

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*109  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST, 2024**

**IMPLICATIONS OF LOW FEMALE LFPR**

**\*109. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Report, India's female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 28 percentage points lower than the male LFPR;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its implications in terms of employment and economy;**
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to boost the female LFPR as well as the overall LFPR;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

**(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*109 DUE FOR REPLY ON 01.08.2024 BY SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK, M.P. REGARDING “IMPLICATIONS OF LOW FEMALE LFPR”**

**(a) to (e): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for females of age 15 years and above during the years 2017-18 to 2022-23 is having an increasing trend, as per table below:**

<b>Survey year</b>	<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)</b>	
	<b>Female</b>	<b>All persons</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>57.9</b>

**Source: PLFS, MoSPI**

**The data indicates that the female participation in labour force is regularly increasing during last six years.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government has taken various initiatives/measures to promote and increase the participation of women in workforce.**

**Government has incorporated a number of provisions in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers like paid maternity leave, child care leave, creche facility, equal wages etc.**

**Government is implementing various schemes to boost the female LFPR as well as the overall LFPR like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at [https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes\\_programmes](https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes).**

**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.**

**Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.**

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