative data

Administrative datasets are gaining popularity among most of the economists. Data on unemployment can be derived from administrative records on registered jobseekers or recipients of unemployment benefits. Administrative datasets created in the course of enrolling workers in pension and medical insurance programs as well as information contained in tax returns can provide data on the employment status of large groups of individuals. Social security administrative data are increasingly becoming available in many countries. These data allow for the measurement of many different variables with high accuracy. It also captures short-term employment indicators which are normally unavailable in survey data due to its design. However, these sources are even more partial in coverage than enterprise surveys.

Data from Government schemes

Government schemes can be another potential source of gathering data on job creation. In many countries, governments undertake large-scale social and economic programs that employ a significant number of workers. Education and health are particularly important sectors from this viewpoint. Jobs generated by these schemes can provide valuable information on certain categories of workers.

C.   Surveys for Employment in India

In India, the authentic data source of employment and unemployment indicators is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The annual PLFS reports for the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are available in the public domain. Prior to PLFS i.e., before 2017-18, National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, used to conduct quinquennial Employment and Unemployment surveys. Last such survey was done in year 2011-12.

Labour Bureau conducted Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16 & 2016-17 in order to fill the data gap for ascertaining the Employment Unemployment Scenario in the country.

One Enterprise Survey named Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment which aims to assess employment situation in respect of selected nine sectors of non-farm economy of India over successive quarters. Selected nine sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Financial Services.

D.   Household Survey

Household surveys are the means to generate economy-wide estimates of employment and unemployment. The 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution distinguishes between two measures of the economically active population: the currently active population (labour force), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week or one day, and the usually active population, measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year. The currently active population is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Being based on a short reference period, it is used for measuring the current employment and unemployment situation of a country and the current employment characteristics of its population. When measurement is repeated at sufficiently frequent intervals, current changes over time can be monitored.

Presently, the most authentic data source of employment/unemployment indicators is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation (MoSPI). National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017. National Statistical Office has the rich experience of large scale sample surveys. PLFS is the comprehensive Government dataset used to analyse the trends in the labour market. The first Annual Report (July 2017- June 2018) on the basis of PLFS covering both rural and urban areas giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status and current weekly status (CWS) was released in May 2019. Two major objectives of PLFS for measuring employment and unemployment scenario in India are as follows:

- To measure the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR)) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS).

- To measure the employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (principal activity status + subsidiary economic activity status) and CWS in both rural and urban areas, annually.

To achieve these twin objectives as well as providing estimates on additional aspects of data (such as hours worked) which were not available from the quinquennial rounds of NSSO (mention parameters that are additional from earlier rounds), certain changes were introduced in the sampling design and structure of the Schedule of inquiry.

At all India level, as per PLFS 2020-21 report, the Relative Standard Error (RSE) of estimates of LFPR and WPR on usual status was less than 1% and for UR it was less than 2%. This indicates high quality of survey estimates.

The main highlights of PLFS reports for the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are as follows:

Increasing trend in LFPR:

Labour force participation rate for persons of age 15 years and above was 49.8%, 50.2% and 53.5% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. During 2020-21, LFPR increased to 54.9%.

Remarkable growth in WPR:

Worker Population Ratio for persons of age 15 years and above was 46.8%,

47.3% and 50.9% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. During 2020-21, WPR increased to 52.6%.

Contracted Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above was 6.0%, 5.8% and 4.8% during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. During 2020-21, UR improved and declined to 4.2%.

E. Enterprise Survey

Enterprise Survey is a firm-level survey of a representative sample of firms in the non-agricultural formal private economy. The Enterprise Surveys focus on the many factors that shape the business environment. These factors can be accommodating or constraining for firms and play an important role in whether a country will prosper or not. An accommodating business environment is one that encourages firms to operate efficiently. Such conditions strengthen incentives for firms to innovate and to increase productivity, key factors for sustainable development. A more productive private sector, in turn, expands employment and contributes taxes necessary for public investment in health, education, and other services. In contrast, a poor business environment increases the obstacles to conducting business activities and decreases a country's prospects for reaching its potential in terms of employment, production, and welfare. The Enterprise Surveys collect a wide array of qualitative and quantitative information through interviews with firm managers and owners regarding the business environment in their countries and the productivity of their firms. The topics covered in Enterprise Surveys include infrastructure, trade, finance, regulations, taxes and business licensing, corruption, crime and informality, finance, innovation, labour, and perceptions about obstacles to doing business. The data collected through the surveys connect a country's business environment characteristics with firm productivity and performance. The Enterprise Survey is useful for both policymakers and researchers.

In India, the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) which aims to assess employment situation in respect of selected nine sectors of non-farm economy of India over successive quarters in respect of establishments employing 10 or more workers (mostly constituting the 'organised' segment). Selected nine sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing

(BPO) and Financial Services. QES is limited only to establishments having 10 or more persons (Organized Segment) as identified by the 6th EC (2013-14). Reports on three rounds have been released yet viz., 1st Round of QES (April-June 2021), 2nd Round of QES (July-September 2021) and 3rd Round of QES (October-December 2021).

As per the latest report of 3rd round of QES (October-December, 2021), the estimated total employment in the nine selected sectors was 3.14 crore, which was 4 lakhs higher than the estimated employment (3.10 crore) from the 2nd round of QES (July-September, 2021). The total employment for these nine sectors was reported as 3.08 crore in the first round of QES against a total of 2.37 crores in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in the sixth Economic Census (2013-14) reflected a growth rate of 29%.

The gender segregation of estimated employment in these nine major sectors is vital to understand the employment dynamics. **Figure 4** shows the percentage distribution of male and female workers in nine sectors as reported in 3rd round of QES (as on 1st October 2021).

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of workers in various sectors
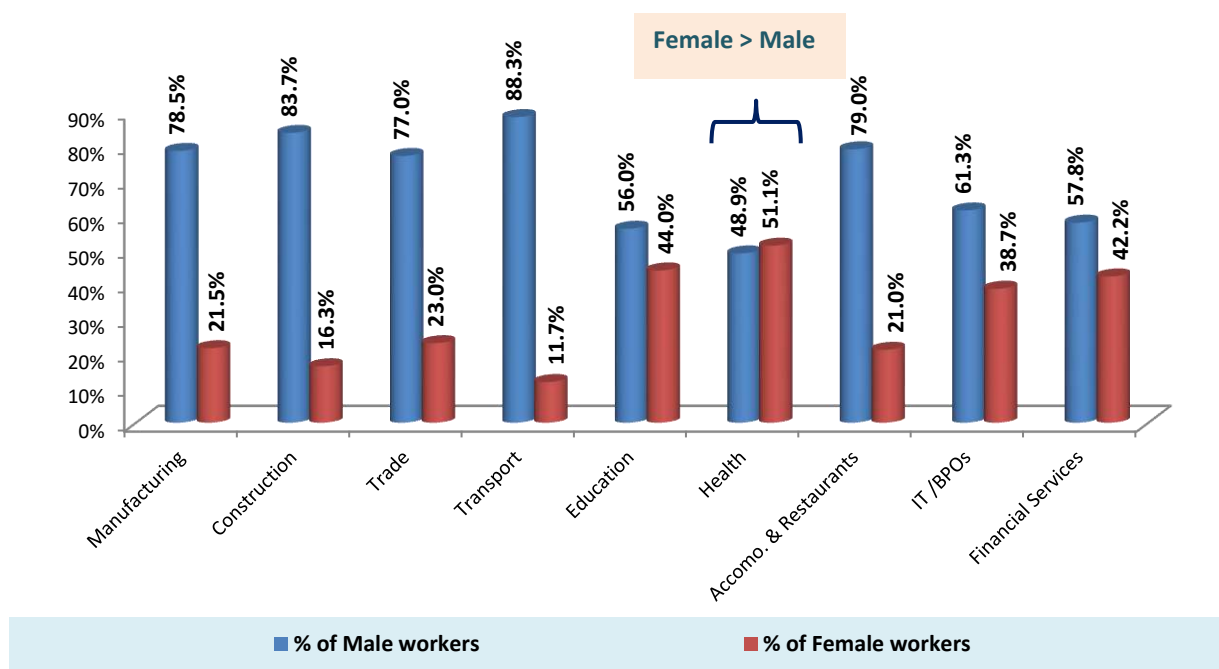
Source: Quarterly Employment Survey, Labour Bureau

The key findings are as follows:

- The male workers constituted 68.4% of the total workers and the female workers constituted 31.6%.
- Though marginally, but, Health is the sector where female workers are greater than male workers. All other sectors are male dominated.
- Each of the Education and Financial Services sector has more than 40% female workers.
- IT/BPO sector also has significant number of female workers with 38.7%.
- The wide gap in male and female workers was in construction and transport sectors.

Figure 5 shows the percentage distribution of estimated workers in the nine sectors as reported in all three rounds of QES. Followings are the key findings:

- IT/BPOs sectors showed a considerable growth with 11.0% workers as per 3rd round of QES while it was 6.7% workers during 1st round of QES. In gender perspective, 61.3% male and 38.7% female were employed in IT/BPOs sector.
- Estimated workers in financial services reported a significant decline of 2.9% points as per 3rd round in comparison of 1st round.
- The percentage of workers in education sector was more or less same, as per the results of all 3 rounds of QES.
- Health sector showed the significant rise in workers during 3rd round of QES.

Figure 5: Sector-wise pecentage distribution of estimated workers
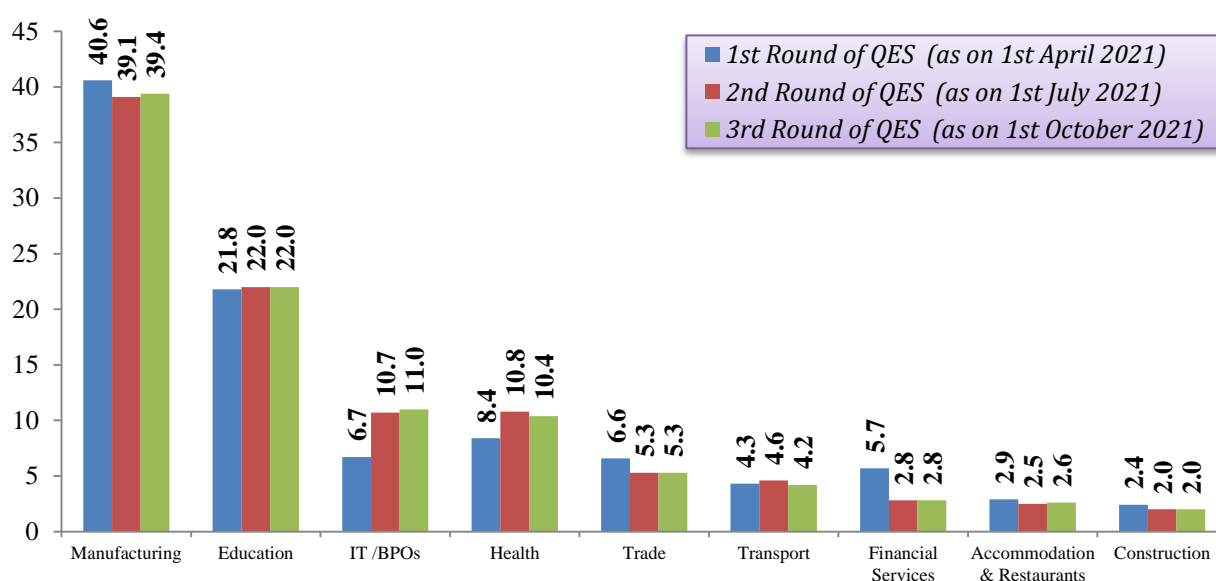
Source: Quarterly Employment Survey, Labour Bureau

In the estimated number of workers as per 3rd round of QES, Manufacturing sector reported the maximum number with 124 lakh workers followed by Education (69.26 lakh), IT/BPOs (34.56 lakh) and Health (32.86 lakh). IT/BPOs sector is showing an estimate of 34.56 lakh workers although it has only 4650 units at all India level. The main reason is the IT/BPOs are mostly engaging a sizeable workforce. Least number has been engaged by the Construction sector, only 6.19 lakh workers. Financial Services and Accommodation & Restaurants also engaged very less workforce with 8.85 lakh and 8.11 lakh workers, respectively.

F. Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM)

Department of Statistics, International Labour Organization (ILO) issued a report of the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM). The first edition of the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) was released in 1999. It has since become a leading product of the (ILO) and is used by researchers and policy-makers throughout the world. The KILM is a collection of 17 "key" indicators of the labour market, covering employment and other variables relating to employment (status, economic activity, occupation, hours of work, etc.), employment in the informal economy, unemployment and the characteristics of the unemployed, underemployment, education, wages and compensation costs, labour productivity and working poverty. Taken together, the KILM indicators provide a strong basis for assessing and addressing key questions related to productive employment and decent work. The KILM was originally designed with two primary objectives (1) to present a core set of labour market indicators; and (2) to improve the availability of the indicators to monitor new employment trends. The KILM can serve as a tool in monitoring and assessing many of the pertinent issues related to the functioning of labour markets.

Based on the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) report of ILO, some of the key indicators are hereby attempted to give the comprehensive information on labour market using the various sources of employment data available in India. This report contains the 11 Key indicators which are easy-to understand and capture the most important aspects of the labour market. A key aim of these indicators is to present a core set of labour market indicators in a user-friendly manner. The identified 11 Key Indicators are as follows:

Key Indicator 1	•Labour force participation rate
Key Indicator 2	•Employment-to-population ratio
Key Indicator 3	•Status in employment
Key Indicator 4	•Employment by sector
Key Indicator 5	•Employment by occupation
Key Indicator 6	•Hours of work
Key Indicator 7	• Pert Time Workers
Key Indicator 8	•Unemployment
Key Indicator 9	•Youth unemployment
Key Indicator 10	•Persons outside the labour force
Key Indicator 11	•Educational attainment

KEY INDICATOR 1: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or by looking for work; it provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force (formerly known as economically active population) by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the labour force within a country.

This indicator plays a central role in the study of the factors that determine the size and composition of a country's human resources and in making projections of the future supply of labour. The information is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from, economic activity–crucial information for the financial planning of social security systems. The indicator is also useful for understanding the labour market behaviour of different segments of the population. The level and pattern of labour force participation depends on employment opportunities and the demand for income, which may differ from one category of persons to another.

Figure 6 reflects trends in Labour force participation rate for persons of age 15 years and above since 2017-18 to 2020-21. It also shows the gender segregation of LFPR to understand the labour force inclination towards the gender. Total LFPR in India increased to 54.9% whereas female and male LFPR was 32.5% and 77.0% during 2020-21. Female LFPR increased by 9.2% points from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Many studies presented various views for low female LFPR. The encouraging perspective is, "increased household income" correlated with more female pursuing higher education. The second perspective is a discouraging one where "lack of quality jobs or self-employment opportunities" clubbed with poor wages, long commuting hours, work timing, migrations, safety issues etc. restrict female's mobility and freedom and lead to the decline. The most important point in low female LFPR is that most of the female are already working as "household care providers". According to *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Unpaid Care Work Paper (2014)*, Indian men devote only 36 minutes to unpaid care responsibilities while female spend 360 minutes doing it every day. The report

also observed that gender inequality in unpaid care work is the missing link in the analysis of gender gaps in labour outcomes, such as labour force participation, wages and job quality.

Figure 6: Trends in LFPR in India (in %)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9
Female	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5
Male	75.8	75.5	76.8	77.0

■ *Male* ■ *Female* ■ *Total*
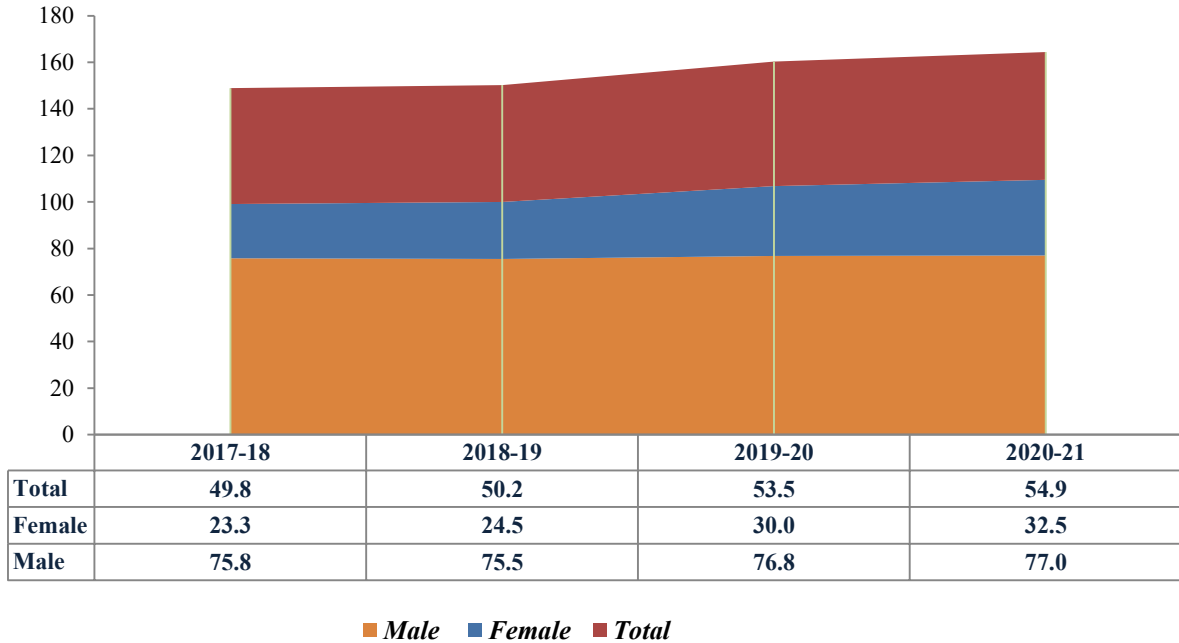
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

The *Economic Survey 2018-19,* shows that in the age group of 30-59 years, when most of the female are out of education and are married, the proportion of female attending domestic duties increased from 46% in 2005 to 65% in 2018.

Labour force participation rate for male and female should imperatively be analysed by age group. **Figure 7** shows the labour force participation rate for male and female by age category, viz., 15-29 years (considered as youth), 15 years & above (considered as working age population) and at all ages. Labour force participation rate among the youth (15–29 years) is comparatively low irrespective of gender and this trend reflects the availability of educational opportunities.

Figure 7: LFPR by age group

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Male 15-29 years	58.8	58.8	60.0	60.1
Male 15 years & above	75.8	75.5	76.8	77.0
Male All ages	55.5	55.6	56.8	57.5
Female 15-29 years	16.4	16.2	20.6	21.1
Female 15 years & above	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5
Female All ages	17.5	18.6	22.8	25.1
Total 15-29 years	38.2	38.1	40.9	41.4
Total 15 years & above	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9
Total All ages	36.9	37.5	40.1	41.6
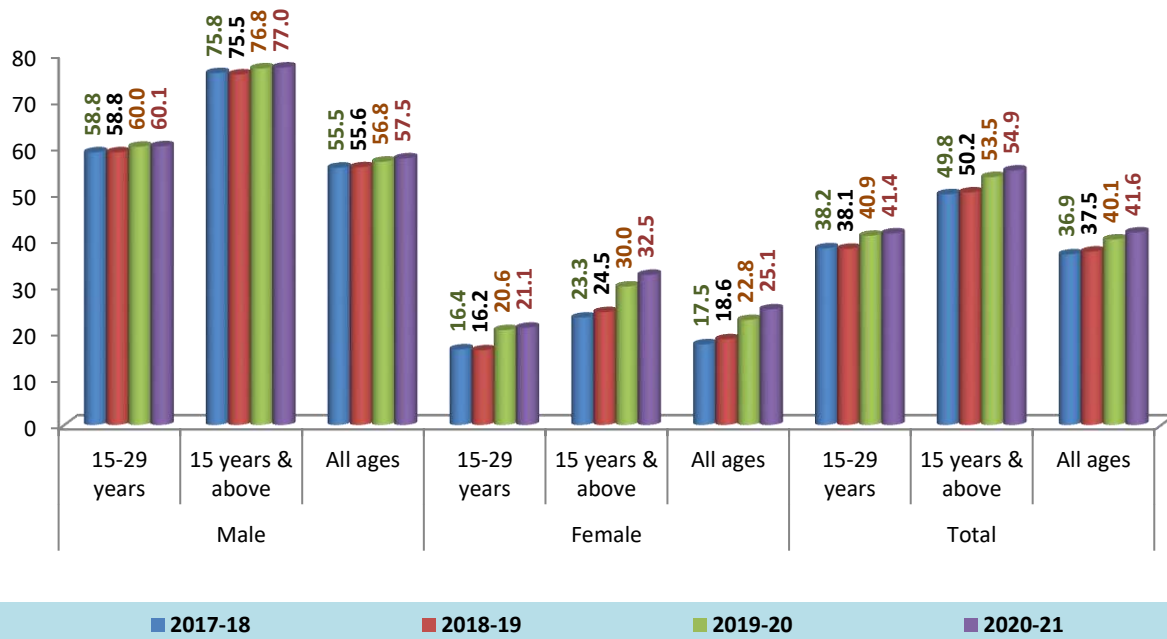
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

Economic growth is correlated with the increasing educational facilities which results a rise in earning opportunities, especially for the prime working age of the head of household so that other household members with lower earning potential may choose not to work. These factors together tend to lower the overall labour force participation rate for both men and women, although the effect is weaker for the latter and shows a wider variation.

It was observed that there is a U-shaped relationship in India between female labour force participation and education, with the lowest participation rates experienced by female with secondary schooling (*Kapsos et al. 2016*). Only for those who complete tertiary education do participation rates increase. The female worker population ratio and unemployment rate at the various level of education are captured in Key Indicator 11.

Figure 8 shows the LFPR for persons of age 15 years and above for major States during the year 2020-21. The States with more than 50% labour force participation rate during 2020-21 are presented here.

Figure 8: LFPR for persons of age 15 years and above during 2020-21 for major States (in %)

State	LFPR (%)
Chhattisgarh	65.2
Jharkhand	61.6
Madhya Pradesh	61.4
Andhra Pradesh	61.1
Telangana	60.8
Tamilnadu	60.0
Jammu & Kashmir	59.0
Rajasthan	58.1
Karnataka	56.9
Odisha	56.5
Gujarat	56.3
Maharashtra	56.0
West Bengal	54.9
Uttarakhand	52.3
Uttar Pradesh	50.1
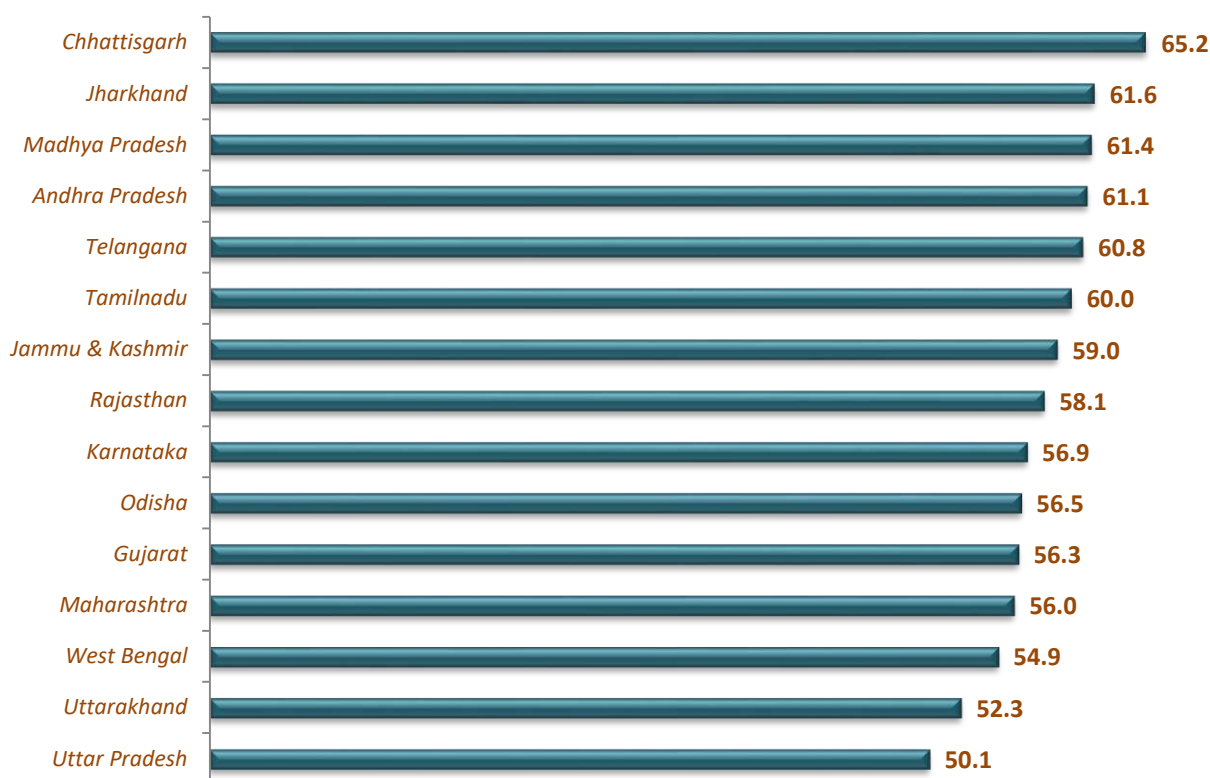
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

Statement 1 shows the States which showed comparatively high increase in LFPR from 2017-18 to 2020-21. Jharkhand reported the increase in LFPR to 61.6% during 2020-21 from 45.1% in 2017-18, an increase of 16.5% points.

Statement 1: Change in LFPR during 2017-18 to 2020-21	
States	**Change in LFPR from 2017-18 to 2020-21**
Jharkhand	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	9.5
Uttarakhand	8.4
Odisha	8.2
Rajasthan	7.4
Telangana	6.9
Gujarat	6.5
Arunachal Pradesh	6.4
Uttar Pradesh	5.5
Karnataka	5.3

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The details of State-wise LFPR for persons of age group 15 years and above classified by gender during 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 1**.

Global Trends of LFPR

The most comprehensive source of labour force data is labour force surveys for international comparisons. Despite their strength, labour force survey data may contain non-comparable segments in terms of scope and coverage, mainly because of differences in the coverage areas in terms of geographic areas, and the incorporation or non-incorporation of military conscripts. The variations in national definitions of the labour force concept, particularly with respect to the statistical treatment of "contributing family workers" and "unemployed and not looking for work", differences in the age limits used in measuring the labour force are also the main factor for non-comparability. Some countries have adopted non-standard upper-age limits for inclusion in the labour force, with a cut-off point of 65 or 70 years, which will affect broad comparisons, and especially comparisons of those at the higher age levels. Finally, differences in the dates to which the data refer, as well as the method of averaging over the year, may contribute to the non-comparability of the resulting statistics.

These comparability issues have been addressed in the construction of the ILO estimates of labour force participation rates to some extent. Only household labour force survey and population census data that are representative of the whole country (with no geographical limitation) were used in the construction of the estimates. In countries with more than one survey source, only one type of source was used. If a labour force survey was available for the country, labour force participation rates derived from this source were chosen in favour of those derived from population censuses.

As per ILO modelled estimates, LFPR of persons of age 15 years and above for major countries are given in **Figure 9**. It shows the global trends of LFPR, which are comparable, for the period 2010 to 2021. World's LFPR was 62.2% in 2010 and in the subsequent years it shows a declining trend and it reached to 59.0% in 2021. Nepal is the country which secured the higher labour force participation rate with more than 80% during the period 2010 to 2019. The majority of the working age population in Nepal resided in the urban areas and one in five people was employed in agriculture sector. During 2020, it went slightly down to 77.4% due to pandemic period and it regained at 79.6% during 2021. LFPR in United Arab Emirates for persons of age 15 years & above also fluctuate around 80%.

Figure 9: Labour Force Participation Rate for persons of age 15 years and above

Legend:
- Nepal
- United Arab Emirates
- China
- United Kingdom
- Japan
- United States
- Bhutan
- World
- Brazil
- Bangladesh
- South Africa
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- Afghanistan
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
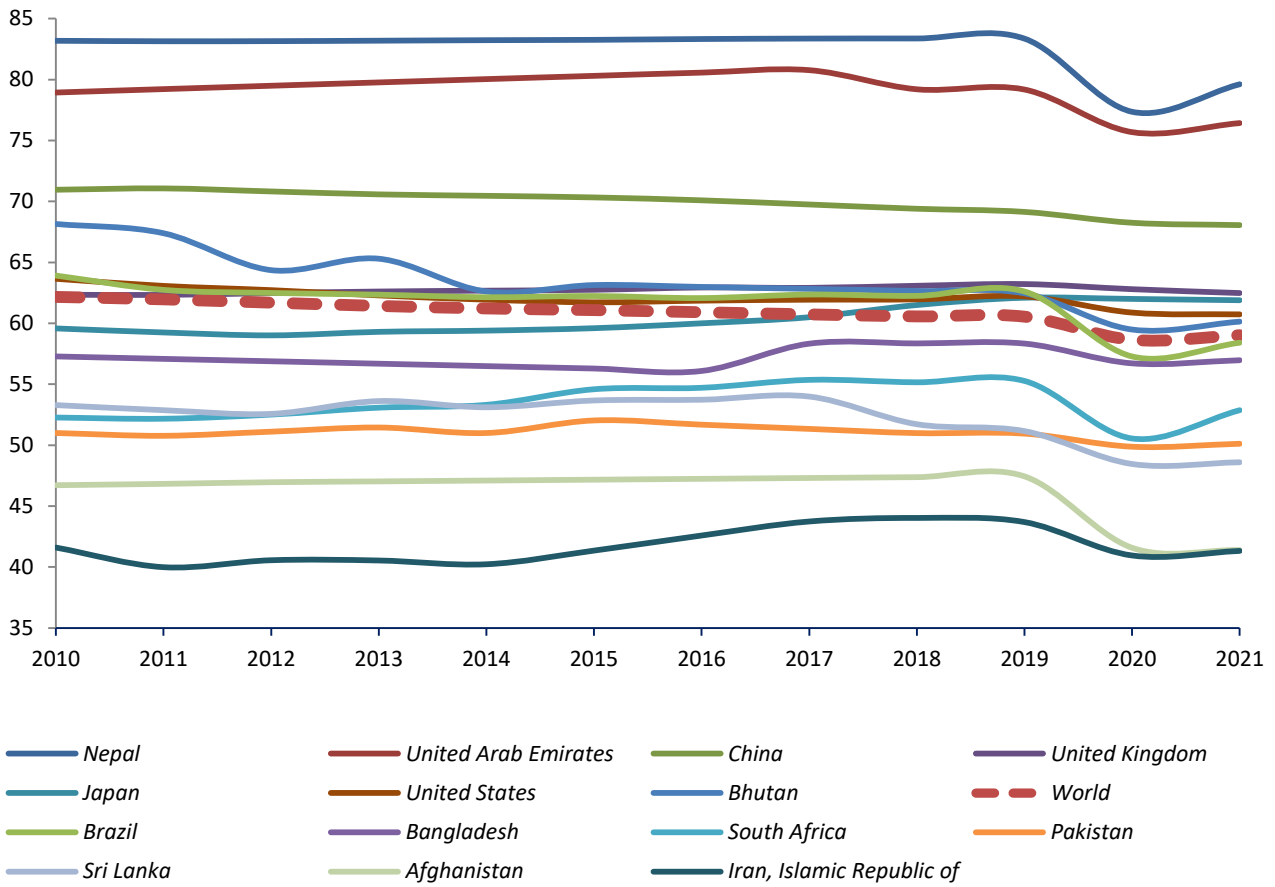
Source: ILO

The details of LFPR of persons of age 15 years and above for major countries for the years 2010 to 2021, as per ILO modelled estimates, is given at **Table 15**.

KEY INDICATOR 2: EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR), also known as Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the proportion of a country's population that is employed. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in labour market related activities, either because they are unemployed or (more likely) because they are out of the labour force altogether. Employment numbers alone are inadequate for purposes of comparison unless expressed as a share of the population who could be working. Employment-to-population ratios are of particular interest when broken down by sex, as the ratios for men and female can provide information on gender differences in labour market activity in a given country. The employment-to-population ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment; for many countries the indicator is often more insightful than the unemployment rate.

Figure 10 reflects the trends in Employment to Population Ratio for persons of age 15 years and above since 2017-18 to 2020-21. It also shows the gender segregation of the ratio to understand the work force inclination by gender. Employment to Population Ratio in India increased to 52.6% whereas the ratio for female and male is 31.4% and 73.5% during 2020-21.

Figure 10: Trends of Employment to Population Ratio in India (in %)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	46.8	47.3	50.9	52.6
Female	22.0	23.3	28.7	31.4
Male	71.2	71.0	73.0	73.5

■ Male ■ Female ■ Total

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

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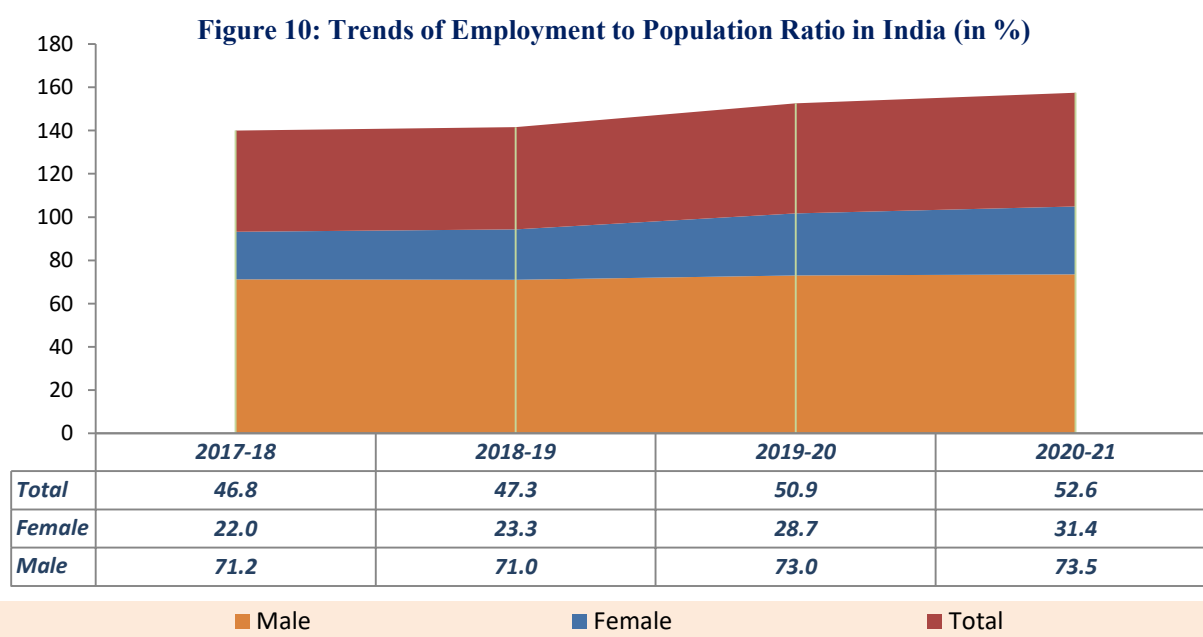
However, it is mentioned that this indicator has a gender bias in so far as there is a tendency to undercount female who do not consider their work as "employment" or are not perceived by others as "working". Female are often the primary child caretakers and responsible for various tasks at home, which can prohibit them from seeking paid employment, particularly if they are not supported by sociocultural attitudes and/or family and programmes that allow them to balance work and family responsibilities.

It is also imperative to look the employment ratio for male and female by age group. **Figure 11** shows the work force among the youth (15–29 years), 15 years & above and for all ages during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. It reflects that the youth employment to population ratio is low as compared to other age groups.

Figure 11: Employment to Population Ratio by age group
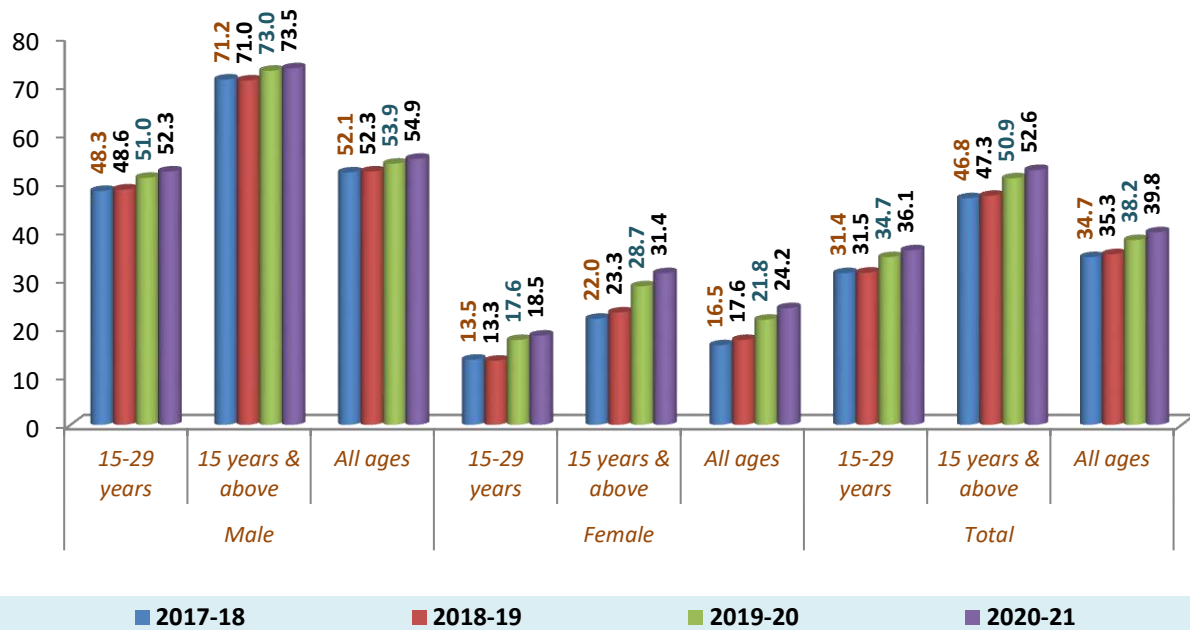
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

The youth employment challenge is mainly related to qualitative and quantitative employment situation in a country. The youth labour market has its own particularities. The main hussles that young women and men face in making the transition from school to work include:

- Lack of work experience, almost nil;
- Strict labour market regulations;
- Mismatch between youth skills and labour market demand;
- Constraints on self-employment and entrepreneurship development, etc.

The complex relationship between education and work is shaped by cultural norms and the characteristics of national labour markets and education systems (*Eurostat, 2019*).

Figure 12 shows the employment to population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above for major States during the year 2020-21. Among these States, Chhattisgarh reported 63.6% employment to population ratio followed by Madhya Pradesh 60.2% and Jharkhand 59.6% during 2020-21.

Figure 12: Employment to Population Ratio for major States durinmg 2020-21 (in %)

State	Ratio
Chhattisgarh	63.6
Madhya Pradesh	60.2
Jharkhand	59.6
Andhra Pradesh	58.6
Telangana	57.8
Tamilnadu	56.9
Jammu & Kashmir	55.5
Karnataka	55.3
Rajasthan	55.3
Gujarat	55.0
Maharashtra	53.9
Odisha	53.5
West Bengal	53.0
Uttarakhand	48.7
Uttar Pradesh	48.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI

The details of State-wise employment to population ratio (WPR) for persons of age group 15 years and above classified by gender during 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given in **Table 2**.

Global Trends of Employment to population ratio

Employment-to-population ratios are becoming increasingly important basis for labour market comparisons across countries. The ratio helps to determine the population of a country who are contributing to the production of goods and services.

Comparability of employment ratios across countries is affected most significantly by variations in the definitions used for the employment and population numbers. The major differences result from age coverage, such as the lower and upper bounds for labour force activity. Estimates of both employment and population are also likely to vary according to whether members of the armed forces are included. Another area with scope for measurement differences has to do with the national treatment of particular groups of workers. Comparisons can also be problematic when the frequency of data collection varies widely. The range of information collection can run from one month to 12 months in a year. Given the fact that seasonality of various kinds is undoubtedly present in all countries, employment ratios can vary for this reason alone. Also, changes in the level of employment can occur throughout the year, but this can be obscured when fewer observations are available. Countries with employment-to-population ratios based on less than full-year survey periods can be expected to have ratios that are not directly comparable with those from full-year, month-by-month collections.

To the large extent, these comparability issues have been addressed in the construction of the ILO estimates of employment to population ratio. As per ILO modelled estimates, employment to population ratio of persons of age 15 years and above for major countries are given in **Figure 13**. It shows the global trends of employment to population ratio, which is comparable, for the period 2010 to 2021. World's EPR was 58.5% in 2010 and in the subsequent years it shows a declining trend. During 2020, it slipped to 54.8% and in 2021 it regained by 55.4%. Nepal is the country which secured the higher EPR with more than 80% during the period 2010 to 2019. During 2020, it went down to 73.7% due to pandemic period and it regained at 75.6% during 2021. The ratio in UAE is also significantly high, more than 75%. The employment to population ratio in United States, was 57.5% during 2010 which went up to 59.9% in 2019. China reported 67.7% EPR in 2010, which declined to 66.0% in 2019 and 64.8% in 2021. All these figures are based on ILO modelled estimates, extracted from ILO database, available at their website.

Figure 13: Employment to Population Ratio for pesons of age 15 years and above

Legend:
- Nepal
- United Arab Emirates
- China
- United Kingdom
- Japan
- Bhutan
- United States
- World
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- South Africa
- Afghanistan
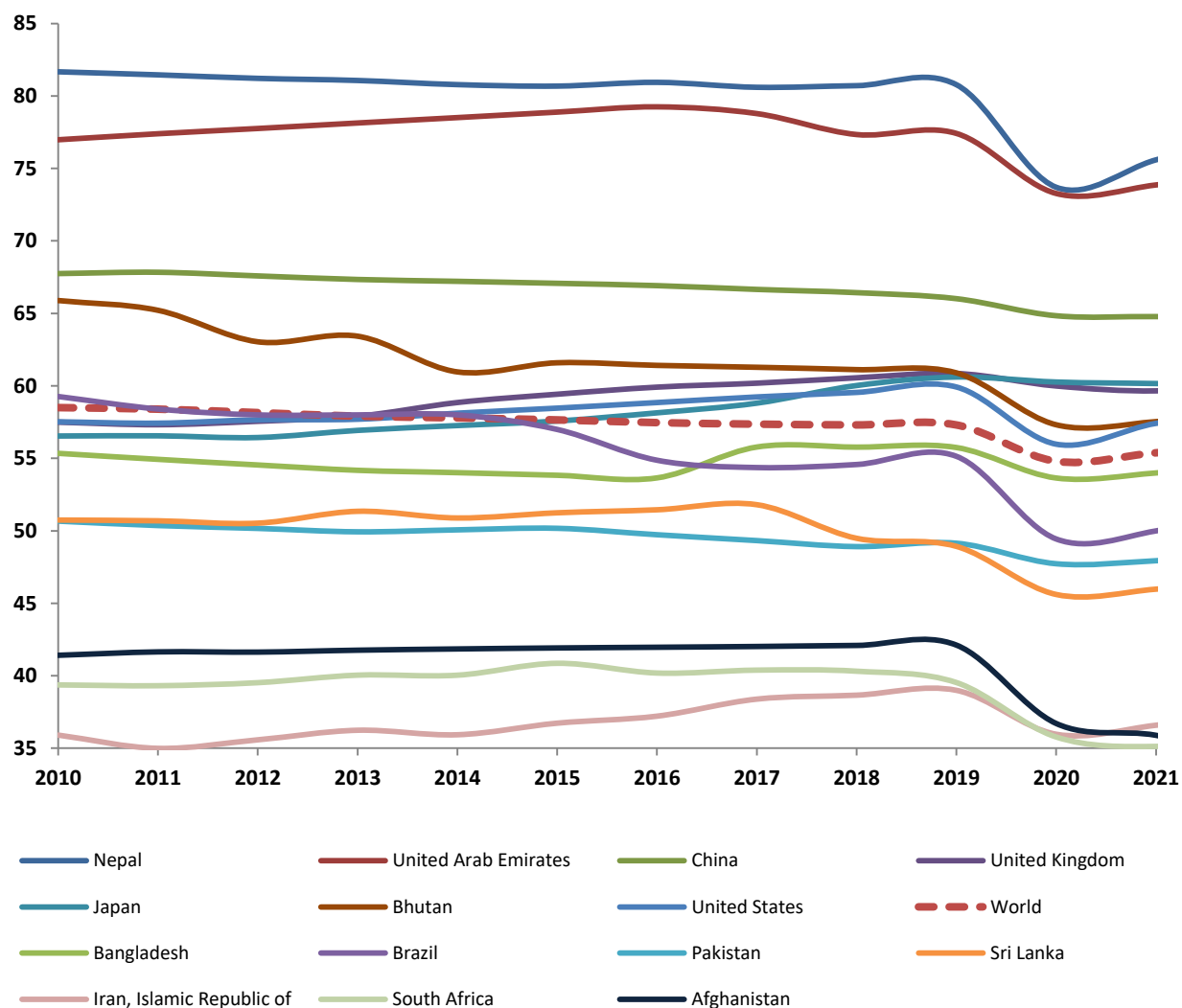
Source: ILO

The details of employment to population ratio of persons of age 15 years and above for major countries as per ILO modelled estimates is given at **Table 17**.

KEY INDICATOR 3: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

The Status in employment may broadly be classified in two main categories of the employed: (1) Employees (also known as wage and salaried workers), and (2) Self-employed. The self-employed are further disaggregated into (a) employers, (b) own-account workers, and (c) contributing family workers/helper in Household enterprises. Each of these categories is expressed as a proportion of the total number of employed persons. Categorization by employment status can help in understanding both the dynamics of the labour market and the level of development in any particular country. Breaking down employment information by status in employment provides a statistical basis for describing workers' behaviour and conditions of work, and for defining an individual's socio-economic group.

✓ A high proportion of wage and salaried workers in a country can signify advanced economic development.

✓ If, on the other hand, the proportion of own-account workers (self-employed without hired employees) is sizeable, it may be an indication of a large agricultural sector and low growth in the formal economy.

Figure 14 shows the percentage distribution of workers by status in employment for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. The details of percentage of workers by status in employment are given at **Table 10**.

Figure 14: Percentage distribution of Workers by Status in Employment
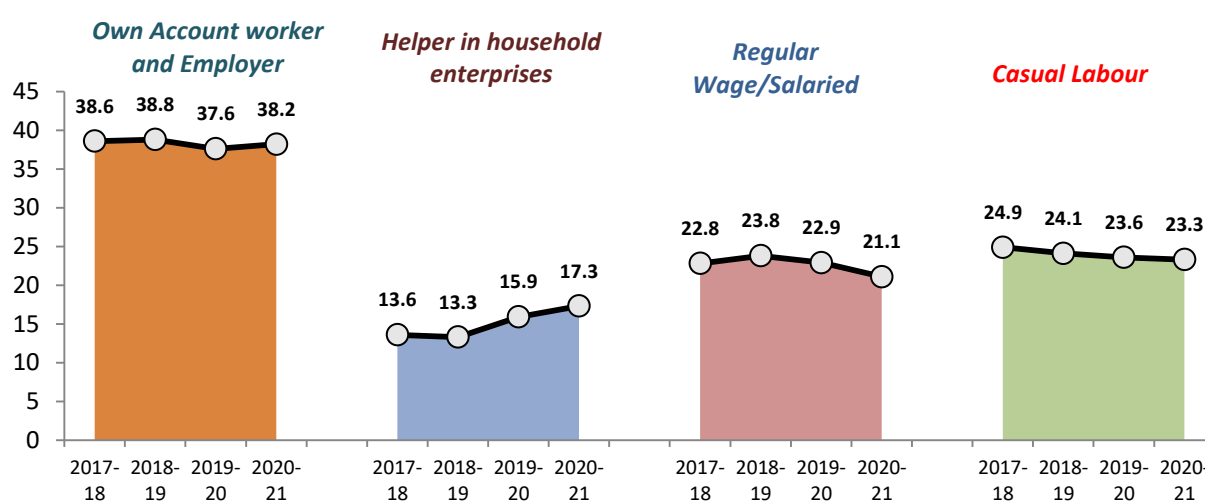
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Out of the total workers, the share of workers in self-employment (Own-account workers and helper in Household enterprises) increased to 55.6% in 2020-21 as compared to 52.2% in 2017-18. *Own-account workers* and *helper in Household enterprises* are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and ultimately have lack of decent employment, such as adequate social security and a voice at work. Therefore, the two statuses are summed to create a classification of "**Vulnerable Employment**", while wage and salaried workers together with employers constitute "**Non-Vulnerable Employment**". Globally, just below half of the employed are in vulnerable employment, but in many low-income countries this share is much higher.

Figure 15 and **Figure 16** shows the percentage distribution of male and female workers according to status in employment during 2020-21.

Figure 15: Male Workers during 2020-21

- Casual Labour 23.3%
- Own Account worker and Employer 44.8%
- Regular Wage/Salaried 22.7%
- Helper in Household Enterprises 9.2%

Figure 16: Female Workers during 2020-21

- Casual Labour 23.2%
- Own Account worker and Employer 22.8%
- Regular Wage/Salaried 17.4%
- Helper in Household Enterprises 36.6%
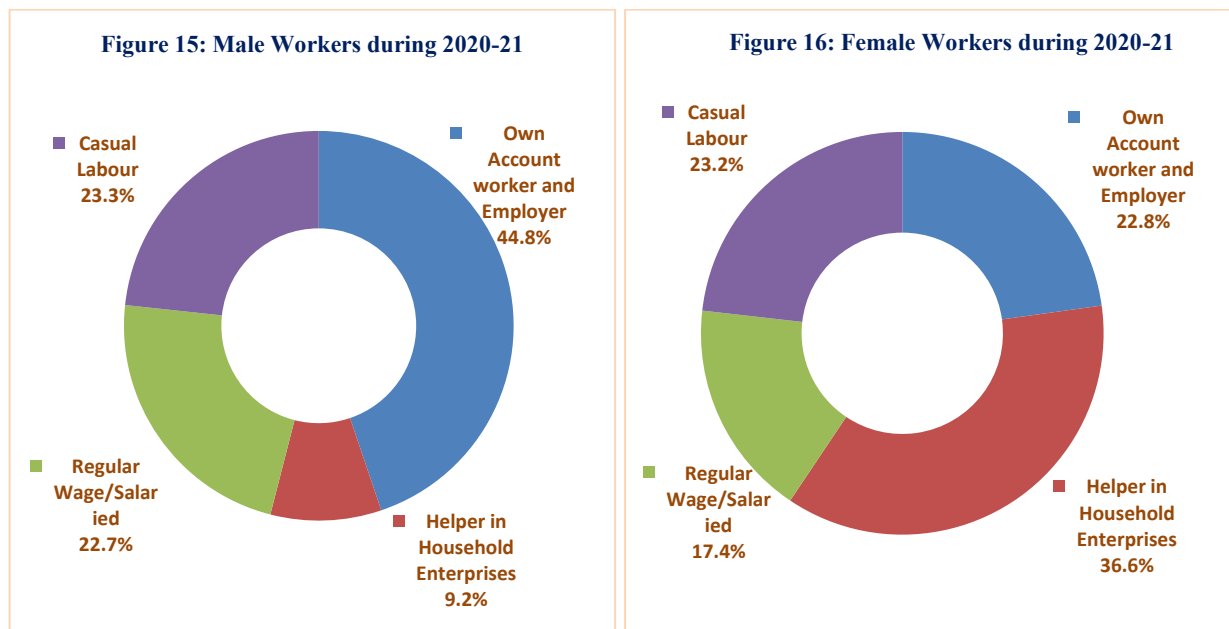
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

It reflects that females are more engaged as *Helper in household enterprises* with 36.6% followed by *Casual Labour* with 23.2%, while male are engaged in O*wn account workers and Employer* with 44.8% followed by *Regular wage/salaried* with 22.7% during 2020-21. Contributing family work is a form of labour, generally unpaid, although compensation might come indirectly in the form of family income-that supports production for the market. It is particularly common among women, especially women in households where other members engage in self-employment, specifically in running a family business or in farming.

Global Scenario of Status in Employment

Data presented by status in employment is based on the 1993 International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). The ICSE-93 classifies jobs into five main categories, which can be grouped under two main types of jobs: paid employment jobs (Employees) and self-employment jobs (employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers and members of producers' cooperatives). **Figure 17** shows the global scenario of workers by status in employment. It shows that the dominant status in employment was *Self-employed* before 2013 and in the forthcoming years the pattern shifted from *Self-employed* to *Employees*. (*Reference* **Table 27**)

Figure 17: Global Status in Employment
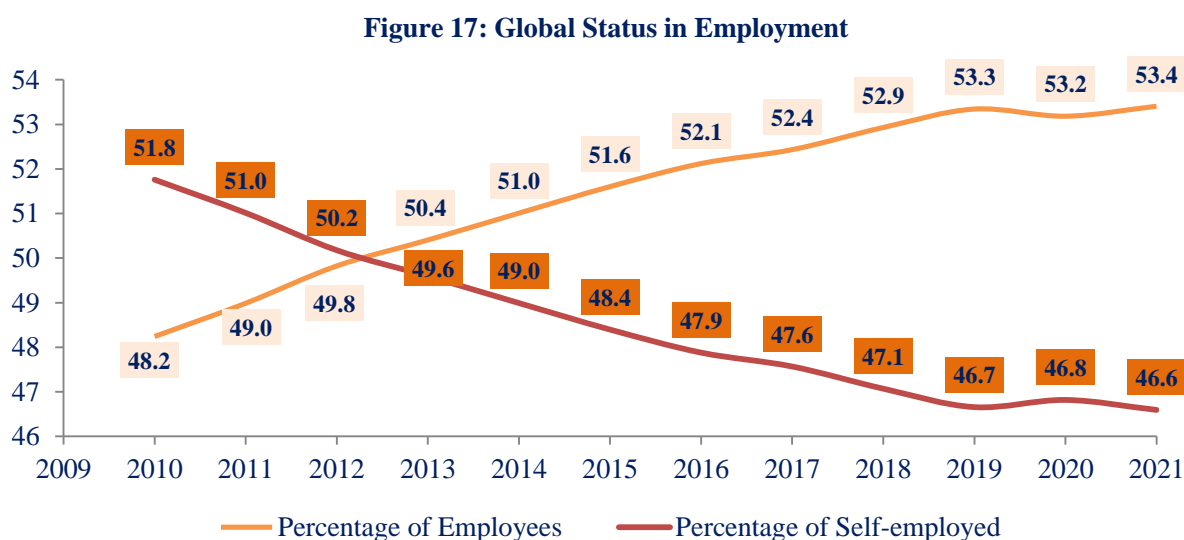
Source: ILO

The shift from Self-employed to Employees, partly reflects that, as workers have moved from agriculture into industry or services, wage employment has increased. There has been a downward trend in the share of Self Employed. The reason self-employment is a challenge for protective rights is because dependent waged employees enjoy the full protection of labour law, including minimum wages, working time legislation, protection in case of redundancy and provisions regarding social security. This is less the case for the self-employed. They are in principle not covered by labour law and they are socially hardly (or not at all) protected. Neither are the self-employed protected by legislation and regulations on health and safety in most countries, and generally pay lower social contributions and are less protected by social security systems.

KEY INDICATOR 4: EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

The indicator disaggregates the employment into three broad sectors, viz., *Agriculture*, *Industry* and *Services*. The indicator shows the changes in employment on a broad sectoral scale. The *Agriculture* sector comprises activities in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The *Industry* sector comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water). The *Services* sector consists of wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services.

Figure 18 shows the percentage distribution of workers by three major sectors during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. It reflects that agriculture sector is the biggest employer in India and provided employment to around 46.5% of total workers during 2020-21. Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is the largest source of livelihoods in India. The details of percentage distribution of workers by sectors (broad industry Division) are given at **Table 11**.

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of workers by sectors

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Services	31.1%	32.3%	30.7%	29.6%
Industry	24.8%	25.2%	23.7%	23.9%
Agriculture	44.1%	42.5%	45.6%	46.5%
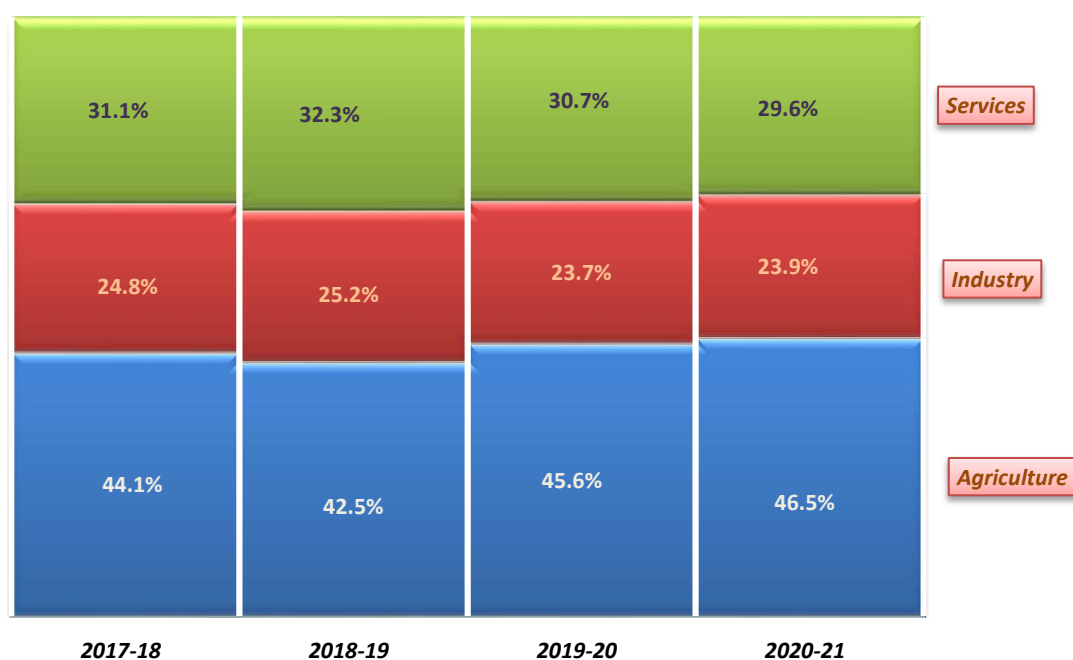
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

The breakdown of the indicator by gender allows for analysis of gender segregation of employment by sector. Women may be drawn into lower-paying service activities that allow

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for more flexible work schedules thus making it easier to balance family responsibilities with work life. Segregation of women in certain sectors may also result from cultural attitudes that prevent them from entering industrial employment.

Figure 19 reflects the gender segmentation of workers across the sectors for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. Agriculture represents a large proportion of work for both female and male. There is significant gap of 22.4 percentage points between female and male employment in agriculture sector during 2020-21. Female workers in agriculture sector are larger than male workers and for other sectors the case is just reversed.

Figure 19: Gender segregation of Employment by Sector (in %)
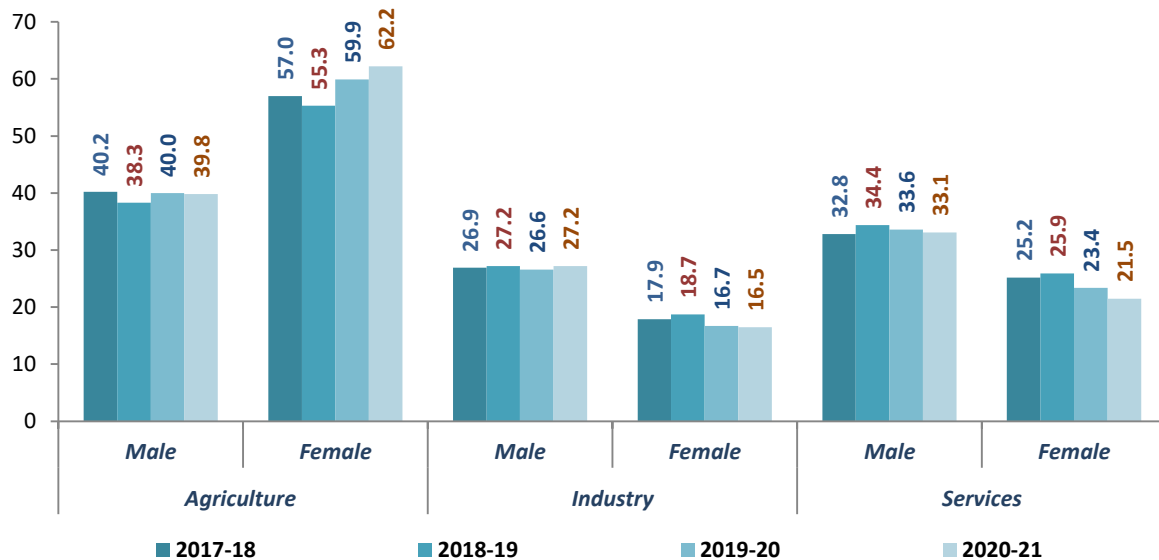
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

The agricultural sector is the largest employer of women. According to official statistics National Sample Survey (NSS) of 2004-05, women make up 32% of the total workforce in the Indian economy. Women's share in the agricultural workforce has been rising in the post-reform period. Between 1993-94 and 2004-2005, the percentage of workers in agriculture declined more rapidly from 74.1% to 66.5% for men than for women (86.2 to 83.3 per cent). The gender differential in growth rates was particularly large between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. As a result, the share of female labour in the agricultural workforce increased from 39% to 41.5%. Evidently, men are moving out of the sector leaving women behind to assume a more dominant role. At current situation, women workforce in agriculture sector has increased to 62.2% during 2020-21.

According to the Report "*Women Workers in Agriculture: Expanding Responsibilities and Shrinking Opportunities*" of ILO, difficulties in measuring the nature and extent of women's work participation, especially in the primary sector, have been recognized and debated in India. The reasons for the invisibility of women workers are many: women's work is often informal, unpaid and home-based; it is flexible, non-standard and an extension of domestic work and therefore frequently indistinguishable from it, as in the case of cooking for hired labour. Social bias prevents recognition of the economically gainful nature of women's work-women as a whole are perceived as housewives, even by women. Further, the method of head counting used in official statistics has the distinct disadvantage of obscuring the intensity of women's work and classification by principal occupation fails to capture the increasing diversity of people's work portfolios which is required to meet livelihood needs under changing circumstances.

Global Trends of Employment by Sectors

Figure 20 shows the global trends of employment for three broad economic activity sectors, viz., Agriculture, Industry and Services. It reflects that Services sector is the dominant sector at global level which accounted for 50.9% workers during 2020, increased from 44.4% in 2010. During 2010, the share of employment in agriculture sector was 33.0% which continuously declined and reached at 27.4% in 2020. The contribution of Industry sector was almost constant around 21-23%.

Figure 21 shows the global trends of employment for three broad economic activity sectors segregated by gender.

Figure 20: Global Employment by Sectors (in %)

Economic activity (Broad sector): Agriculture: 33.0, 32.0, 31.1, 30.3, 29.4, 28.8, 28.3, 27.8, 27.2, 26.7, 27.4

Economic activity (Broad sector): Industry: 22.5, 22.9, 23.3, 23.3, 23.3, 23.2, 23.0, 22.9, 23.0, 22.7, 21.7

Economic activity (Broad sector): Services: 44.4, 45.0, 45.5, 46.4, 47.2, 48.0, 48.6, 49.3, 49.8, 50.6, 50.9

— Economic activity (Broad sector): Agriculture   — Economic activity (Broad sector): Industry
— Economic activity (Broad sector): Services

Source: ILO

Figure 21: Global Employment segregated by gender by Economic Activity

2020 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010

Source: ILO

KEY INDICATOR 5: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The indicator for Employment by Occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined in National Classification of Occupation (NCO-2004) and distinguishes in the major groups: (i) *Division 1*: Legislators, senior officials and managers (ii) *Division 2*: Professionals, (iii) *Division 3*: Technicians and associate professionals, (iv) *Division 4*: Clerks, (v) *Division 5*: Service workers and shop & market sales workers, (vi) *Division 6*: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, (vii) *Division 7*: Craft and related trades workers, (viii) *Division 8*: Plant and machine operators and assemblers, and (ix) *Division 9*: Elementary occupations.

Policy-makers use occupational statistics in support of the formulation and implementation of economic and social policies and to monitor progress with respect to their application, for example in respect of labour planning and the planning of educational and vocational training. Managers need occupational statistics for planning and deciding on personnel policies and monitoring working conditions, both at the enterprise level and in the context of their industry and relevant labour markets. Changes in the occupational distribution of an economy can be used to identify and analyze stages of development. **Figure 22** shows the percentage distribution of workers by occupation during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 22: Occupation-wise Percentage distribution of Workers
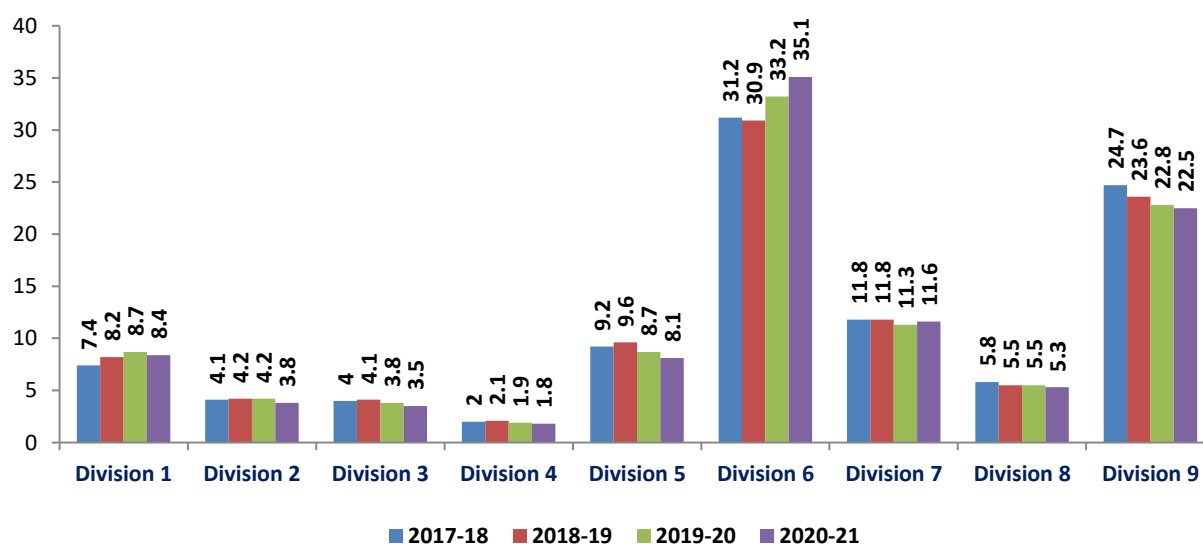
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

It reflects that occupation sector "*Division 6: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers*" is the dominant sector followed by "*Division 9: Elementary occupations*". The details of occupation-wise percentage distribution of workers for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 12**.

Gender segregation in various Occupation

The breakdown of the indicator by gender allows for an analysis of gender segregation of employment. Division of labour markets on the basis of gender is one of the most pervasive characteristics of labour market. The division of works based on gender is highly recognized. Some occupations are highly centric toward women, and some are towards men. **Figure 23** to **Figure 31** shows the percentage distribution of workers for all occupation Divisions segregated by gender for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 23. Division 1: Legislators, senior officials and managers

Figure 24. Division 2: Professionals

Figure 25. Division 3: Technicians and associate professionals

Figure 26. Division 4: Clerks
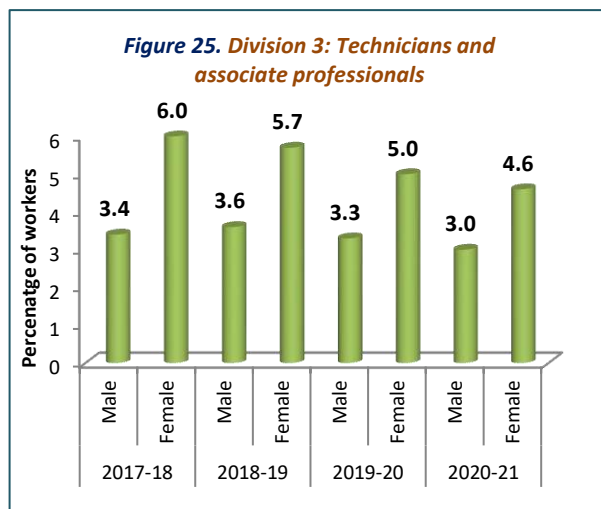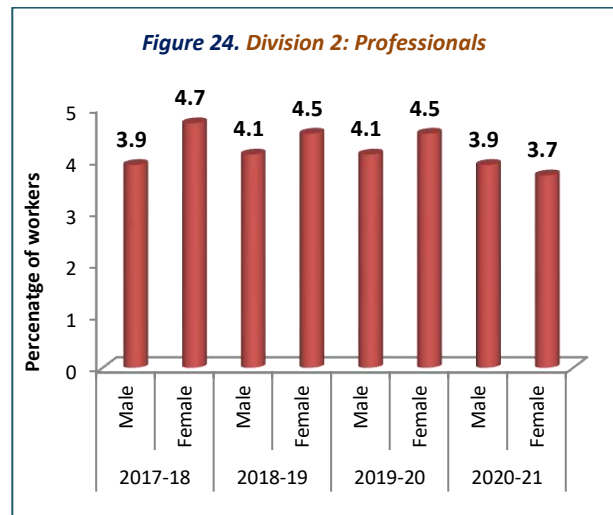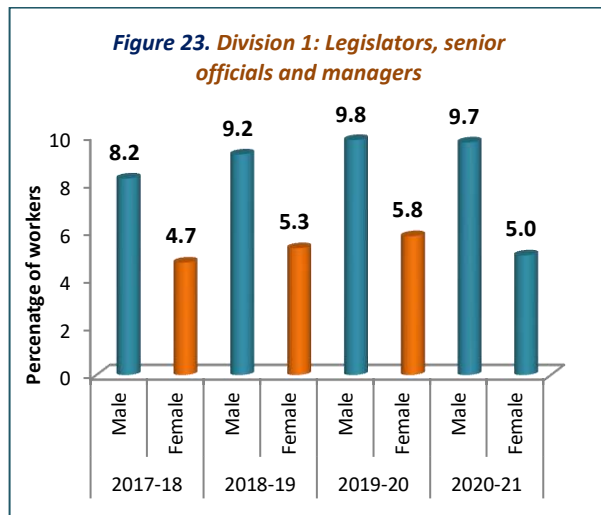
Figure 27. Division 5: Service workers and shop & market sales workers

Figure 28. Division 6: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
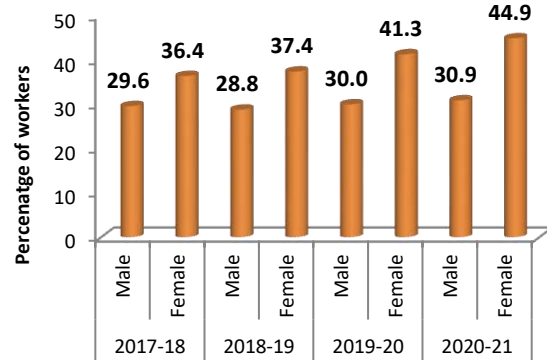
Figure 29. Division 7: Craft and related trades workers
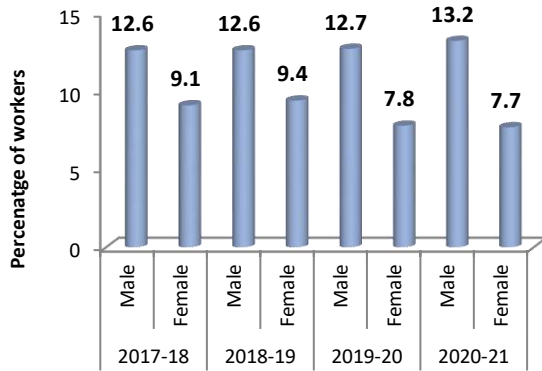
Figure 30. Division 8: Plant and machine operators and assemblers
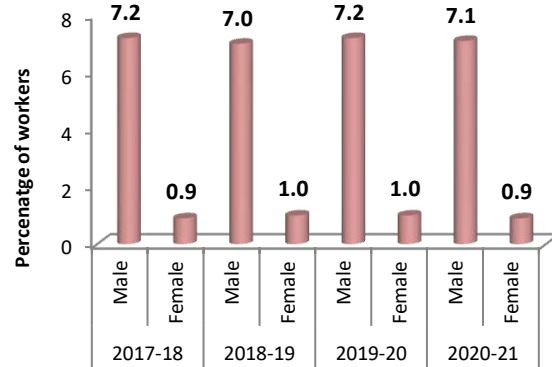
Figure 31. Division 9: Elementary occupations
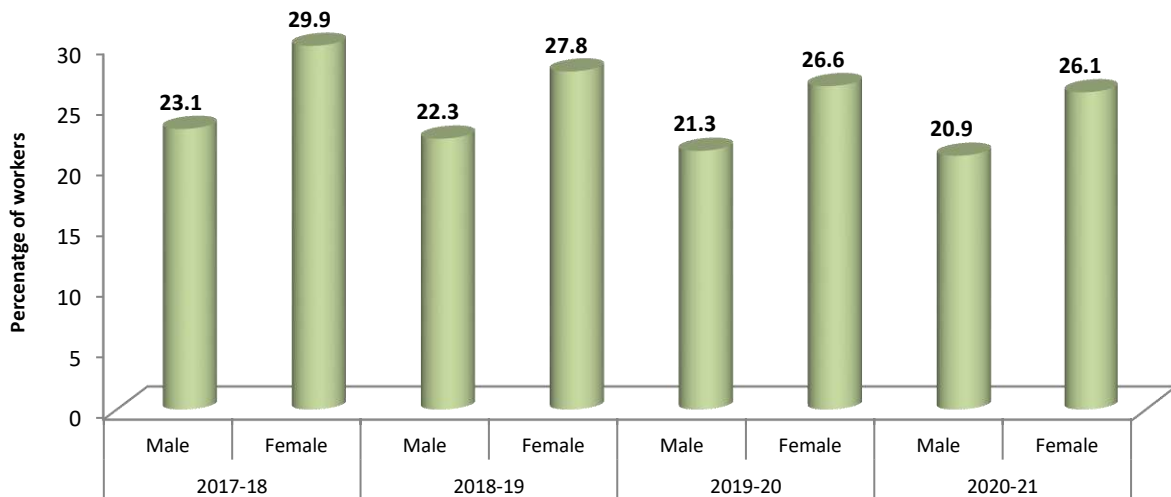
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Above figures shows that female participation is higher than male in occupation sectors viz., *Skilled agricultural and fishery workers*, *Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals* and *Elementary Occupation.* Occupation-*"Legislators, senior officials and managers"* is an emerging sector. Number of workers has increasing trend in this occupation irrespective of gender (**Figure 23**).

Global Trends of Employment by Occupation

With the objective of comparative study of world-wide workers by occupation level, ILO estimates the occupation statistics across the countries. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is one of the main international classifications for which ILO is responsible. It belongs to the international family of economic and social classifications and the current version is known as ISCO-08. Here, Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are included in the same group as elementary occupations owing to data limitations that do not always allow one to distinguish between unskilled agricultural workers (elementary occupations) and skilled agricultural workers.

Statement 2 shows that the number of workers in *Elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers* has declined by 4.5% points in 2020 as compared to the year 2010. *Service and sales workers* and *Professionals* has significantly increased during the same reference period.

Statement 2: Occupation-wise changes in workers during 2010-2020	
Occupations	**Changes in workers during 2010-2020 (% points)**
Occupation 96. Elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	-4.5
Occupation 7. Craft and related trades workers	-0.2
Occupation 4. Clerical support workers	-0.1
Occupation 1. Managers	0.4
Occupation 8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.5
Occupation 3. Technicians and associate professionals	0.5
Occupation 2. Professionals	1.6
Occupation 5. Service and sales workers	1.7

Source: ILO

Figure 32 shows the global trends of employment by Occupation, based on ISCO-08, for the period 2010 to 2020. In 2020, around 38% of all workers were employed as Skilled

agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and in elementary occupations followed by 17% as service and sales workers.

Figure 32: Global Trend of Employment by Occupation (in %)

Occupation 96. Elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
Occupation 5. Service and sales workers
Occupation 7. Craft and related trades workers
Occupation 2. Professionals
Occupation 8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
Occupation 3. Technicians and associate professionals
Occupation 4. Clerical support workers
Occupation 1. Managers

Source: ILO

The percentage distribution of workers by Occupation as per ILO modelled estimates for the period 2010 to 2020 is given at **Table 28**.

KEY INDICATOR 6: HOURS OF WORK

Issues related to working time have received intensive attention following labour market dynamics triggered by the global economic crisis. Statistics on the percentage of persons by status in employment by hours worked per week are mostly calculated on the basis of information on employment and employees by actual-hour bands provided primarily by household-based surveys. In PLFS, information on hours worked during each day of the reference week was recorded when the household member was engaged in economic activity and for each of such days information was also collected on whether the household member was available for additional work. Estimates are presented on average number of hours actually worked and availability for additional hours of work in respect of those who were engaged in economic activity during the reference week.

The number of hours worked has an impact on the health and well-being of workers. Some persons in developed and developing economies working full time have expressed concern about their long working hours and its effects on their family and community life. Additionally, the number of hours worked has an impact on workers' productivity and on the labour costs of establishments.

"Excessive" working time may be a concern when individuals work more than a "normal" workweek due to inadequate wages earned from the job or jobs they hold. Persons could be considered to work excessive hours if they fall within the 49 hours and over band. Long hours can be voluntary or involuntary (when imposed by employers). "Inadequate employment related to excessive hours", also called "over-employment" has been referred to as "a situation where persons in employment wanted or sought to work fewer hours than they did during the reference period, either in the same job or in another job, with a corresponding reduction of income".

Few countries have actually measured "overemployment" so the measure of persons in employment for more than 48 hours a week could be used as a proxy for persons in employment who usually work beyond what is considered "normal hours" in many countries. However, whether or not this situation is actually desired cannot be assessed, so nothing can be assumed about how many hours people might wish to work. Clearly, the number of hours worked will vary across countries and depends on, other than personal choice, such important aspects as cultural norms, real wages and levels of development.

In order to give an overall picture of the time that the employed devote to work activities, a measure related to the hours an employed person works per week is included here. This shows percentage of workers classified according to their weekly hours of work, using the following bands: less than 12 hours worked per week, 12−24 hours, 24-36 hours, 36−48 hours, 48−60 hours, 60 hours and over, as available. The data are disaggregated by gender and rural-urban.

Figure 33 shows the percentage distribution of workers classified according to their weekly hours of work at CWS during the quarter April-June 2021.

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of workers in CWS by number of hours worked in a week during April-June 2021
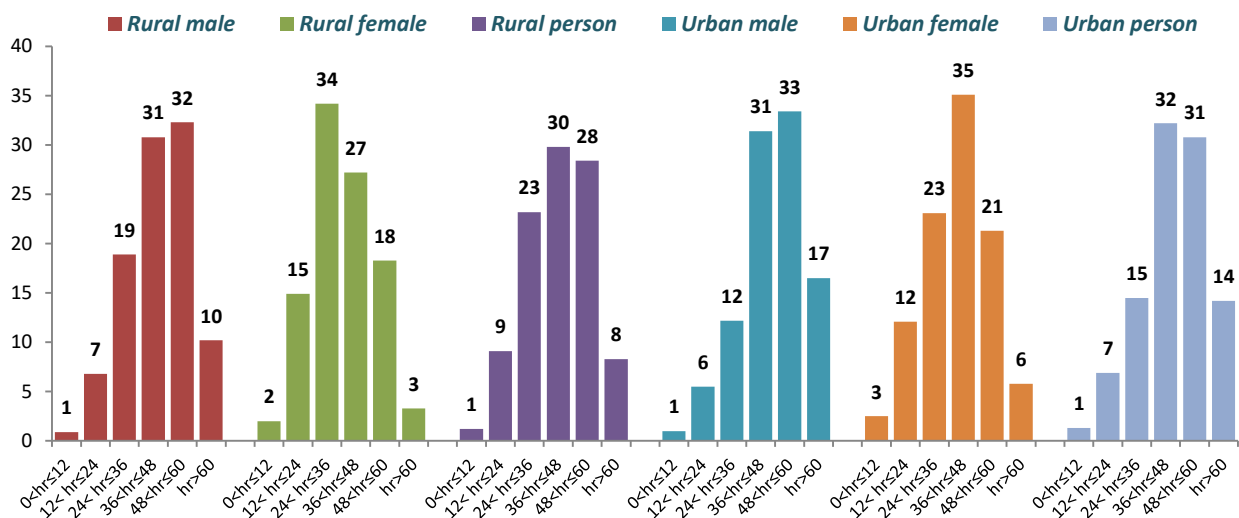
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Key findings on the working hours in a week are as follows:

➕ Around 32% rural male worked for 48-60 hours in a week while 33% urban male worked in this hour-band.

➕ Around 10% rural male worked for more than 60 hours in a week, while the workers in this hour-band are high for urban male, i.e. 17%.

➕ Female work hours shows that the highest rural female workers (34%) worked for 24-36 hours while the highest 35% urban females worked for 36-48 hours in a week.

➕ Around 36% workers in rural and 45% workers in urban areas categorized under "*Over employment*" (works more than 48 hours).

KEY INDICATOR 7: PART TIME WORKERS

The indicator on part-time workers focuses on individuals whose working hours total less than "full time", as a proportion of total employment. Part-time employment has been seen as an instrument to increase labour supply. Indeed, as part-time work may offer the chance of a better balance between working life and family responsibilities, and suits workers who prefer shorter working hours and more time for their private life, it may allow more working-age persons to actually join the labour force. Looking at part-time employment by sex is useful to see the extent to which the female labour force is more likely to work part time than the male labour force.

There is no official ILO definition of full-time work, largely because it is difficult to arrive at an internationally agreed demarcation point between full-time and part-time work given the national variations of what these terms mean. Thus, the demarcation point is left to the individual countries to define. Many countries have set a maximum number of hours for part-time work (such as 25 hours per week or two-thirds of normal full-time hours). For comparative statistical purposes, however, part-time work is usually considered as working fewer than 35 hours, or 30 hours, per week.

However, over the past decades, not only has it grown in importance, but it has also witnessed a diversification of its forms, which include: "substantial part-time" (21–34 hours per week); "short part time" (20 hours or less); and "marginal" part-time (fewer than 15 hours per week). Part-time employment is the most widespread type of non-standard employment found among women. While women make up less than 40 per cent of total employment, their share of all those working part-time is 57 per cent. Gender differences with respect to part-time work are especially high in the Netherlands, Nordic European countries, India, Japan, Niger, and Switzerland. Marginal part-time work features particularly sizeable gender differences in the majority of countries. The leaders in marginal part-time work among women are Brazil, Germany, and India.

Part-time work can help workers, especially those with children or other care responsibilities, to enter or remain in the labour market. It can also provide opportunities for workers who want to combine work with education or professional training.

For statistical purposes, however, part time is commonly defined as a specified number of hours. The threshold which divides workers into full-time and part-time workers varies from country to country, but is usually either 30 or 35 hours per week. In the United States, it is

generally defined as less than 35 hours a week, in Germany less than 36 hours, while in Canada and the United Kingdom 30 hours is normally used as the cut-off point.

Estimation of part-time workers

As per the Factories Act 1948, every adult (18 years & above) cannot work for more than 48 hours in a week and not more than 9 hours in a day. According to Section 51 of the Act, the spread over should not exceed 10-1/2 hours.

The PLFS report provides the percentage distribution of workers according to various hours-bands. One of the categories is "24-36 hours", therefore based on the availability of data, for estimating the part-time workers in India, we may consider 36 working hours as the threshold which divides workers into full-time and part-time workers. Hence, the part-time workers may be defined as the workers who work less than 36 hours. The part-time workers may be further categorized in "Substantial part-time" (24–36 hours per week); "Short part time" (12-24 hours per week); and "Marginal" part-time (less than 12 hours per week).

Statement 3 shows the percentage of part-time workers during April-June 2021.

Statement 3: Part-time workers during April-June 2021						
Weekly Hours worked	Rural male	Rural female	Rural person	Urban male	Urban female	Urban person
Marginal Part-time Workers *(less than 12 hours)*	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.3
Short Part-time Workers *(12-24 hours)*	6.8	14.9	9.1	5.5	12.1	6.9
Substantial Part-time Workers *(24-36 hours)*	18.9	34.2	23.2	12.2	23.1	14.5
Total Part-time Workers	**26.6**	**51.1**	**33.5**	**18.7**	**37.7**	**22.7**

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Key findings on the part-time workers during April-June 2021 are as follows:

- Around 33.5% and 22.7% are part-time workers in rural and urban areas respectively.
- Female part-time workers are higher than the male workers in both rural and urban areas.
- In rural areas, around 51.1% female workers were working part-time.
- Around 37.7% urban females were part-time workers.

KEY INDICATOR 8: UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is the best known labour market measure and certainly one of the most widely quoted indicator in many countries. Together with the labour force participation rate and employment-to-population ratio, it provides the broadest available indicator of economic activity and status in terms of labour markets for countries that regularly collect information on the labour force. The unemployment rate tells us the proportion of the labour force that does not have a job, is available to work and is actively looking for work. It should not be misinterpreted as a measurement of economic hardship, although a correlation often exists.

Figure 34 shows the unemployment rate in India for the persons of age 15 years and above since 2017-18 to 2020-21. It shows that unemployment rate for women declined to 3.5% in 2020-21 from 5.6% in 2017-18, shows a positive sign in economic development. The total unemployment rate of the country fell to 4.2% in 2020-21 from 6.0% in 2017-18.

Figure 34: Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and above

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Male	6.1	6.0	5.0	4.5
Female	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.5
Total	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2
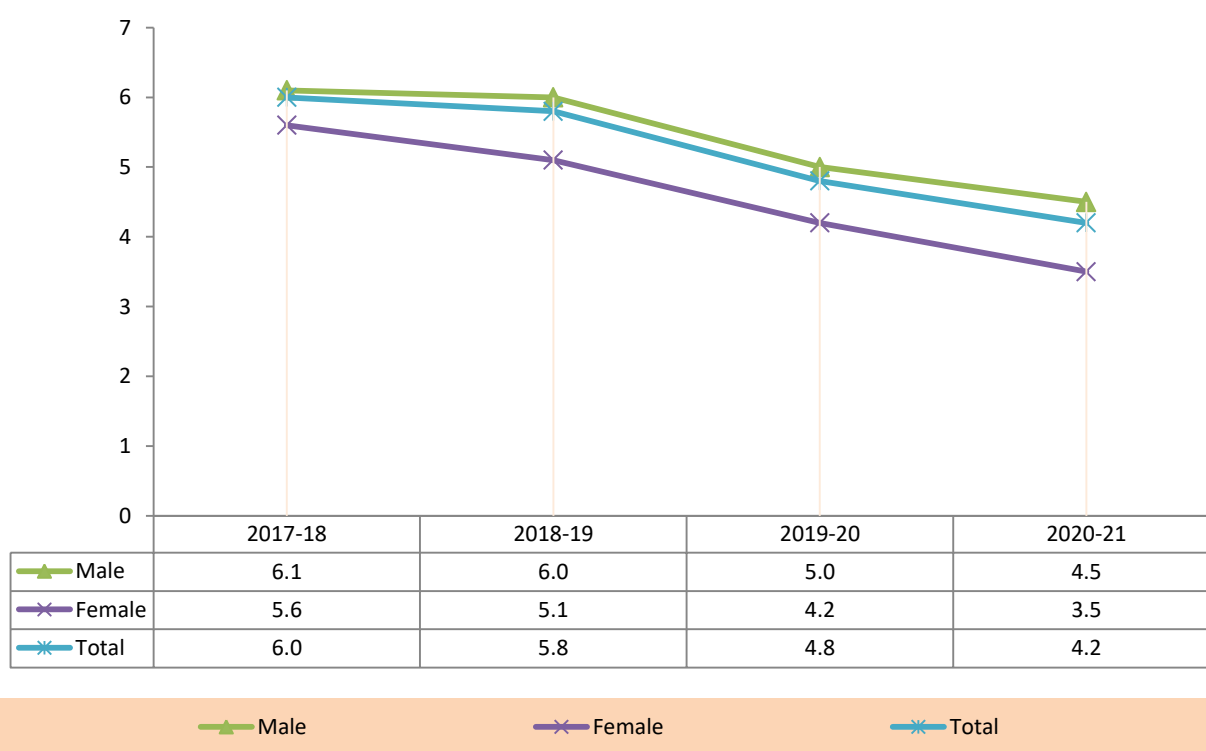
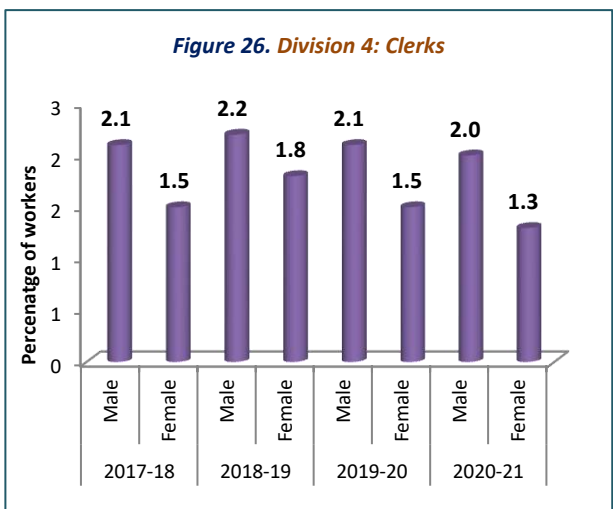*Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI*

The State-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above segregated by gender is given at **Table 3**.

Global Trends of Unemployment

According to the *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization* adopted in 2013 by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the standard definition of unemployment refers to all those persons of working age who are without work, seeking work, and currently available for work. The overall unemployment rate for a co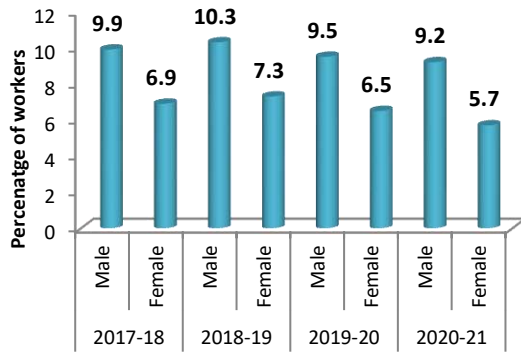untry is a widely used measure of its unutilized labour supply. If employment is taken as the desired situation for people in the labour force, unemployment becomes the undesirable situation. ILO estimates of unemployment rates are harmonized to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and methodologies as well as for other country-specific factors such as differing national definitions. Paradoxically, low unemployment rates may well disguise substantial poverty, as high unemployment rates can occur in countries with significant economic development and low incidence of poverty. In countries without a safety net of unemployment insurance and welfare benefits, many individuals, despite strong family solidarity, simply cannot afford to be unemployed. Instead, they must eke out a living as best they can, often in the informal economy or in informal work arrangements. In countries with well-developed social protection schemes or when savings or other means of support are available, workers can better afford to take the time to find more desirable jobs. Therefore, the problem in many developing countries is not so much unemployment but rather the lack of decent and productive work, which results in various forms of labour underutilization.

Internationally, the unemployment rate is frequently used to compare how labour markets in specific countries differ from one another or how different regions of the world contrast in this regard. **Figure 35** shows the trends of unemployment rate in major countries including the world for the period 2010 to 2021.

Figure 35: Trend of Unemployment Rate for major Countries

Legend:
- South Africa
- Brazil
- Afghanistan
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- World
- United States
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- China
- United Kingdom
- Pakistan
- Bhutan
- United Arab Emirates
- Japan
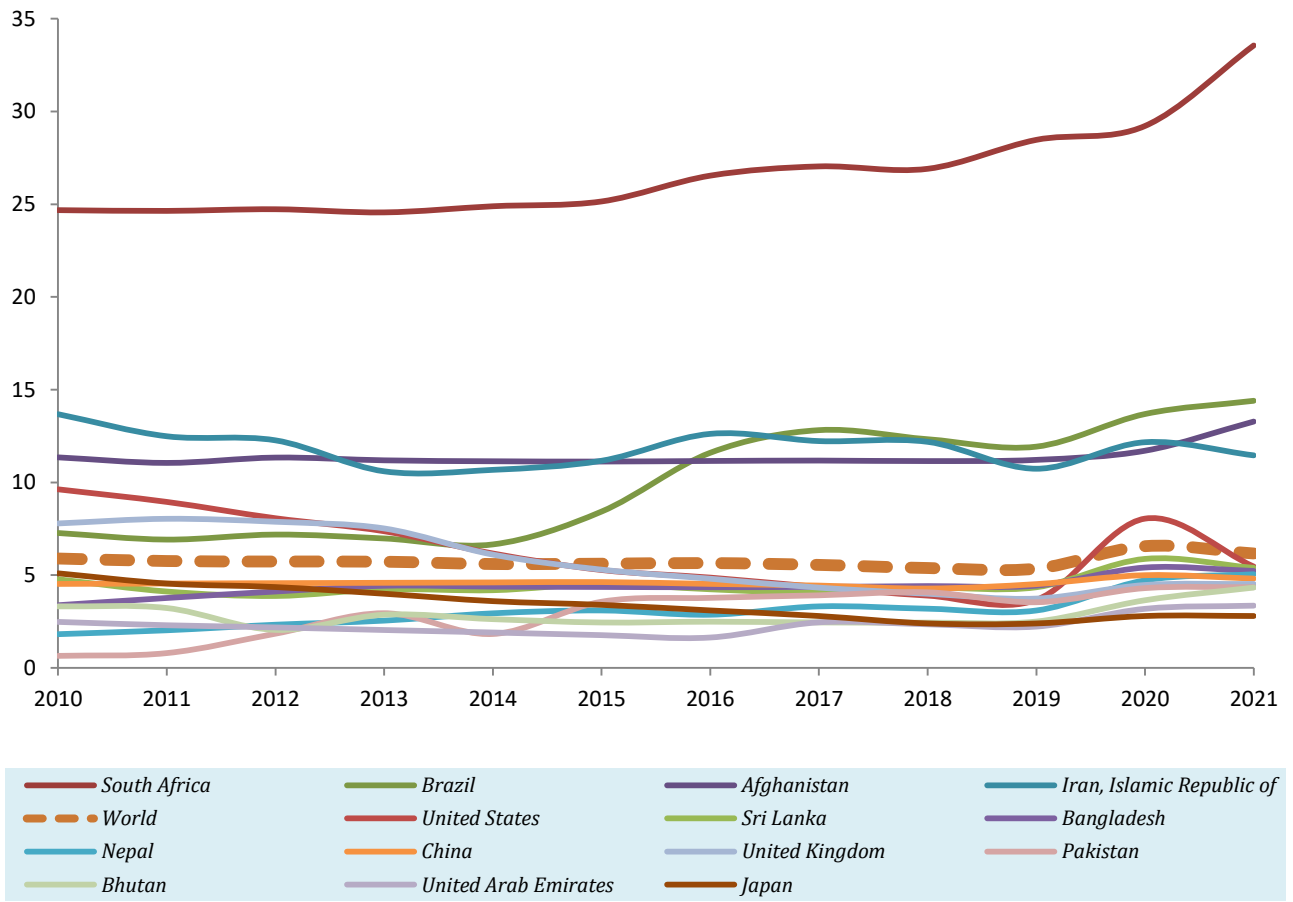
Source: ILO

Unemployment rates may also be used to address issues of gender differences in labour force behaviour and outcomes. The unemployment rate has often been higher for women than for men. Possible explanations are numerous but difficult to quantify; women are more likely than men to exit and re-enter the labour force for family-related reasons; and there is a general "crowding" of women into fewer occupations than men so that women may find fewer opportunities for employment. Other gender inequalities outside the labour market, for example in access to education and training, also negatively affect how women fare in finding jobs.

Figure 36 shows the global unemployment rate by gender for the period 2010 to 2021. During 2020, the female unemployment rate was 6.4% lower than the men at 6.6%. Except the year 2020, female unemployment rate remained always higher than men. The trends of unemployment rate in major countries including the world for the period 2010 to 2021, based on ILO modelled estimates are given at **Table 19**.

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Figure 36: World Outlook of Unemployment Rate by Gender

Year	Female	Male
2010	6.1	5.8
2011	5.9	5.6
2012	5.9	5.6
2013	5.9	5.6
2014	5.8	5.5
2015	5.8	5.5
2016	5.9	5.5
2017	5.8	5.4
2018	5.5	5.3
2019	5.5	5.3
2020	6.4	6.6
2021	6.3	6.1
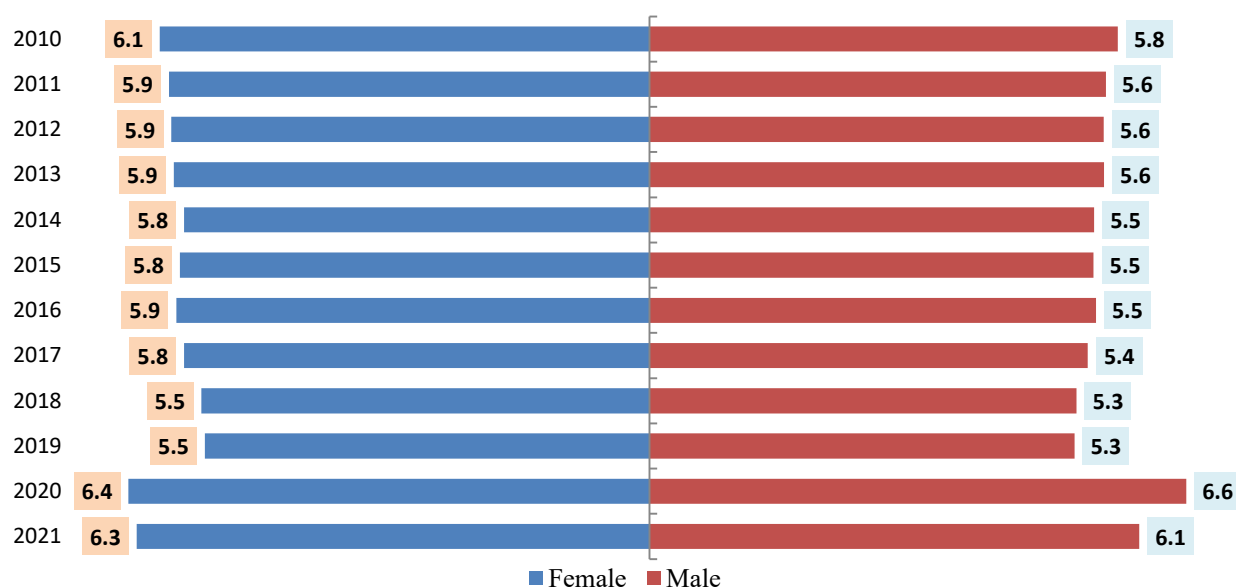
■ Female ■ Male

Statement 4 shows the female unemployment rate of age 15 years & above in major countries for the period 2010 to 2021, as per ILO modelled estimates.

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Statement 4: Female UR for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)												
1	South Africa	27.0	27.2	27.1	26.5	27.0	27.5	29.0	29.3	29.1	30.5	31.0	35.7
2	Afghanistan	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	16.9	19.1
3	Iran	20.7	21.1	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.6	20.8	19.9	19.0	17.6	19.8	19.0
4	Brazil	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.1	10.1	13.5	14.7	14.2	14.1	16.0	17.7
5	UAE	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	7.1	6.6	5.9	7.5	8.1
6	Sri Lanka	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.0	8.9	8.4
7	Bangladesh	4.4	5.5	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.9
8	Bhutan	4.1	4.9	2.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.7	5.6
9	Nepal	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.9
10	Pakistan	0.6	0.7	2.0	3.4	2.0	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.2
12	China	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3
13	United States	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	8.3	5.3
14	United Kingdom	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.3
15	Japan	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5

KEY INDICATOR 9: YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Youth unemployment is an important policy issue for many countries at all stages of development. As per ILO definitions, the term "youth" covers persons aged 15−24, while "adults" are defined as persons aged 25 and over, although national variations in age definitions do occur. In India, the periodic labour force survey considered the persons aged 15-29 years as "youth" and persons above this age-group may be considered as "Adult".

The Youth Unemployment may be represented in the following ways:

a) the youth unemployment rate;
b) the youth unemployment share in total unemployment; and
c) the youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population.

The indicator serves as a key product for quantifying and analyzing the current labour market trends and challenges of young people. High youth unemployment rates are the consequences of a labour market biased against young people. Employers, generally, tend to lay off young employees first because the cost to establishments of releasing young ones is perceived as lower than for older workers. The other reason is, employment protection legislation usually requires a minimum period of employment before it applies, and compensation for redundancy usually increases with tenure. Young people are likely to have shorter job tenures than older workers and will, therefore, tend to be easier and less expensive to dismiss. Since they comprise a disproportionate share of new jobseekers, young people will suffer most from economically induced reductions or freezes in hiring by establishments.

Information on the share of unemployed youth in total unemployment and the proportion of unemployed youth in the youth population, helps to complete a portrait of the depth of the youth employment challenge. It reflects what degree the unemployment problem is a youth-specific problem as opposed to a general problem. If, in addition to a high youth unemployment rate, the proportion of youth unemployment in total unemployment is high, this would indicate an unequal distribution of the problem of unemployment. In this case, employment policies might usefully be directed towards easing the entry of young people into the world of work.

The proportion of youth unemployed in the youth population places the youth unemployment challenge in perspective by showing what share of the youth population unemployment

actually touches. Youth who are looking for work might have great difficulty finding it but when this group only represents less than 5 per cent of the total youth population then policy-makers may choose to address it with less urgency. The proportion of youth unemployed in the youth population is also an element in the total proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Figure 37 shows the youth unemployment rate (age group 15-29 years) for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 segregated by gender. Youth unemployment rate declined to 12.9% during 2020-21 as compared to 17.8% in 2017-18.

Figure 37: Youth Unemployment Rate by Gender
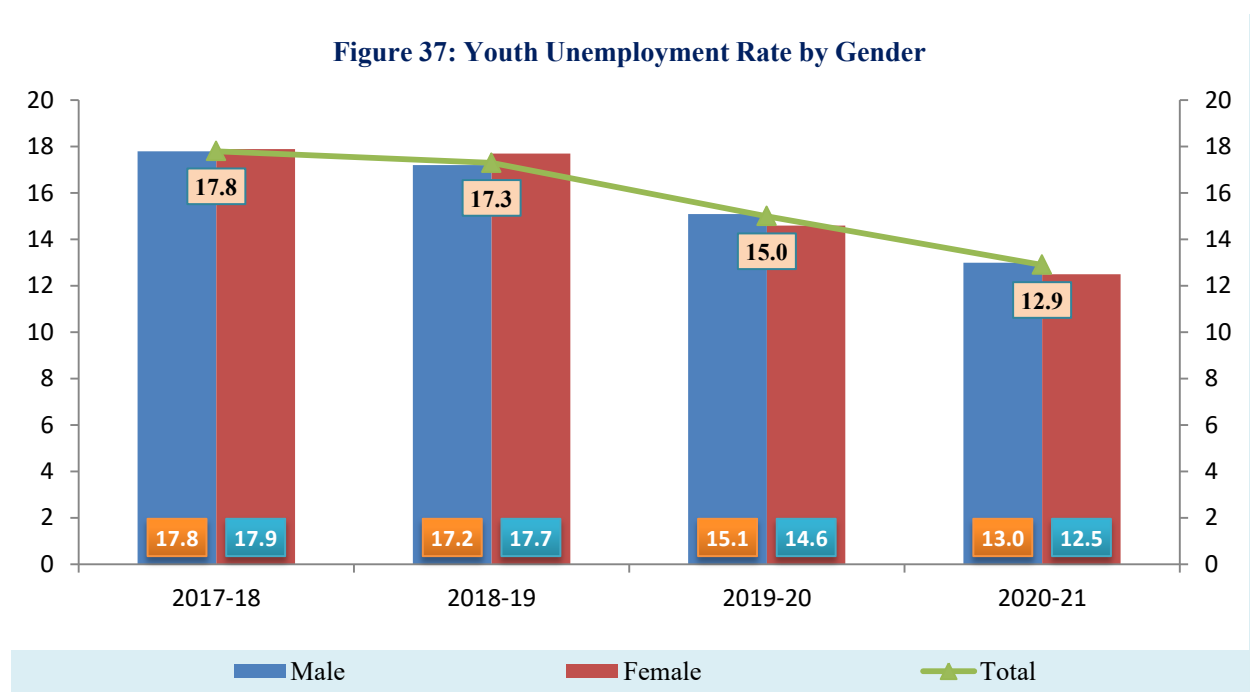
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

There are various reasons of higher youth unemployment rates than adult unemployment rates. On the supply side, young persons might voluntarily engage in multiple short spells of unemployment as they gain experience and "shop around" for an appropriate job. Moreover, because of the opening and closing of educational institutions over the course of the year, young students are far more likely to enter and exit the labour force as they move between employment, school enrolment and unemployment.

Other Measures of Youth Unemployment

Taken into consideration the estimated population given in PLFS Reports, the share of unemployed youth in total unemployment and the proportion of unemployed youth in the youth

population are calculated to portrait of the depth of the youth employment challenge. The computed indicators are shown in **Statement 5**.

Statement 5: Youth Unemployment Measures		
Years	Youth Unemployment/ Total Unemployment (in %)	Youth Unemployment/ Youth Population (in %)
2017-18	82.9	6.8
2018-19	82.5	6.6
2019-20	85.7	6.1
2020-21	83.1	5.3

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Here are the some key results from above data:

➕ The proportion of youth unemployment in total unemployment reveals that the youth unemployment is around 83-85% of total unemployment, means the large portion of unemployed is comprised by youth persons. This indicates an unequal distribution of the problem of unemployment. In this case, employment policies may be formulated towards easing the entry of young people into the world of work.

➕ The youth unemployment in total youth population has declining trend and it is 5.3% in 2020-21 as compared to 6.8% in 2017-18. Around 5-6% youth are unemployed among the youth population. Youth population (age 15-29 years) is around 27% of total population.

➕ When youth unemployed represents around 5% of the total youth population, then policy-makers may choose to address it with less urgency.

Global Trends of youth unemployment

Statement 6 shows the world unemployment rate for various age groups for the period 2010 to 2021, as per ILO modelled estimates.

Statement 6: World unemployment rate, as per ILO modelled estimates (Nov. 2021 (%))			
Years	Age group 15 years & above	Age group 15-24 years (Youth)	Age group 25 years & above (Adult)
2010	5.9	13.1	4.3
2011	5.8	13.1	4.2
2012	5.7	13.2	4.2
2013	5.7	13.4	4.2
2014	5.6	13.2	4.2
2015	5.6	13.5	4.2

2016	5.7	13.8	4.2
2017	5.6	13.7	4.1
2018	5.4	13.5	4.0
2019	5.4	13.5	4.0
2020	6.6	15.2	5.2
2021	6.2	15.6	4.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2021 (%)

As per ILO definitions, the persons aged 15−24 are considered as "youth" covers, while "adults" are persons aged 25 years and over. As per ILO modelled estimates, the world's youth unemployment rate was around 13% during 2010 to 2019, except the years 2020 and 2021, the pandemic period.

KEY INDICATOR 10: PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

The inactivity rate is defined as the percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking work or it may be defined as the percentage of population that is not in the labour force. The 29−59 age group can be of particular interest since it is considered to be the "prime" age band, representing individuals who are generally expected to be in the labour force, having normally completed their education and not yet reached retirement age; it is therefore worth investigating why these potential labour force participants are inactive. The inactivity rate of women, in particular, tells us a lot about the social customs of a country, attitudes towards women in the labour force, and family structures in general. *When the inactivity rate is added to the labour force participation rate for the corresponding group, the total will equal 100 per cent.*

Individuals are considered to be outside the labour force, if they are neither employed nor unemployed, that is, not actively seeking work. There is a variety of reasons why some individuals do not participate in the labour force; such persons may be occupied in caring for family members; they may be retired, sick or disabled or attending school; they may believe no jobs are available; or they may simply not want to work.

In some situations, a high inactivity rate for certain population groups should not necessarily be viewed as "bad"; for instance, a relatively high inactivity rate for young people may be due to their non-participation in the labour force to receive education. Furthermore, a high inactivity rate for young women may be due to their leaving the labour force to attend to family responsibilities such as childbearing and childcare.

Female heads of households tend to have relatively high inactivity rates. Among married-couple families, husbands typically have low inactivity rates, especially if there are children in the family. However, a low rate of female inactivity could coincide with a high rate for men, for instance if the male is completing his education or is physically unable to work, thus making the wife the primary wage earner.

Using PLFS results on LFPR, the inactivity rate is calculated as LFPR subtracted from 100. **Figure 38** shows the inactivity rate or percentage of persons outside the labour force for male and female both at various age groups for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. It reflects that female inactivity rate is higher irrespective of age categories. During 2020-21, around 45% persons

were outside the labour force (inactivity rate). For female, the inactivity rate was 67.5% and 23.0% for male during 2020-21.

Figure 38: Persons outside the labour force (Inactivity Rate) by age group
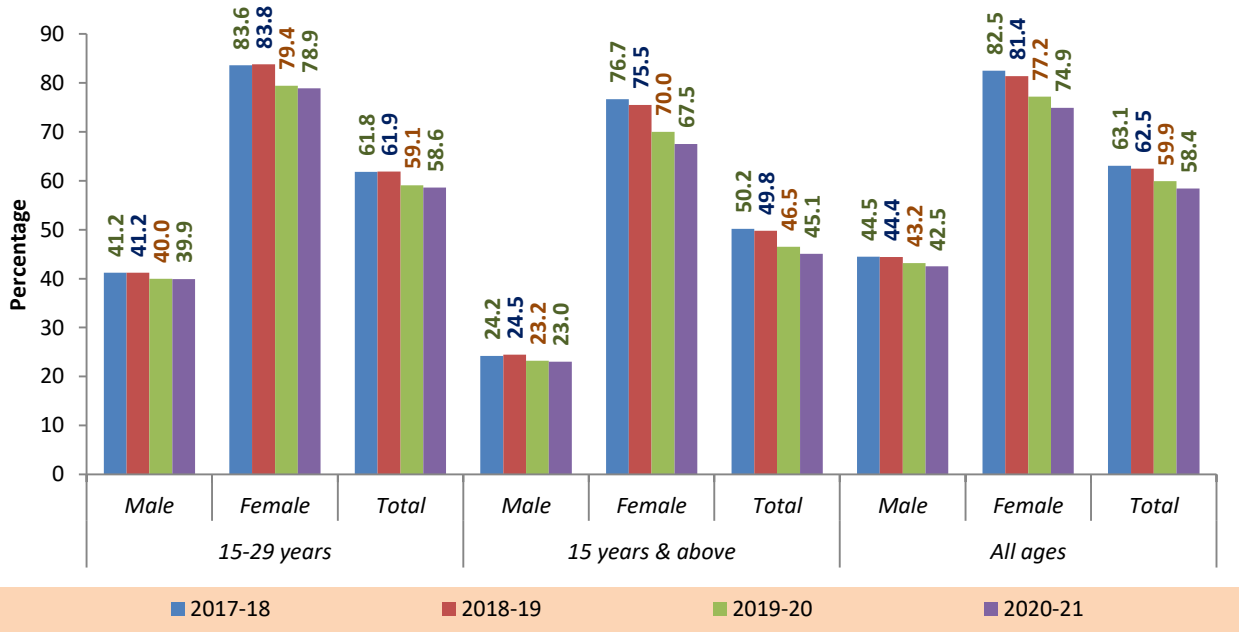
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Global Trends of Inactivity rate

ILO provides the statistics on inactivity rates based on the harmonized labour force participation rates, where only data deemed sufficiently comparable across countries were used, which makes the statistics harmonized and comparable by default.

Figure 39 and **Figure 40** shows the inactivity rate for persons of age 15 years and above and female inactivity rate of age 15 years and above for major countries, respectively for the period 2010-2021. The details on inactivity rate for persons and females in major countries, as per ILO modeled estimates, for the period 2010-2021 are given at **Table 21** and **Table 22**, respectively.

Figure 39: Inactivity Rate for persons of age 15 years and above

Legend:
- Afghanistan
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- Sri Lanka
- Pakistan
- South Africa
- Bangladesh
- World
- Brazil
- United States
- Bhutan
- Japan
- United Kingdom
- China
- United Arab Emirates
- Nepal
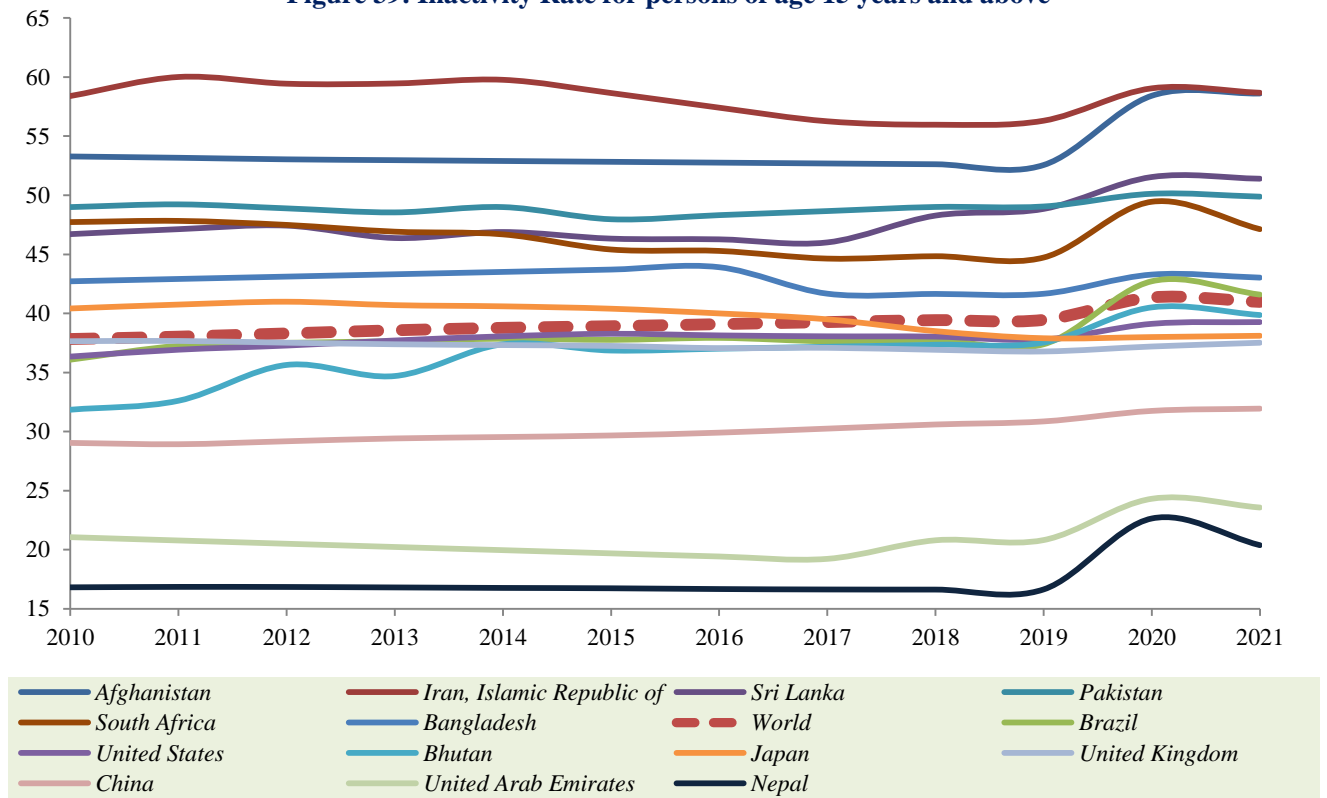
Figure 40: Female Inactivity Rate for age 15 years and above

Legend:
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
- South Africa
- World
- United Arab Emirates
- Brazil
- Bhutan
- Japan
- United States
- United Kingdom
- China
- Nepal

Source: ILO

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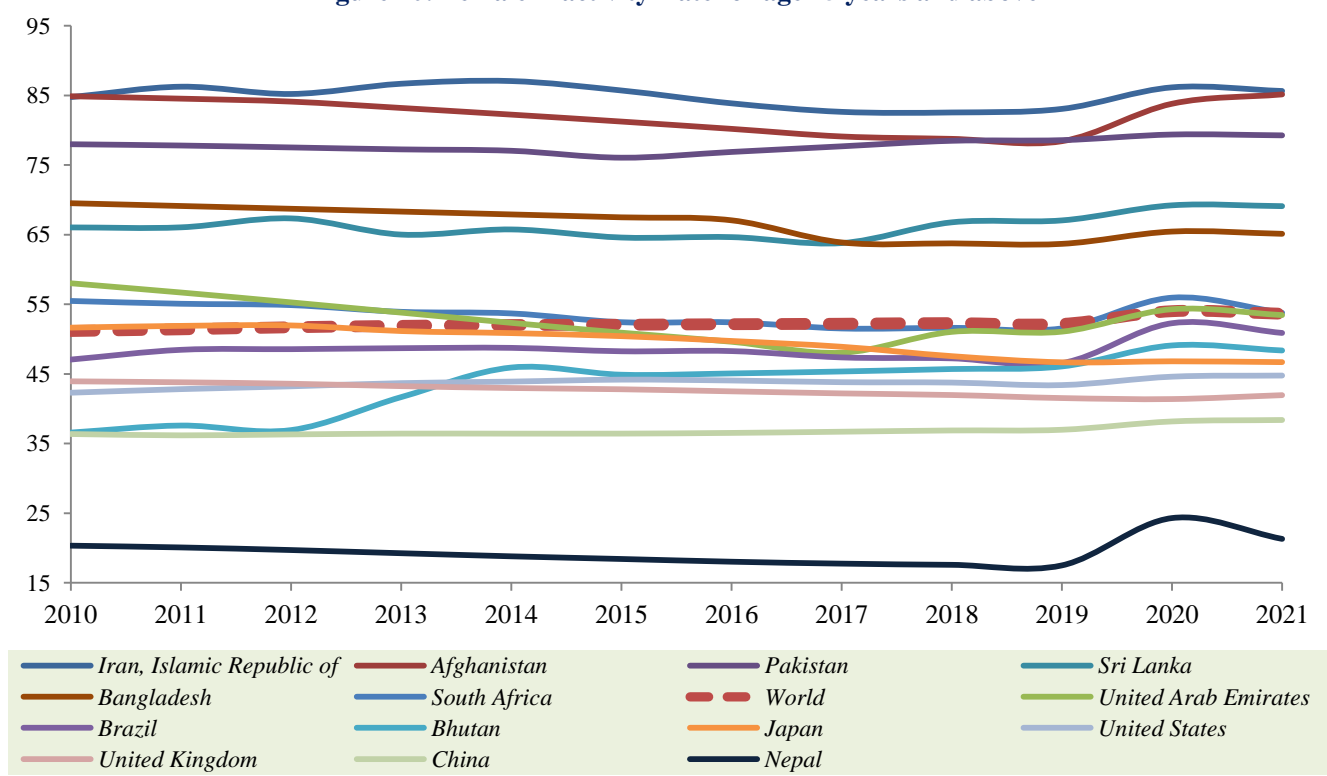
KEY INDICATOR 11: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND ILLITERACY

An increasingly important aspect of labour market performance and national competitiveness is the skill level of the workforce. Information on levels of educational attainment is currently the best available indicator of labour force skill levels. These are important determinants of a country's capacity to compete successfully in world markets and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances; they are also among the factors determining the employability of workers.

Statistics on levels and trends in educational attainment of the labour force provide (a) an indication of the capacity of a country to achieve important social and economic goals; (b) insights into the broad education structure of the labour force; (c) an indication of the degree of inequality in the distribution of educational resources between groups of the population, particularly between men and women; (d) an indication of the skills of the existing labour force, with a view to discovering untapped potential, and (e) highlight the need to promote investments in education for different population groups.

The major attainment levels in the indicator are literate & up to primary, middle and secondary & above education. Literacy is defined as the skills to read and write a simple sentence about everyday life. Illiteracy is the inverse, that is, the lack of the skills to read and write a simple sentence about everyday life.

Figure 41 shows the relationship between employment to population ratio and education level for the persons of age group 15 years & above for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. The data reflects that the percentage of employment is comparatively high for *certificate course/diploma holders* followed by *Post graduate & above*. At low education level, the percentage of employment is comparatively high for the persons educated upto primary level.

Figure 41: Workforce by Education Level (in %)

	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
All	52.6	50.9	47.3	46.8
Secondary & above	46.5	46.0	43.4	43.2
Post graduate & above	59.4	59.5	59.3	57.9
Graduate	51.8	50.6	49.6	49.7
Diploma/ certificate course	64.2	63.8	60.6	56.4
Higher secondary	39.7	38.8	36.2	35.8
Secondary	44.9	44.5	41.1	41.6
Middle	55.5	53.0	50.1	48.7
Literate & upto primary	61.7	59.5	56.1	54.6
Not literate	53.6	51.3	45.2	45.3
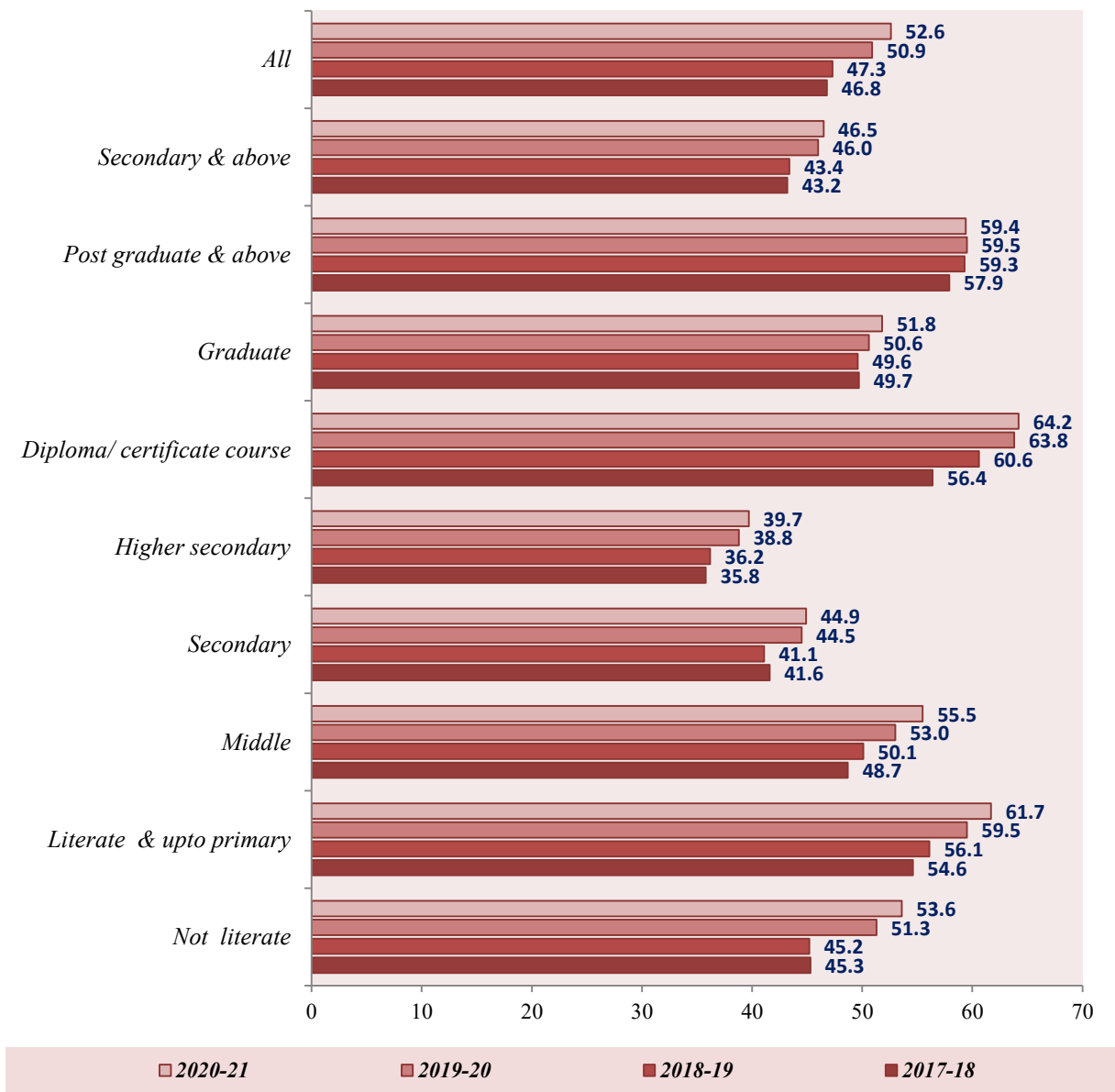
Figure 42 shows the percentage distribution of workers segregated by gender at various education levels during 2020-21. It reflects that the percentage of male workers is high for level *literate & upto primary* (85.9%) *and Post graduate & above* education (78.6%) level during 2020-21. Proportion of male workers is high for education level upto primary (including illiterate). For both male and female workers, low employment rate is at education level *Higher Secondary*. The main reason is that persons with this education level opt to complete their education instead of transition to work.

Figure 42: Percentage distribution of workers by gender at various eductaion level during 2020-21
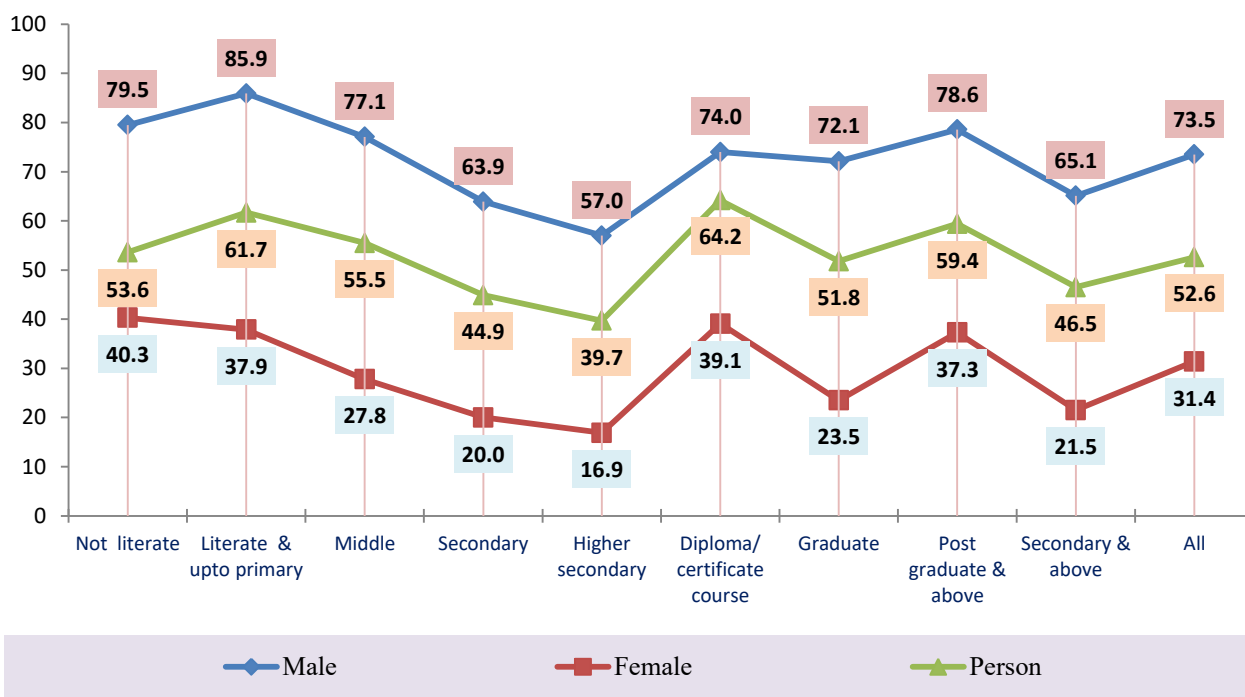
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

The details of percentage distribution of workers at various education level segregated by gender and rural-urban sectors are given at **Table 13**.

The *All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)* reveals that the enrollment for Graduation and post-graduation has been increasing irrespective of the gender which possibly impacts the number of workers with education level "*Higher Secondary*" and "*Graduate*". Instead of working, they opt for higher education. Therefore, the percentage of workers with education level "*Higher Secondary*" and "*Graduate*" are comparative low than that of other education levels.

Unemployment rather than employment of the educated has attracted more attention from researchers and policy-makers. The information may have important implications for both employment and education policy. To the extent that persons with low education levels are at a higher risk of becoming unemployed, the reaction may be either to seek to increase their education level or to create more low-skilled occupations within the country.

A possible consequence of the presence of highly educated unemployed in a country is a "brain drain", whereby educated professionals migrate in order to find employment in other areas of the world.

Figure 43 shows the relationship between unemployment rate and education level for the persons of age group 15 years & above for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. Around 15.5% graduates and 12.5% post-graduates are unemployed during 2019-20. The level of educated unemployment increases with higher education. While, at the primary level, unemployment is comparatively low. It indicates that a higher level of education may be less and less effective in preventing unemployment.

Figure 43: Unemployment Rate by Education Level (in %)
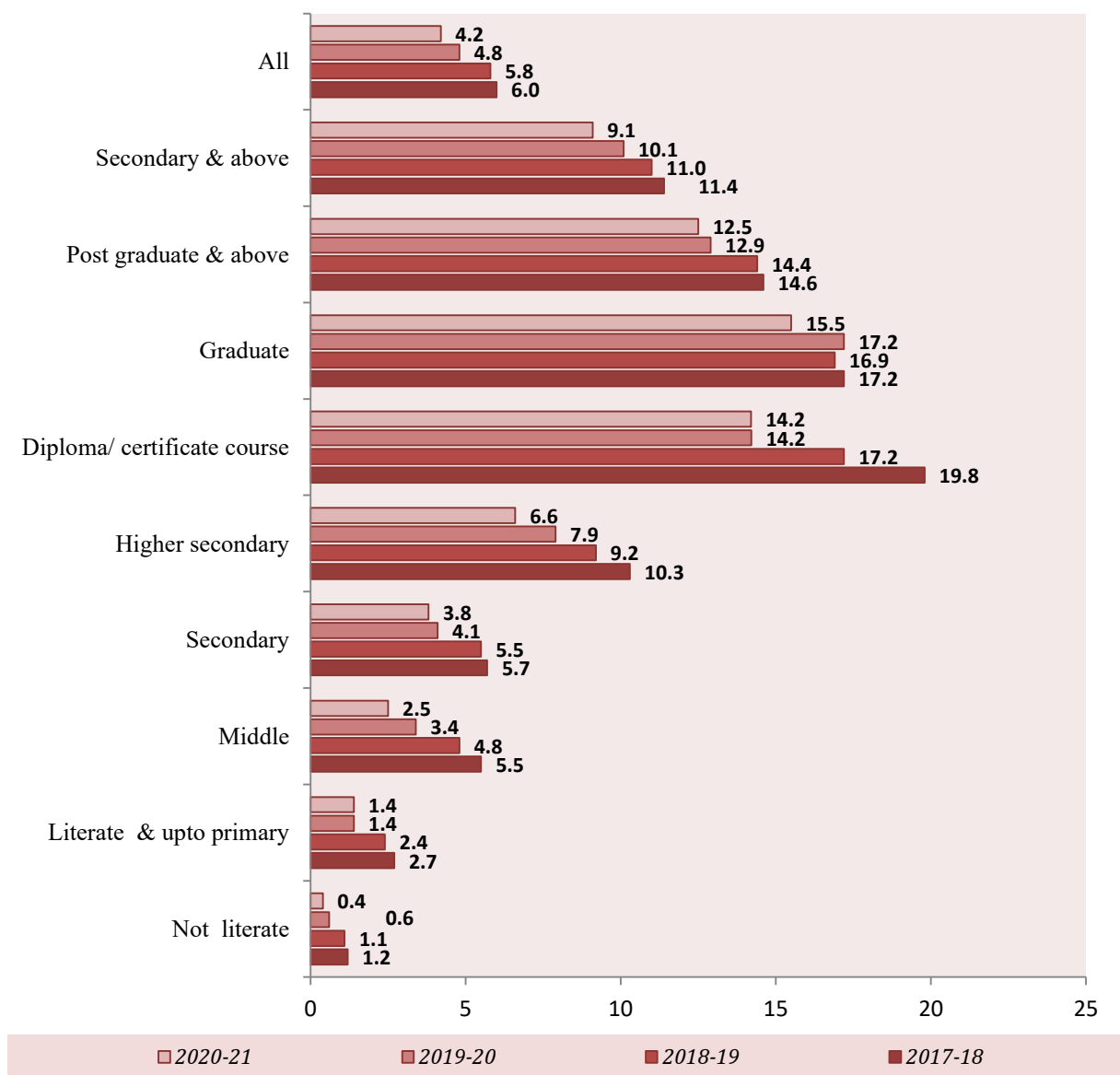
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

A higher share of unemployment among persons with higher education could indicate a lack of sufficient professional and high-level technical jobs. One of the reasons for higher

unemployment among the educated is that the educated are not willing to join in low-grade informal jobs, but at the same time, sufficient regular salaried jobs are also not available for them. Due to inadequate availability of better quality of employment opportunities in existing labour market, youth with relatively high level of education, possibly belonging to affluent sections of society, wait for stable and satisfactory employment *(Mamgain and Tiwari, 2016;Bairagya, 2018)*.

Highly educated individuals are unemployed, this may in some cases reflect their unwillingness to settle for jobs of lesser quality than they deem appropriate based on their skill level. A higher educational level can put workers in a better position to negotiate more satisfactory terms of employment.

Figure 44 shows the relationship between unemployment rate and education level segregated by gender during 2020-21. The data reflects that the unemployment rate increases with the education level. Female unemployment rate is comparatively high than males. Unemployment among graduate and Post-graduate & above female is significantly higher than their male counterparts.

Figure 44: Unemployment Rate by gender at various eductaion level during 2020-21
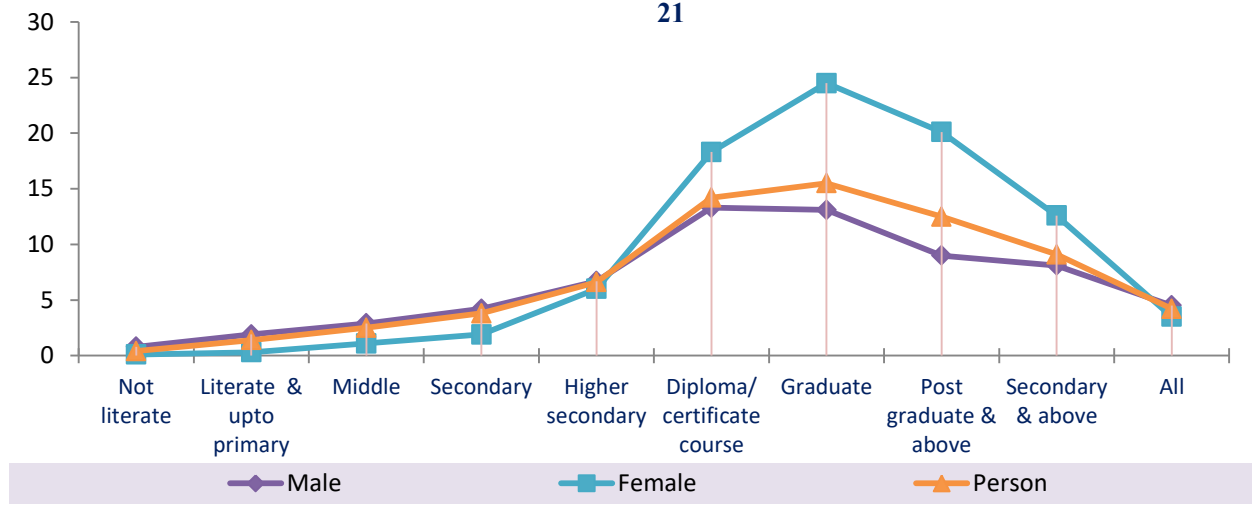
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

While not a labour market indicator in itself, the illiteracy rate of the population may be a useful proxy for basic educational attainment in the potential labour force. Literacy and numeracy are increasingly considered to be the basic minimal skills necessary for entry into the labour market. The details of percentage distribution of workers at various education level segregated by gender and rural-urban sectors are given at **Table 14**.

CHAPTER - 2

RURAL

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

Rural Employment Scenario

A.   Introduction

"India lives in villages" were the golden words of Mahatma Gandhi many decades ago. Ironically after almost 50 years the data does not seem to disagree. Today a majority of the Indian population still live in the villages. Though there is substantial migration from rural to urban areas in India, still almost about 69 percent of the households and 71 percent of the total population of India continues to live in rural areas. Rural areas, which consist of 73 percent of the total males and 76 percent of the total females of age group 15 years & above and 78 percent of the total males and 37 percent of the total females of this age group are in the labour force, becomes essential to understand the growth pattern of the country as a whole. Therefore, to understand the rural livelihoods, the pattern of rural employment must be known and analyzed thoroughly. This chapter focuses on the rural growth pattern and the shift in employment that occurs in rural economy. Further, the State-wise scenario of rural employment is also represented in this chapter. The phenomenon of structural transformation is evident from the present situation of the economic development of the country, which has outpaced the role of industry and services over agriculture and allied activities.

B.   Rural Employment: Macro Trends

In all the major labour market metrics, it is rural India that shows big improvements. Labour conditions improved in urban India also but not as much as they did in rural India. Labour Force Participation Rate in rural areas increased form 50.7% in 2017-18 to 57.4% in 2020-21 for age group 15 years & above. LFPR rose by 6.7% points in these years in rural areas whereas the overall LFPR increased by 5.1% points.

The worker population ratio rose by 7.4% points in rural India from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 55.5% in 2020-21. In comparison, urban India saw a smaller increase of 1.9% points in WPR during the same period. The overall employment increased by 5.8% points in 2020-21 as compared to 2017-18.

The all-India unemployment rate fell by 1.8% points from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 4.2% in 2020-21. The fall unemployment rate in rural areas was 2.0% points whereas urban areas recorded the fall of 1.6% points in 2020-21 over the year 2017-18.

Figure 45 represents the major rural employment indicators Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ration and Unemployment Rate for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Figure 45: Employment Indicators in Rural areas
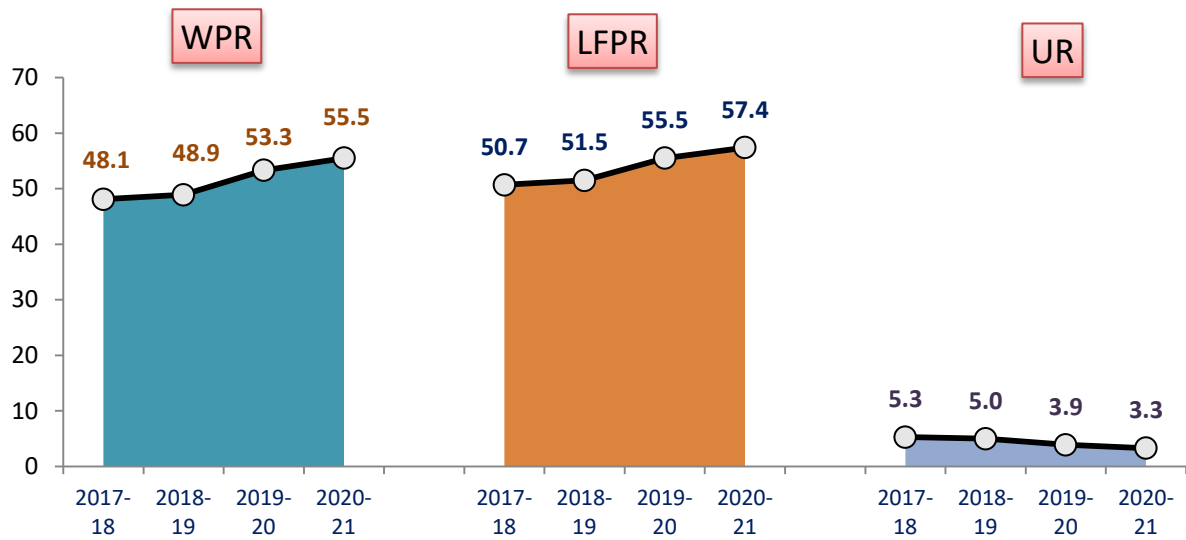
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Gender Aspects of Rural Employment

For more elaborative picture of rural employment, the overall scenario should be anlaysed with the gender composition as well. **Figure 46** represents the gender wise LFPR and WPR for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 46: Gender composition in rural areas
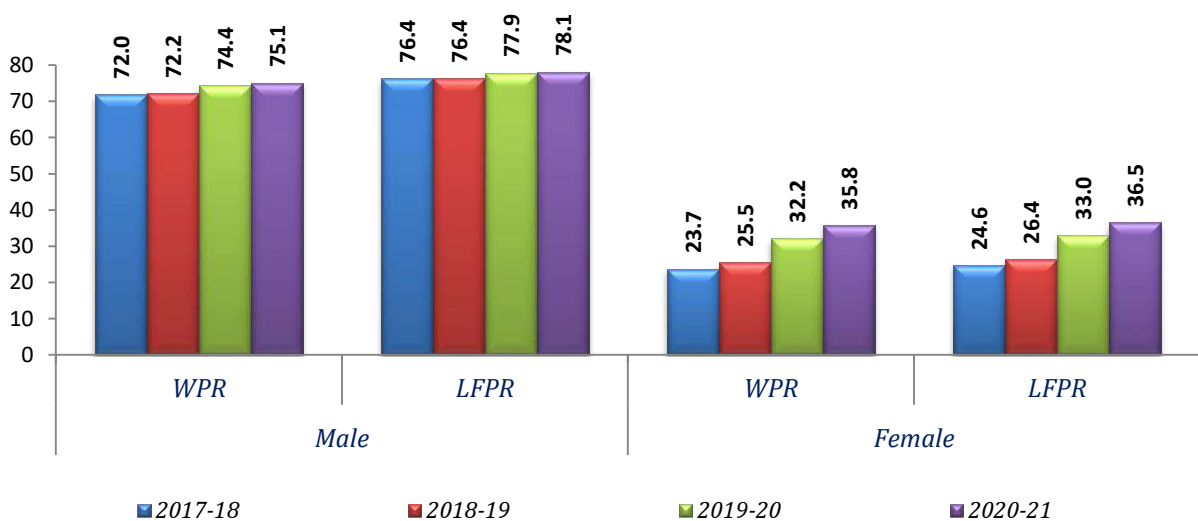
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Although the contribution of females in workforce is 35.8% in 2020-21 as compared to 75.1% males, however, the increase in total workforce is larger in female's case. There female workforce showed a rise of 12.1% points in 2020-21 while it was only 3.1% for males. The participation of female labour force also increased by 11.9% points during 2019-20 over the year 2017-18 as compared to 1.7% point for males.

The State-wise employment indicators, viz., LFPR, WPR and UR for rural areas segregated by gender for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given at **Table 4**, **Table 5** and **Table 6**, respectively.

C.   Activities in Rural Economy

Agriculture and Construction sectors are the largest absorber of labour force in rural India. Out of total workforce in rural areas, around 73% was absorbed in both the sectors together during 2020-21. During 2020-21, approximately 81% females were engaged in agriculture and construction sector as compared to 69% males.

According to the *Economic Survey 2020-2021*, the share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) has reached almost 20% for the first time in the last 17 years, making it the sole bright spot in GDP performance during 2020-21.

The growth in GVA of agriculture and allied sectors has been fluctuating over time. During 2020-21, the GVA for the entire economy contracted by 1.6% at current prices, on the other side, growth in GVA for agriculture maintained a positive growth of 7.5%. During 2019-20, the overall GVA increased by 7.6% at current prices and growth in GVA for agriculture was 12.5%.

Figure 47 represents the percentage distribution of workers for major industries in rural areas during 2020-21. It reveals that Agriculture sector is the prominent sector for females in rural areas. Around 76% females of total female workers were engaged in agricultural activities. Female participation in other services sector is larger than male counterparts.

Figure 47: Share of employment by industries during 2020-21

Industry	Percentage of male workers	Percentage of female workers
Agriculture	53.8	75.4
Construction	15.6	5.9
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	9.7	3.5
Manufacturing	7.7	7.4
Other services	7.1	7.5
Transport storage and communications	5.3	0.3

■ Percentage of male workers   ■ Percentage of female workers
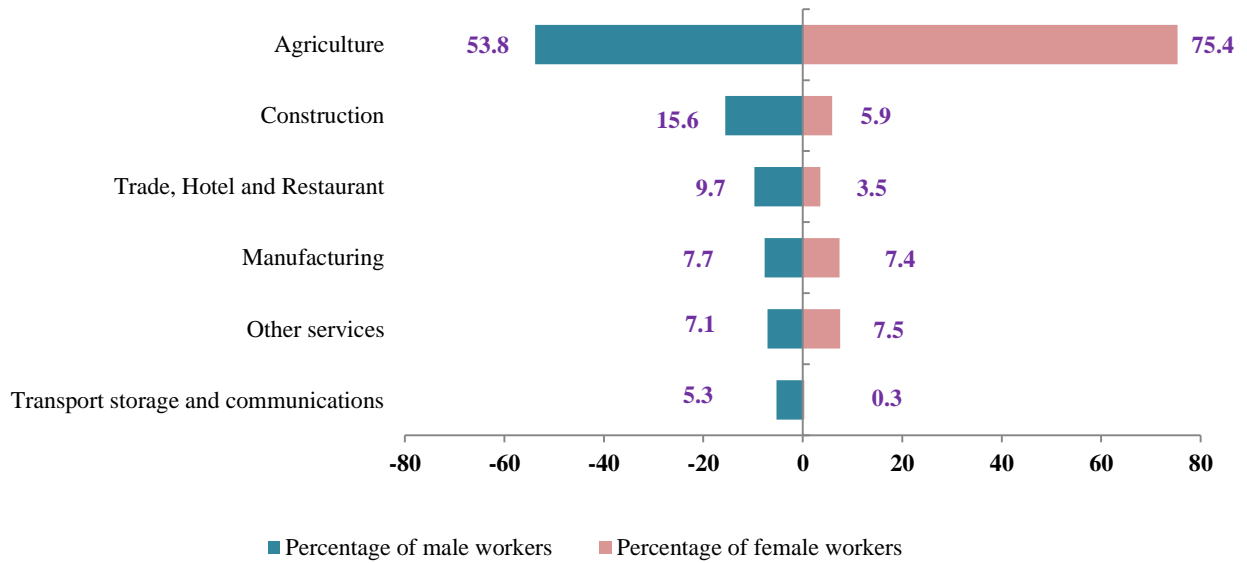
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

Figure 48 represents the trends of workers for major industries in rural areas for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. During 2020-21, slight transitions were observed in the economic activities of rural persons. Percentage of workers in agriculture slightly went down as compared to corresponding period of previous year. The activities which registered the rise in number of workers are *Manufacturing*, *Construction* and *Mining & Quarrying*. Though the increase is marginal, but it is an indicative of activity transition from Agriculture sector to Industry sector. Construction sector is the major absorber of workforce in non-agriculture activities.

Figure 48: Percentage distribution of workers for major industries
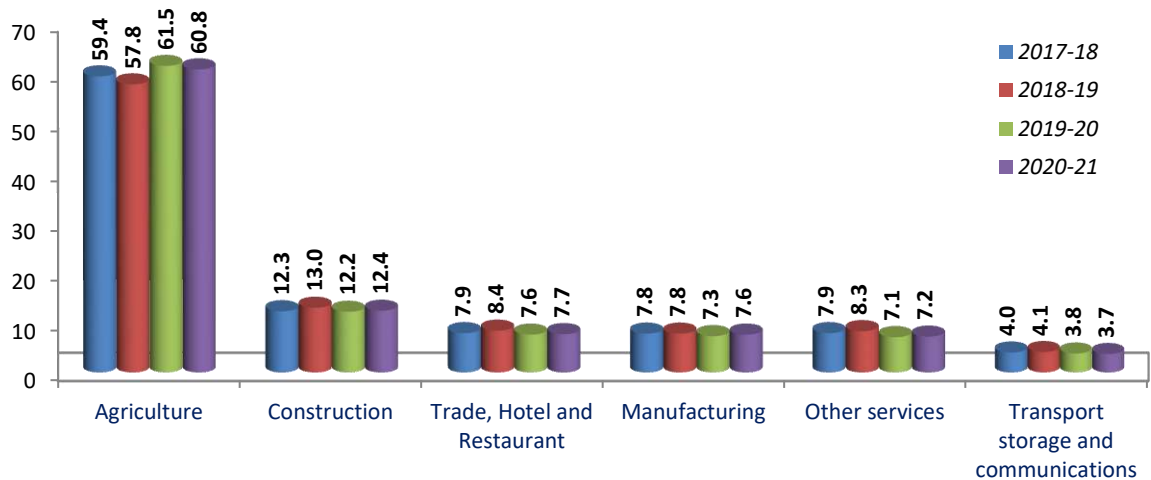
Industry	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Agriculture	59.4	57.8	61.5	60.8
Construction	12.3	13.0	12.2	12.4
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	7.9	8.4	7.6	7.7
Manufacturing	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.6
Other services	7.9	8.3	7.1	7.2
Transport storage and communications	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

The details of percentage distribution of workers by industries segregated by gender, for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21, are given at **Table 11**.

D.   Status in Employment

As per the PLFS Report 2020-21, out of the total workers in rural areas, 61.3% were "*self-employed*", out of which 40.0% were "*own account worker and employer*" and 21.3% were "*helper in household enterprises*". Around 12.1% workers were "*regular wage/salaried*" and 26.6% were "*casual labour*". **Statement 7** shows the percentage distribution of workers in rural areas by status in employment for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Statement 7: Percentage distribution of workers by status in employment				
Category of Employment	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female				
Own account worker and employer	19.0	21.8	20.6	21.9
Helper in household enterprise	38.7	37.9	42.3	42.8
Regular wage/ salary	10.5	11.0	9.5	9.1
Casual labour	31.8	29.3	27.5	26.2
Male				
Own account worker and employer	48.0	48.2	48.0	48.6
Helper in household enterprise	9.8	9.2	10.4	11.0
Regular wage/ salary	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.6
Casual labour	28.2	28.3	27.8	26.8
Total				
Own account worker and employer	**41.0**	**41.4**	**39.8**	**40.0**
Helper in household enterprise	**16.9**	**16.7**	**20.0**	**21.3**
Regular wage/ salary	**13.1**	**13.4**	**12.5**	**12.1**
Casual labour	**29.1**	**28.6**	**27.7**	**26.2**

The above Statement shows that in rural areas, the number of workers increased for the category helper in household enterprises. Other employment status showed declined during 2020-21 as compared to 2017-18. Rural workers as Casual labour are continuously declining over the years.

Figure 49 shows the status of employment in rural areas for the sectors viz., Primary (Agriculture), Secondary (includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and water supply and Construction) and Tertiary (Trade, Transport, Accommodation & Food services and other services) during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 49: Rural Employment Status by industries (in %)

		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Self-Employed	Primary Sector	73.5	74.2	74.4	76.3
	Secondary	22.8	23.2	24.4	26.3
	Tertiary	47.4	48.8	49.4	51.2
Regular wage/ salary	Primary Sector	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3
	Secondary	15.9	16.3	15.8	15.3
	Tertiary	46.3	44.9	45.1	43.8
Casual labour	Primary Sector	25.4	24.7	23.9	22.4
	Secondary	61.3	60.5	59.8	58.4
	Tertiary	6.3	6.3	5.5	4.9
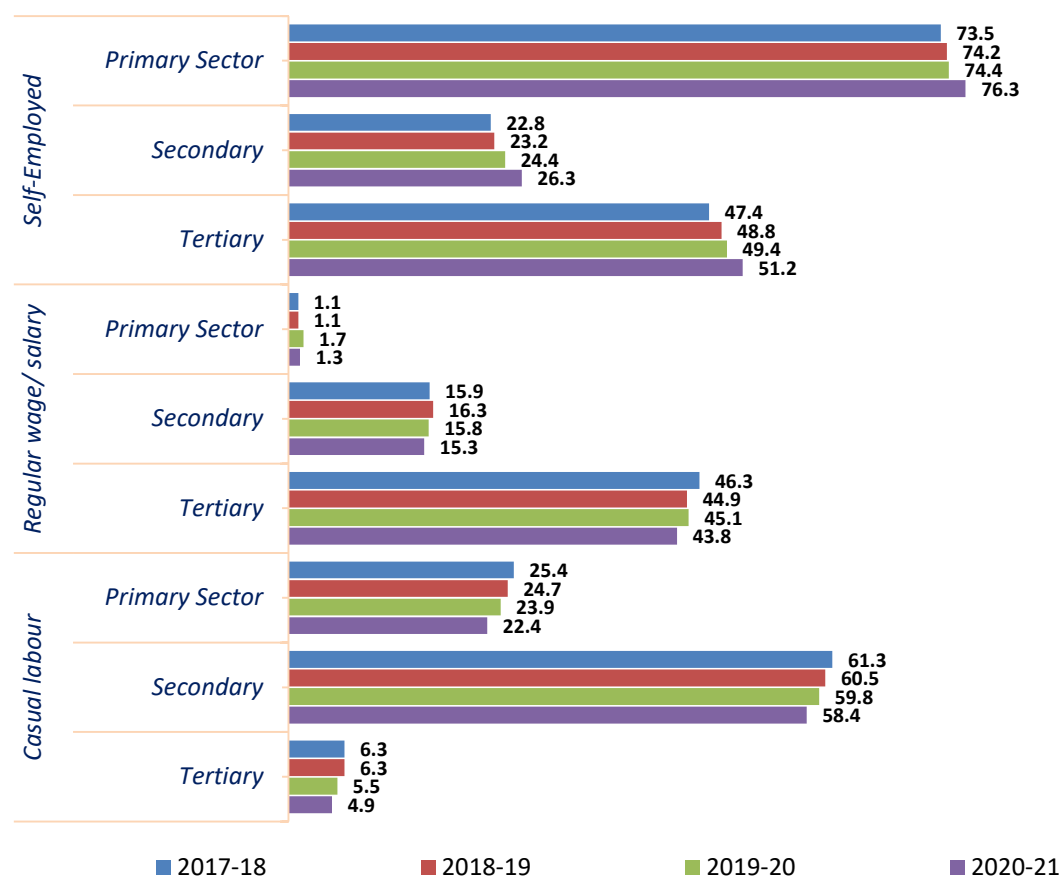
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

It shows that the self-employment increased among the workers. Though, overall rural worker population ratio increased during 2020-21, but the percentage of workers increased in self-employment only, the other employment status (salaried, casual labour) showed a decline during 2020-21. The overall workers in agriculture sector declined during 2020-21, but the self-employment in this increased as compared to previous year. Self-employment in Services sector also registered a significant growth.

The details of percentage distribution of workers by Status in Employment segregated by gender, for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21, are given at **Table 10**.

E. Rural Employment Trends in States

The above information gives a comparative account of employment for major industries at the aggregate level. Certain trends, which were evident at the aggregate level, may emerge robust with the help of state-level information. **Figure 50** shows the labour force participation rate for persons of age 15 years & above in major States for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. Telangana reported the LFPR at 66.8% in 2020-21 from 56.6% in 2017-18, increased by 10.2% points during these years.

Figure 50: Rural LFPR in Major States
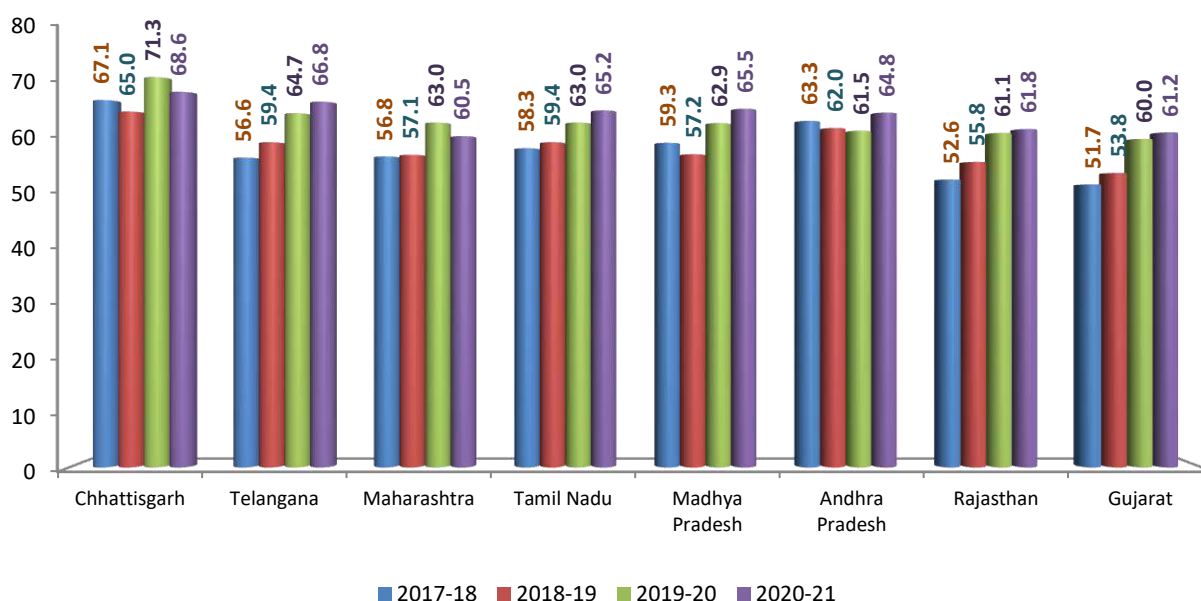
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

State-wise LFPR by gender in rural areas during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 4**. LFPR has improved in Jharkhand by 20% points in 2020-21 as compared to 2017-18.

Figure 51 shows the Worker population ratio for major States. Telangana reported the WPR at 64.6% in 2020-21 from 52.9% in 2017-18, increased by 11.7% points during these years. WPR has improved in Jharkhand by 21.5% points, 64.7% in 2020-21 as compared to 43.2% in 2017-18.

Figure 51: Rural WPR in Major States

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Chhattisgarh	65.5	63.8	69.7	67.4
Telangana	52.9	55.4	61.3	64.6
Maharashtra	55.0	54.7	61.5	59.1
Tamil Nadu	53.7	55.6	59.8	62.1
Madhya Pradesh	57.3	55.9	61.8	64.8
Andhra Pradesh	61.0	59.2	59.1	62.7
Rajasthan	50.3	53.2	59.2	59.7
Gujarat	49.1	52.1	59.2	60.7
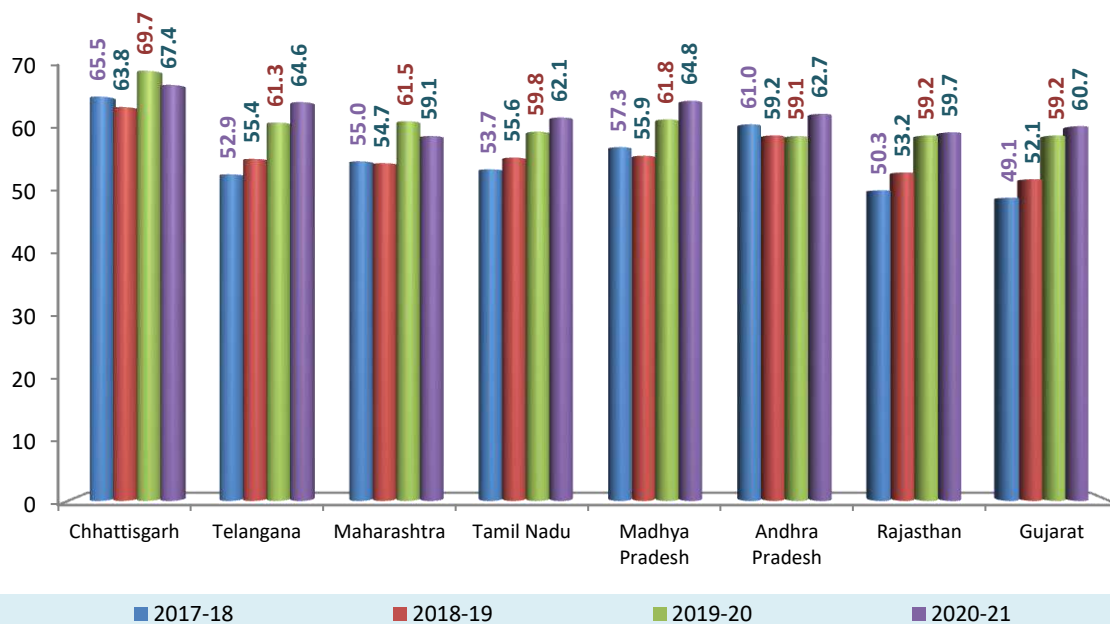
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

The State-wise WPR segregated by gender for rural areas during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 5**.

F.   Rural Employment in Major Countries

The access of women and men to productive employment and decent work is one of the most important challenges of sustainable development today. Measuring and monitoring decent work requires the production of timely and reliable labour statistics that can support analysis and inform decision-making at national as well as subnational levels, including both rural and urban areas. In countries around the world, rural and urban areas are dynamic geographical zones whose diverse and changing populations, economic activities and work characteristics can be uniquely captured over time through the development and analysis of statistical indicators. Rural-urban labour statistics are important to support national macro-economic monitoring and to formulate and implement policies and programmes, including coherent, sustainable rural and urban development policies.

According to the *2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* produced by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), worldwide, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas today, with 55 percent of the world's population living in urban areas in 2018 compared with 30 percent in 1950. The global urban population is estimated in 2018 at close to 4.2 billion while the global rural population has reached 3.4

billion. Close to 90 percent of the world's rural population lives in Africa and Asia. India is the country with the largest rural population, followed by China. The rural population of the world has grown slowly since 1950 and is expected to reach its peak within a few years and then decline to around 3.1 billion by 2050. The world's urban population is projected to continue growing, reaching almost 6.7 billion by 2050, or about 68 percent of the world's total population in that year.

Figure 52 shows LFPR in rural areas for age group 15 years and above in major countries are for the period 2010 to 2020. (*Reference* **Table 23**)

Figure 52: Rural LFPR for persons of age 15 years and above
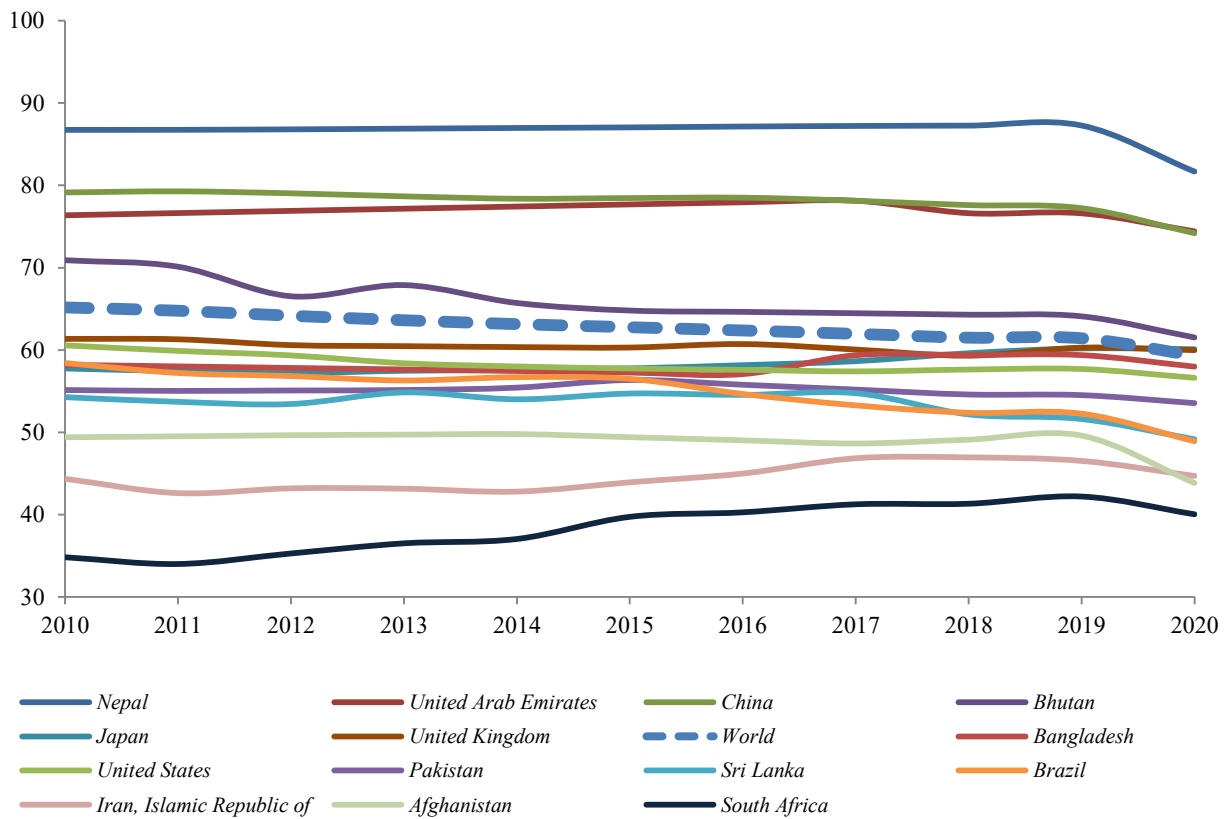
Source: ILO

Figure 53 shows Employment to population Ratio in rural areas for age group 15 years and above in major countries are for the period 2010 to 2020. (*Reference* **Table 24**)

Figure 53: Rural EPR for persons of age 15 years and above
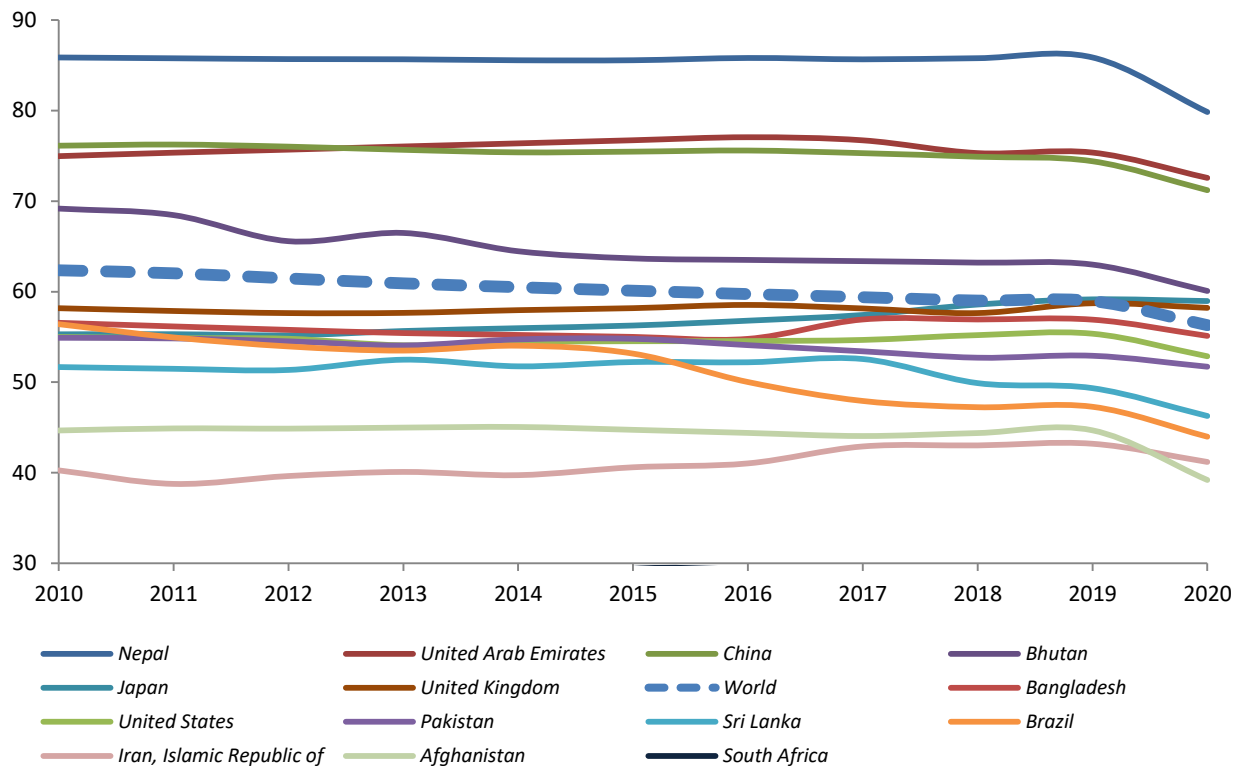
Source: ILO

CHAPTER - 3

URBAN

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

Urban Employment Scenario

A.   Introduction

Around 31 percent of the households and 29 percent of the total population of India live in urban areas. Urban areas, which consist of 78 percent of the total males and 80 percent of the total females in age group 15 years & above and 75 percent of the total males and 23 percent of the total females of this age group are in the labour force, becomes essential to understand the growth pattern of the country as a whole.

In the face of the COVID-19 health crisis, India, like many other nations, responded with a lockdown of all economic activities. The economic crisis caused by the pandemic delivered a deadly blow to an already struggling employment scenario of India. The fact that Indian economy has registered negative growth in the first lockdown quarters ought to have grave implications for the labour market. The economic crisis caused by the pandemic is truly unprecedented as in no other previous crisis most sectors of the economy came to screeching halt. A limited number of essentials and medical services were functioning in the urban areas and agriculture has been continuing in this period. The imposition of lockdown without permitting any time for preparation, created further hardship and complications for both employers and employees in urban areas. Employment and unemployment situations in India are analyzed in the following sections.

B.   Urban Employment: Macro Trends

Labour Force Participation Rate in urban areas increased from 47.6% in 2017-18 to 49.1% in 2020-21 for age group 15 years & above. LFPR rose by 1.5% in these years in urban areas whereas the overall LFPR increased by 5.1%.

The WPR rose by 1.9% in urban India from 43.9% in 2017-18 to 45.8% in 2020-21. In comparison, rural India showed a significant increase of 7.4% in WPR during the same period. The overall employment increased by 5.8% in 2020-21 as compared to 2017-18.

The unemployment rate fell by 1.0% in urban India from 7.7% in 2017-18 to 6.7% in 2020-21. However, all-India unemployment rate fell by 1.8% from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 4.2% in 2020-21.

Figure 54 represents the major urban employment indicators viz., Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate for the persons of age 15 years & above during the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Figure 54: Employment Scenario in Urban areas
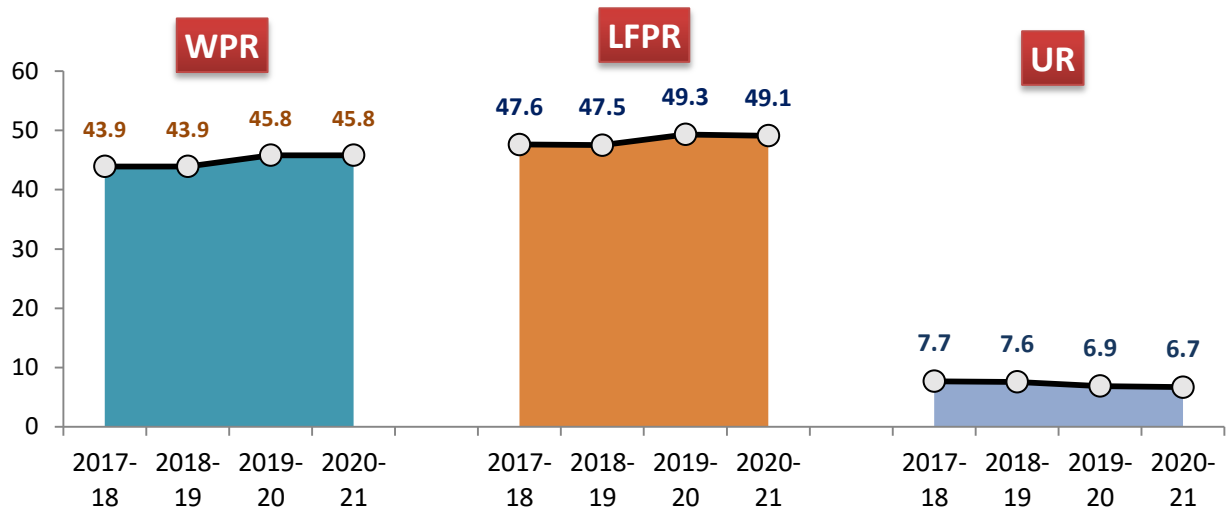
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Gender Composition of Urban Employment

For more elaborative picture of urban employment, the overall scenario should be analyzed with the gender composition as well. **Figure 55** represents the gender wise LFPR and WPR for persons of age group 15 years & above in urban areas for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. The key findings for urban areas are as follows:

- The participation of females in labour force significantly increased by 2.8% points from 20.4% in 2017-18 to 23.2% in 2020-21.
- The contribution of females in workforce showed a rise of 3.0% in 2020-21 over 2017-18. During 2020-21, female WPR was 21.2%.
- Male LFPR and WPR are almost constant during these years. The contribution of male in workforce showed a rise of just 0.7% in 2020-21 over 2017-18.

Figure 55: Gender composition in Urban areas

	WPR	LFPR	WPR	LFPR
	Male		Female	
2017-18	69.3 / 74.5		18.2 / 20.4	
2018-19	68.6 / 73.7		18.4 / 20.4	
2019-20	69.9 / 74.6		21.3 / 23.3	
2020-21	70.0 / 74.6		21.2 / 23.2	

■ 2017-18   ■ 2018-19   ■ 2019-20   ■ 2020-21
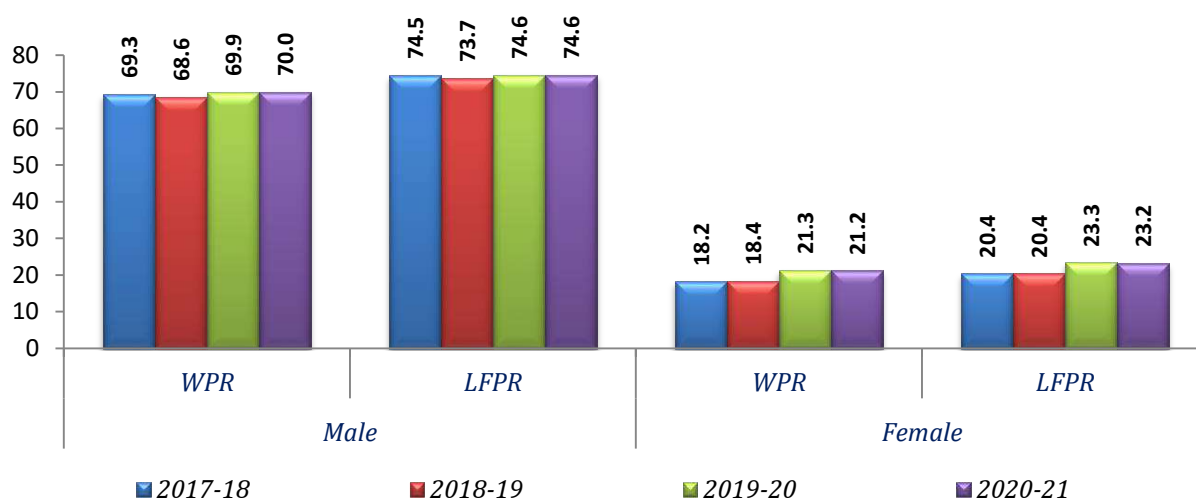
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State-wise employment indicators, viz., LFPR, WPR and UR for urban areas segregated by gender for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given at **Table 7**, **Table 8** and **Table 9**, respectively.

C.   Quarterly Employment (PLFS)

One of the objectives of PLFS is to measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS). Thus, in every quarter, PLFS bring out the level and change estimates of the key labour force indicators in CWS, viz., Worker population ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR).

The first report was Quarterly Bulletin, PLFS, October-December, 2018 based on the data collected during April–June 2018, July–September 2018 and October–December 2018. The latest report is fourteenth in the series presents the data upto the quarter ending March 2022. The employment indicators in urban areas at CWS for age group 15 years and above, since April-June 2018, are given in **Figure 56**.

Figure 56: Quarterly Urban Employment Indiactors
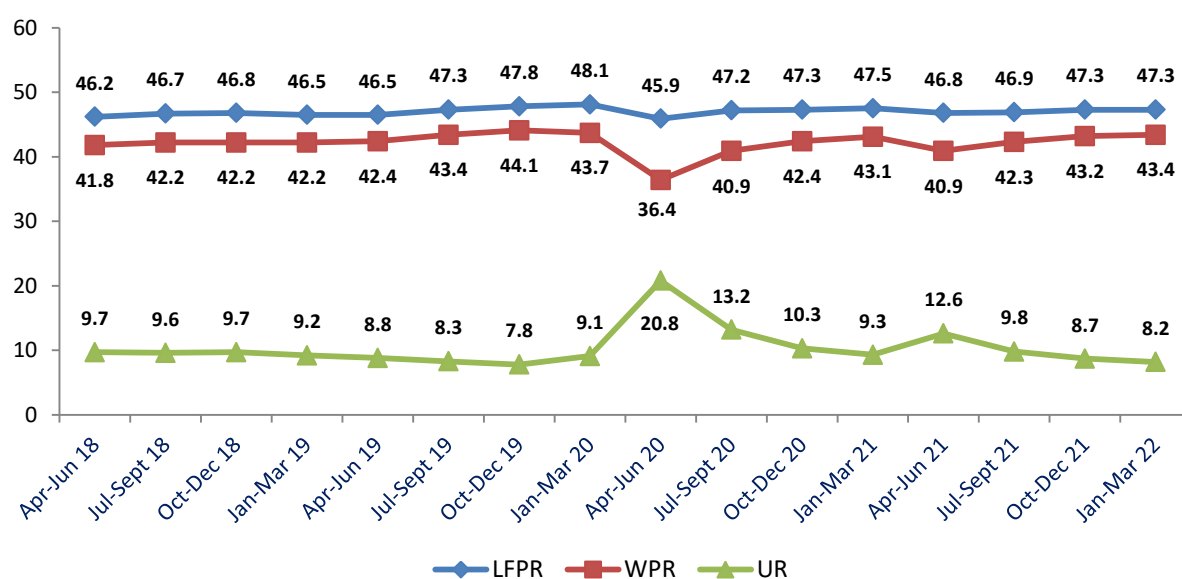
Source: Quarterly PLFS report, MoSPI

It is evident from the data that the urban labour market was showing the positive signs of improvement in terms of employment indicators, viz., LFPR, WPR and UR. Till October-December 2019, the employment situation was quite satisfactory and moving towards the employment growth. However, the nation-wide lockdown imposed in late-March, 2020 adversely impacted the urban labour market. In the first quarter of 2020-21, the unemployment rate for urban sector rose to 20.8%. The LFPR and WPR in urban sector also significantly declined to 45.9% and 36.4%, respectively, during this quarter.

In the subsequent quarters of 2020-21, revival in the economy was observed and all three labour market indicators showed a swift recovery. The UR gradually declined during this period to reach 9.3% in last quarter of 2020-21. During April-June, 2021 (first quarter of 2021-22), the unemployment rate again rose to 12.6%, showed the possible impact of second wave of covid-19. In the subsequent quarters, the economy started to regain its position and the unemployment rate declined to 8.2% in January-March 2022.

The quarterly PLFS report for January-March 2022, reveals that around 39.3% workers of age 15 years & above were self-employed, 48.3% were regular wage/salaried and 12.4% workers were engaged as casual labour. Out of the total female workers, around 8.1% females were engaged as casual labour during Jan-Mar 2022.

D.   Activities in Urban Economy

Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and *Manufacturing* industries are the largest absorber of labour force in urban India. Out of total workforce in urban areas, around 48% is absorbed in both the industries together. During 2020-21, approximately 39% females were engaged in *Trade, Hotel and Restaurant* and *Manufacturing* sector as compared to around 47% males.

Figure 57 represents the percentage distribution of workers for major industries in urban areas during 2020-21. It reveals that urban persons are more likely to be engaged in services sector. Percentage of female workers (41.6%) in other services is larger than males. Around 10.4% urban females of total female workers were engaged in agricultural activities which is larger than male workers with 5.3%. Female contribution in Manufacturing and Other services are also high as compared to male workers during 2020-21.

Figure 57: Share of Workers by Industries during 2020-21
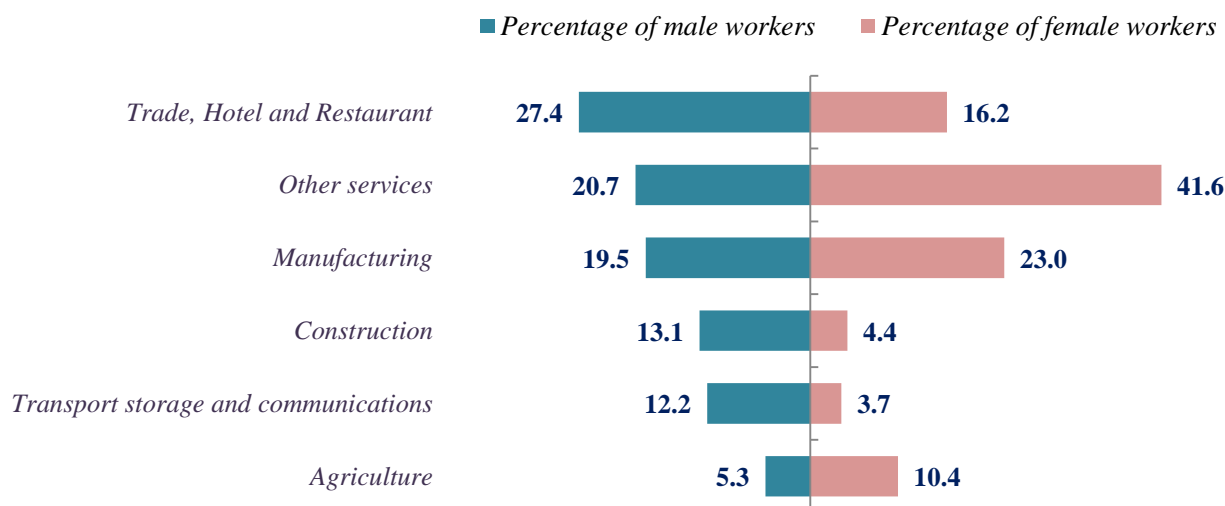
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Figure 58 represents the trends of workers for major sectors in urban areas for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. *Construction* sector showed the growth of 0.8% points in the estimated workers during 2020-21 over the year 2019-20.

Figure 58: Percentage distribution of workers by major sectors
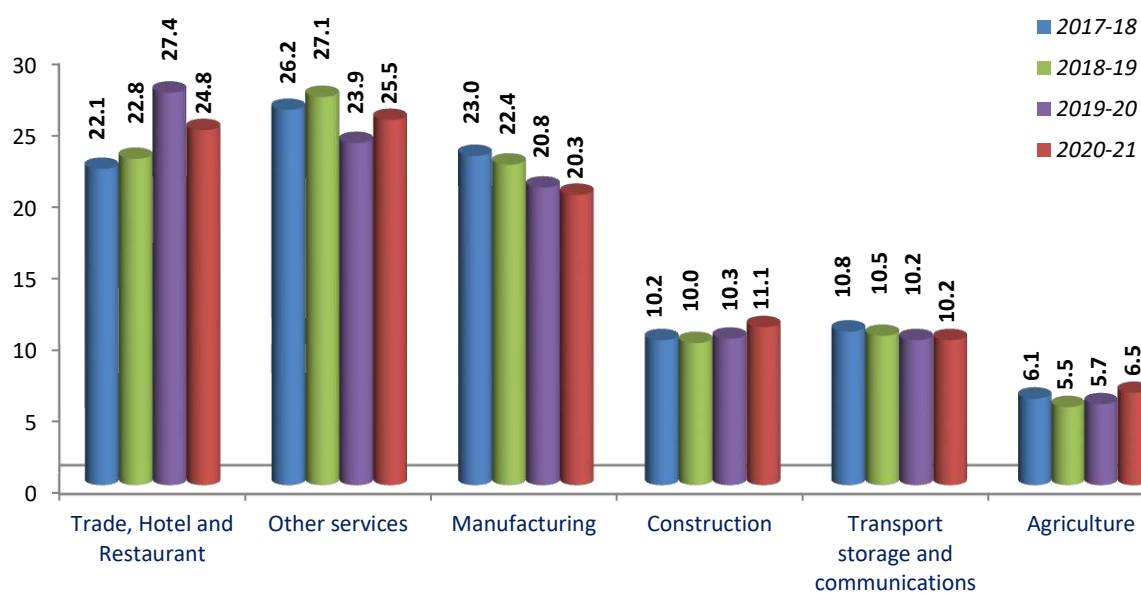
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Percentage of workers showed increase in construction sector in rural and urban area both.
The details of percentage distribution of workers by industries segregated by gender, for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21, are given at **Table 11**.

E.   Status in Employment

As per PLFS Report 2020-21, out of the total workers in urban areas, 39.5% are "*self-employed*", out of which 33.2% are "*own account worker and employer*" and 6.3% are "*helper in household enterprises*". Less than half (46.4%) workers are "*regular wage/salaried*" and 14.1% are "*casual labour*". **Statement 8** shows the percentage distribution of workers in urban areas by status in employment for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Statement 8: Percentage distribution of workers by Status in Employment				
Status in Employment	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
Female				
Own account worker and employer	23.7	24.9	23.5	26.0
Helper in household enterprise	11.0	9.6	11.1	12.4
Regular wage/ salary	52.1	54.7	54.2	50.1
Casual labour	13.1	10.7	11.1	11.5
Male				
Own account worker and employer	34.9	34.6	34.6	35.4

Helper in household enterprise	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5
Regular wage/ salary	45.7	47.2	47.2	45.3
Casual labour	15.1	14.2	14.1	14.9
Total				
Own account worker and employer	**32.6**	**32.6**	**32.1**	**33.2**
Helper in household enterprise	**5.7**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**6.3**
Regular wage/ salary	**47.0**	**48.7**	**48.8**	**46.4**
Casual labour	**14.7**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**14.1**

The above Statement shows that in urban areas, the number of casual labourers declined in 2019-20 as compared to 2017-18 and thereafter, increased to 14.1% in 2020-21. The details of percentage distribution of workers by Status in Employment segregated by gender, for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21, are given at **Table 10**.

Figure 59 shows the status of employment for the sectors in urban areas viz., Primary (Agriculture), Secondary (includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and water supply and Construction) and Tertiary (Trade, Transport, Accommodation & Food services and other services).

Figure 59: Percnetage of urban workers by industries

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

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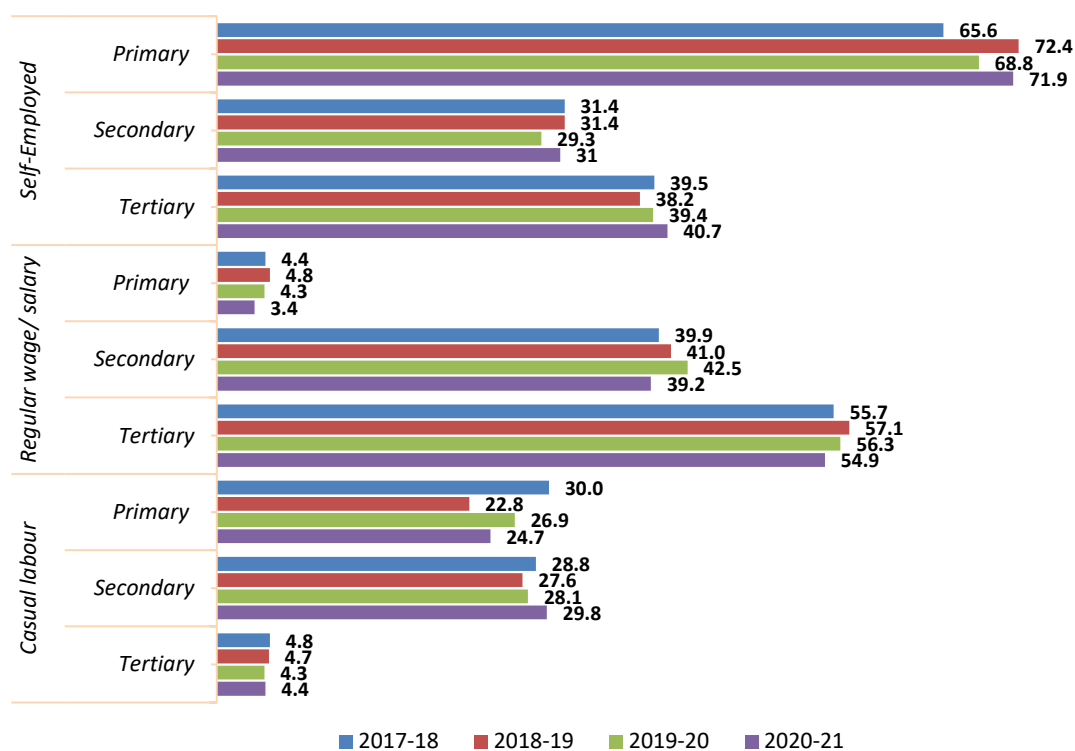
F.   Urban Employment Trends in States

The above information gives a comparative account of employment for major industries at the aggregate level. Certain trends, which were evident at the aggregate level, may emerge robust with the help of state-level information. **Figure 60** shows the labour force participation rate for persons of age 15 years & above in major States for urban sector during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

- ↓ Tamil Nadu reported the highest LFPR at 54.0% for urban sector during 2020-21 as compared to 51.4% in 2017-18.
- ↓ Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh reported the decline in urban LFPR to 50.7% and 46.3% during 2020-21 from 54.0% and 51.6% in 2017-18, respectively.
- ↓ LFPR in Urban Delhi also showed a decline to 45.6% in 2020-21 as compared to 47.1% in 2017-18.
- ↓ Odisha, is the State where urban LFPR increased to 51.0% in 2020-21 from 44.8% in 2017-18, a surge of 6.2% points.

Figure 60: Urban LFPR in Major States
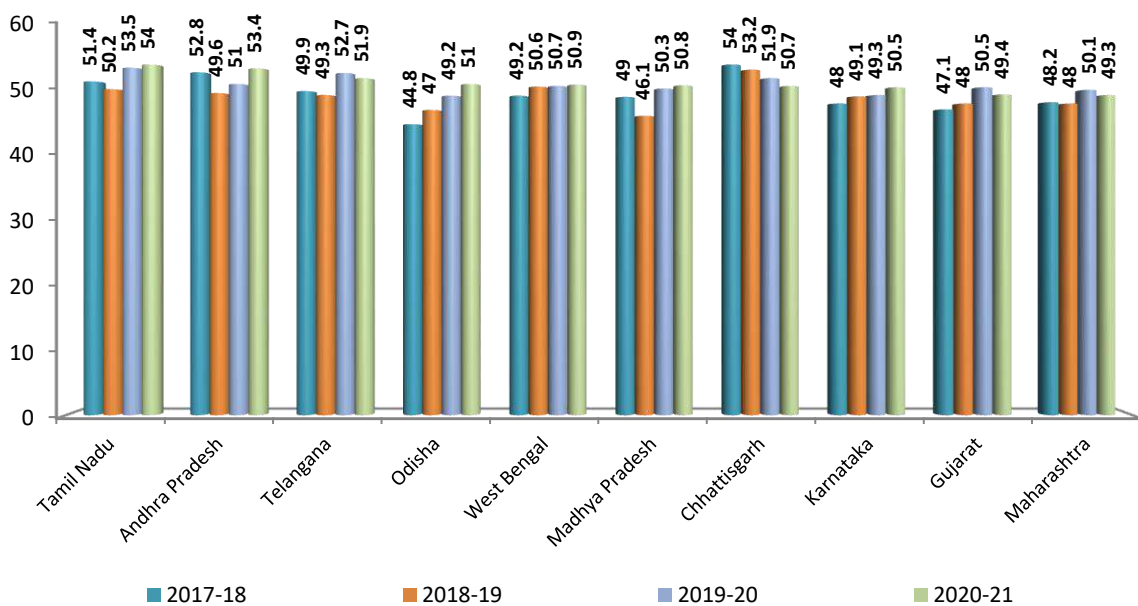
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State-wise LFPR segregated by gender in urban areas during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 7**.

Figure 61 shows the Worker population ratio for major States in urban sector for persons of age 15 years & above during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

- ↓ Tamil Nadu reported the highest urban WPR at 50.9% during 2020-21 as compared to 47.9% in 2017-18.

- ↓ Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh reported the significant decline in urban WPR to 47.6% and 42.9% during 2020-21 from 50.0% and 46.9% during 2017-18, respectively.

- ↓ Odisha, is the State where urban WPR increased to 47.0% in 2020-21 from 41.1% during 2017-18, a surge of 5.9% points.

- ↓ Maharashtra reported the decline in WPR to 46.2% during 2020-21 as compared to 47.8% in 2019-20.

- ↓ Karnataka also reported the increase in WPR to 48.6% in 2020-21 from 45.9% in 2019-20.

Figure 61: Urban WPR in Major States
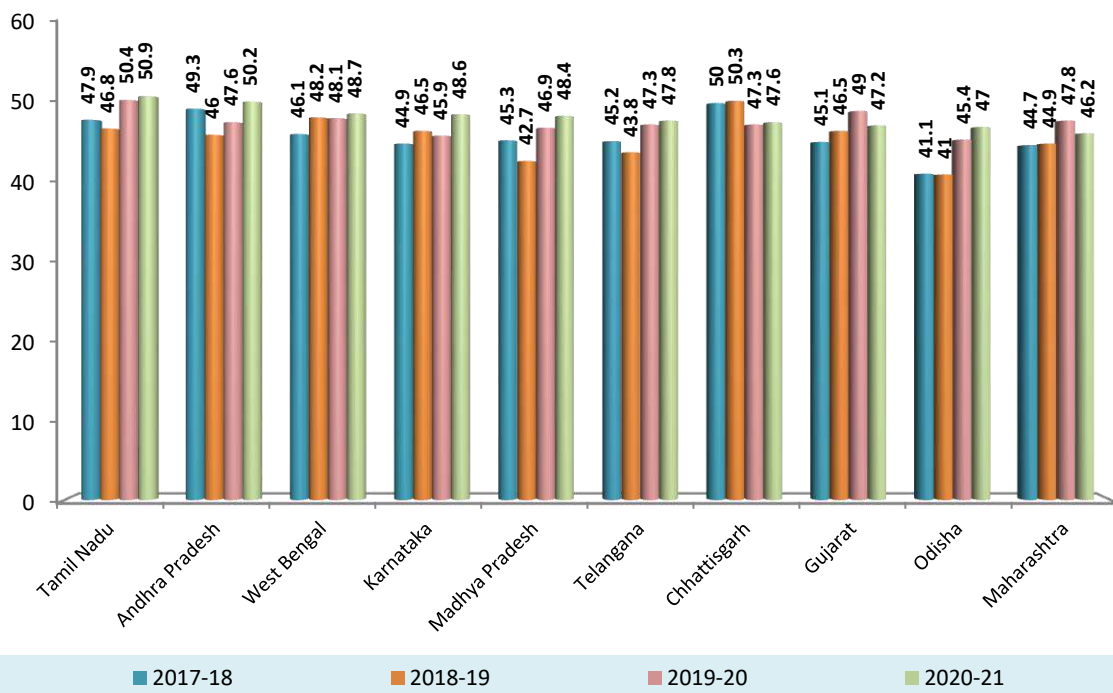
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State-wise WPR segregated by gender for urban areas during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table** 8.

G.   Urban Employment in Major Countries

In countries around the world, rural and urban areas are dynamic geographical zones whose diverse and changing populations, economic activities and work characteristics can be uniquely captured over time through the development and analysis of statistical indicators. Rural-urban labour statistics are important to support national macro-economic monitoring and to formulate and implement policies and programmes, including coherent, sustainable rural and urban development policies.

This section presents the labour force participation rate and worker population ratio for urban sector in major countries including the total world.

Figure 62 shows LFPR in urban areas for age group 15 years and above in major countries for the period 2010 to 2020 (*Reference* **Table 25**). **Figure 63** shows Employment to population Ratio (or WPR) in urban areas for age group 15 years and above in major countries for the period 2010 to 2020. (*Reference* **Table 26**)

Figure 62: Urban LFPR for persons of age 15 years and above
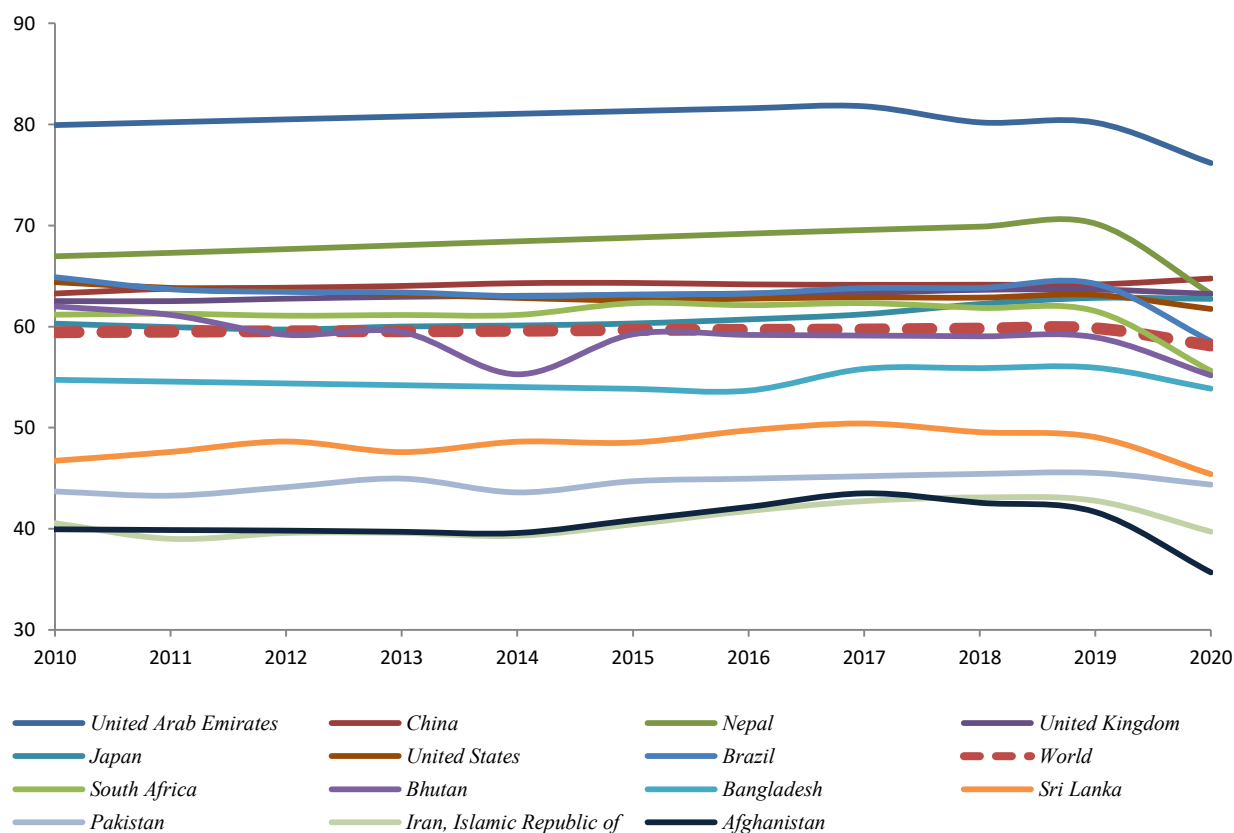
Source: ILO

Figure 63: Urban EPR for persons of age 15 years and above

Legend:
- United Arab Emirates
- United States
- Bangladesh
- South Africa
- China
- Nepal
- Brazil
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- Japan
- World
- Sri Lanka
- Afghanistan
- United Kingdom
- Bhutan
- Pakistan
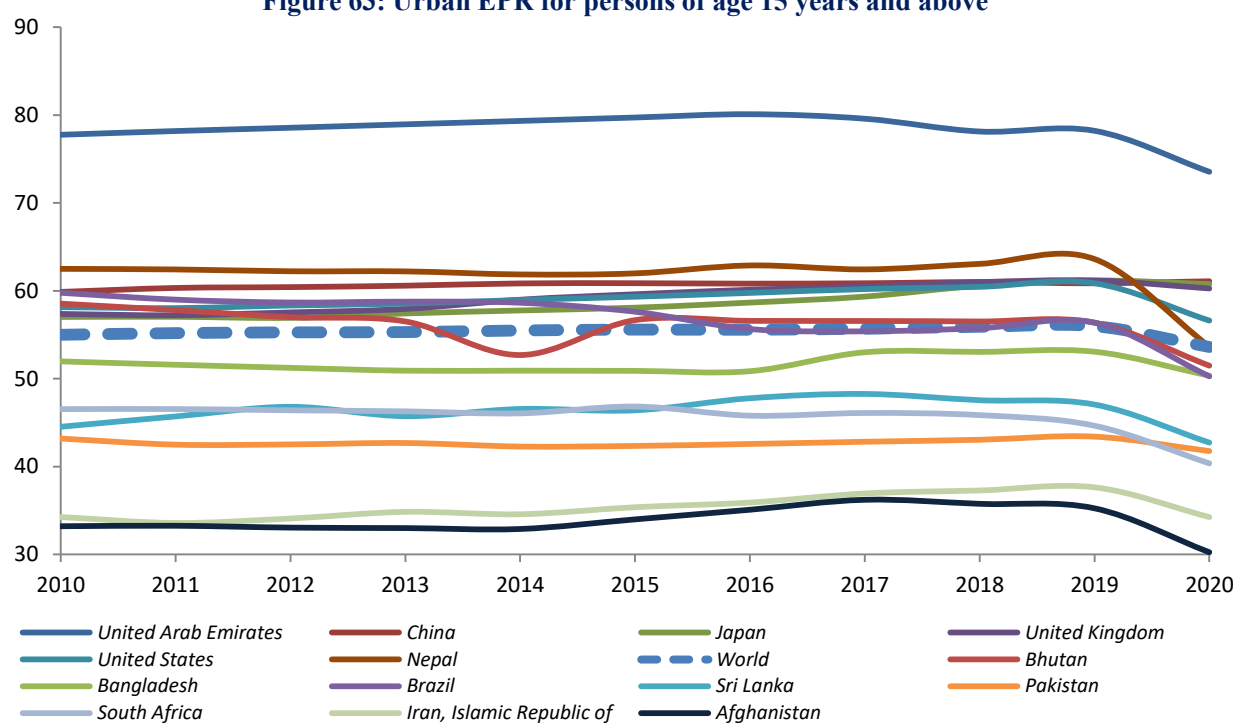
Source: ILO

Statement 9 shows the global percentage distribution of workers in urban sector by broad economic activities for the period 2010 to 2019, as per ILO modelled estimates.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of workers in urban sector by economic activities				
Years	Economic activity (Broad sector): Agriculture	Economic activity (Broad sector): Industry	Economic activity (Broad sector): Services	Economic activity (Broad sector): Total
2010	7.6	29.7	62.7	100
2011	7.5	29.7	62.8	100
2012	7.2	30.0	62.8	100
2013	7.0	29.5	63.5	100
2014	6.7	29.0	64.2	100
2015	6.7	28.4	64.9	100
2016	6.6	27.9	65.5	100
2017	6.5	27.4	66.1	100
2018	6.4	27.3	66.4	100
2019	6.3	26.6	67.1	100

Source: ILO

The data shows that Services sector is the most important in urban economy. Around 60-70% workers are engaged in services sector at world level. The share of workers in Industry sector was around 25-30%.

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CHAPTER-4
WOMEN
EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

Women Employment Scenario

A.   Introduction

Women's economic participation is integral to achieve greater security and stability around the world. Economically empowered women directly impacts in the form of investing in their families and communities, spurring economic growth and creating more stable societies. Accelerating women's economic empowerment is critical to ensuring developing countries can achieve economic self-reliance and transition from being aid partners to trade partners. The benefits of women in the economy are substantial. Countries with greater balance of men and women in the workplace and workforce have greater growth, innovation, and stability. Nations in which women have equal opportunities are more likely to thrive and solve challenges peacefully. India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had aptly remarked, "*I have long been convinced that a nation's progress is intimately connected with the status of its women.*"

B.   Women Labour Force

Amartya Sen notes "*women can become agents of change if four conditions are fulfilled: they acquire more than basic education; they have legal rights of ownership of property; they have an independent source of income; and finally, they can work outside the home.*"

Female labour force participation rate is a multidimensional agglomeration of structural and socioeconomic factors. The major factors like marriage, motherhood, high education levels of husband/male household heads, social norms, religion, lack of women-oriented jobs, etc. Some of the positive factors are rising education levels and wages, favourable government policies.

The latest PLFS report 2020-21 reported the better female LFPR. Around 32.5% female of age 15 years and above were in labour force during 2020-21 which was 23.3% in 2017-18, registered a surge of 9.2% points during these years. It indicates the significant increased contribution of women in economic growth. The major push came from the rural sector than the urban sector, where it increased by 11.9 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively. **Figure 64** shows the female labour force participation rate for age 15 years & above for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 disaggregated at rural and urban level. It shows that there is a significant gap between the rural and urban female labour force participation rates and rural female participation has always remained higher than the urban female participation rate.

Figure 64: Female Labour Force (in %)
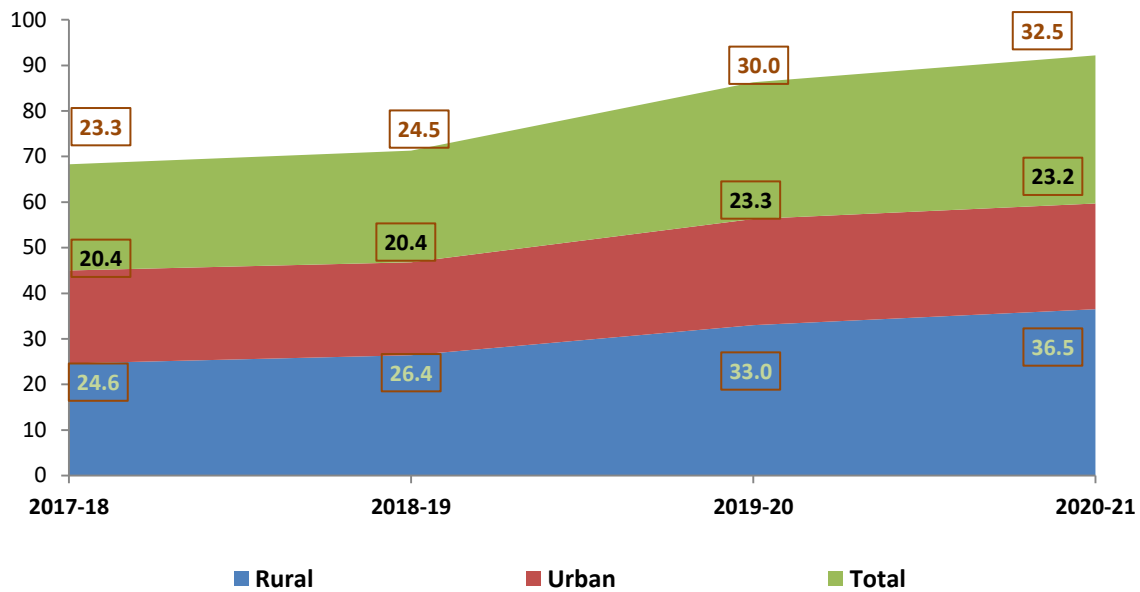
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The State-wise female LFPR for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 1, Table 4** and **Table 7** for all India, Rural and Urban, respectively.

Global Trends of Female Labour Force

The core of decent work is equal opportunity and equal treatment in the labour market. Gender equality is crucial to economic growth and sustainable development. It is also the key goal within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In fact, Goal 5 of the SDGs is devoted specifically to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, but gender equality is also mainstreamed throughout the other sixteen goals. Women's economic empowerment is fundamental to improve all lives. Female labour force participation is a driver of growth and therefore, participation rates indicate the potential for a country to grow more rapidly. However, the relationship between women's engagement in the labour market and broader development outcomes is complex. The participation of women in the labour force varies considerably across developing countries and emerging economies, far more than in the case of men. As per ILO modeled estimates, women LFPR in major countries are reflected in **Figure 65**.

Figure 65: Female Labour Force Participation Rate of age 15 years and above
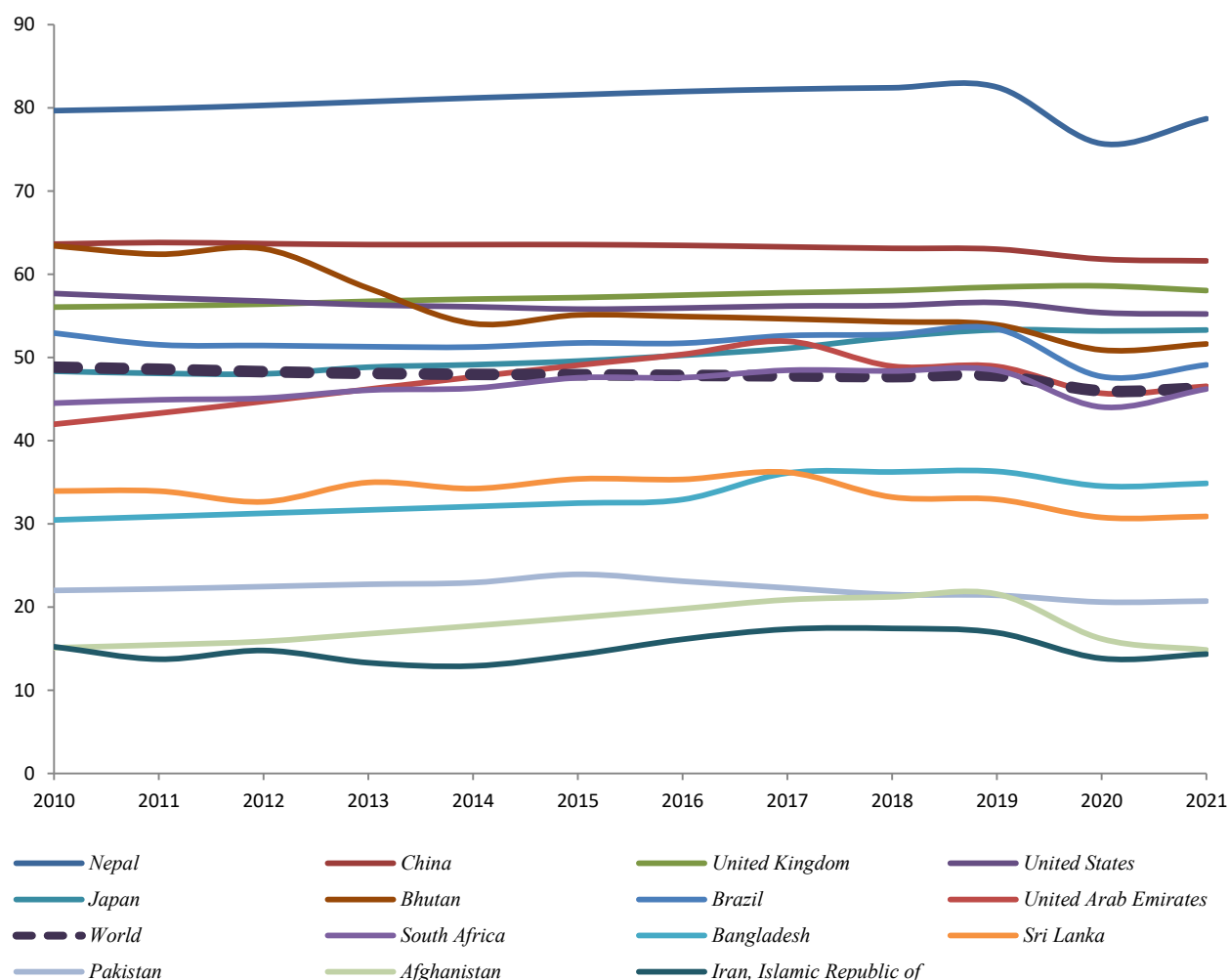
Source: ILO

Female LFPR in India is quite low from the world female LFPR. The female LFPR in various countries majorly depends on their social and cultural norms. The measurement of female LFPR is also one of the factor. Around 78.7% women in Nepal were in labour force during the year 2021 and it was 82.5% during 2019.

The details of female LFPR of age 15 years and above for major countries, as per ILO modelled estimates is given at **Table 16**.

Figure 66 shows the global trends of female LFPR segregated by rural and urban areas for the period 2010 to 2020. Rural female LFPR was higher than the urban female LFPR since 2010 to 2013. From the year 2014 onwards, the rural female LFPR started to decline and replaced by urban female LFPR. During 2020, Rural female LFPR stood at 44.5% and urban female LFPR

at 47.1%. It may also be seen that there is no major fluctuations in urban areas, while, in rural areas the female labour force participation declined from 50.1% (almost half) during 2010 to 44.5% in 2020, a significant decline.

Figure 66: Global Female LFPR in Rural and Urban
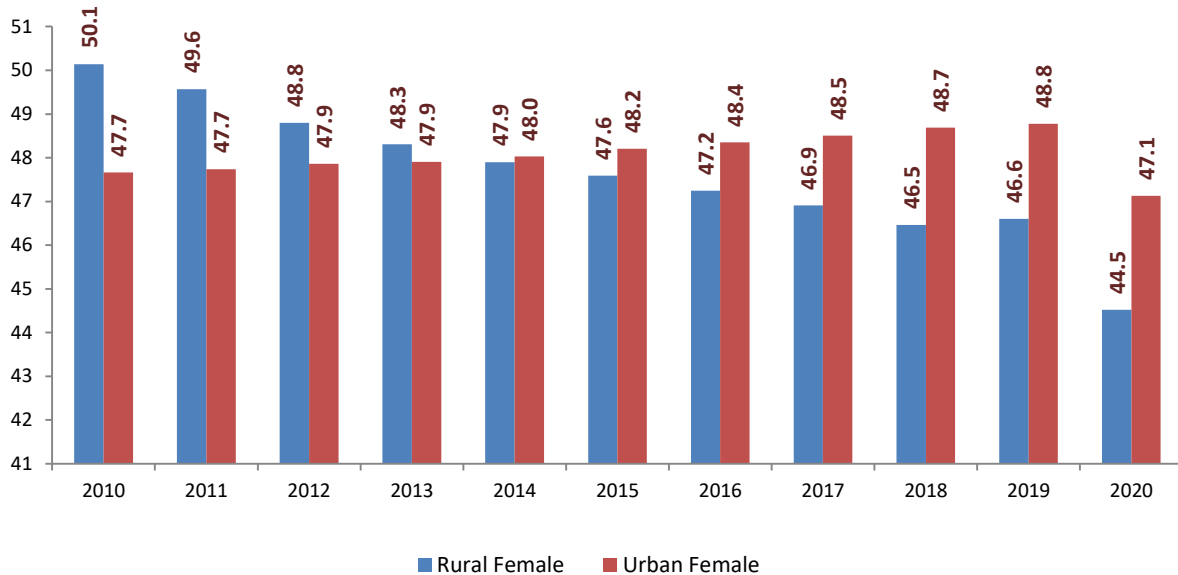
Source: ILO

This variation in the women participation is driven by a wide variety of economic and social factors including economic growth, increasing educational attainment, falling fertility rates and social norms. The World Bank research paper claims that one explanation for the drop in the participation rate among rural females is the expansion of secondary education and rapidly changing social norms leading to "more working age young females opting to continue their education rather than join the labour force early".

C.   Women in Employment

Women have played a pivotal role in helping the growth of the Indian economy. It is estimated that female contribute approximately 17-18% of the total GDP. In India, 31.4% female of age 15 years & above were in employment during 2020-21 which was 22.0% in 2017-18, disclosing the increased contribution of female in economic growth. It showed a surge of 9.4% points in female WPR during 2020-21 than that of 2017-18, which is a positive sign of female contribution. **Figure 67** shows the female WPR for age 15 years & above for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21, segregated by rural and urban. During these years, rural female workforce

increased by 12.1% points, while it is only 3.0% points increase for urban females. In comparison to previous year, 2019-20, the overall female WPR increased which is the reflection of increased female WPR in rural areas. Urban female WPR showed a decline during 2020-21 over 2019-20.

Figure 67: Female worker populaiton ratio (in %)
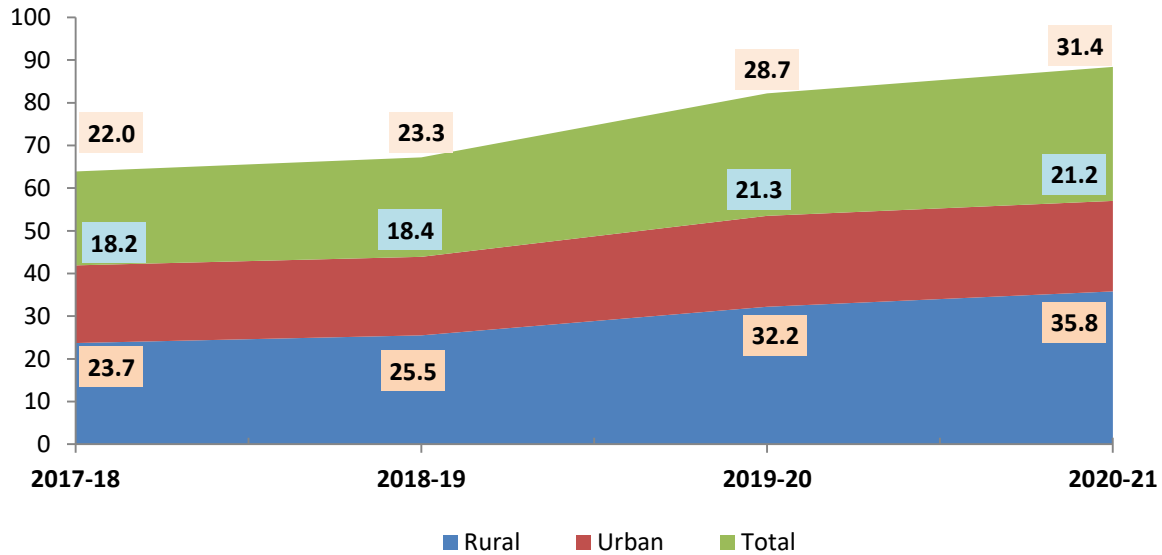
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

In rural areas, female WPR were always higher than urban areas. As compared to urban female more rural female accounts for higher share in the female workforce. Female play important roles in the rural economy as farmers, wage earners and entrepreneurs. They also take responsibility for the well-being of the members of their families, including food provision and care for children and the elderly. Rural female's unpaid work, particularly in poor households, often includes collecting wood and water.

The findings of most studies make it clear that work participation rates of women in India are declining on account of increase in household income and increase in enrolment of women in both rural and urban India (*Chatterjee et al. 2015; Thomas 2012; Bhalla and Kaur 2011*). Higher enrollment in schools by girls has resulted in the withdrawal of mothers from labour force to look after the younger siblings (*Krishna et al. 2016*). It has been pointed out that highly educated women are more likely to marry highly educated men earning high incomes, and hence remain out of the labour force (*Chatterjee et al. 2018*).

The State-wise female WPR for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21 are given at **Table 2, Table 5** and **Table 8** for all India, Rural and Urban, respectively.

Global Trends of Female employment

Figure 68 shows female employment to population ratio (also known as WPR) for major countries including India and world for the period 2010 to 2021, according to the ILO modelled estimates. **Figure 69** shows the female workforce at global level segregated by rural and urban for the period 2010 to 2020 according to ILO modelled estimates.

The details of female EPR of age 15 years and above for major countries, as per ILO modelled estimates is given at **Table 18**.

Figure 68: Female Employment to Population Ratio for pesons of age 15 years and above
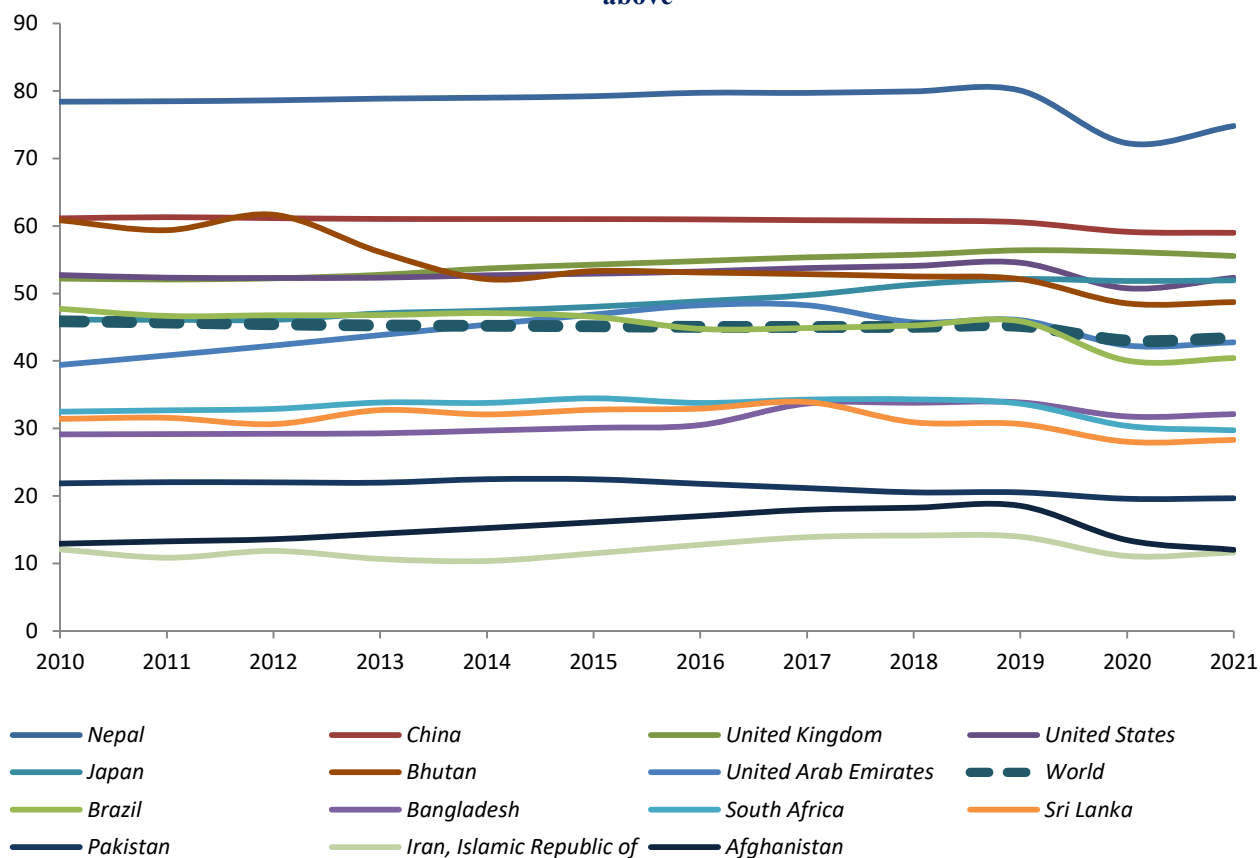
Source: ILO

Figure 69: Female Employment to Population Ratio in Rural and Urban Area

Legend: ■ Rural Female ■ Urban Female
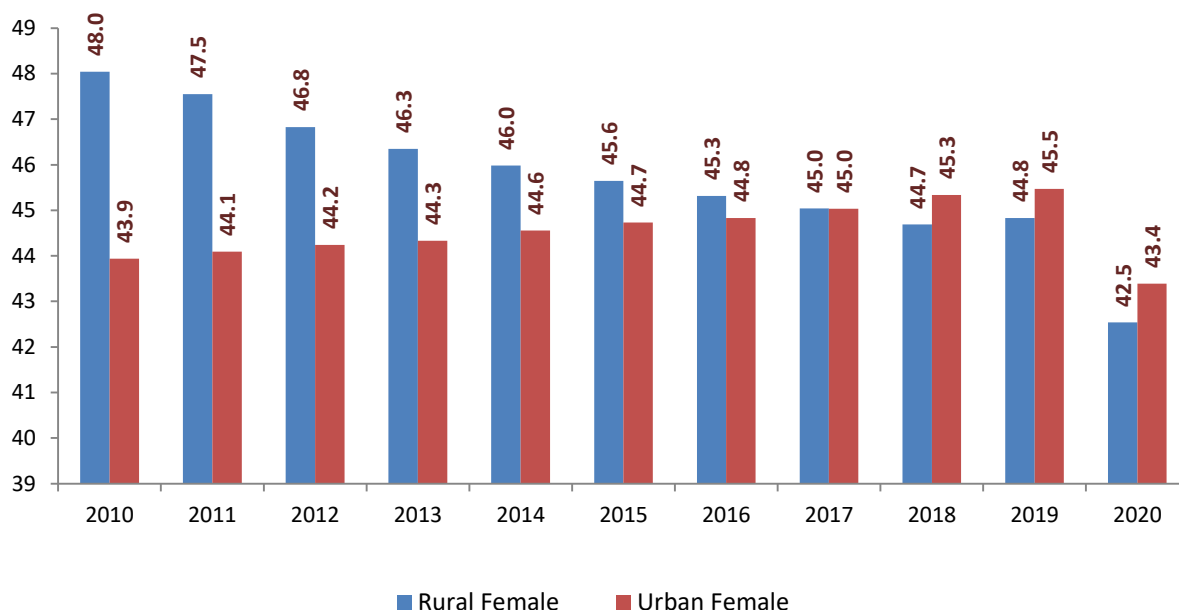
Source: ILO

D. Female Status in Employment

It is imperative to analyse the female workforce by their status in employment for better understanding of the inherent characteristics of the works held by the female workforce. Around 59.4% females were self-employed during 2020-21 which is higher than male of 53.9% self-employed workers. Self-employed female workers registered an increase of 7.5% points in 2020-21 than that of 2017-18. Around 23.2% females were engaged as casual labour. The regular wage/salaried female workers are only 17.4% during 2020-21. The higher self-employed female workers is the outcome of higher share of females as helper in household enterprises. Out of the total self-employed female workforce (59.4%), around 36.6% females were helper in household enterprises and the remaining 22.8% were own account worker and employer during 2020-21.

Figure 70 shows the female contribution in workforce by status in employment segregated by rural and urban for the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. (*Reference* **Table 10**)

Figure 70: Female Worker population ratio by Economic Status
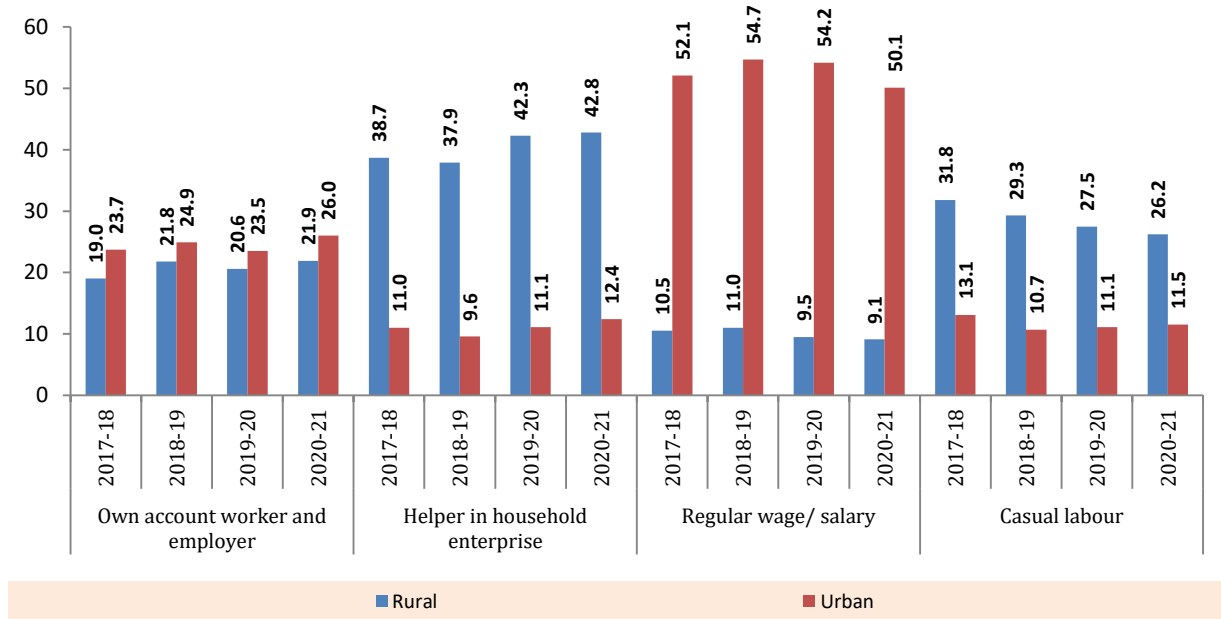
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The major proportion of female workers were engaged as helper in household enterprises, and this scenario is the reflection of rural female workers. There is a significant gap of 30.4% points between rural and urban females in this status during 2020-21. Rural female workers are higher than that of urban females in the status "casual labour" and "helper in household enterprises". Remaining two statuses "*own account worker and employer*" and "*Regular wage/Salaried*" are dominated by urban females. There is huge gap of 41% points in the regular salaried females in rural and urban sector.

Significant numbers of women in the rural economy work as subsistence farmers, small-scale producers, own-account workers, and in plantations and agro-industries. Rural women workers are less likely to engage in wage employment compared to men and to women in urban areas.

E.   Female Employment by industry

In this section, female workers are analyzed based on the employment sectors. The sectoral information are useful to study the shift in employment over the period. **Figure 71** shows the percentage distribution of female workers in major industries during 2017-18 to 2020-21 segregated by rural and urban (*Reference* **Table 11**).

Agriculture Industry is the dominant sector for female workforce. Agriculture is, relative to manufacturing and services, the most important source of employment for women by a wide margin especially in rural areas. As per Census 2011, out of total female main workers, 55 per cent were agricultural labourers and 24 per cent were cultivators.

In urban areas, more females are engaged in services activities. *Manufacturing* and *Trade, Hotel and Restaurant* Industries are relatively dominant employment sector for female in urban areas. For urban female, the service sector has become increasingly significant, with its share in employment rising from 35.7% in 1977-78 to 60.7% in 2017-18 and 61.5% in 2020-21.

Economic Survey 2017-18 says that with growing rural to urban migration by men, there is 'feminisation' of agriculture sector, with increasing number of women in multiple roles as cultivators, entrepreneurs, and labourers. Globally, there is empirical evidence that women have a decisive role in ensuring food security and preserving local agro-biodiversity. Rural women are responsible for the integrated management and use of diverse natural resources to meet the daily household needs. This requires that women farmers should have enhanced access to resources like land, water, credit, technology and training which warrants critical analysis in the context of India.

Figure 71: Percentage distribution of female workers by Industry
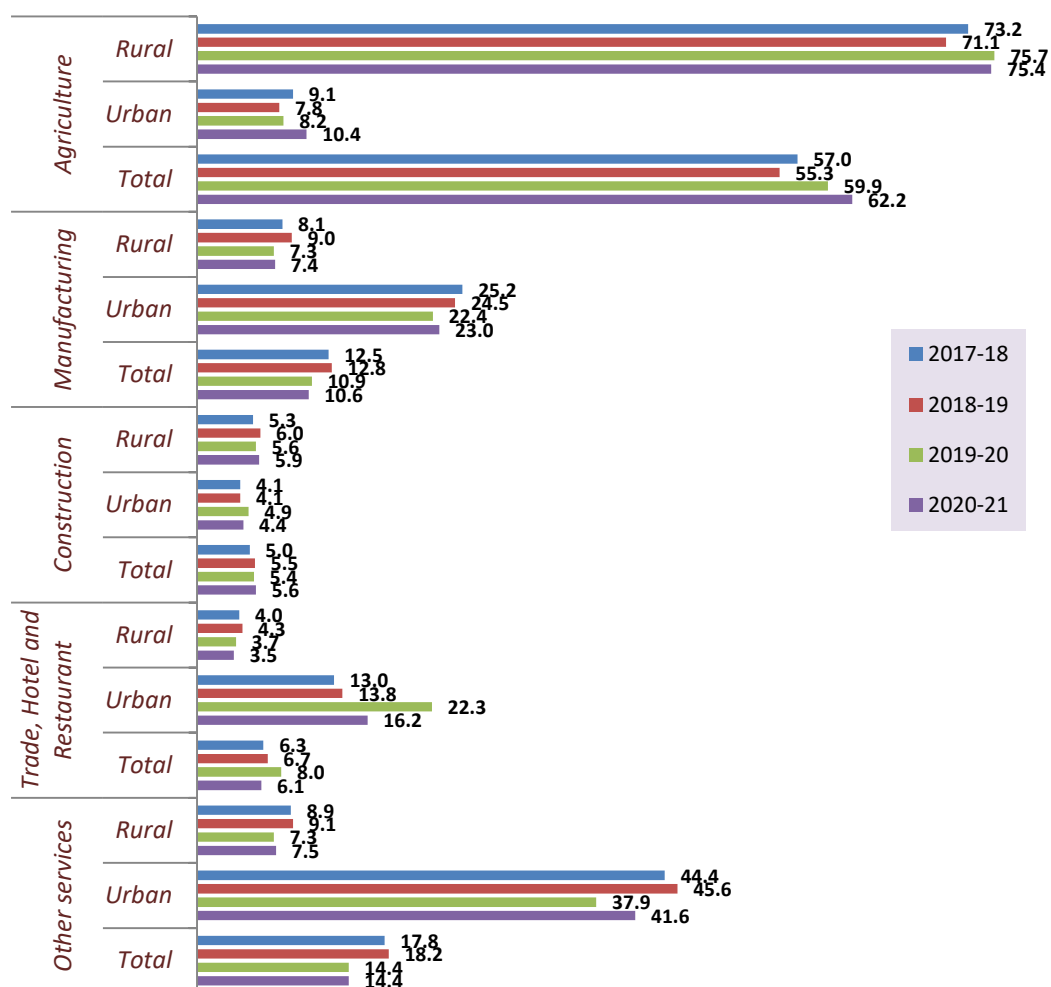
Source: PLFS, MoSPI

F.   Women Employment in CPSEs

The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has a major role in the growth of the Indian economy. Apart from direct contribution to the economic output of the country, the range of products and services offered by the CPSEs helps to create a significant downstream impact. The impact is in the form of generating MSME growth opportunities, creating direct/ indirect employment, driving Government's strategic agenda, contributing to the Government income and also driving technological progress and innovation.

Statement 10 presents the number of women employees in operating CPSEs in different groups/ level such as managerial/executive level, supervisory level and workmen/clerical level from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Statement 10: Number of women employees in operating CPSEs				
Total Employees				
Years	Managerial/ Executive	Supervisors	Workers	Total
2015-16	262665	117487	803681	1183833
2016-17	264648	104404	760209	1129261
2017-18	265543	108622	712563	1086728
2018-19	269135	106123	655791	1031049
2019-20	248011	98969	572668	919648
Female Employees				
	Managerial/ Executive	Supervisors	Workers	Total
2015-16	27010	8297	80011	115318
2016-17	28631	10308	76299	115238
2017-18	25931	7706	62968	96605
2018-19	27026	6720	53921	87667
2019-20	27019	9978	51178	88175
Percentage share of Female Employees				
	Managerial / Executive	Supervisors	Workers	Total
2015-16	10.3	7.1	10.0	9.7
2016-17	10.8	9.9	10.0	10.2
2017-18	9.8	7.1	8.8	8.9
2018-19	10.0	6.3	8.2	8.5
2019-20	10.9	10.1	8.9	9.6

Source: Public Enterprises Survey, Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance.

In Financial Year 2019-20, women employees constituted around 10% of total employees in CPSEs. Their numbers increased to 88,175 in 2019-20 from 87,667 in 2018-19. At present, majority of women are at the worker level.

It is evident from the above table that Women employment in CPSEs has been between 8.5-10% approximately during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. CPSEs are providing maternity benefits to eligible women employees as per (Maternity Benefit Act, 1961-Amended Act 2017).

G. Women in Diverse Spheres

According to the report *Women & Men in India 2020* released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, followings are the evidences on participation of women in decision making:

- The representation of women in Central Council of Ministers has declined over the years.

The proportion of women Ministers is 9.26% in 2020.

- There is an upward trend in the number of female candidates contested as well as elected from 14th to 17th Lok Sabha General Election.

- A total of 78 women members, constituting 14% of the house of parliament (MPs) have been elected for Seventeenth Lok Sabha the highest since independence. The highest number (11) of women members of parliament in 17[th]Lok Sabha is came from both Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- At all India level, the women representation in the State Assemblies was 11%. Maximum participation of women was observed in the States/UTs of Puducherry (32%) followed by Mizoram (26%), Bihar and Chhattisgarh (14% each) and West Bengal (13%).

- In judiciary, the highest number of women judges is 10 in Punjab & Haryana High Court followed by 9 in Madras High Court. There are no female judges in the High Courts of Patna, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

- The highest women participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions was observed in the States of Rajasthan (56.49%) followed by Uttarakhand (55.66%) and Chhattisgarh (54.78%).

- The number and percentage of women Contestants and Women elected over Total Seats in Last 5 General Elections to Lok Sabha is given below:

Years	Total Seats	Women (In number)	Elected Women (in %)
1999	543	49	9.0
2004	543	45	8.3
2009	543	59	10.9
2014	543	62	11.4
2019	543	78	14.4

Source: PIB, Ministry of Law and Justice

- The representation of Women elected/nominated in Rajya Sabha during 2012 to 2021 is given below:

Years	Women Member	Percentage
2012	24	9.8
2014	31	12.8
2016	27	11.0
2018	28	11.4
2019	26	10.8
2021	29	12.2

Source: PIB, Ministry of Law and Justice

CHAPTER - 5

Employment Generation through various Government Schemes

Employment Generation through various Government Schemes

A)   Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) scheme since August 2016. The PMRPY scheme was announced during the 2016-17 Budget with the primary purpose of promoting the generation of employment with the budget provision of Rs 1,000 crore for this scheme. The scheme targets workers who earn upto Rs. 15,000 per month.

This scheme has dual benefit, where, on one hand, the employer is incentivized for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. All the beneficiaries under this scheme are Aadhaar Seeded.

Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution i.e. 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The scheme is targeted for employees earning upto Rs. 15,000 per month and also aims to cover a large number of informal workers to the formal workforce. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March, 2019. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will continue to receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme i.e. upto 31st March, 2022.

Initially, Government was paying 8.33% EPS contribution of the employer for all sectors in respect of these new employees. The scope of the scheme was enhanced w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to provide the benefits of full 12% employers contribution for all sectors.

As on 31.03.2022, benefits have been provided to 1.22 crore beneficiaries through 1.53 lakh establishments.

The major States in respect of number of employees benefitted under the scheme as on 31.03.2022 is as follows:

S. No.	States	No. of Establishment Benefited	No. of Employees Benefited
1	Maharashtra	17,873	21,69,009
2	Tamil Nadu	17,247	14,42,828
3	Karnataka	10,336	11,83,481
4	Gujarat	14,247	10,67,569
5	Haryana	8,878	9,91,910
6	Uttar Pradesh	15,453	8,50,820
7	Delhi	6,673	7,67,733
8	Telangana	7,184	7,06,352
9	Rajasthan	9,463	4,62,575
10	West Bengal	5,301	3,67,262

Source: MoLE

The State-wise information on number of establishments and employees benefitted under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) scheme as on 31.03.2022 is given at **Table 29**.

B) Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)

Government announced the Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 package on 12.11.2020 containing several stimulus measures to revive the economy and assuage stressed sectors. One of the measures announced as part of Package was the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) which is being implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment to incentivize creation of new employment opportunities during the COVID recovery phase by providing incentive to the employers of establishments registered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952, to recruit unemployed persons including re-employment of those who were rendered un-employed during the Pandemic. This scheme will impart stimulus for creation of new employment along with the social security benefits as well as formalization of informal workforce. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- Government of India will pay both 12% employees' contribution and 12% employers' contribution i.e. 24% of wages towards EPF in respect of new employees in establishments employing upto 1000 employees for two years;

- Government of India will pay only employees' share of EPF contribution i.e. 12% of wages in respect of new employees in establishments employing more than 1000 employee for two years;

- An employee drawing monthly wage of less than Rs. 15000/- who was not working in any establishment registered with the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) before 1st October, 2020 and did not have a Universal Account Number or EPF Member account number prior to 1st October 2020 will be eligible for the benefit;

- Any EPF member possessing Universal Account Number (UAN) drawing monthly wage of less than Rs. 15000/- who made exit from employment during COVID pandemic from 01.03.2020 to 30.09.2020 and did not join employment in any EPF covered establishment up to 30.09.2020 will also be eligible to avail benefit.

The ABRY stand commenced from 1st October 2020 and shall remain open for registration of eligible employers and new employees upto 30th June 2021. Government will pay the subsidy for two years i.e. upto the wage month of 31st May 2023. Government has approved the extension of last date of registration of beneficiaries under ABRY further for 9 months i.e. from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022.

As on 18.06.2022, benefits have been provided to 59.49 lakh beneficiaries through 1.49 lakh establishments. The major States in respect of number of employees benefitted under the scheme as on 18.06.2022 is as follows:

S. No.	States	No. of Establishment Benefited	No. of Employees Benefited
1	Maharashtra	22,060	9,64,493
2	Tamil Nadu	16,314	8,04,243
3	Gujarat	15,319	6,36,913
4	Karnataka	10,722	4,76,531
5	Uttar Pradesh	12,226	4,24,809
6	Haryana	7,521	3,92,832
7	Rajasthan	11,275	3,22,405
8	Telangana	5,266	2,77,039
9	West Bengal	7,559	2,23,947
10	Delhi	3,079	2,23,557

Source: EPFO, MoLE

The State-wise information on number of establishments and employees benefitted under Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) as on 18.06.2022 is given at **Table 30**.

C)   Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

After successful implementation of the Scheme during 2015-16, Government modified its guidelines to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented and re-launched it as PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20). With the objective to empower the youth and continue the journey of Skill India Mission in building India as the skill capital of the world, the the third phase of this flagship scheme PMKVY 3.0 was launched on 15th January 2021. PMKVY 3.0 will encourage and promote skill development throughout the country to address industry needs, meet market demands and impart skills in services and in new-age job roles that have become crucial with the advent of COVID-19 pandemic. Skill trainings are imparted under three categories, pan-India: Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP).

The focus of PMKVY 3.0 (2020-21) has been shifted from supply-based approach to demand-based approach. In the wake of disruption caused by COVID-19 and resultant impact on livelihood, the scheme (PMKVY 3.0) will give major focus on upskilling/reskilling with a focus on future skills (industry 4.0) courses to increase productivity of existing workforce and provide online/digital mode of training for wider coverage.

The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of PMKVY is primarily focussed on assessing and certifying the skills of informal sector workers. Evaluation of trade learned skills and certification through assessment helps the trainees through increased mobility options to the formal sector employment. In certain cases, RPL certification help workers negotiate better wages and open possibilities for some vertical progression in their careers.

The progress under various components of PMKVY as on 07-03-2022 is as follows:

Schemes	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported placed
Short Term Training	70,37,322	65,81,192	61,97,128	52,72,270	23,09,547
Recognition of Prior Learning	66,96,237	65,58,438	57,45,493	53,70,354	-
Special Project	3,56,087	3,29,076	2,82,448	1,57,858	86,428
All Schemes	**1,40,89,646**	**1,34,68,706**	**1,22,25,069**	**1,08,00,482**	**23,95,975**

Source: PMKVY Dashboard, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

D)   Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhyan (PM GKRA)

To boost rural infrastructure & rural economy to provide local employment opportunities particularly to returnee migrant workers and similarly affected citizens in rural areas, in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhyan (PM GKRA) on June 2020. It covers 116 districts of 6 States (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jharkhand), to give 125 days of employment resource envelope of Rs. 50,000 crores.

The Abhiyaan adopted a multipronged strategy of providing immediate employment & livelihood opportunities to the distressed, to saturate the villages with public infrastructure and creation of livelihood assets to boost the income generation activities and enhance long term livelihood opportunities by giving focus on 25 works (including works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme). A total of 12 Ministries/Departments of Government of India has participated in the Abhiyaan. The GKRA ended on 22nd October, 2020 and a total of 50.78 crore persondays employment were provided with a total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore during the Abhiyaan.

The State-wise employment provided (person-days generated) under the scheme is given below:

S. No.	States	Employment Provided (in Crore Persondays)
1	Bihar	11.19
2	Jharkhand	1.33
3	Madhya Pradesh	9.99
4	Odisha	2.30
5	Rajasthan	15.39
6	Uttar Pradesh	10.58
Total		**50.78**

Source: Press Release dated 27 July 2021, Ministry of Rural Development

The State-wise expenditure incurred under the scheme is given below:

S. No.	States	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)
1	Bihar	10,992
2	Jharkhand	1,396
3	Madhya Pradesh	6,819
4	Odisha	2,042
5	Rajasthan	8,715
6	Uttar Pradesh	9,330
Total		**39,293**

Source: Press Release dated 5 April 2022, Ministry of Rural Development

E)   Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana- DDU-GKY

Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, launched w.e.f. September 2014. It aims to contribute to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation.

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to young people in the country of the age group of 15-35 years, close to around 70% live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend' through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth. The scheme is currently being implemented in 27 States and 4 Union Territories. By training holistic, job-

ready candidates to simultaneously meet the objectives of economic growth and poverty alleviation under the scheme strategy, helping industries prosper and grow, not just nationally but on a global level. The year-wise total number of candidates trained and placed under DDU-GKY are as follows:

Years	Trained	Placed
2017-18	1,42,391	63,621
2018-19	2,41,509	1,37,251
2019-20	2,47,215	1,50,214
2020-21	38,314	49,563
2021-22	8,886	21,361

Source: M/o Rural Development (https://kaushalpragati.nic.in)

The performance of major States under DDU-GKY for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 is as follows:

S. No.	States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Odisha	27,877	11,204	41,545	31,237	43,278	30,607	7,978	7,729	1,810	2,257
2	Uttar Pradesh	4,613	586	18,284	4,839	24,895	7,341	1,540	4,068	81	989
3	Andhra Pradesh	19,013	10,315	26,384	24,894	15,953	10,795	4,156	2,177	1,362	2,132
4	Rajasthan	3,602	12,538	10,217	3,380	14,548	4,692	981	1,759	63	2,818
5	Bihar	7,668	2,955	10,729	5,815	14,301	5,916	2,712	2,745	353	1,018
6	Maharashtra	7,088	1,146	19,321	4,500	13,521	12,765	874	3,319	0	1,358
7	Jharkhand	7,382	2,364	9,668	3,585	12,866	8,224	1,050	1,879	151	351
8	Kerala	10,693	5,093	13,736	9,656	12,812	8,390	3,053	2,931	674	718
9	Assam	9,935	2,090	16,725	7,397	11,993	13,862	1,966	3,296	302	603
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,198	1,588	4,283	689	10,516	1,319	3,454	1,945	113	290

Source: M/o Rural Development (https://kaushalpragati.nic.in)

The year-wise information for all States/UTs on number of candidates trained and placed under the scheme is at **Table 31**.

F)   Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETIs are Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to have dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country to impart training and skill upgradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. It is a three-way partnership between Sponsor Banks, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the State Government. The lead banks are mandated to open at least one RSETI in their Lead District to provide training to employed rural youth to take up self-employment/ entrepreneurship ventures. Skill Development through RSETIs

enabling a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own micro-enterprise. MoRD extends financial assistance towards training cost of rural poor youth and one-time grant assistance of Rs. one crore and State Government allots one acre of land free of cost to construct RSETI premises. RSETI programme is currently being implemented by 29 Leading Banks (both public sector and private sector as well as few Gramin banks) in 28 States and 4 Union Territories covering 562 districts in the country. On an average the RSETIs train about four lakh candidates in a year.

The year-wise detail of total number of candidates trained and settled after training under Rural Self Employment Institutes (RSETIs) is given below:

Years	Candidates Trained	Candidates Settled	Candidates settled under Wage Employment	Candidates settled under Self-Employment
2017-18	3,74,421	2,57,958	22,565	2,35,393
2018-19	4,03,672	2,96,852	24,823	2,72,029
2019-20	3,84,025	2,81,645	19,773	2,61,872
Cumulative (Since April 2008 to March 2020)	*35,00,770*	*24,41,083*	*2,36,128*	*22,04,995*

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) (http://www.rsetimis.org/)

Around 35 lakh candidates have been trained under RSETIs and 24.41 lakh candidates have been settled till 31.03.2020. The performance of major States in respect of training and placement under RSETIs as on 31.03.2020 is as follows:

S. No.	States	Candidates Trained	Candidates Settled
1	Uttar Pradesh	4,47,574	3,13,012
2	Karnataka	2,96,240	2,09,485
3	Rajasthan	2,77,598	1,96,171
4	Madhya Pradesh	2,67,599	1,79,445
5	Gujarat	2,36,107	1,64,805
6	Bihar	2,24,377	1,57,287
7	Tamil Nadu	1,95,793	1,39,397
8	Odisha	1,81,073	1,33,053
9	Maharashtra	1,81,750	1,32,893
10	Jharkhand	1,36,572	91,777

Source: EPFO, MoLE

The State-wise information on number of candidates trained and placed under RSETIs as on 31.03.2020 is given at **Table 32**.

G)   Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. A very significant feature of this Act is that if a worker who has applied for work under MGNREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable by the state government at the rate prescribed in the Act.

The scheme covers the entire country except for districts that have a hundred percent urban population. Apart from providing an immediate safety net, the scheme has served for creating village assets, checking distress migration, and empowering women etc. The scheme actively addresses the issue of gender inequalities. Men and women are to receive equal wages, one-third of all beneficiaries should be women, and worksite creches are to be provided to enable women with young children to participate in the labour market. **Figure 72** shows the persondays employment generated under MGNREGA for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Figure 72: Persondays employment generated under MGNREGA (in lakh)
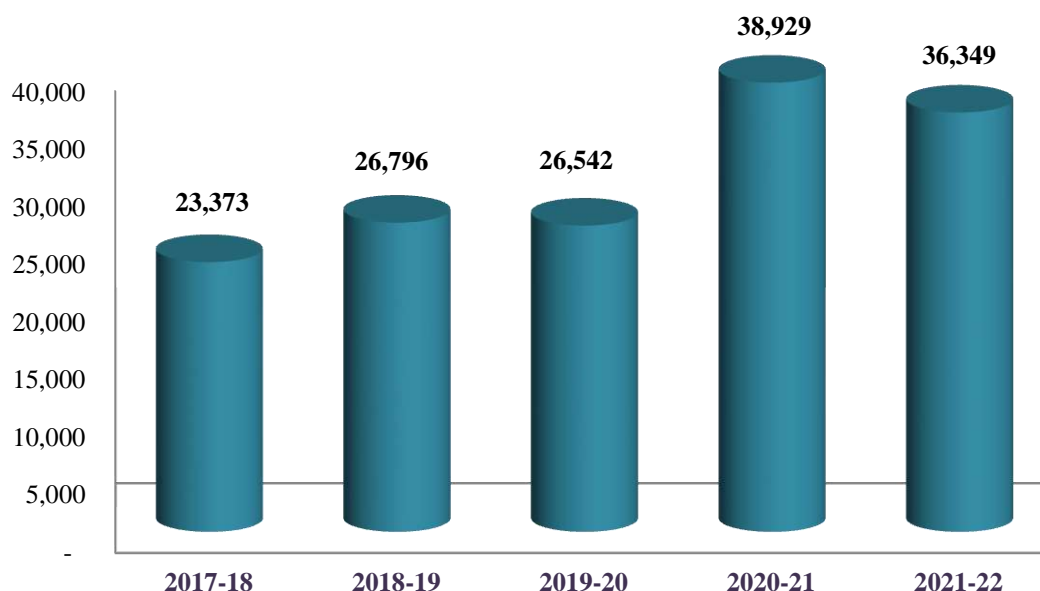
Source: Ministry of Rural Development (https://nrega.nic.in/)

During 2021-22, around 363.49 crore persondays employment generated. The performance of major States in terms of persondays Employment generated under MGREGA are as follows:

		Persondays Employment Generated - Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (in lakh)				
S. No.	States	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Rajasthan	2,398	2,942	3,289	4,605	4,243
2	West Bengal	3,126	3,383	2,723	4,141	3,642
3	Tamil Nadu	2,389	2,577	2,485	3,339	3,457
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,815	2,121	2,445	3,947	3,259
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,622	2,029	1,931	3,422	3,001
6	Andhra Pradesh	2,120	2,466	2,002	2,593	2,418
7	Odisha	922	830	1,115	2,082	1,978
8	Bihar	817	1,234	1,418	2,283	1,815
9	Chhattisgarh	1,199	1,386	1,362	1,841	1,693
10	Karnataka	857	1,045	1,119	1,484	1,641

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (https://nrega.nic.in/)

The year-wise detail of persondays Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for all States/UTs is at **Table 33.**

H)   Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy Programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 by merging the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation programme (REGP) implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) implemented by District Industries Centers. The scheme is implemented by KVIC as nodal agency at the national level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs), Coir Board (for coir units) and banks.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) focuses on generating employment in the country by setting up of new self-employment ventures/ projects/ micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme seeks to provide continuous and sustainable employment to all segments of traditional and prospective artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas. The scheme

also focuses to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Figure 73 shows the employment generated under PMEGP for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 (upto 15.03.2022). Around 6.91 lakh employment was generated during 2021-22 (upto 15.03.2022).

Figure 73: Employment generated under PMEGP (number of persons)
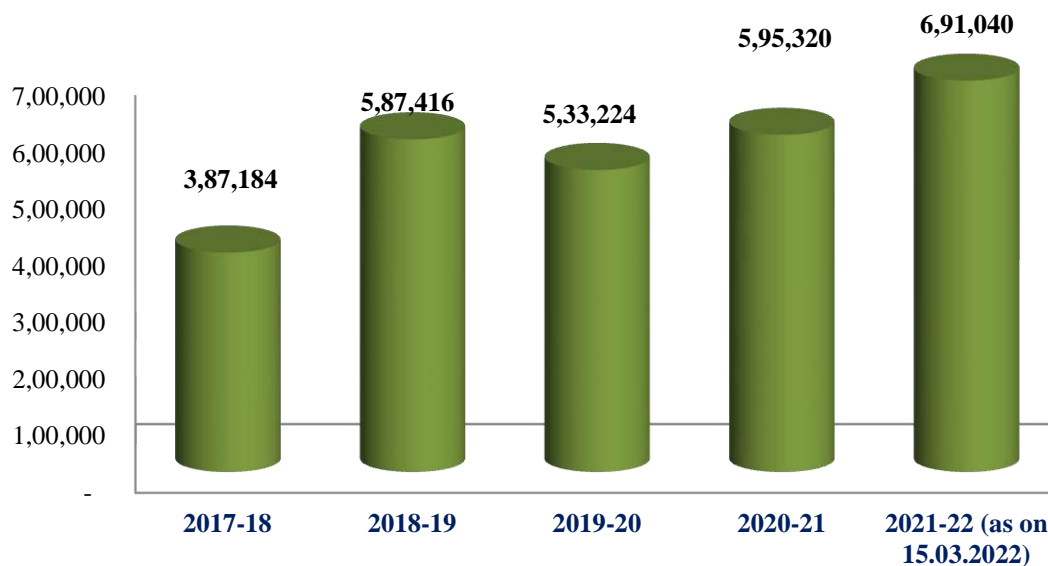
Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

The year-wise details of employment generated in major performing states under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme are as follows:

S. No.	State/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 15.03.2022)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	30,024	60,232	42,840	68,600	1,53,088
2	Uttar Pradesh	43,456	41,944	48,960	79,952	87,520
3	Madhya Pradesh	14,432	20,208	17,344	38,832	52,368
4	Tamil Nadu	32,760	41,480	14,376	41,504	41,048
5	Karnataka	16,920	29,256	29,576	35,504	39,976
6	Gujarat*	15,008	28,000	31,864	22,832	30,112
7	Odisha	19,192	24,560	21,744	25,368	27,536
8	Maharashtra**	26,632	45,136	35,232	24,832	26,184
9	Assam	18,256	29,896	20,824	23,512	20,448
10	Chhattisgarh	11,704	24,752	22,488	21,744	19,672

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (* incl Daman & Diu and ** incl Dadra & Nagar Haveli)

The year-wise information on estimated employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for all States/UTs for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 (upto 15.03.2022) is at **Table 34.**

I)   Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Financial Inclusion is very much essential for sustainable and inclusive growth. The objective of financial inclusion is to cover all sections of population under financial and banking services. The Government has introduced some major steps to fund the unfunded micro enterprises segment through a new financial inclusion initiative like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), launched on April 8, 2015. MUDRA, which stands for Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd., is a financial institution set up by the Government which provides funding to the non-corporate small business sector through various last-mile financial institutions like Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). MUDRA does not lend directly to micro-entrepreneurs/individuals. Loans under this scheme are collateral-free loans.

Under the PMMY, institutional credit up to Rs. 10 lakh is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to micro/small business units for income generating activities in manufacturing, trading, services sectors and also for activities allied to agriculture.

MUDRA has created three products i.e. '**Shishu**', '**Kishore**' and '**Tarun**' as per the stage of growth and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit. Shishu covers loans up to Rs. 50,000, Kishore covers loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 5 lakh and Tarun covers loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh.

During 2021-22, 5.38 crore number of accounts were sanctioned. The year-wise details on number of PMMY loans (accounts), loan amount sanctioned and disbursed under the PMMY are as follows:

Years	No. of Accounts (in crore)	Loan Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amonut Disbursed (Rs. Crore)
2015-16	3.49	1,37,449	1,32,955
2016-17	3.97	1,80,529	1,75,312
2017-18	4.81	2,53,677	2,46,437
2018-19	5.99	3,21,723	3,11,811
2019-20	6.22	3,37,496	3,29,715
2020-21	5.07	3,21,759	3,11,754
2021-22	5.38	3,39,110	3,31,402

Source: PMMY Dashboard (mudra.org.in)

The year-wise number of PMMY loans (accounts) sanctioned and loan amount disbursed under the PMMY for all States/UTs for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 is at **Table 35.**

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) Survey

Labour Bureau conducted a survey to estimate the employment generation through PMMY. The field work of the survey was carried out from 10 April 2018 to 30 Nov 2018. The reference period for the survey was from 08 April 2015, the launch date of MUDRA, to the day preceding to the date of survey. Main highlights of the survey are as follows:

- As per the survey results, the MUDRA Scheme helped in generation of **1.12 crore net additional employment** during a period of approximately 3 years (i.e. from 2015 to 2018).
- As on the date of survey, around 5 crore persons (3.1 crore Self-employed and 1.95 crore Hired worker) were working in establishments, for which MUDRA loan was availed.
- The Shishu Loan (loan upto Rs. 50,000) accounted for nearly 65% of the estimated net additional employment which implies that the small loan beneficiaries were not only able to sustain the establishments/ work already engaged in (for which the loan was availed) but were also able to generate 73.9 lakh of estimated additional employment during the said period.
- Further, Kishore loan (loan above 50,000 & upto 5 lakh) accounted for 21.1 lakh and Tarun loan (Loan above 5 lakh & upto10 lakh) accounted for 16.96 lakh of additional employment.
- Out of **1.12 crore net additional employment**, **43.03 lakh (38%) were Male** and **68.92 lakh (62%) were Female**. Of the 68.92 lakh increase in Female worker, maximum estimated increase was reported in Shishu Loan (63.04 lakh) followed by Kishore (4.52 lakh) and Tarun (1.36 lakh).
- Whereas, in case of Male (43.03 lakh), the maximum estimated increase was reported in Kishore (16.59 lakh) followed by Tarun (15.61 lakh) and Shishu (10.87 lakh). Services (other than Trading) recorded highest addition of employment of 38.46 lakh followed by Trading (37.21 lakh), Allied-Agri (22.77 lakh), Manufacturing (13.1 lakh) & Others excluding Agriculture (0.45) lakh.

J)   Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-U

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) mission with an aim to provide a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission addresses housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers. PMAY (U) is one of the largest mass housing programs in the world. As on 20.06.2022, number of 122.69 lakh houses sanctioned, out of which 101.01 lakh houses are grounded. The number of completed houses are 61.01 lakh.

Employment Generation through PMAY (U):

Investment in the housing sector has both direct and indirect impact on economy and has significant bearing on employment generation. In order to assess the magnitude of employment generated due to investment made under the mission, a study was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for the period June 2015 to 31st January 2019. The study report was launched by Shri Hardeep S Puri, Minister of State (IC), Housing & Urban Affairs on 6th March 2019. As on 31st January 2019, about 72.81 lakh houses are sanctioned under PMAY (U), out of which 34.62 lakh houses are grounded.

The overall employment (direct and indirect) generated under the program for the period from June, 2015 up to January, 2019 was 172.17 crore persondays, which is equivalent to 61.49 Lakh jobs. Out of the total, the direct employment generated was 52.97 crore persondays (18.92 Lakh jobs) and indirect employment was 119.20 crore persondays (42.57 Lakh jobs).

K)   PM SVANidhi

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the PM Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme, launched on June, 2020 amid the pandemic, is a micro-credit facility that provides street vendors a collateral-free loan of Rs 10,000 with low rates of interest for a period of one year, enhanced loan of ₹20,000 and ₹50,000 in the second and third tranches respectively, on repayment of earlier loans.

 The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. They usually work with a small capital base, which they might have consumed during the lockdown. Therefore, credit for working capital to street vendors will be helpful to resume their livelihoods. Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative

Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Micro-Finance Institutions, Self Help Groups (SHG) Banks are lending Institutions under PM SVANidhi scheme.

Objective of the scheme

1. To give vendors access to affordable working capital loans which can help them to resume their livelihood activities post-countrywide lockdown (due to the pandemic)

2. To incentivize regular repayment of loans by provisions like cash-back, higher loans on subsequent demands etc.

3. To promote digitalization by rewarding vendors who opt for digital repayments of loans.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has extended the lending under PM SVANidhi beyond March 2022 till December 2024, with focus on enhanced collateral free affordable loan corpus, increased adoption of digital transactions and holistic socio-economic development of the Street Vendors and their families.

The Scheme envisages providing benefit to 50 lakh street vendors by 31.03.2022. As on 31.03.2022, out of 33.73 lakh applications sanctioned under the scheme, 30.89 lakh have been disbursed the loan amount.

L)   Startup India

Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government to build Startups and nurture innovation. Through this initiative, the Government plans to empower Startup ventures to boost entrepreneurship, economic growth and employment across India. The Startup India Action Plan was launched on 16th January, 2016 to highlight several initiatives and schemes proposed by the Government of India to build a strong eco-system to nurture innovation and empower Startups. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for coordinating the efforts of all Central Government departments and State Governments in carrying this plan forward.

Startup India web portal and mobile app were developed and operationalized on the 31st March, 2016. The portal serves as a virtual incubator to Startups which provides access to information, knowledge, industry programmes, Government schemes, and networking opportunities within Startup community and provides a one-stop digital platform for Startup

aspirants, Startups and ecosystem builders. The portal hosts Startups, investors, funds, mentors, incubators, accelerators, corporates, academia, Government bodies and more.

The number of employment opportunities created in last few years in the country, as reported by startups recognized by DPIIT, is as follows:

Year	Jobs Reported by Recognized Startups as on 08th December 2021)
2018	93,527
2019	1,42,646
2020	1,69,724
2021 (till 08 December)	1,92,427
Total	5,98,324

Source: DPIIT (PIB dated 15.12.2021)

According to Annual Report 2021-22, DPIIT, more than 6.4 lakh jobs have been reported by more than 57,000 startups with an average number of 11 employees per startup. Around 46% of the recognized startups have at least one woman director.

M)   Employment Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)

The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is a mandatory savings scheme under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. It is managed under the aegis of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). The EPFO data generally covers formal establishments employing more than 20 persons mandatorily, although, establishments having less than 20 may too subscribe voluntarily. The EPFO data also does not cover workers getting pay more than Rs. 15,000 per month, except those permitted or paying their contribution on a voluntary basis. The number of subscribers of this scheme gives an idea of the level of employment in the formal sector.

Since April 2018, EPFO has been releasing Pay Roll Data covering the period 2017 onward. The data of exited members is based on the claims submitted by the individuals/establishments and the exit data uploaded by employers, whereas number on new subscriber is based on the Universal Account Number (UAN) generated in the system and have received non–zero subscription.

As, per the provisional payroll data of EPFO, a number of 122.35 lakh net subscribers were added during 2021-22. Year-on-year comparison of payroll data shows an increase of 45.26 lakh net subscribers during 2021-22 as compared with the net additions during 2020-21.

Net Payroll Data EPFO (in Numbers)							
Year/Age Band	Less than 18	18-21	22-25	26-28	29-35	More than 35	Total
2017-18 (from Sept, 17)	41,622	9,60,776	5,59,017	50,252	30,280	-89,007	15,52,940
2018-19	95,076	23,42,998	17,71,707	5,78,756	7,64,746	5,58,940	61,12,223
2019-20	88,550	25,39,598	21,96,926	8,82,821	11,90,687	9,59,812	78,58,394
2020-21	71,701	21,44,384	21,04,166	9,38,363	13,29,291	11,20,470	77,08,375
2021-22	75,661	29,54,716	34,17,889	16,61,151	22,88,983	18,36,225	1,22,34,625

Source: EPFO (Net payroll data released on 20th May 2022)

The State/UT-wise net payroll data for the period 2017-18 (from Sept 2017) to 2021-22 is at **Table 36**.

N) Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, is a short-term indicator for measuring growth of industrial production in the country. IIP with base year 2011-12 is released by National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation every month. Present series of IIP with base year 2011-12, launched in May 2017 contains 407 item-groups covering Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors. Manufacturing sector carries about 70% weight in IIP. DPIIT is a major data source for manufacturing sector items as it provides data for more than seventy per cent of its total item-groups. The production data is collected from establishments through a web-based system every month. The industrial growth hovered between 3.3 and 4.6 percent during 2015-16 to 2018-19. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the industrial growth slowed down to 0.8% in 2019-20 and further slipped to 8.4% in 2020-21. During 2021-22, IIP grew 11.3% as against 8.4% contraction in 2020-21. The manufacturing and mining sector expanded by 11.7% and 12.2 % as compared to the contraction of 9.6 and 7.8% in 2020-21, respectively.

APPENDIX

TABLES

Table 1: State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.1	42.5	59.9	76.2	40.3	57.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	69.8	14.7	45.0	66.2	17.1	44.3
3	Assam	80.3	12.7	47.5	77.6	12.7	46.5
4	Bihar	68.6	4.1	38.2	73.1	4.3	40.4
5	Chhattisgarh	79.2	49.3	64.5	76.7	48.4	62.7
6	Delhi	75.0	14.3	47.1	75.2	17.8	49.7
7	Goa	70.0	30.9	49.8	72.4	29.9	50.3
8	Gujarat	77.8	19.9	49.8	79.3	21.5	51.3
9	Haryana	74.3	14.3	45.5	74.4	15.3	46.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	75.8	49.6	62.4	75.8	59.2	67.4
11	Jharkhand	73.9	15.4	45.1	76.4	20.7	47.4
12	Karnataka	77.8	26.0	51.6	76.5	24.9	51.2
13	Kerala	70.1	26.5	46.5	71.2	30.6	49.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	80.0	31.7	56.7	78.8	27.9	54.2
15	Maharashtra	74.9	30.8	53.1	73.8	31.6	53.3
16	Manipur	71.3	23.5	48.1	72.0	26.3	48.9
17	Meghalaya	76.4	51.2	63.2	76.2	51.2	63.5
18	Mizoram	73.6	30.0	51.6	68.7	29.2	49.0
19	Nagaland	64.8	16.7	41.8	69.1	22.7	46.1
20	Odisha	78.6	19.5	48.3	79.0	24.4	51.2
21	Punjab	74.9	15.5	46.5	73.9	19.1	47.7
22	Rajasthan	73.5	27.0	50.7	74.5	31.4	53.0
23	Sikkim	76.0	43.9	60.9	73.9	50.3	63.0
24	Tamil Nadu	77.7	33.7	55.1	74.8	37.0	55.1
25	Telangana	74.9	32.6	53.9	72.4	38.3	55.1
26	Tripura	75.0	12.5	45.1	75.6	16.6	46.6
27	Uttarakhand	69.8	18.1	43.9	71.7	19.4	45.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	75.1	13.5	44.6	73.1	13.6	43.2
29	West Bengal	79.3	20.8	50.1	81.1	22.2	51.6
30	Andaman & N. Island	80.7	33.5	57.9	81.2	31.2	56.7
31	Chandigarh	78.0	25.2	51.5	74.4	24.7	51.1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87.3	39.7	66.6	87.2	43.0	69.6
33	Daman & Diu	88.4	24.9	65.2	86.8	18.1	55.1
34	Jammu & Kashmir	75.9	30.2	53.9	76.6	33.8	55.8
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	74.9	18.4	43.7	71.7	17.8	43.1
37	Puducherry	69.4	17.1	42.2	76.7	31.2	52.1
	All India	**75.8**	**23.3**	**49.8**	**75.5**	**24.5**	**50.2**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 1 (contd.) : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.1	39.2	58.2	77.6	45.1	61.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.8	22.9	47.5	73	27.6	51.4
3	Assam	77.0	16.4	46.9	79.2	24.6	52.7
4	Bihar	73.0	9.5	41.8	71	10.7	41.9
5	Chhattisgarh	82.3	53.1	67.6	76.2	53.9	65.2
6	Delhi	73.5	16.1	47.3	72.3	13.8	45.6
7	Goa	75.7	28.2	51.5	68.7	27.3	48.5
8	Gujarat	79.4	31.1	55.9	78.4	33.1	56.3
9	Haryana	73.7	15.7	45.8	72.4	19.1	46.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	82.0	65.0	73.2	81.7	62.6	71.9
11	Jharkhand	76.9	35.7	55.9	78.9	43.9	61.6
12	Karnataka	77.4	33.8	55.5	78.4	35.9	56.9
13	Kerala	71.7	31.9	50.3	72.2	33.2	51.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	80.0	37.7	59.4	81.4	40.5	61.4
15	Maharashtra	75.6	38.7	57.5	75.4	36.0	56.0
16	Manipur	70.9	29.9	50.3	65.4	21.4	43.4
17	Meghalaya	75.3	45.7	60.2	75.4	51.6	63.1
18	Mizoram	69.8	37.0	53.8	70.3	41.7	56.5
19	Nagaland	76.0	43.0	60.3	74.1	47.6	61.3
20	Odisha	78.3	33.1	55.3	80.1	33.2	56.5
21	Punjab	77.2	23.7	51.6	77.2	23.1	50.4
22	Rajasthan	76.2	38.6	57.6	75.7	39.9	58.1
23	Sikkim	79.8	59.4	70.4	82.5	61.1	72.1
24	Tamil Nadu	77.9	40.2	58.4	78.5	43.0	60.0
25	Telangana	75.7	44.3	59.9	76.0	45.4	60.8
26	Tripura	78.1	24.2	51.2	80.6	30.8	55.6
27	Uttarakhand	74.6	31.8	53.4	72.5	31.5	52.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	76.0	17.7	47.1	77.3	22.6	50.1
29	West Bengal	80.0	24.0	52.1	81.7	28.7	54.9
30	Andaman & N. Island	75.9	35.9	57.0	80.9	46.1	64
31	Chandigarh	77.3	20.4	48.5	68.7	24.1	46.4
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.5	52.3	74.4	76.9	30.6	56.3
33	Daman & Diu	87.9	35.8	66.4			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	74.3	37.4	56.3	74	43.4	59
35	Ladakh	72.8	51.1	62.8	72.4	69.6	71.1
36	Lakshadweep	81.2	29.7	55.6	74.5	19.4	46.3
37	Puducherry	71.6	31.6	51.7	76.9	29.3	51.6
	All India	**76.8**	**30.0**	**53.5**	**77.0**	**32.5**	**54.9**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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Table 2 : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.3	40.8	57.2	72.2	38.2	54.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.4	13.0	42.3	62.0	14.6	40.9
3	Assam	74.7	11.0	43.7	72.5	11.7	43.4
4	Bihar	63.7	4.0	35.5	65.7	4.2	36.4
5	Chhattisgarh	76.6	47.6	62.4	74.4	47.7	61.2
6	Delhi	68.1	12.8	42.7	67.3	16.1	44.5
7	Goa	64.4	22.9	42.9	68.5	25.0	45.9
8	Gujarat	74.0	19.0	47.4	76.5	21.1	49.7
9	Haryana	68.3	12.8	41.7	67.3	14.1	41.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	71.0	47.5	58.9	71.7	56.3	63.9
11	Jharkhand	68.1	14.6	41.7	71.6	20.4	44.9
12	Karnataka	74.0	24.8	49.1	73.5	24.2	49.3
13	Kerala	65.8	20.4	41.2	67.7	25.3	44.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	75.9	31.0	54.3	75.6	27.5	52.3
15	Maharashtra	71.4	29.1	50.5	70.3	29.9	50.6
16	Manipur	64.0	19.8	42.5	66.1	22.9	44.3
17	Meghalaya	75.4	50.2	62.3	74.4	49.6	61.8
18	Mizoram	67.1	26.0	46.4	64.9	26.2	45.6
19	Nagaland	52.9	11.0	32.8	58.9	16.8	38.1
20	Odisha	72.9	18.3	44.9	73.4	22.8	47.6
21	Punjab	69.8	13.7	42.9	68.8	17.3	44.2
22	Rajasthan	69.1	26.3	48.2	69.6	30.2	50.0
23	Sikkim	74.0	41.6	58.7	71.5	48.9	61.1
24	Tamil Nadu	71.8	31.3	51.0	69.9	34.6	51.4
25	Telangana	69.1	30.3	49.8	66.4	35.2	50.6
26	Tripura	70.5	11.1	42.0	71.0	11.9	41.9
27	Uttarakhand	65.0	16.1	40.6	66.9	16.2	41.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	70.0	13.1	41.8	68.6	13.3	40.8
29	West Bengal	75.3	20.1	47.8	77.7	21.7	49.7
30	Andaman & N. Island	76.4	19.1	48.7	76.9	20.1	49.1
31	Chandigarh	74.0	20.0	46.9	69.5	22.3	47.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.8	39.7	66.3	85.9	42.4	68.6
33	Daman & Diu	85.8	24.1	63.2	86.7	18.1	55.1
34	Jammu & Kashmir	72.7	27.6	51.0	74.0	30.8	52.9
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	65.6	9.1	34.4	52.4	9.2	29.5
37	Puducherry	64.4	13.4	37.8	70.0	28.8	47.8
	All India	**71.2**	**22.0**	**46.8**	**71.0**	**23.3**	**47.3**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 2 (contd.) : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.1	37.6	55.5	73.8	43.9	58.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64.7	20.8	44.3	69.7	25.1	48.5
3	Assam	71.8	14.2	43.2	76.6	22.9	50.5
4	Bihar	69.0	9.4	39.7	67.5	10.4	39.9
5	Chhattisgarh	78.9	52.1	65.4	73.7	53.2	63.6
6	Delhi	67.4	14.5	43.3	67.8	12.9	42.7
7	Goa	70.7	24.9	47.3	62.4	23.5	43.4
8	Gujarat	77.5	30.7	54.7	76.6	32.4	55.0
9	Haryana	69.0	14.7	42.9	67.7	18.1	44.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	78.4	63.1	70.5	78.4	61.1	69.5
11	Jharkhand	72.5	35.2	53.6	75.4	43.6	59.6
12	Karnataka	74.8	31.7	53.1	76.4	34.9	55.3
13	Kerala	66.5	27.1	45.3	66.8	28.2	46.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	77.1	37.2	57.7	79.4	40.1	60.2
15	Maharashtra	72.9	37.7	55.7	72.3	35.0	53.9
16	Manipur	64.5	26.8	45.5	61.7	20.1	41.0
17	Meghalaya	73.8	44.1	58.6	74.3	50.5	62.0
18	Mizoram	65.7	34.9	50.7	67.9	40.2	54.5
19	Nagaland	57.2	31.1	44.8	59.9	38.5	49.5
20	Odisha	72.7	31.8	51.9	75.1	32.2	53.5
21	Punjab	71.7	21.8	47.8	73.0	21.1	47.2
22	Rajasthan	72.1	37.6	55.0	71.2	39.0	55.3
23	Sikkim	77.8	58.5	68.8	81.5	60.6	71.3
24	Tamil Nadu	73.5	38.3	55.3	74.3	40.8	56.9
25	Telangana	69.9	41.8	55.7	72.1	43.4	57.8
26	Tripura	75.5	23.5	49.6	77.9	29.9	53.8
27	Uttarakhand	68.8	30.1	49.5	66.9	29.9	48.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	72.4	17.2	45.1	73.8	21.9	48.0
29	West Bengal	76.1	23.1	49.7	78.4	28.1	53.0
30	Andaman & N. Island	71.2	25.9	49.8	77.8	37.4	58.2
31	Chandigarh	72.7	18.8	45.5	63.0	23.2	43.1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.8	52.3	72.2	73.0	30.0	54.0
33	Daman & Diu	85.3	34.8	64.5			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	71.2	33.1	52.5	70.5	39.9	55.5
35	Ladakh	72.6	51.1	62.7	71.4	66.3	69.1
36	Lakshadweep	72.6	23.1	48.0	68.9	12.5	40.1
37	Puducherry	67.0	28.4	47.7	72.3	26.9	48.1
	All India	**73.0**	**28.7**	**50.9**	**73.5**	**31.4**	**52.6**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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Table 3 : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.8	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	11.5	5.8	6.3	14.8	7.7
3	Assam	7.1	13.6	7.9	6.5	7.8	6.7
4	Bihar	7.2	2.8	7.0	10.2	3.0	9.8
5	Chhattisgarh	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.4
6	Delhi	9.2	10.7	9.4	10.6	9.6	10.4
7	Goa	8.1	26.0	13.9	5.3	16.4	8.7
8	Gujarat	5.0	4.1	4.8	3.5	2.0	3.2
9	Haryana	8.0	10.6	8.4	9.6	7.6	9.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.3	4.3	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.1
11	Jharkhand	7.9	5.2	7.5	6.2	1.6	5.2
12	Karnataka	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.8	2.8	3.6
13	Kerala	6.2	23.2	11.4	4.9	17.0	9.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.1	2.1	4.3	4.1	1.5	3.5
15	Maharashtra	4.6	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.0
16	Manipur	10.2	15.7	11.5	8.1	13.0	9.4
17	Meghalaya	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	3.3	2.7
18	Mizoram	8.8	13.3	10.1	5.5	10.3	7.0
19	Nagaland	18.3	34.3	21.4	14.7	25.9	17.4
20	Odisha	7.3	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.6	7.0
21	Punjab	6.9	11.7	7.7	6.9	9.4	7.4
22	Rajasthan	5.9	2.3	5.0	6.6	3.7	5.7
23	Sikkim	2.6	5.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1
24	Tamil Nadu	7.6	7.1	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.6
25	Telangana	7.7	7.2	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.3
26	Tripura	6.1	11.6	6.8	6.0	28.8	10.0
27	Uttarakhand	6.8	10.7	7.6	6.7	16.8	8.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	6.8	3.1	6.2	6.3	2.5	5.7
29	West Bengal	5.0	3.1	4.6	4.2	2.3	3.8
30	Andaman & N. Island	5.3	42.8	15.8	5.3	35.7	13.5
31	Chandigarh	5.2	20.8	9.0	6.6	9.7	7.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
33	Daman & Diu	3.0	3.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	8.5	5.4	3.5	8.9	5.1
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	12.5	50.5	21.3	26.9	48.3	31.6
37	Puducherry	7.2	21.7	10.3	8.7	7.6	8.3
	All India	**6.1**	**5.6**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**5.8**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 3 (contd.) : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: All India (Rural+Urban)

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	4.1	4.7	4.9	2.7	4.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.9	9.5	6.7	4.5	9.3	5.7
3	Assam	6.7	13.6	7.9	3.3	6.8	4.1
4	Bihar	5.6	1.7	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.6
5	Chhattisgarh	4.1	1.9	3.3	3.3	1.3	2.5
6	Delhi	8.4	9.8	8.6	6.3	6.4	6.3
7	Goa	6.6	11.9	8.1	9.1	14.1	10.5
8	Gujarat	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2
9	Haryana	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.3	6.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.4	2.8	3.7	4.1	2.4	3.3
11	Jharkhand	5.7	1.3	4.2	4.4	0.7	3.1
12	Karnataka	3.4	6.2	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.7
13	Kerala	7.4	15.1	10.0	7.5	15.1	10.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.7	1.4	3.0	2.4	0.9	1.9
15	Maharashtra	3.5	2.4	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.7
16	Manipur	9.1	10.4	9.5	5.6	5.8	5.6
17	Meghalaya	2.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
18	Mizoram	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.4	3.6	3.5
19	Nagaland	24.8	27.6	25.7	19.2	19.2	19.2
20	Odisha	7.1	4.1	6.2	6.3	3.1	5.3
21	Punjab	7.1	8.0	7.3	5.5	8.6	6.2
22	Rajasthan	5.5	2.5	4.5	6.0	2.2	4.7
23	Sikkim	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.1
24	Tamil Nadu	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2
25	Telangana	7.6	5.8	7.0	5.2	4.4	4.9
26	Tripura	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2
27	Uttarakhand	7.8	5.6	7.1	7.7	5.0	6.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	4.8	2.7	4.4	4.5	2.9	4.2
29	West Bengal	4.9	3.6	4.6	4.0	2.2	3.5
30	Andaman & N. Island	6.3	27.7	12.6	3.8	18.8	9.1
31	Chandigarh	6.0	7.6	6.3	8.2	4.0	7.1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.1	0.1	3.0	5.0	1.8	4.2
33	Daman & Diu	2.9	2.7	2.9			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	11.6	6.7	4.7	8.0	5.9
35	Ladakh	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	4.8	2.9
36	Lakshadweep	10.6	22.2	13.7	7.4	35.3	13.4
37	Puducherry	6.4	10.3	7.6	6.0	8.2	6.7
	All India	**5.0**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**3.5**	**4.2**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 4 : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.5	48.4	63.3	77.4	47.3	62.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	70.2	15.3	45.7	66.3	17.6	44.9
3	Assam	80.9	12.3	47.7	78.2	12.6	46.8
4	Bihar	68.8	3.9	38.2	73.5	4.0	40.6
5	Chhattisgarh	79.6	54.0	67.1	76.5	53.0	65.0
6	Delhi	81.2	3.1	45.5	72.2	14.4	44.7
7	Goa	77.3	31.7	53.6	69.8	28.6	47.5
8	Gujarat	78.7	22.5	51.7	80.4	25.4	53.8
9	Haryana	73.9	14.7	45.5	74.7	13.7	45.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	75.9	52.0	63.5	76.1	62.1	68.9
11	Jharkhand	75.7	15.7	46.3	78.9	23.4	49.8
12	Karnataka	80.5	28.2	54.0	76.6	27.6	52.5
13	Kerala	71.1	25.9	46.6	71.0	31.3	49.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	81.5	35.3	59.3	80.8	31.8	57.2
15	Maharashtra	75.4	37.7	56.8	74.6	38.5	57.1
16	Manipur	72.4	22.6	48.7	73.8	25.7	49.4
17	Meghalaya	78.5	56.0	66.7	78.2	56.2	67.1
18	Mizoram	77.7	28.2	53.7	73.3	28.7	51.9
19	Nagaland	65.6	15.7	42.0	69.9	24.6	47.4
20	Odisha	79.4	20.0	49.0	79.8	25.2	52.1
21	Punjab	72.9	14.0	44.5	72.0	18.9	46.3
22	Rajasthan	73.9	30.8	52.6	74.8	36.6	55.8
23	Sikkim	75.7	47.6	62.3	73.0	55.0	64.6
24	Tamil Nadu	78.5	39.0	58.3	77.0	43.9	59.4
25	Telangana	73.7	39.2	56.6	71.9	47.6	59.4
26	Tripura	75.7	11.2	45.3	76.8	15.8	47.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.6	14.2	44.9	74.0	14.8	43.9
28	Uttarakhand	69.1	20.3	44.5	71.3	20.8	45.4
29	West Bengal	81.3	19.8	50.4	83.0	20.9	52.1
30	Andaman & N. Island	81.8	29.1	56.3	79.4	31.3	55.0
31	Chandigarh	76.5	14.6	48.8	81.5	23.0	56.8
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.3	55.7	71.5	86.2	65.3	77.1
33	Daman & Diu	78.4	25.5	51.8	76.9	8.4	41.3
34	Jammu & Kashmir	76.7	32.3	55.5	78.0	37.6	58.3
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	82.0	13.8	48.5	76.2	11.3	45.4
37	Puducherry	67.2	10.6	37.6	86.3	41.6	61.6
	All India	**76.4**	**24.6**	**50.7**	**76.4**	**26.4**	**51.5**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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Table 4 (contd.) : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.4	44.3	61.5	78.0	51.7	64.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.9	24.1	48.2	74.3	28.7	52.9
3	Assam	77.3	16.1	47.0	79.6	25.3	53.3
4	Bihar	73.5	9.7	42.1	71.3	11.2	42.2
5	Chhattisgarh	83.1	59.6	71.3	76.6	60.5	68.6
6	Delhi	68.4	21.0	46.2	74.3	9.2	45.8
7	Goa	76.0	25.5	48.9	64.6	33.3	50.2
8	Gujarat	79.6	39.4	60.0	78.7	43.1	61.2
9	Haryana	73.9	13.4	44.2	73.3	19.3	47.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	82.4	68.2	75.0	82.4	65.3	73.6
11	Jharkhand	78.6	41.2	59.3	80.8	51.1	66.0
12	Karnataka	80.2	39.9	59.9	80.4	41.9	60.7
13	Kerala	73.6	35.1	52.8	75.7	35.4	53.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	81.7	43.2	62.9	82.8	47.2	65.5
15	Maharashtra	76.9	48.4	63.0	76.8	43.5	60.5
16	Manipur	71.5	27.8	49.7	65.4	19.5	42.7
17	Meghalaya	76.6	49.9	63.0	77.1	56.2	66.4
18	Mizoram	74.7	38.8	57.6	75.0	45.8	61.3
19	Nagaland	79.3	48.4	64.8	76.2	54.6	65.9
20	Odisha	79.0	34.8	56.4	80.8	34.8	57.6
21	Punjab	76.6	24.8	51.9	77.1	24.0	50.3
22	Rajasthan	76.9	45.4	61.1	76.8	46.5	61.8
23	Sikkim	79.6	65.8	73.2	82.2	69.1	75.8
24	Tamil Nadu	79.4	47.6	63.0	79.3	52.4	65.2
25	Telangana	76.6	53.6	64.7	76.7	56.9	66.8
26	Tripura	78.2	25.3	52.0	82.0	32.8	57.5
27	Uttar Pradesh	76.9	18.9	47.9	73.1	36.5	54.8
28	Uttarakhand	74.6	37.3	56.1	78.4	25.1	51.7
29	West Bengal	81.6	22.6	52.8	83.7	30.1	56.6
30	Andaman & N. Island	71.8	36.7	55.3	79.2	50.3	64.8
31	Chandigarh	87.6	33.4	66.2	84.4	17.7	50.2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.4	82.2	85.6	75.7	48.2	62.8
33	Daman & Diu	69.0	27.3	49.3			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	74.3	40.2	57.7	74.2	47.6	61.2
35	Ladakh	72.2	52.4	63.1	71.0	75.8	73.1
36	Lakshadweep	79.3	41.1	63.0	68.6	16.7	39.3
37	Puducherry	78.0	38.7	58.2	84.9	32.2	57.1
	All India	**77.9**	**33.0**	**55.5**	**78.1**	**36.5**	**57.4**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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Table 5 : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.9	47.3	61.0	73.6	45.5	59.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.2	13.8	43.3	62.3	15.4	41.7
3	Assam	75.0	10.6	43.8	73.4	11.7	43.9
4	Bihar	64.0	3.8	35.6	66.0	4.0	36.6
5	Chhattisgarh	77.5	52.8	65.5	74.5	52.6	63.8
6	Delhi	78.3	3.1	43.9	71.8	14.4	44.4
7	Goa	69.0	25.1	46.1	68.2	23.0	43.7
8	Gujarat	74.4	21.6	49.1	77.5	25.0	52.1
9	Haryana	67.2	13.2	41.3	67.2	12.8	41.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	71.2	50.0	60.2	72.1	59.4	65.6
11	Jharkhand	70.1	15.1	43.2	74.5	23.3	47.6
12	Karnataka	77.2	27.2	51.9	74.2	27.2	51.1
13	Kerala	67.0	20.8	41.9	67.6	26.4	45.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	78.0	34.9	57.3	78.4	31.6	55.9
15	Maharashtra	72.8	36.7	55.0	71.2	37.3	54.7
16	Manipur	65.3	18.7	43.1	68.4	21.7	44.7
17	Meghalaya	78.3	55.5	66.3	76.6	55.0	65.8
18	Mizoram	73.1	25.9	50.2	70.3	26.5	49.2
19	Nagaland	53.1	10.5	33.0	59.9	19.3	39.7
20	Odisha	73.6	18.9	45.6	74.6	24.2	48.9
21	Punjab	67.7	12.5	41.1	66.6	17.3	42.7
22	Rajasthan	69.7	30.4	50.3	70.4	35.9	53.2
23	Sikkim	74.2	45.8	60.6	70.9	54.0	63.0
24	Tamil Nadu	71.6	36.7	53.7	71.6	41.5	55.6
25	Telangana	68.3	37.3	52.9	66.2	45.4	55.4
26	Tripura	71.1	10.3	42.5	72.5	11.3	42.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	71.0	14.0	42.5	70.4	14.6	42.0
28	Uttarakhand	64.5	18.8	41.5	67.6	18.1	42.1
29	West Bengal	77.7	19.5	48.5	79.9	20.6	50.4
30	Andaman & N. Island	76.5	17.8	48.0	74.1	20.6	47.0
31	Chandigarh	73.6	14.4	47.0	81.5	20.9	55.9
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.2	55.7	71.0	84.7	65.3	76.2
33	Daman & Diu	71.9	25.5	48.5	76.9	8.4	41.3
34	Jammu & Kashmir	73.8	30.5	53.2	75.7	35.3	56.0
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	72.8	10.1	42.1	46.3	6.2	27.2
37	Puducherry	63.3	6.6	33.7	75.5	37.4	54.5
	All India	**72.0**	**23.7**	**48.1**	**72.2**	**25.5**	**48.9**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 5 (contd.) : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.9	43.0	59.1	74.3	51.0	62.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65.1	21.9	45.2	71.7	26.3	50.3
3	Assam	72.1	14.1	43.3	77.2	23.8	51.3
4	Bihar	69.7	9.6	40.1	68.2	11.0	40.5
5	Chhattisgarh	80.5	58.9	69.7	74.5	60.0	67.4
6	Delhi	66.7	21.0	45.3	69.7	9.1	43.2
7	Goa	71.7	22.3	45.1	59.7	28.1	45.2
8	Gujarat	78.0	39.4	59.2	77.9	43.0	60.7
9	Haryana	69.1	12.7	41.4	68.9	18.7	44.9
10	Himachal Pradesh	78.7	66.7	72.4	79.2	64.0	71.4
11	Jharkhand	75.0	41.1	57.5	78.4	51.0	64.7
12	Karnataka	77.8	39.0	58.2	78.6	41.0	59.4
13	Kerala	68.2	30.3	47.7	70.8	30.7	49.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	79.8	42.9	61.8	81.5	47.1	64.8
15	Maharashtra	74.4	47.8	61.5	74.5	43.1	59.1
16	Manipur	65.5	24.7	45.1	63.0	18.8	41.1
17	Meghalaya	75.9	49.2	62.2	76.6	55.9	65.9
18	Mizoram	71.1	37.7	55.2	73.1	44.3	59.6
19	Nagaland	59.3	35.4	48.1	62.0	45.8	54.2
20	Odisha	73.4	33.6	53.0	75.9	33.9	54.7
21	Punjab	70.9	23.3	48.2	72.6	22.2	47.2
22	Rajasthan	73.8	44.6	59.2	72.9	46.1	59.7
23	Sikkim	77.7	64.9	71.7	81.6	68.9	75.3
24	Tamil Nadu	74.6	46.0	59.8	75.0	50.4	62.1
25	Telangana	71.7	51.6	61.3	73.4	55.7	64.6
26	Tripura	75.8	24.7	50.6	79.4	32.0	55.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	74.2	18.7	46.4	68.3	35.3	51.8
28	Uttarakhand	68.7	35.8	52.4	75.4	24.8	50.0
29	West Bengal	77.7	21.9	50.5	80.6	29.6	54.8
30	Andaman & N. Island	67.3	26.7	48.2	76.7	42.6	59.7
31	Chandigarh	84.9	20.9	59.6	83.8	16.8	49.4
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.9	82.2	84.7	69.6	48.2	59.6
33	Daman & Diu	66.0	27.3	47.7			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	71.7	36.8	54.7	71.6	45.0	58.6
35	Ladakh	72.2	52.4	63.1	71.0	72.7	71.7
36	Lakshadweep	78.8	26.0	56.2	68.6	14.5	38.0
37	Puducherry	72.7	35.2	53.8	81.1	29.1	53.7
	All India	**74.4**	**32.2**	**53.3**	**75.1**	**35.8**	**55.5**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 6 : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	4.9	3.9	4.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.2	5.2	6.1	12.2	7.1
3	Assam	7.3	14.0	8.1	6.2	6.8	6.3
4	Bihar	7.0	2.3	6.8	10.2	1.4	9.8
5	Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	0.7	1.8
6	Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.5
7	Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	2.4	19.7	8.0
8	Gujarat	5.4	4.1	5.2	3.6	1.8	3.2
9	Haryana	9.0	9.9	9.2	10.0	6.7	9.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.8
11	Jharkhand	7.4	3.7	6.8	5.5	0.6	4.3
12	Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.4	2.7
13	Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	4.7	15.6	8.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	1.2	3.4	2.9	0.5	2.3
15	Maharashtra	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.3	4.2
16	Manipur	9.8	17.5	11.5	7.4	15.5	9.5
17	Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.1	2.0
18	Mizoram	5.9	8.4	6.5	4.2	7.9	5.2
19	Nagaland	19.0	33.3	21.6	14.4	21.4	16.2
20	Odisha	7.3	5.3	6.9	6.6	4.2	6.0
21	Punjab	7.2	10.3	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.7
22	Rajasthan	5.6	1.2	4.4	5.9	2.0	4.6
23	Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.5
24	Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.0	7.9	7.0	5.5	6.4
25	Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	7.9	4.7	6.6
26	Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	5.5	28.3	9.3
27	Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	5.2	13.3	7.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	6.1	1.5	5.4	4.8	1.8	4.3
29	West Bengal	4.4	1.7	3.8	3.7	1.4	3.3
30	Andaman & N. Island	6.5	39.0	14.7	6.7	34.2	14.6
31	Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	0.0	9.4	1.6
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.1
33	Daman & Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Jammu & Kashmir	3.8	5.6	4.3	2.9	6.2	4.0
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	39.2	45.6	40.0
37	Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	12.5	10.0	11.6
	All India	**5.7**	**3.8**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**3.5**	**5.0**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 6 (contd.) : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Rural Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.4	3.0	3.9	4.7	1.4	3.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.4	9.2	6.3	3.5	8.3	4.8
3	Assam	6.8	12.8	7.8	3.0	5.7	3.6
4	Bihar	5.2	0.5	4.7	4.4	1.9	4.1
5	Chhattisgarh	3.2	1.1	2.3	2.7	0.7	1.8
6	Delhi	2.5	0.0	2.0	6.3	1.1	5.8
7	Goa	5.7	12.5	7.6	7.5	15.6	10.0
8	Gujarat	2.0	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.8
9	Haryana	6.5	4.9	6.3	5.9	3.2	5.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.4	3.8	2.1	3.0
11	Jharkhand	4.5	0.4	3.1	3.0	0.1	1.9
12	Karnataka	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
13	Kerala	7.3	13.8	9.7	6.4	13.4	8.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.6	0.3	1.1
15	Maharashtra	3.2	1.1	2.4	2.9	0.9	2.2
16	Manipur	8.3	11.3	9.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
17	Meghalaya	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
18	Mizoram	4.8	2.8	4.2	2.5	3.2	2.7
19	Nagaland	25.2	26.8	25.8	18.7	16.1	17.7
20	Odisha	7.0	3.6	6.0	6.1	2.4	4.9
21	Punjab	7.4	6.1	7.1	5.8	7.6	6.3
22	Rajasthan	4.0	1.8	3.2	5.0	0.9	3.5
23	Sikkim	2.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
24	Tamil Nadu	6.0	3.4	5.0	5.4	3.8	4.8
25	Telangana	6.3	3.7	5.2	4.3	2.2	3.4
26	Tripura	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.9
27	Uttarakhand	7.9	3.9	6.5	6.6	3.3	5.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	3.6	1.1	3.1	3.8	1.5	3.3
29	West Bengal	4.8	2.8	4.4	3.7	1.7	3.2
30	Andaman & N. Island	6.3	27.1	12.8	3.2	15.3	7.9
31	Chandigarh	3.1	37.4	9.9	0.8	4.8	1.5
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	0.0	1.0	8.1	0.0	5.2
33	Daman & Diu	4.3	0.0	3.2			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	8.4	5.2	3.5	5.5	4.3
35	Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.9
36	Lakshadweep	0.7	36.7	10.7	0.0	13.3	3.2
37	Puducherry	6.8	9.2	7.6	4.5	9.4	6.0
	All India	**4.5**	**2.6**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**3.3**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 7 : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.3	30.7	52.8	73.9	26.7	49.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.1	11.7	41.1	65.3	14.9	41.3
3	Assam	75.3	15.4	45.7	72.4	13.3	43.8
4	Bihar	66.5	6.4	38.2	69.7	6.5	39.2
5	Chhattisgarh	77.6	30.5	54.0	77.5	29.3	53.2
6	Delhi	74.8	14.6	47.1	75.3	18.0	49.9
7	Goa	65.0	30.4	47.2	73.8	30.7	51.9
8	Gujarat	76.6	16.2	47.1	77.8	16.4	48.0
9	Haryana	74.8	13.7	45.5	73.9	18.5	48.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	75.3	24.7	52.9	73.4	31.4	53.8
11	Jharkhand	66.9	14.3	40.2	68.6	11.8	39.5
12	Karnataka	73.8	22.8	48.0	76.1	20.5	49.1
13	Kerala	68.9	27.3	46.4	71.4	29.7	48.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	75.4	21.0	49.0	73.4	17.4	46.1
15	Maharashtra	74.2	21.6	48.2	72.8	22.1	48.0
16	Manipur	68.5	25.4	46.6	67.6	27.8	47.6
17	Meghalaya	68.2	31.8	49.5	66.1	29.1	46.4
18	Mizoram	68.9	31.7	49.3	63.3	29.6	45.9
19	Nagaland	62.9	19.0	41.1	66.9	18.0	42.9
20	Odisha	74.6	16.9	44.8	75.0	20.3	47.0
21	Punjab	78.2	18.2	49.6	77.0	19.3	50.0
22	Rajasthan	72.2	14.5	44.8	73.5	16.2	45.4
23	Sikkim	76.8	34.0	57.3	76.1	36.6	58.7
24	Tamil Nadu	76.7	27.6	51.4	72.5	28.9	50.2
25	Telangana	76.7	22.9	49.9	73.2	24.6	49.3
26	Tripura	72.3	17.1	44.1	70.3	20.1	45.0
27	Uttarakhand	71.3	12.3	42.5	72.7	15.5	45.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	73.4	11.1	43.4	70.6	9.7	41.2
29	West Bengal	75.1	23.0	49.2	77.1	24.8	50.6
30	Andaman & N. Island	79.0	40.2	60.3	83.5	31.2	59.2
31	Chandigarh	78.1	25.6	51.6	74.1	24.8	50.8
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.0	23.0	62.4	87.9	20.5	63.3
33	Daman & Diu	89.9	24.8	67.9	89.1	21.1	58.8
34	Jammu & Kashmir	73.2	22.9	48.4	71.9	20.5	47.0
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	71.3	20.1	41.7	70.0	19.6	42.4
37	Puducherry	70.6	20.4	44.5	71.6	25.3	46.9
	All India	**74.5**	**20.4**	**47.6**	**73.7**	**20.4**	**47.5**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 7 (contd.) : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.1	28.5	51.0	76.7	31.7	53.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.6	17.7	44.3	67.0	23.1	45.4
3	Assam	74.7	18.5	46.3	76.3	20.0	48.9
4	Bihar	69.2	8.4	39.6	68.0	6.3	38.4
5	Chhattisgarh	78.9	26.4	51.9	74.5	26.9	50.7
6	Delhi	73.7	16.0	47.4	72.3	13.9	45.6
7	Goa	75.5	30.1	53.1	71.6	23.8	47.4
8	Gujarat	79.1	20.4	50.5	78.0	19.1	49.4
9	Haryana	73.3	20.2	48.7	70.6	18.6	45.8
10	Himachal Pradesh	79.5	40.6	60.8	75.3	34.0	55.7
11	Jharkhand	71.5	15.5	44.4	72.5	18.5	46.2
12	Karnataka	73.5	25.0	49.3	75.2	26.0	50.5
13	Kerala	69.8	28.6	47.7	68.5	30.6	48.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	75.7	23.3	50.3	77.6	23.4	50.8
15	Maharashtra	73.9	25.7	50.1	73.4	24.9	49.3
16	Manipur	69.4	35.0	51.8	65.2	25.7	45.0
17	Meghalaya	70.1	28.9	48.6	68.5	34.7	50.4
18	Mizoram	64.3	35.1	49.7	65.2	37.7	51.5
19	Nagaland	68.1	31.2	49.9	68.7	31.1	49.9
20	Odisha	74.6	23.5	49.2	76.7	24.9	51.0
21	Punjab	78.1	21.9	51.1	77.4	21.5	50.4
22	Rajasthan	74.4	18.8	47.7	72.3	17.8	45.7
23	Sikkim	80.4	41.2	62.0	83.5	38.1	62.2
24	Tamil Nadu	76.2	32.1	53.5	77.5	31.6	54.0
25	Telangana	74.5	29.2	52.7	75.0	28.0	51.9
26	Tripura	77.9	20.0	48.1	74.9	23.3	48.0
27	Uttarakhand	74.5	17.5	46.1	71.1	19.3	46.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	73.2	13.3	44.8	73.4	13.1	44.3
29	West Bengal	76.4	26.9	50.7	76.9	25.5	50.9
30	Andaman & N. Island	81.9	34.7	59.6	83.0	40.2	63.0
31	Chandigarh	76.7	20.0	47.8	68.1	24.4	46.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90.2	23.7	65.9	77.6	16.5	51.6
33	Daman & Diu	92.5	38.7	71.3			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	74.2	27.0	50.9	73.3	27.3	50.9
35	Ladakh	77.0	43.2	61.2	79.1	38.8	61.5
36	Lakshadweep	81.9	27.0	53.5	76.4	20.5	48.8
37	Puducherry	68.6	28.2	48.5	71.8	27.4	48.0
	All India	**74.6**	**23.3**	**49.3**	**74.6**	**23.2**	**49.1**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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Table 8 : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.0	27.9	49.3	69.3	24.0	46.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	61.7	9.3	37.2	60.5	10.7	36.8
3	Assam	71.3	13.6	42.8	65.3	11.2	39.1
4	Bihar	60.3	6.0	34.7	62.6	5.7	35.1
5	Chhattisgarh	73.0	27.0	50.0	73.9	27.1	50.3
6	Delhi	67.8	13.0	42.6	67.1	16.2	44.5
7	Goa	61.2	21.3	40.7	68.7	26.2	47.2
8	Gujarat	73.4	15.5	45.1	75.2	16.0	46.5
9	Haryana	70.3	12.1	42.4	67.5	16.8	43.8
10	Himachal Pradesh	69.8	21.3	48.3	68.6	26.7	49.0
11	Jharkhand	60.1	12.6	36.0	62.6	10.8	36.1
12	Karnataka	69.2	21.2	44.9	72.4	19.3	46.5
13	Kerala	64.4	19.8	40.2	67.7	24.1	44.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	69.5	19.6	45.3	67.8	16.4	42.7
15	Maharashtra	69.6	19.1	44.7	69.0	19.9	44.9
16	Manipur	60.9	22.3	41.2	60.9	25.7	43.3
17	Meghalaya	64.4	29.0	46.2	63.1	25.2	42.9
18	Mizoram	60.1	26.1	42.2	58.7	25.9	41.7
19	Nagaland	52.5	12.1	32.5	56.6	10.4	34.0
20	Odisha	69.1	14.8	41.1	67.4	15.8	41.0
21	Punjab	73.1	15.7	45.8	72.4	17.1	46.5
22	Rajasthan	67.4	13.1	41.5	67.3	13.9	41.1
23	Sikkim	73.6	30.6	54.0	73.2	33.9	55.9
24	Tamil Nadu	71.9	25.2	47.9	68.1	26.4	46.8
25	Telangana	70.2	20.0	45.2	66.6	20.4	43.8
26	Tripura	68.0	13.7	40.2	64.4	14.1	39.1
27	Uttarakhand	66.2	9.4	38.5	65.3	10.8	39.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	66.5	9.9	39.3	62.9	9.2	36.9
29	West Bengal	70.2	21.6	46.1	73.0	23.8	48.2
30	Andaman & N. Island	76.3	21.3	49.8	80.5	19.3	52.1
31	Chandigarh	74.0	20.1	46.9	69.0	22.4	47.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87.9	23.0	62.4	86.7	19.4	62.2
33	Daman & Diu	87.8	23.7	66.1	89.0	21.1	58.8
34	Jammu & Kashmir	68.8	17.7	43.6	67.9	15.0	42.3
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	61.8	8.8	31.1	54.7	10.1	30.2
37	Puducherry	64.9	16.8	39.9	67.1	23.9	44.1
	All India	**69.3**	**18.2**	**43.9**	**68.6**	**18.4**	**43.9**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 8 (contd.) : State-wise Worker Population Ratio for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.3	26.3	47.6	72.5	29.4	50.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	62.8	15.6	40.3	60.7	19.8	40.6
3	Assam	70.0	15.1	42.3	72.1	16.6	45.1
4	Bihar	63.5	7.4	36.2	61.9	5.2	34.7
5	Chhattisgarh	72.0	23.9	47.3	70.2	25.0	47.6
6	Delhi	67.4	14.3	43.2	67.8	13.0	42.7
7	Goa	70.2	26.6	48.7	64.3	20.7	42.3
8	Gujarat	76.8	19.7	49.0	74.9	17.7	47.2
9	Haryana	68.9	18.5	45.5	65.2	16.9	42.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	76.2	36.7	57.2	70.6	31.1	51.8
11	Jharkhand	64.6	14.0	40.1	65.3	17.2	41.9
12	Karnataka	70.7	21.1	45.9	72.7	24.7	48.6
13	Kerala	64.7	23.8	42.7	62.5	25.3	42.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	70.1	22.0	46.9	73.8	22.5	48.4
15	Maharashtra	70.9	24.3	47.8	68.9	23.0	46.2
16	Manipur	61.8	31.9	46.5	58.6	23.3	40.6
17	Meghalaya	64.8	23.6	43.3	65.2	30.9	46.8
18	Mizoram	59.7	32.0	45.9	62.3	36.1	49.2
19	Nagaland	52.1	21.7	37.1	54.7	21.2	37.9
20	Odisha	68.9	21.6	45.4	70.9	22.7	47.0
21	Punjab	73.0	19.4	47.2	73.5	19.3	47.3
22	Rajasthan	67.4	17.4	43.4	65.6	15.3	41.1
23	Sikkim	78.2	40.0	60.2	81.2	36.7	60.3
24	Tamil Nadu	72.2	29.8	50.4	73.6	29.2	50.9
25	Telangana	67.4	25.7	47.3	70.1	24.9	47.8
26	Tripura	74.3	19.2	46.0	71.7	22.0	45.7
27	Uttarakhand	68.8	14.8	41.9	64.0	16.9	41.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	67.0	12.0	40.9	68.1	11.4	40.8
29	West Bengal	72.4	25.6	48.1	73.3	24.6	48.7
30	Andaman & N. Island	76.7	24.8	52.2	79.2	30.3	56.3
31	Chandigarh	72.0	18.8	44.8	62.2	23.4	42.9
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.1	23.6	62.6	75.3	15.6	49.9
33	Daman & Diu	90.1	37.4	69.3			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	68.9	18.9	44.2	66.4	20.6	44.1
35	Ladakh	75.8	43.2	60.6	73.2	34.3	56.2
36	Lakshadweep	70.5	22.4	45.7	69.1	11.7	40.8
37	Puducherry	64.3	25.1	44.8	66.6	25.4	44.5
	All India	**69.9**	**21.3**	**45.8**	**70.0**	**21.2**	**45.8**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 9 : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.5	9.0	6.6	6.2	10.3	7.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.0	20.6	9.6	7.4	28.4	11.0
3	Assam	5.3	11.4	6.3	9.9	15.5	10.7
4	Bihar	9.3	6.2	9.0	10.3	11.9	10.4
5	Chhattisgarh	5.9	11.4	7.5	4.6	7.4	5.4
6	Delhi	9.4	10.7	9.5	10.9	9.9	10.8
7	Goa	6.0	29.8	13.8	6.9	14.4	9.1
8	Gujarat	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.2
9	Haryana	6.0	12.0	6.9	8.7	8.9	8.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.5	14.9	8.8
11	Jharkhand	10.2	11.5	10.4	8.7	8.4	8.7
12	Karnataka	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	6.1	5.1
13	Kerala	6.6	27.4	13.2	5.2	18.8	9.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.8	6.9	7.6	7.6	6.1	7.3
15	Maharashtra	6.2	11.4	7.4	5.2	10.2	6.3
16	Manipur	11.1	12.3	11.4	9.8	7.4	9.1
17	Meghalaya	5.6	8.9	6.7	4.6	13.3	7.5
18	Mizoram	12.7	17.7	14.3	7.4	12.7	9.1
19	Nagaland	16.5	36.4	21.1	15.3	42.0	20.8
20	Odisha	7.3	12.7	8.4	10.1	21.9	12.7
21	Punjab	6.5	13.5	7.7	6.0	11.3	7.0
22	Rajasthan	6.7	9.9	7.2	8.5	14.2	9.5
23	Sikkim	4.2	9.9	5.8	3.9	7.5	4.9
24	Tamil Nadu	6.2	9.0	6.9	6.0	8.4	6.7
25	Telangana	8.5	12.6	9.4	9.0	17.3	11.0
26	Tripura	6.0	19.8	8.7	8.3	30.1	13.2
27	Uttarakhand	7.1	23.8	9.5	10.2	30.2	13.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	9.4	10.6	9.5	10.9	5.7	10.3
29	West Bengal	6.6	5.9	6.4	5.2	3.7	4.9
30	Andaman & N. Island	3.4	47.1	17.4	3.5	38.2	12.0
31	Chandigarh	5.2	21.2	9.2	6.9	9.7	7.6
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	5.4	1.8
33	Daman & Diu	2.3	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Jammu & Kashmir	6.0	22.8	9.9	5.6	27.0	10.1
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Lakshadweep	13.2	56.5	25.3	21.8	48.7	28.6
37	Puducherry	8.0	17.6	10.3	6.3	5.2	6.0
	All India	**6.9**	**10.8**	**7.7**	**7.0**	**9.8**	**7.6**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 9 (contd.) : State-wise Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above at usual status during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21: Urban Area

(in Percentage)

S. No.	States/UTs	2019-20			2020-21		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	7.8	6.8	5.4	7.2	6.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	11.4	9.0	9.5	14.0	10.6
3	Assam	6.3	18.3	8.7	5.6	16.9	7.8
4	Bihar	8.2	11.9	8.6	9.0	17.0	9.6
5	Chhattisgarh	8.6	9.4	8.8	5.7	7.1	6.1
6	Delhi	8.6	10.2	8.8	6.3	6.5	6.3
7	Goa	7.1	11.6	8.4	10.2	12.8	10.9
8	Gujarat	2.9	3.4	3.0	4.0	7.1	4.6
9	Haryana	6.0	8.4	6.5	7.7	9.5	8.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.1	9.7	5.9	6.3	8.5	6.9
11	Jharkhand	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	6.8	9.3
12	Karnataka	3.9	15.4	6.9	3.4	5.0	3.8
13	Kerala	7.4	16.7	10.4	8.7	17.4	11.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.4	5.3	6.9	4.9	4.1	4.7
15	Maharashtra	4.0	5.6	4.4	6.1	7.4	6.5
16	Manipur	11.0	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.9
17	Meghalaya	7.5	18.3	10.9	4.9	11.0	7.1
18	Mizoram	7.1	8.8	7.7	4.6	4.2	4.4
19	Nagaland	23.5	30.6	25.7	20.5	31.8	24.0
20	Odisha	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.6	8.6	7.8
21	Punjab	6.5	11.7	7.5	5.0	10.3	6.1
22	Rajasthan	9.4	7.4	9.0	9.3	14.1	10.2
23	Sikkim	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.0
24	Tamil Nadu	5.3	6.9	5.8	5.1	7.5	5.8
25	Telangana	9.6	12.0	10.2	6.5	11.1	7.7
26	Tripura	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.3	5.7	4.6
27	Uttarakhand	7.6	15.5	9.1	10.0	12.5	10.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	8.6	10.2	8.8	7.1	13.2	8.0
29	West Bengal	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	3.5	4.4
30	Andaman & N. Island	6.3	28.6	12.4	4.6	24.7	10.6
31	Chandigarh	6.1	6.0	6.1	8.6	4.0	7.4
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.7	0.3	5.0	3.0	5.8	3.4
33	Daman & Diu	2.6	3.4	2.8			
34	Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	29.9	13.0	9.4	24.5	13.3
35	Ladakh	1.5	0.0	1.0	7.4	11.7	8.6
36	Lakshadweep	13.9	17.0	14.7	9.6	42.9	16.4
37	Puducherry	6.2	11.0	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.2
	All India	**6.4**	**8.9**	**6.9**	**6.1**	**8.6**	**6.7**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Category of Persons	Category of Employment				
	Self-Employment		Total Self-Employed	regular wage/ salary	Casual Labour
	own account worker and employer	helper in household enterprises			
PLFS (2017-18)					
rural					
Male	48.0	9.8	**57.8**	14.0	28.2
Female	19.0	38.7	**57.7**	10.5	31.8
Person	41.0	16.9	**57.8**	13.1	29.1
urban					
Male	34.9	4.3	**39.2**	45.7	15.1
Female	23.7	11.0	**34.7**	52.1	13.1
Person	32.6	5.7	**38.3**	47.0	14.7
rural +urban					
Male	44.1	8.2	**52.3**	23.4	24.3
Female	20.2	31.7	**51.9**	21.0	27.0
Person	38.6	13.6	**52.2**	22.8	24.9
PLFS (2018-19)					
rural					
Male	48.2	9.2	**57.4**	14.2	28.3
Female	21.8	37.9	**59.6**	11.0	29.3
Person	41.4	16.7	**58.0**	13.4	28.6
urban					
Male	34.6	4.1	**38.7**	47.2	14.2
Female	24.9	9.6	**34.5**	54.7	10.7
Person	32.6	5.3	**37.8**	48.7	13.5
rural +urban					
Male	44.0	7.6	**51.7**	24.4	24.0
Female	22.5	30.9	**53.4**	21.9	24.7
Person	38.8	13.3	**52.1**	23.8	24.1
PLFS (2019-20)					
rural					
Male	48.0	10.4	**58.4**	13.8	27.8
Female	20.6	42.3	**63.0**	9.5	27.5
Person	39.8	20.0	**59.8**	12.5	27.7
urban					
Male	34.6	4.1	**38.7**	47.2	14.1
Female	23.5	11.1	**34.6**	54.2	11.1
Person	32.1	5.7	**37.8**	48.8	13.4
rural +urban					
Male	43.9	8.5	**52.4**	24.0	23.6
Female	21.3	35.0	**56.3**	20.0	23.7
Person	37.6	15.9	**53.5**	22.9	23.6
PLFS (2020-21)					
Rural					
Male	48.6	11.0	**59.7**	13.6	26.8
Female	21.9	42.8	**64.8**	9.1	26.2
Person	40.0	21.3	**61.3**	12.1	26.6
urban					
Male	35.4	4.5	**39.9**	45.3	14.9
Female	26.0	12.4	**38.4**	50.1	11.5
Person	33.2	6.3	**39.5**	46.4	14.1
rural +urban					
Male	44.8	9.2	**53.9**	22.7	23.3
Female	22.8	36.6	**59.4**	17.4	23.2
Person	38.2	17.3	**55.6**	21.1	23.3

Table 10: Percentage distribution of workers by status in employment during 2017-18 to 2020-21

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

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broad industry division as per NIC 2008	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	person	male	female	person
Table 11: Percentage distribution of workers by broad industry division during 2017- 18 to 2020-21									
PLFS (2017-18)									
Agriculture	55.0	73.2	59.4	5.4	9.1	6.1	40.2	57.0	44.1
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	7.7	8.1	7.8	22.4	25.2	23.0	12.0	12.5	12.1
Electricity, water, etc.	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.6
Construction	14.5	5.3	12.3	11.7	4.1	10.2	13.7	5.0	11.7
Trade, hotel & restaurant	9.2	4.0	7.9	24.5	13.0	22.1	13.7	6.3	12.0
Transport, storage & communications	5.2	0.3	4.0	12.7	3.3	10.8	7.4	1.1	5.9
Other services	7.6	8.9	7.9	21.5	44.4	26.2	11.7	17.8	13.2
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2018-19)									
Agriculture	53.2	71.1	57.8	4.9	7.8	5.5	38.3	55.3	42.5
Mining & quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	7.3	9.0	7.8	21.9	24.5	22.4	11.8	12.8	12.1
Electricity, water, etc.	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
Construction	15.4	6.0	13.0	11.6	4.1	10.0	14.2	5.5	12.1
Trade, hotel & restaurant	9.8	4.3	8.4	25.2	13.8	22.8	14.5	6.7	12.6
Transport, storage & communications	5.4	0.2	4.1	12.2	3.6	10.5	7.5	1.0	5.9
Other services	8.0	9.1	8.3	22.3	45.6	27.1	12.4	18.2	13.8
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2019-20)									
Agriculture	55.4	75.7	61.5	5.0	8.2	5.7	40.0	59.9	45.6
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	7.3	7.3	7.3	20.3	22.4	20.8	11.3	10.9	11.2
Electricity, water, etc.	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
Construction	15.0	5.6	12.2	12.0	4.9	10.3	14.1	5.4	11.6
Trade, hotel & restaurant	9.2	3.7	7.6	28.9	22.3	27.4	15.3	8.0	13.2
Transport, storage & communications	5.4	0.2	3.8	12.1	3.6	10.2	7.4	1.0	5.6
Other services	7.0	7.3	7.1	19.8	37.9	23.9	10.9	14.4	11.9
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2020-21)									
Agriculture	53.8	75.4	60.8	5.3	10.4	6.5	39.8	62.2	46.5
Mining & quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	7.7	7.4	7.6	19.5	23.0	20.3	11.1	10.6	10.9
Electricity, water, etc.	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
Construction	15.6	5.9	12.4	13.1	4.4	11.1	14.9	5.6	12.1
Trade, hotel & restaurant	9.7	3.5	7.7	27.4	16.2	24.8	14.8	6.1	12.2
Transport, storage & communications	5.3	0.3	3.7	12.2	3.7	10.2	7.3	1.0	5.4
Other services	7.1	7.5	7.2	20.7	41.6	25.5	11.0	14.4	12.0
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Occupation Division of NCO 2004	Rural			Urban			Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
PLFS (2017-18)									
1	5.1	2.9	4.6	15.4	9.8	14.3	8.2	4.7	7.4
2	2.0	1.8	2.0	8.4	13.1	9.4	3.9	4.7	4.1
3	2.0	4.0	2.5	6.6	11.7	7.7	3.4	6.0	4.0
4	1.2	0.4	1.0	4.1	4.8	4.3	2.1	1.5	2.0
5	7.0	4.1	6.3	16.6	15.3	16.3	9.9	6.9	9.2
6	40.5	47.1	42.1	3.8	4.9	4.0	29.6	36.4	31.2
7	10.0	6.6	9.2	18.8	16.7	18.4	12.6	9.1	11.8
8	5.6	0.5	4.4	11.1	1.9	9.2	7.2	0.9	5.8
9	26.5	32.6	28.0	15.2	21.9	16.5	23.1	29.9	24.7
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2018-19)									
1	5.7	3.5	5.2	16.9	10.8	15.7	9.2	5.3	8.2
2	2.2	1.8	2.1	8.5	12.6	9.3	4.1	4.5	4.2
3	2.3	3.6	2.6	6.6	11.9	7.7	3.6	5.7	4.1
4	1.2	0.6	1.1	4.4	5.5	4.6	2.2	1.8	2.1
5	7.3	4.2	6.5	17.2	16.6	17.0	10.3	7.3	9.6
6	39.9	48.0	42.0	3.9	5.0	4.1	28.8	37.4	30.9
7	10.2	7.4	9.5	17.9	15.5	17.4	12.6	9.4	11.8
8	5.4	0.7	4.2	10.4	1.8	8.7	7.0	1.0	5.5
9	25.8	30.3	27.0	14.3	20.2	15.5	22.3	27.8	23.6
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2019-20)									
1	6.3	4.0	5.6	17.8	11.7	16.4	9.8	5.8	8.7
2	2.0	1.7	1.9	8.8	13.7	9.9	4.1	4.5	4.2
3	2.1	2.9	2.3	6.1	11.7	7.4	3.3	5.0	3.8
4	1.1	0.5	1.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	2.1	1.5	1.9
5	6.7	3.7	5.8	16.1	15.8	16.0	9.5	6.5	8.7
6	41.4	52.5	44.8	4.1	4.7	4.2	30.0	41.3	33.2
7	10.7	6.0	9.3	17.4	13.7	16.6	12.7	7.8	11.3
8	5.5	0.7	4.1	11.0	2.2	8.9	7.2	1.0	5.5
9	24.3	28.0	25.4	14.6	22.0	16.3	21.3	26.6	22.8
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
PLFS (2020-21)									
1	6.3	3.2	5.3	18.1	12.2	16.8	9.7	5.0	8.4
2	2.0	1.5	1.8	8.8	12.3	9.6	3.9	3.7	3.8
3	1.9	3.2	2.3	5.8	10.2	6.8	3.0	4.6	3.5
4	1.3	0.5	1.0	3.9	4.5	4.1	2.0	1.3	1.8
5	6.5	3.4	5.5	15.6	14.9	15.5	9.2	5.7	8.1
6	41.8	54.7	46.0	4.2	6.7	4.8	30.9	44.9	35.1
7	11.4	5.9	9.6	17.6	15.0	17.0	13.2	7.7	11.6
8	5.7	0.7	4.1	10.5	1.8	8.5	7.1	0.9	5.3
9	23.1	27.0	24.4	15.4	22.5	17.0	20.9	26.1	22.5
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 12: Percentage distribution of workers by occupation division of NCO 2004 during 2017- 18 to 2020-21

*Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI (Note1: The occupation Divisions of NCO-2004 are: **Division 1:** Legislators, senior officials and managers, **Division 2:** Professionals, **Division 3:** Technicians and associate professionals, **Division 4:** Clerks, **Division 5:** Service workers and shop & market sales workers, **Division 6**: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, **Division 7:** Craft and related trades workers, **Division 8**: Plant and machine operators and assemblers, **Division 9**: Elementary occupations.)*

Table 13: WPR in different levels of education among persons of age 15 years and above (in %)									
	highest level of education successfully completed								
Category of persons	Not literate	Literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	Higher secondary	diploma/ certificate course	graduate	Post graduate & above	Secondary & above	all
PLFS 2017-18									
Rural									
Male	78.7	85.1	73.3	61.0	54.4	59.7	66.2	75.9	60.3	72.0
Female	29.1	26.0	18.3	15.6	12.5	34.9	18.6	31.1	16.0	23.7
Person	**46.7**	**56.0**	**50.0**	**43.1**	**38.0**	**52.6**	**48.9**	**59.8**	**43.3**	**48.1**
Urban									
Male	76.2	80.2	73.8	62.1	51.5	69.8	71.1	77.6	63.9	69.3
Female	21.6	21.7	13.8	10.6	9.9	32.8	22.8	35.7	17.3	18.2
Person	**38.7**	**50.7**	**45.3**	**38.8**	**32.3**	**59.6**	**50.2**	**57.1**	**43.1**	**43.9**
Rural+Urban									
Male	78.3	83.8	73.4	61.4	53.3	65.1	68.8	76.9	61.8	71.2
Female	27.7	24.9	16.9	13.7	11.4	33.8	21.2	34.5	16.6	22.0
Person	**45.3**	**54.6**	**48.7**	**41.6**	**35.8**	**56.4**	**49.7**	**57.9**	**43.2**	**46.8**
PLFS 2018-19									
Rural									
Male	76.5	85.6	74.7	60.5	55.8	66.4	69.1	75.4	61.3	72.2
Female	30.7	29.8	21.0	17.2	13.8	34.3	18.4	31.5	17.1	25.5
Person	**46.7**	**58.4**	**51.7**	**42.9**	**38.6**	**57.4**	**50.2**	**59.0**	**43.7**	**48.9**
Urban									
Male	72.6	80.2	73.1	60.6	52.3	73.7	69.5	79.9	63.8	68.6
Female	21.9	20.6	15.9	9.9	9.5	34.0	23.1	36.8	17.3	18.4
Person	**38.0**	**49.6**	**46.2**	**37.8**	**32.5**	**63.3**	**49.1**	**59.5**	**43.1**	**43.9**
Rural+Urban									
Male	75.9	84.2	74.2	60.5	54.5	70.4	69.3	78.4	62.3	71.0
Female	29.1	27.3	19.3	14.5	12.0	34.1	21.3	35.5	17.2	23.3
Person	**45.2**	**56.1**	**50.1**	**41.1**	**36.2**	**60.6**	**49.6**	**59.3**	**43.4**	**47.3**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Category of persons	Not literate	Literate & upto primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	diploma/ certificate course	Graduate	Post graduate & above	Secondary & above	all
Table 13 (contd.): WPR in different levels of education among persons of age 15 years and above (in %)										
	Highest level of education successfully completed									
PLFS 2019-20										
Rural										
Male	79.6	86.5	76.6	64.4	57.6	73.4	69.0	78.3	63.9	74.4
Female	39.4	36.3	27.4	21.6	18.1	38.6	21.1	38.3	21.3	32.2
Person	**53.3**	**62.3**	**55.3**	**46.8**	**41.2**	**63.9**	**50.9**	**61.8**	**46.8**	**53.3**
Urban										
Male	75.8	81.9	74.3	62.7	54.5	72.9	70.1	78.4	65.0	69.9
Female	25.2	23.6	17.8	12.0	12.7	37.8	26.0	38.1	20.2	21.3
Person	**41.7**	**51.2**	**47.6**	**40.3**	**35.3**	**63.7**	**50.4**	**58.5**	**45.0**	**45.8**
Rural+Urban										
Male	78.9	85.4	76.0	63.8	56.5	73.1	69.6	78.4	64.4	73.0
Female	36.8	32.8	24.4	18.0	15.8	38.2	24.1	38.1	20.8	28.7
Person	**51.3**	**59.5**	**53.0**	**44.5**	**38.8**	**63.8**	**50.6**	**59.5**	**46.0**	**50.9**
PLFS 2020-21										
Rural										
Male	80.3	87.2	77.9	64.6	58.6	74.9	72.5	79.3	65.0	75.1
Female	43.5	42.6	31.7	23.8	19.3	40.0	23.5	38.1	23.1	35.8
Person	**56.1**	**65.1**	**58.1**	**47.5**	**42.4**	**64.9**	**53.5**	**62.6**	**48.0**	**55.5**
Urban										
Male	75.3	81.5	74.8	62.5	53.8	73.1	71.7	78.2	65.1	70.0
Female	25.5	24.7	18.3	13.1	13.1	38.2	23.6	36.9	19.6	21.2
Person	**41.3**	**51.5**	**48.7**	**39.9**	**35.0**	**63.4**	**50.3**	**57.8**	**44.6**	**45.8**
Rural+Urban										
Male	79.5	85.9	77.1	63.9	57.0	74.0	72.1	78.6	65.1	73.5
Female	40.3	37.9	27.8	20.0	16.9	39.1	23.5	37.3	21.5	31.4
Person	**53.6**	**61.7**	**55.5**	**44.9**	**39.7**	**64.2**	**51.8**	**59.4**	**46.5**	**52.6**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Category of persons	Highest level of education successfully completed									
	Not literate	Literate & upto primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	diploma/ certificate course	Graduate	Post graduate & above	Secondary & above	all
PLFS 2017-18										
Rural										
Male	1.7	3.1	5.7	5.6	9.5	26.3	18.1	13.3	10.5	5.7
Female	0.1	0.6	3.7	4.4	14.4	25.4	32.7	36.8	17.3	3.8
Person	**1.1**	**2.5**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**10.2**	**26.2**	**20.5**	**18.9**	**11.5**	**5.3**
Urban										
Male	2.1	3.6	6.0	5.8	9.2	12.1	11.7	8.6	9.2	6.9
Female	0.8	1.3	5.1	10.6	17.2	23.9	24.4	19.5	19.8	10.8
Person	**1.6**	**3.1**	**5.9**	**6.4**	**10.4**	**14.1**	**14.5**	**12.3**	**11.3**	**7.7**
Rural+Urban										
Male	1.8	3.2	5.8	5.7	9.4	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.9	6.1
Female	0.2	0.8	4.0	6.3	15.4	24.6	27.5	24.3	18.5	5.6
Person	**1.2**	**2.7**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**10.3**	**19.8**	**17.2**	**14.6**	**11.4**	**6.0**
PLFS 2018-19										
Rural										
Male	1.4	2.7	5.3	5.6	8.7	19.9	17.0	16.3	10.1	5.5
Female	0.0	0.6	1.7	3.7	11.9	31.3	33.9	36.8	16.6	3.5
Person	**0.8**	**2.2**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**9.2**	**22.1**	**19.8**	**21.4**	**11.2**	**5.0**
Urban										
Male	3.4	3.4	5.4	5.5	8.0	11.5	12.9	7.3	9.2	7.0
Female	0.9	1.5	4.3	8.7	16.0	20.9	20.5	18.6	17.6	9.8
Person	**2.4**	**3.0**	**5.3**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**12.9**	**14.6**	**10.9**	**10.8**	**7.6**
Rural+Urban										
Male	1.8	2.9	5.3	5.6	8.5	15.3	14.8	10.5	9.7	6.0
Female	0.1	0.8	2.4	5.1	13.3	26.3	25.4	23.6	17.1	5.1
Person	**1.1**	**2.4**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**9.2**	**17.2**	**16.9**	**14.4**	**11.0**	**5.8**

Table 14: Unemployment Rate for the persons of age 15 years and above with different educational attainments (in %)

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 14 (contd.): Unemployment Rate for the persons of age 15 years and above with different educational attainments (in %)									
Category of persons	**Highest level of education successfully completed**								
	Not literate	**Literate & upto primary**	**Middle**	**Secondary**	**Higher secondary**	**diploma/ certificate course**	**Graduate**	**Post graduate & above**	**Secondary & above**	**all**
PLFS 2019-20									
Rural									
Male	0.9	1.4	3.5	4.2	7.9	16.5	18.1	13.6	9.3	4.5
Female	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.1	7.9	15.2	29.9	24.0	12.2	2.6
Person	**0.5**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**7.9**	**16.3**	**20.2**	**16.5**	**9.9**	**3.9**
Urban									
Male	2.3	2.6	4.3	4.4	7.5	10.8	12.7	7.9	8.7	6.4
Female	0.3	1.1	3.0	4.1	10.5	18.3	21.7	17.3	16.2	8.9
Person	**1.5**	**2.3**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**8.0**	**12.1**	**14.9**	**11.1**	**10.3**	**6.9**
Rural+Urban									
Male	1.1	1.7	3.7	4.2	7.8	13.7	15.2	9.9	9.0	5.0
Female	0.1	0.7	1.9	3.4	8.8	16.8	24.6	19.2	14.1	4.2
Person	**0.6**	**1.4**	**3.4**	**4.1**	**7.9**	**14.2**	**17.2**	**12.9**	**10.1**	**4.8**
PLFS 2020-21									
Rural									
Male	0.5	1.8	2.6	4.2	6.1	14.1	14.7	10.1	7.8	3.8
Female	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	4.8	20.1	25.3	23.6	10.0	2.1
Person	**0.3**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**5.9**	**15.3**	**16.7**	**13.9**	**8.3**	**3.3**
Urban									
Male	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.3	7.9	12.5	11.7	8.3	8.6	6.1
Female	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.2	8.7	16.4	23.9	18.4	16.3	8.6
Person	**1.3**	**1.9**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**8.0**	**13.2**	**14.5**	**11.7**	**10.2**	**6.7**
Rural+Urban									
Male	0.8	1.9	2.9	4.2	6.7	13.3	13.1	9.0	8.1	4.5
Female	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	6.0	18.3	24.5	20.1	12.6	3.5
Person	**0.4**	**1.4**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**6.6**	**14.2**	**15.5**	**12.5**	**9.1**	**4.2**

Source: PLFS Annual Reports, MoSPI

Table 15: Labour force participation rate for age 15 years & above- ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)													
S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Nepal	83.2	83.1	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.4	77.4	79.6
2	United Arab Emirates	78.9	79.2	79.5	79.8	80.0	80.3	80.6	80.8	79.2	79.2	75.7	76.4
3	China	71.0	71.1	70.8	70.6	70.5	70.3	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.1	68.3	68.1
4	United Kingdom	62.4	62.3	62.5	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.2	62.8	62.5
5	Japan	59.6	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.4	59.6	60.0	60.5	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9
6	United States	63.7	63.1	62.7	62.3	61.9	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.0	62.2	60.9	60.7
7	Bhutan	68.2	67.4	64.4	65.3	62.6	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.7	62.5	59.5	60.1
8	Brazil	63.9	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.4	62.3	62.6	57.3	58.4
9	Bangladesh	57.3	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.5	56.3	56.1	58.3	58.3	58.3	56.7	57.0
10	South Africa	52.3	52.2	52.5	53.1	53.3	54.6	54.7	55.4	55.2	55.3	50.6	52.9
11	Pakistan	51.0	50.8	51.1	51.5	51.0	52.0	51.7	51.3	51.0	50.9	49.9	50.1
12	Sri Lanka	53.3	52.9	52.6	53.6	53.1	53.7	53.7	54.0	51.7	51.2	48.5	48.6
13	Afghanistan	46.7	46.8	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.4	41.6	41.4
14	Iran	41.6	40.0	40.6	40.5	40.2	41.4	42.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	41.0	41.3
	World	**62.2**	**62.0**	**61.7**	**61.4**	**61.2**	**61.1**	**60.9**	**60.7**	**60.6**	**60.5**	**58.6**	**59.0**

Source: ILO

Table 16: Female Labour force participation rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)													
S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Nepal	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.7	81.2	81.6	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.5	75.7	78.7
2	China	63.6	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.1	63.0	61.8	61.6
3	United Kingdom	56.1	56.2	56.4	56.7	57.0	57.2	57.5	57.8	58.0	58.5	58.6	58.0
4	United States	57.7	57.2	56.8	56.3	56.1	55.8	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.6	55.4	55.2
5	Japan	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.8	49.1	49.6	50.3	51.1	52.4	53.3	53.2	53.3
6	Bhutan	63.4	62.4	63.1	58.3	54.1	55.1	54.9	54.6	54.3	53.9	50.9	51.6
7	Brazil	52.9	51.5	51.4	51.3	51.3	51.7	51.7	52.6	52.8	53.4	47.7	49.1
8	United Arab Emirates	42.0	43.3	44.7	46.2	47.7	49.1	50.4	51.9	49.0	48.9	45.7	46.5
9	South Africa	44.5	44.9	45.1	46.1	46.3	47.6	47.6	48.5	48.4	48.5	44.0	46.2
10	Bangladesh	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	36.1	36.2	36.3	34.5	34.9
11	Sri Lanka	34.0	33.9	32.7	35.0	34.2	35.4	35.3	36.2	33.2	32.9	30.8	30.9
12	Pakistan	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	21.4	20.6	20.7
13	Afghanistan	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.8	17.7	18.7	19.8	20.9	21.2	21.6	16.2	14.8
14	Iran	15.2	13.7	14.8	13.3	12.9	14.3	16.1	17.4	17.4	16.9	13.8	14.4
	World	**48.8**	**48.6**	**48.3**	**48.1**	**48.0**	**47.9**	**47.9**	**47.8**	**47.7**	**47.8**	**46.0**	**46.4**

Source: ILO

Table 17: Employment to Population Ratio for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Nepal	81.7	81.5	81.2	81.1	80.8	80.7	80.9	80.6	80.7	80.8	73.7	75.6
2	United Arab Emirates	77.0	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.5	78.9	79.2	78.8	77.3	77.4	73.3	73.9
3	China	67.7	67.8	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.0	64.8	64.8
4	United Kingdom	57.5	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.9	59.4	59.9	60.2	60.6	60.9	60.0	59.7
5	Japan	56.5	56.6	56.4	56.9	57.3	57.6	58.1	58.8	60.0	60.6	60.3	60.2
6	Bhutan	65.9	65.2	63.0	63.4	61.0	61.6	61.4	61.3	61.1	60.9	57.3	57.5
7	United States	57.5	57.4	57.7	57.7	58.1	58.5	58.8	59.2	59.5	59.9	56.0	57.4
8	Bangladesh	55.3	54.9	54.5	54.2	54.0	53.8	53.7	55.8	55.8	55.7	53.6	54.0
9	Brazil	59.3	58.4	58.0	58.0	58.0	57.0	54.9	54.4	54.6	55.1	49.4	50.0
10	Pakistan	50.7	50.4	50.2	49.9	50.1	50.2	49.7	49.3	48.9	49.1	47.7	47.9
11	Sri Lanka	50.7	50.7	50.5	51.3	50.9	51.2	51.5	51.8	49.5	48.9	45.6	46.0
12	Iran	35.9	35.0	35.6	36.2	35.9	36.7	37.2	38.4	38.7	39.0	36.0	36.6
13	South Africa	39.4	39.3	39.5	40.0	40.0	40.9	40.2	40.4	40.3	39.5	35.8	35.1
14	Afghanistan	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	36.7	35.9
	World	**58.5**	**58.4**	**58.2**	**57.9**	**57.8**	**57.7**	**57.5**	**57.4**	**57.3**	**57.3**	**54.8**	**55.4**

Source: ILO

Table 18: Female Employment to Population Ratio for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Nepal	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.9	79.0	79.2	79.7	79.7	79.9	80.1	72.3	74.8
2	China	61.1	61.3	61.2	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5	59.1	59.0
3	United Kingdom	52.2	52.1	52.2	52.8	53.7	54.3	54.8	55.4	55.7	56.4	56.2	55.5
4	United States	52.7	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.7	52.9	53.3	53.8	54.1	54.6	50.8	52.3
5	Japan	46.1	46.1	46.1	47.1	47.4	48.0	48.8	49.7	51.3	52.1	51.8	51.9
6	Bhutan	60.8	59.4	61.7	56.1	52.1	53.3	53.1	52.9	52.5	52.1	48.5	48.7
7	United Arab Emirates	39.4	40.8	42.3	43.8	45.4	46.9	48.3	48.3	45.7	46.0	42.3	42.8
8	Brazil	47.7	46.7	46.8	46.8	47.1	46.5	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.9	40.1	40.4
9	Bangladesh	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	33.7	33.8	33.9	31.8	32.1
10	South Africa	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.8	33.8	34.5	33.8	34.3	34.3	33.7	30.4	29.7
11	Sri Lanka	31.4	31.6	30.6	32.7	32.1	32.8	32.9	33.9	30.9	30.7	28.0	28.3
12	Pakistan	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.8	21.2	20.5	20.5	19.6	19.7
13	Iran	12.1	10.8	11.9	10.7	10.4	11.5	12.8	13.9	14.1	14.0	11.1	11.6
14	Afghanistan	12.9	13.3	13.6	14.4	15.2	16.1	17.0	18.0	18.3	18.5	13.5	12.0
	World	**45.9**	**45.7**	**45.4**	**45.3**	**45.2**	**45.1**	**45.0**	**45.0**	**45.0**	**45.2**	**43.0**	**43.4**

Source: ILO

Table 19: Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	South Africa	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.9	25.2	26.5	27.0	26.9	28.5	29.2	33.6
2	Brazil	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.7	8.4	11.6	12.8	12.3	11.9	13.7	14.4
3	Afghanistan	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.7	13.3
4	Iran	13.7	12.5	12.3	10.6	10.7	11.2	12.6	12.2	12.2	10.7	12.2	11.5
5	United States	9.6	9.0	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.5
6	Sri Lanka	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.4
7	Bangladesh	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.2
8	Nepal	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.7	5.1
9	China	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8
10	United Kingdom	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5
11	Pakistan	0.7	0.8	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.4
12	Bhutan	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.6	4.3
13	United Arab Emirates	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.4
14	Japan	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8
	World	**5.9**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**6.6**	**6.2**

Source: ILO

Table 20: Female Unemployment Rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	South Africa	27.0	27.2	27.1	26.5	27.0	27.5	29.0	29.3	29.1	30.5	31.0	35.7
2	Afghanistan	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	16.9	19.1
3	Iran	20.7	21.1	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.6	20.8	19.9	19.0	17.6	19.8	19.0
4	Brazil	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.1	10.1	13.5	14.7	14.2	14.1	16.0	17.7
5	United Arab Emirates	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	7.1	6.6	5.9	7.5	8.1
6	Sri Lanka	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.0	8.9	8.4
7	Bangladesh	4.4	5.5	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.9
8	Bhutan	4.1	4.9	2.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.7	5.6
9	Nepal	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.9
10	Pakistan	0.6	0.7	2.0	3.4	2.0	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.2
11	China	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3
12	United States	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	8.3	5.3
13	United Kingdom	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.3
14	Japan	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
	World	**6.1**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**6.4**	**6.3**

Source: ILO

Table 21: Inactivity rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)													
S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Afghanistan	53.3	53.2	53.0	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.6	52.6	58.4	58.6
2	Iran	58.4	60.0	59.4	59.5	59.8	58.7	57.4	56.3	56.0	56.3	59.1	58.7
3	Sri Lanka	46.7	47.1	47.4	46.4	46.9	46.3	46.3	46.0	48.3	48.8	51.5	51.4
4	Pakistan	49.0	49.2	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.0	48.3	48.7	49.0	49.1	50.1	49.9
5	South Africa	47.7	47.8	47.5	46.9	46.7	45.4	45.3	44.6	44.8	44.7	49.5	47.1
6	Bangladesh	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.9	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.3	43.0
7	Brazil	36.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	37.8	37.4	42.7	41.6
8	United States	36.3	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.0	37.8	39.1	39.3
9	Bhutan	31.9	32.6	35.6	34.7	37.4	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	40.5	39.9
10	Japan	40.4	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.5	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1
11	United Kingdom	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.1	37.1	36.9	36.8	37.2	37.5
12	China	29.0	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.9	31.8	31.9
13	United Arab Emirates	21.1	20.8	20.5	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.4	19.2	20.8	20.8	24.3	23.6
14	Nepal	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	22.6	20.4
	World	**37.8**	**38.0**	**38.3**	**38.6**	**38.8**	**38.9**	**39.1**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.5**	**41.4**	**41.0**

Source: ILO

Table 22: Female Inactivity rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)													
S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Iran	84.8	86.3	85.2	86.7	87.1	85.7	83.9	82.6	82.6	83.1	86.2	85.6
2	Afghanistan	84.9	84.5	84.1	83.2	82.3	81.3	80.2	79.1	78.8	78.4	83.8	85.2
3	Pakistan	78.0	77.8	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.1	76.9	77.7	78.5	78.6	79.4	79.3
4	Sri Lanka	66.1	66.1	67.3	65.0	65.8	64.6	64.7	63.8	66.8	67.1	69.2	69.1
5	Bangladesh	69.5	69.1	68.7	68.3	67.9	67.5	67.1	63.9	63.8	63.7	65.5	65.1
6	South Africa	55.5	55.1	54.9	53.9	53.7	52.4	52.4	51.5	51.6	51.5	56.0	53.8
7	United Arab Emirates	58.0	56.7	55.3	53.8	52.3	50.9	49.6	48.1	51.0	51.1	54.3	53.5
8	Brazil	47.1	48.5	48.6	48.7	48.7	48.3	48.3	47.4	47.2	46.6	52.3	50.9
9	Bhutan	36.6	37.6	36.9	41.7	45.9	44.9	45.1	45.4	45.7	46.1	49.1	48.4
10	Japan	51.7	51.9	52.0	51.2	50.9	50.4	49.7	48.9	47.6	46.7	46.8	46.7
11	United States	42.3	42.8	43.2	43.7	43.9	44.2	44.1	43.8	43.8	43.4	44.6	44.8
12	United Kingdom	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.0	41.5	41.4	42.0
13	China	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.0	38.2	38.4
14	Nepal	20.3	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.5	24.3	21.3
	World	**51.2**	**51.4**	**51.7**	**51.9**	**52.0**	**52.1**	**52.1**	**52.2**	**52.3**	**52.2**	**54.0**	**53.6**

Source: ILO

Table 23: Rural Labour force participation rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Nepal	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.9	87.0	87.0	87.1	87.2	87.3	87.3	81.7
2	United Arab Emirates	76.4	76.6	76.9	77.2	77.4	77.7	77.9	78.1	76.6	76.6	74.4
3	China	79.1	79.3	79.0	78.7	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.1	77.6	77.2	74.2
4	Bhutan	70.9	70.1	66.5	67.9	65.7	64.8	64.6	64.5	64.3	64.1	61.5
5	Japan	57.8	57.4	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	59.6	60.2	60.1
6	United Kingdom	61.4	61.3	60.6	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.7	60.1	59.3	60.3	60.0
7	Bangladesh	58.2	58.0	57.8	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.1	59.4	59.4	59.4	58.0
8	United States	60.6	59.9	59.3	58.4	58.0	57.8	57.6	57.4	57.6	57.7	56.6
9	Pakistan	55.1	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.4	56.4	55.8	55.2	54.6	54.5	53.5
10	Sri Lanka	54.3	53.7	53.4	54.8	54.0	54.7	54.5	54.8	52.2	51.6	49.2
11	Brazil	58.4	57.2	56.8	56.3	56.7	56.5	54.7	53.3	52.4	52.3	48.9
12	Iran	44.4	42.6	43.2	43.2	42.8	43.9	45.0	46.9	47.0	46.5	44.7
13	Afghanistan	49.4	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	49.0	48.6	49.1	49.6	43.9
14	South Africa	34.8	34.0	35.3	36.5	37.0	39.7	40.3	41.3	41.3	42.2	40.1
	World	**65.2**	**64.8**	**64.2**	**63.6**	**63.1**	**62.8**	**62.4**	**62.0**	**61.5**	**61.4**	**59.3**

Source: ILO

Table 24: Rural Employment-to-population ratio for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Nepal	85.9	85.8	85.7	85.7	85.6	85.6	85.8	85.7	85.8	85.9	79.8
2	United Arab Emirates	75.0	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.7	77.1	76.7	75.3	75.4	72.6
3	China	76.1	76.3	76.0	75.7	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.2
4	Bhutan	69.2	68.5	65.6	66.5	64.5	63.7	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.0	60.1
5	Japan	55.3	55.3	55.2	55.7	56.0	56.3	56.8	57.4	58.6	59.2	59.0
6	United Kingdom	58.2	57.9	57.6	57.7	58.0	58.2	58.5	58.1	57.6	58.7	58.2
7	Bangladesh	56.6	56.2	55.8	55.4	55.2	55.0	54.8	56.9	56.9	56.9	55.1
8	United States	55.0	54.9	54.8	54.1	54.4	54.5	54.5	54.7	55.2	55.4	52.9
9	Pakistan	54.9	54.8	54.5	54.1	54.7	54.8	54.1	53.4	52.7	52.9	51.7
10	Sri Lanka	51.7	51.5	51.4	52.5	51.8	52.2	52.2	52.6	49.9	49.3	46.3
11	Brazil	56.4	54.9	54.0	53.5	54.0	53.2	50.0	47.9	47.2	47.3	44.0
12	Iran	40.3	38.8	39.6	40.1	39.7	40.6	41.0	42.9	43.0	43.2	41.2
13	Afghanistan	44.7	44.9	44.9	45.0	45.1	44.7	44.4	44.1	44.4	44.7	39.2
14	South Africa	25.3	24.9	25.7	27.2	27.6	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.9	28.9	26.3
	World	**62.4**	**62.0**	**61.5**	**60.9**	**60.5**	**60.1**	**59.7**	**59.4**	**59.0**	**59.0**	**56.3**

Source: ILO

Table 25: Urban Labour force participation rate for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Arab Emirates	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.6	81.8	80.2	80.2	76.2
2	China	63.3	63.8	63.9	64.0	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	64.8
3	Nepal	67.0	67.3	67.7	68.1	68.4	68.8	69.2	69.6	69.9	70.2	63.3
4	United Kingdom	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.6	63.7	63.2
5	Japan	60.3	60.0	59.7	60.0	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.2	62.8	62.7
6	United States	64.4	63.8	63.5	63.2	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.1	61.7
7	Brazil	64.9	63.7	63.4	63.4	63.0	63.2	63.3	63.8	63.8	64.2	58.6
8	South Africa	61.2	61.3	61.1	61.2	61.2	62.3	62.1	62.3	61.9	61.5	55.6
9	Bhutan	62.0	61.2	59.2	59.5	55.3	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.0	58.9	55.2
10	Bangladesh	54.7	54.6	54.4	54.2	54.0	53.8	53.7	55.8	55.9	55.9	53.9
11	Sri Lanka	46.7	47.6	48.6	47.6	48.6	48.5	49.7	50.4	49.6	49.1	45.4
12	Pakistan	43.7	43.3	44.1	45.0	43.6	44.7	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.5	44.4
13	Iran	40.6	39.0	39.6	39.6	39.3	40.4	41.8	42.7	43.1	42.8	39.7
14	Afghanistan	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.6	40.9	42.2	43.5	42.6	41.7	35.7
	World	**59.4**	**59.5**	**59.5**	**59.5**	**59.6**	**59.7**	**59.7**	**59.7**	**59.8**	**59.8**	**58.1**

Source: ILO

Table 26: Urban Employment-to-population ratio for age 15 years & above - ILO modelled Estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

S. No.	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	United Arab Emirates	77.8	78.2	78.6	79.0	79.3	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.1	78.2	73.5
2	China	59.9	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.9	60.8	60.9	61.0	60.9	61.1
3	Japan	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.4	57.8	58.1	58.7	59.3	60.6	61.2	60.8
4	United Kingdom	57.4	57.2	57.5	57.9	59.0	59.6	60.1	60.5	61.0	61.2	60.3
5	United States	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.5	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.2	60.5	60.9	56.6
6	Nepal	62.5	62.4	62.2	62.2	61.9	62.0	62.9	62.4	63.1	63.6	53.6
7	Bhutan	58.5	57.8	57.0	56.5	52.7	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.4	51.5
8	Bangladesh	52.0	51.6	51.2	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	53.0	53.1	53.1	50.3
9	Brazil	59.8	59.0	58.7	58.8	58.6	57.6	55.7	55.4	55.7	56.4	50.3
10	Sri Lanka	44.5	45.7	46.8	45.7	46.6	46.4	47.8	48.3	47.6	47.1	42.7
11	Pakistan	43.2	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.8	43.1	43.4	41.8
12	South Africa	46.5	46.5	46.4	46.3	46.1	46.8	45.8	46.1	45.9	44.6	40.4
13	Iran	34.3	33.6	34.1	34.8	34.6	35.4	35.9	36.9	37.3	37.6	34.3
14	Afghanistan	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	34.0	35.1	36.2	35.8	35.2	30.2
	World	**55.0**	**55.2**	**55.3**	**55.3**	**55.5**	**55.6**	**55.6**	**55.7**	**55.9**	**56.0**	**53.6**

Source: ILO

Table 27: World Employment by sex and Status in employment-ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2021 (in %)

Years	Economic activity (Broad sector): Agriculture		Economic activity (Broad sector): Industry		Economic activity (Broad sector): Services	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2010	32.2	33.6	16.5	26.4	51.3	40.0
2011	31.1	32.6	16.7	26.9	52.2	40.5
2012	30.0	31.8	17.0	27.4	52.9	40.8
2013	29.1	31.1	16.8	27.4	54.1	41.4
2014	28.1	30.3	16.7	27.6	55.2	42.2
2015	27.5	29.7	16.4	27.5	56.1	42.9
2016	26.9	29.2	16.1	27.4	57.0	43.4
2017	26.4	28.7	15.9	27.3	57.7	44.0
2018	25.7	28.1	15.9	27.5	58.4	44.4
2019	25.3	27.7	15.5	27.3	59.2	45.1
2020	25.6	28.5	14.8	26.1	59.6	45.4

Source: ILO

Table 28: World Employment by Occupation-ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2020 (in %)

Occupations	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Occupation 1. Managers	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Occupation 2. Professionals	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4
Occupation 3. Technicians and associate professionals	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
Occupation 4. Clerical support workers	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Occupation 5. Service and sales workers	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.6
Occupation 7. Craft and related trades workers	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.4
Occupation 8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
Occupation 96. Elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	42.0	41.3	40.5	39.9	39.4	38.9	38.6	38.2	37.8	37.5	37.6

Source: ILO

Table 29: State/UT-wise details under PMRPY (as on 31.03.2022)			
S. No.	State/UTs	No. of Establishment Benefited During Period	No. of Employees Benefited for First time During Period	Subsidy Amount Disbursed During Period (in Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,397	2,54,891	231,45,22,146
2	Assam	467	11,347	9,77,08,042
3	Bihar	996	1,27,977	135,03,52,623
4	Chandigarh	4,595	1,94,979	172,91,37,735
5	Chhattisgarh	3,099	1,32,291	118,09,16,581
6	Delhi	6,673	7,67,733	548,91,76,952
7	Goa	583	26,025	19,82,79,188
8	Gujarat	14,247	10,67,569	784,65,61,579
9	Haryana	8,878	9,91,910	641,63,52,155
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,005	1,30,498	94,93,94,382
11	Jharkhand	1,749	70,121	61,60,40,274
12	Karnataka	10,336	11,83,481	960,08,55,917
13	Kerala	4,410	2,07,296	264,75,43,843
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,913	3,47,154	293,54,06,878
15	Maharashtra	17,873	21,69,009	1488,32,41,859
16	Odisha	3,003	1,42,341	124,54,96,959
17	Puducherry	374	20,289	13,64,66,784
18	Punjab	5,620	1,97,551	182,85,37,044
19	Rajasthan	9,463	4,62,575	314,16,61,960
20	Tamil Nadu	17,247	14,42,828	1118,73,69,083
21	Telangana	7,184	7,06,352	490,52,37,665
22	Uttar Pradesh	15,453	8,50,820	740,94,56,988
23	Uttarakhand	3,034	2,97,661	174,00,17,015
24	West Bengal	5,301	3,67,262	268,23,11,706
	Total	**1,52,900**	**1,21,69,960**	**9253,20,45,358**

Source: MoLE

Table 30: State-wise number of beneficiaries and amount of benefit under ABRY Scheme (as on 18.06.2022)

S. No.	States/UTs	Establishments Benefitted	Beneficiaries Benefitted
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	35	474
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,958	1,63,695
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15	507
4	Assam	638	19,346
5	Bihar	1,193	27,587
6	Chandigarh	1,554	63,878
7	Chattisgarh	2,887	84,172
8	Delhi	3,079	2,23,557
9	Goa	533	20,646
10	Gujarat	15,319	6,36,913
11	Haryana	7,521	3,92,832
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,123	82,513
13	Jammu And Kashmir	877	19,134
14	Jharkhand	2,199	61,877
15	Karnataka	10,722	4,76,531
16	Kerala	2,662	95,176
17	Ladakh	14	180
18	Madhya Pradesh	6,123	2,01,731
19	Maharashtra	22,060	9,64,493
20	Manipur	53	1,369
21	Meghalaya	37	1,195
22	Mizoram	15	376
23	Nagaland	14	221
24	Orissa	4,121	88,167
25	Punjab	6,432	1,69,030
26	Rajasthan	11,275	3,22,405
27	Sikkim	110	3,721
28	Tamil Nadu	16,314	8,04,243
29	Telangana	5,266	2,77,039
30	Tripura	150	5,438
31	Uttar Pradesh	12,226	4,24,809
32	Uttarakhand	2,375	91,574
33	West Bengal	7,559	2,23,947
	Grand Total	**1,49,459**	**59,48,776**

Source: EPFO, MoLE

Table 31: State-wise and Year-wise number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya- Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,013	10,315	26,384	24,894	15,953	10,795	4,156	2,177	1,362	2,132
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	84	0	28	33	0	0
3	Assam	9,935	2,090	16,725	7,397	11,993	13,862	1,966	3,296	302	603
4	Bihar	7,668	2,955	10,729	5,815	14,301	5,916	2,712	2,745	353	1,018
5	Chhattisgarh	2,113	529	7,206	2,583	9,798	3,842	1,109	3,683	543	1,430
6	Gujarat	563	60	5,190	1,482	3,084	2,249	240	875	107	340
7	Haryana	2,904	3,913	1,712	3,329	1,948	6,013	26	1,213	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	305	0	2,845	427	1,980	1,073	0	117	0	0
9	JAMMU And KASHMIR	1,198	1,588	4,283	689	10,516	1,319	3,454	1,945	113	290
10	Jharkhand	7,382	2,364	9,668	3,585	12,866	8,224	1,050	1,879	151	351
11	Karnataka	9,246	3,198	7,895	5,411	5,797	7,226	769	1,649	68	301
12	Kerala	10,693	5,093	13,736	9,656	12,812	8,390	3,053	2,931	674	718
13	Madhya Pradesh	5,556	2,857	9,442	4,443	10,433	7,348	903	969	20	0
14	Maharashtra	7,088	1,146	19,321	4,500	13,521	12,765	874	3,319	0	1,358
15	Manipur	0	0	598	0	1,780	573	338	387	93	89
16	Meghalaya	0	0	829	253	1,518	686	83	158	92	92
17	Mizoram	0	0	157	0	554	359	37	88	13	14
18	Nagaland	0	0	301	0	1,220	403	221	278	35	218
19	Odisha	27,877	11,204	41,545	31,237	43,278	30,607	7,978	7,729	1,810	2,257
20	Punjab	4,876	551	2,787	1,443	2,002	1,311	2,922	1,931	780	865
21	Rajasthan	3,602	12,538	10,217	3,380	14,548	4,692	981	1,759	63	2,818
22	Sikkim	0	0	64	64	462	32	0	43	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	402	0	3,151	185	9,685	3,324	213	1,286	0	444
24	Telangana	13,580	2,542	16,827	15,604	9,731	6,839	2,752	1,436	2,090	2,494
25	Tripura	1,692	0	1,816	2,082	1,407	524	21	609	80	0
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	1,145	253	1,518	672	367	416	0	116
27	Uttar Pradesh	4,613	586	18,284	4,839	24,895	7,341	1,540	4,068	81	989
28	West Bengal	2,085	92	8,652	3,700	9,531	3,829	521	2,544	56	2,424
	Total	**1,42,391**	**63,621**	**2,41,509**	**1,37,251**	**2,47,215**	**1,50,214**	**38,314**	**49,563**	**8,886**	**21,361**

Source: M/o Rural Development (https://kaushalpragati.nic.in)

Table 32: State/UT-wise, cumulative data of RSETI trained & Settled Candidates (Since April 2008 to March 2020)

S. No.	State/UTs	Total Candidates Trained	Total Candidates Settled	Settled under	
				Self-Employment	Wage-Employment
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2,954	2,230	1,982	248
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,23,340	88,567	72,655	15,912
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,930	934	904	30
4	Assam	1,00,660	63,413	60,141	3,272
5	Bihar	2,24,377	1,57,287	1,51,621	5,666
6	Chhattisgarh	92,780	62,574	45,980	16,594
7	D & N Haveli	5,179	3,210	2,983	227
8	Goa	368	62	60	2
9	Gujarat	2,36,107	1,64,805	1,55,874	8,931
10	Haryana	1,12,236	71,438	64,929	6,509
11	Himachal Pradesh	48,866	34,206	30,751	3,455
12	Jammu & Kashmir	66,177	47,066	40,720	6,346
13	Jharkhand	1,36,572	91,777	88,619	3,158
14	Karnataka	2,96,240	2,09,485	1,91,682	17,803
15	Kerala	1,07,138	79,001	69,888	9,113
16	Lakshadweep	325	63	63	-
17	Madhya Pradesh	2,67,599	1,79,445	1,65,998	13,447
18	Maharashtra	1,81,750	1,32,893	1,23,215	9,678
19	Manipur	2,634	1,371	1,336	35
20	Meghalaya	12,004	5,929	5,836	93
21	Mizoram	3,218	2,755	2,553	202
22	Nagaland	2,444	1,524	1,513	11
23	Odisha	1,81,073	1,33,053	1,17,988	15,065
24	Pondicherry	6,680	4,828	4,166	662
25	Punjab	92,109	59,918	53,736	6,182
26	Rajasthan	2,77,598	1,96,171	1,74,227	21,944
27	Sikkim	3,101	2,218	2,199	19
28	Tamil Nadu	1,95,793	1,39,397	1,17,735	21,662
29	Telangana	63,720	47,774	41,715	6,059
30	Tripura	24,285	15,169	14,844	325
31	Ladakh	2,196	1,241	1,200	41
32	Uttar Pradesh	4,47,574	3,13,012	2,74,000	39,012
33	Uttarakhand	59,569	42,292	40,837	1,455
34	West Bengal	1,22,174	85,975	83,005	2,970
	Total	**35,00,770**	**24,41,083**	**22,04,955**	**2,36,128**

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (http://www.rsetimis.org/)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Table 33: State-wise and year-wise persondays Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (in lakh)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,120	2,466	2,002	2,593	2,418
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	69	86	128	159
3	Assam	481	533	624	914	919
4	Bihar	817	1,234	1,418	2,283	1,815
5	Chhattisgarh	1,199	1,386	1,362	1,841	1,693
6	Goa	1	0.1	0.3	1	1
7	Gujarat	353	420	354	482	568
8	Haryana	90	78	91	180	146
9	Himachal Pradesh	220	285	259	336	371
10	Jammu And Kashmir	371	368	314	407	406
11	Jharkhand	593	537	642	1,176	1,132
12	Karnataka	857	1,045	1,119	1,484	1,641
13	Kerala	620	975	802	1,023	1,060
14	Ladakh	--	--	19	21	19
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,622	2,029	1,931	3,422	3,001
16	Maharashtra	825	846	630	679	825
17	Manipur	61	117	234	332	307
18	Meghalaya	292	342	370	384	394
19	Mizoram	144	181	193	199	201
20	Nagaland	200	133	138	180	193
21	Odisha	922	830	1,115	2,082	1,978
22	Punjab	223	204	235	377	332
23	Rajasthan	2,398	2,942	3,289	4,605	4,243
24	Sikkim	35	34	29	37	34
25	Tamil Nadu	2,389	2,577	2,485	3,339	3,457
26	Telangana	1,148	1,177	1,071	1,579	1,458
27	Tripura	176	253	344	437	426
28	Uttar Pradesh	1,815	2,121	2,445	3,947	3,259
29	Uttarakhand	223	222	206	304	243
30	West Bengal	3,126	3,383	2,723	4,141	3,642
31	Andaman And Nicobar	2	2	2	3	1
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.02	0
35	Puducherry	7	7	8	10	6
	Total	**23,373**	**26,796**	**26,542**	**38,929**	**36,349**

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (https://nrega.nic.in/) (Note: #total does not tally due to rounding off.)

Table 34: State/UT-wise and year-wise employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

S. No.	State/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of Persons)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 15.03.2022)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,744	1,832	744	1,240	1,104
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,216	17,760	17,536	13,392	17,056
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,672	2,240	1,688	784	1,200
4	Assam	18,256	29,896	20,824	23,512	20,448
5	Bihar	18,456	26,424	17,768	17,536	15,496
6	UT Chandigarh	360	224	112	80	152
7	Chhattisgarh	11,704	24,752	22,488	21,744	19,672
8	Delhi	920	1,056	744	592	680
9	Goa	400	624	720	464	584
10	Gujarat*	15,008	28,000	31,864	22,832	30,112
11	Haryana	13,744	17,320	16,232	13,920	11,816
12	Himachal Pradesh	7,088	11,192	9,808	9,664	8,944
13	Jammu and Kashmir	30,024	60,232	42,840	68,600	1,53,088
14	Jharkhand	8,888	14,376	12,352	12,176	10,984
15	Karnataka	16,920	29,256	29,576	35,504	39,976
16	Kerala	10,776	19,888	19,368	19,112	18,464
17	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	24	32
18	Madhya Pradesh	14,432	20,208	17,344	38,832	52,368
19	Maharashtra**	26,632	45,136	35,232	24,832	26,184
20	Manipur	4,800	10,328	9,384	12,448	6,504
21	Meghalaya	600	3,120	3,016	2,872	4,728
22	Mizoram	1,992	8,984	6,080	6,480	3,568
23	Nagaland	7,440	9,664	8,872	5,920	8,080
24	Odisha	19,192	24,560	21,744	25,368	27,536
25	Puducherry	352	608	512	352	456
26	Punjab	12,160	14,408	13,560	13,216	11,736
27	Rajasthan	12,614	18,872	24,200	22,176	18,016
28	Sikkim	296	440	632	456	472
29	Tamil Nadu	32,760	41,480	14,376	41,504	41,048
30	Telangana	9,520	16,408	17,424	16,200	18,824
31	Tripura	8,928	9,432	7,696	6,736	5,248
32	Uttar Pradesh	43,456	41,944	48,960	79,952	87,520
33	Uttarakhand	12,904	17,448	14,752	17,992	12,216
34	West Bengal	10,928	19,304	17,776	16,560	14,720
35	Ladakh	-	-	-	2,248	2,008
	Total	**3,87,184**	**5,87,416**	**5,33,224**	**5,95,320**	**6,91,040**

Source: M/o MSME (incl Daman & Diu, ** incl Dadra & Nagar Haveli)*

Sr. No	States/UTs	2019-2020		2020-21		2021-22	
		No. of accounts	Amount disbursed	No. of accounts	Amount disbursed	No. of accounts	Amount disbursed
Table 35: State Wise Performance under PMMY during 2019-20 to 2021-22 (Amount in Rs. Crore)							
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,733	73	5,468	119	1,901	77
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,44,501	10,091	11,52,152	11,565	11,17,922	11,445
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23,288	151	6,159	172	5,705	87
4	Assam	16,68,347	7,572	11,89,829	7,400	6,82,889	4,577
5	Bihar	67,14,655	26,347	53,06,694	24,020	66,78,155	30,725
6	Chandigarh	24,313	390	20,295	432	14,926	273
7	Chhattisgarh	12,61,018	6,692	10,27,266	6,423	9,70,396	5,797
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,899	43	3,787	51	3,691	49
9	Daman and Diu	766	22	1,140	19	706	19
10	Delhi	5,68,596	5,069	3,30,497	4,004	1,94,835	2,560
11	Goa	39,040	480	37,520	501	35,950	473
12	Gujarat	20,96,393	13,530	14,30,956	11,313	15,90,960	11,990
13	Haryana	11,55,917	7,623	10,05,453	7,303	10,57,963	7,574
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,07,865	2,226	1,30,494	2,164	1,07,556	2,027
15	Jharkhand	17,20,485	7,767	16,68,281	8,178	17,77,882	8,615
16	Karnataka	57,33,677	29,705	46,45,196	29,785	42,98,481	28,375
17	Kerala	21,77,873	12,924	15,86,258	11,239	16,20,168	11,550
18	Lakshadweep	796	6	1,799	23	725	16
19	Madhya Pradesh	35,57,948	18,578	32,49,158	17,823	32,31,804	18,218
20	Maharashtra	47,71,032	27,398	37,54,163	24,624	41,58,052	25,416
21	Manipur	90,175	393	69,906	407	74,138	379
22	Meghalaya	44,416	266	40,478	402	16,892	204
23	Mizoram	20,435	236	12,716	211	11,396	192
24	Nagaland	15,082	170	19,787	244	15,191	209
25	Odisha	37,16,576	15,158	36,34,998	14,919	36,70,907	16,557
26	Pondicherry	1,39,522	757	1,08,775	607	1,31,525	795
27	Punjab	12,81,307	8,606	10,94,143	7,065	11,09,810	7,926
28	Rajasthan	29,94,534	19,366	24,81,296	18,223	26,67,998	18,729
29	Sikkim	19,862	172	15,356	193	11,059	157
30	Tamil Nadu	71,20,992	34,626	49,47,732	28,535	56,25,146	32,263
31	Telangana	14,35,626	8,987	6,36,219	6,765	5,33,545	6,010
32	Tripura	3,97,094	1,555	3,26,855	2,040	3,57,304	2,446
33	Jammu &Kashmir	1,55,153	3,471	2,94,501	5,402	2,62,645	5,697
34	Ladakh	5,602	175	8,477	224	8,176	232
35	Uttar Pradesh	58,61,422	29,801	47,38,452	27,875	57,87,982	32,851
36	Uttarakhand	3,01,996	2,830	3,01,870	2,954	3,33,914	2,940
37	West Bengal	61,76,670	26,458	54,50,920	28,530	56,27,231	33,950
	Total	**6,22,47,606**	**3,29,715**	**5,07,35,046**	**3,11,754**	**5,37,95,526**	**3,31,402**

Source: PMMY Dashboard (mudra.org.in)

Table 36: State-wise Net Payroll data for all ages (in numbers)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18 (from Sept, 17)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	2,636	1,591	1,881	1,524
2	Andhra Pradesh	54,286	1,51,024	1,62,166	1,87,986	2,73,104
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,400	1,236	1,124	1,374	1,571
4	Assam	35,875	57,770	58,275	36,634	23,284
5	Bihar	16,282	88,293	82,457	3,78,771	92,059
6	Chandigarh	20,710	80,166	64,460	85,094	1,30,159
7	Chhattisgarh	30,659	75,386	65,761	81,446	1,19,369
8	Delhi	66,091	3,96,395	5,34,884	4,25,486	8,89,628
9	Goa	14,039	33,181	44,632	50,539	57,154
10	Gujarat	1,76,328	5,55,525	7,18,054	7,54,982	10,74,917
11	Haryana	93,604	3,75,543	5,91,348	7,16,973	9,63,560
12	Himachal Pradesh	9,475	42,482	58,860	82,189	85,494
13	Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	67,449	29,269	31,853
14	Jharkhand	16,410	55,616	66,329	65,950	97,040
15	Karnataka	70,086	6,18,080	8,12,122	6,24,237	13,60,463
16	Kerala	2,140	54,041	81,140	63,823	1,40,378
17	Ladakh	-	-	247	235	805
18	Madhya Pradesh	31,612	1,42,061	1,90,401	1,79,978	2,62,348
19	Maharashtra	4,58,331	15,75,943	17,44,149	14,95,493	26,45,451
20	Manipur	1,009	1,451	2,146	1,354	1,604
21	Meghalaya	2,415	6,682	3,734	1,940	4,174
22	Mizoram	95	453	313	436	456
23	Nagaland	-182	730	813	108	546
24	Orissa	23,500	35,489	71,427	1,00,361	1,67,483
25	Punjab	4,084	72,357	99,277	1,07,224	1,48,061
26	Rajasthan	61,470	1,77,332	2,44,463	2,83,760	4,09,217
27	Tamil Nadu	96,026	5,02,020	8,03,634	6,64,278	12,84,986
28	Telangana	83,249	4,04,079	4,38,697	4,17,091	7,57,548
29	Tripura	2,067	1,794	2,575	2,541	3,520
30	Uttar Pradesh	51,628	2,52,773	4,62,190	4,90,109	6,80,229
31	Uttarakhand	32,649	88,132	1,15,267	1,55,479	1,55,045
32	West Bengal	97,364	2,63,553	2,68,409	2,21,354	3,71,595
	Total	**15,52,940**	**61,12,223**	**78,58,394**	**77,08,375**	**1,22,34,625**

Source: EPFO, MoLE

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