

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1692
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03RD AUGUST, 2023
INDIA'S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION**

1692. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) shows that India's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) has fallen to just 40 per cent from an already low 47 per cent in 2016;**
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether Labour Force Participation among women has declined further from 15 per cent in 2016-17 to 9.2 per cent in 2021-22;**
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and**
- (e) the steps taken by Government to increase labour force participation, especially in women?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (e): Many private companies/bodies/research organizations conduct different surveys based on their own methodology, CMIE is one amongst them. The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June of next year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above was 49.8%, 50.2%, 53.5%, 54.9% and 55.2% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, which shows an increasing trend in the labour force.

The estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for women of age 15 years and above was 23.3%, 24.5%, 30.0%, 32.5% and 32.8% during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively, which shows an increasing trend in female labour force participation in the country.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government has taken various steps to improve Labour Force Participation Rate in the country including women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment.

Investments in Infrastructure and productive capacity have a large multiplier impact on growth and employment. The budget of 2023-24 proposed to increase capital investment outlay steeply for the third year in a row by 33 per cent to Rs 10 lakh crore, which would be 3.3 per cent of GDP. This substantial increase in recent years is central to the government's efforts to enhance growth potential and job creation.

The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government has provided fiscal stimulus of more than Rupees Twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1st October, 2020 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic. The terminal date for registration of beneficiaries was 31.03.2022. Since inception of the scheme, till 02.07.2023, benefits have been provided to 60.42 lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme.

The Government is implementing Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) since June 01, 2020 to facilitate collateral free working capital loan to street vendors to restart their businesses, which were adversely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. As on 14.07.2023, 50.18 lakh loans have been disbursed under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. As on 07.07.2023, more than 42.29 crore loan accounts sanctioned under the scheme.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

The Government of India is encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance the employability of youth.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities.

The Government has taken various steps to improve women's participation in the labour force and quality of their employment. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc.

The Code on Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions (OSH), 2020 has the provisions for the employment of women in the aboveground mines including opencast workings has been allowed between 7 pm and 6 am, and in below ground working between 6 am and 7 pm in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Code on Wages 2019 has provisions that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of gender in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, no employer shall make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1682 due for reply on 03.08.2023.

State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above during 2017-18 to 2021-22 (in%)

S. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.8	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.7
3.	Assam	7.9	6.7	7.9	4.1	3.9
4.	Bihar	7.0	9.8	5.1	4.6	5.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.4
6.	Delhi	9.4	10.4	8.6	6.3	5.3
7.	Goa	13.9	8.7	8.1	10.5	12.0
8.	Gujarat	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0
9.	Haryana	8.4	9.3	6.4	6.3	9.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.5	5.1	3.7	3.3	4.0
11.	Jharkhand	7.5	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.0
12.	Karnataka	4.8	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.2
13.	Kerala	11.4	9.0	10.0	10.1	9.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.1
15.	Maharashtra	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.7	3.5
16.	Manipur	11.5	9.4	9.5	5.6	9.0
17.	Meghalaya	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6
18.	Mizoram	10.1	7.0	5.7	3.5	5.4
19.	Nagaland	21.4	17.4	25.7	19.2	9.1
20.	Odisha	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.3	6.0
21.	Punjab	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.4
22.	Rajasthan	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.7
23.	Sikkim	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.6
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.5	6.6	5.3	5.2	4.8
25.	Telangana	7.6	8.3	7.0	4.9	4.2
26.	Tripura	6.8	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
27.	Uttarakhand	7.6	8.9	7.1	6.9	7.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.2	2.9
29.	West Bengal	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.4
30.	Andaman & N. Island	15.8	13.5	12.6	9.1	7.8
31.	Chandigarh	9.0	7.3	6.3	7.1	6.3
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.4	1.5	3.0	4.2	5.2
33.	Daman & Diu	3.1	0.0	2.9		
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.2
35.	Ladakh	-	-	0.1	2.9	3.3
36.	Lakshadweep	21.3	31.6	13.7	13.4	17.2
37.	Puducherry	10.3	8.3	7.6	6.7	5.8
	All India	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI