

Employment Situation in the Country

Analysis of PLFS data for last seven years indicates an improving trend in labour participation rate and worker population ratio, with decline in unemployment rates; with improved indicators on female & youth employment and that of the educated.

A. What PLFS data tells us:

The official data source of employment/unemployment indicators in India is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. Based on an analysis of PLFS data from 2017-18 onwards, following trends emerge:

1) Overview of Employment data based on PLFS Reports

Annual PLFS report depicts **an improving trend from 2017-18 till 2023-24** in indicators related to: (i) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), (ii) Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and (iii) Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status for persons of age 15 years and above. For instance, the WPR i.e. employment has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24. Similarly, the labour force participation has also increased in the country from 49.8% in 2017-18 to 60.1% in 2023-24. The Unemployment Rate has declined from 6.0 % in 2017-18 to a low of 3.2% in 2023-24.

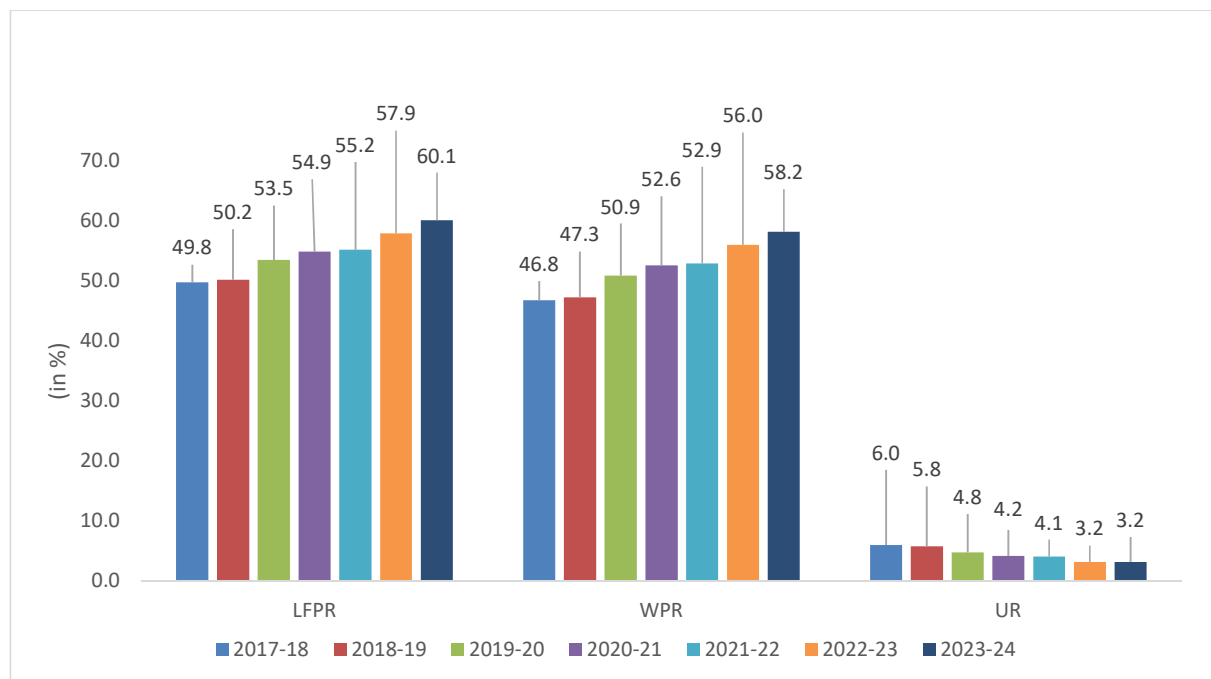


Figure 1: Labour Market Trends (Age: 15 years & above)

2) *Employment Indicators for Rural Sector*

The PLFS data indicates that Labour force and work force rates in rural areas of the country have increased for both male and female in last seven years. The WPR has increased from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 62.1% in 2023-24; LFPR has increased from 50.7% in 2017-18 to 63.7% in 2023-24 and Unemployment Rate declined from 5.3% in 2017-18 to 2.5% in rural areas during 2023-24.

3) *Employment Indicators for Urban Sector*

The PLFS data for the urban sector indicates that WPR has increased from 43.9% in 2017-18 to 49.4% in 2023-24; LFPR has increased from 47.6% in 2017-18 to 52.0% in 2023-24, while Unemployment Rate has declined in urban areas from 7.7% in 2017-18 to 5.1% during 2023-24.

4) *Female Employment Indicators*

There has been a **significant increase** in the WPR for female workers from 22% in 2017-18 to 40.3% in 2023-24; LFPR for female workers has increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24; while Unemployment Rate has declined from 5.6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24.

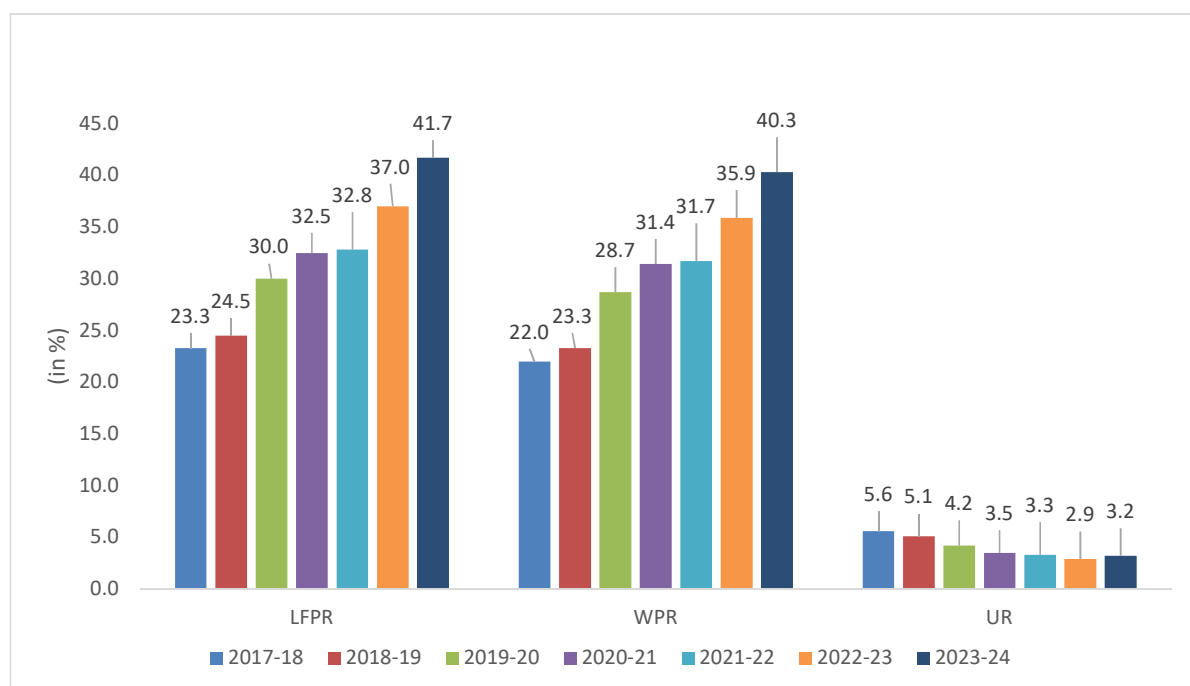


Figure 2: Female Labour Market Trends (Age: 15 years & above)

5) Youth Employment Indicators

There has been a **significant increase** in the WPR for youth workers from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24; LFPR for youth workers has increased from 38.2% in 2017-18 to 46.5% in 2023-24; while Unemployment Rate has declined from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24.

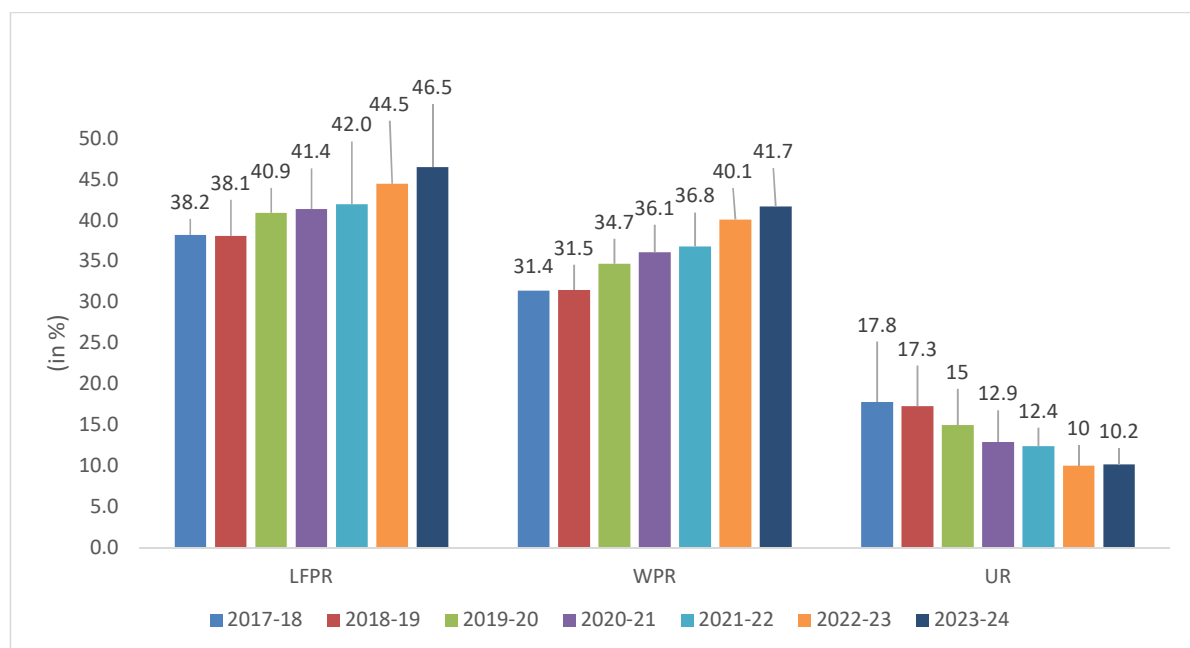


Figure 3: Youth Labour Market Trends for age 15-29 years

6) Education-wise Employment Indicators

The PLFS data indicates that **WPR** i.e. employment for **Secondary and above** level has increased from 43.2% in 2017-18 to 52.1% in 2023-24. Further, WPR for **Post Graduate and above** level has increased from 57.9% 2017-18 to 62.2% in 2023-24. Similarly, **employment for Graduates** has also increased from 49.7% in 2017-18 to 57.5% in 2023-24. This shows that **employment for educated** people in the country has **substantially increased** in last seven years.

The **LFPR** for Secondary and above level has also increased from 48.8% in 2017-18 to 56.1% in 2023-24. Further, LFPR for Post Graduate and above level has increased from 67.8% 2017-18 to 71.0% in 2023-24. Similarly, LFPR for Graduate has also increased from 60% in 2017-18 to 66.2% in 2023-24. **The data indicates high participation of educated person in Labour force as well as employment with increasing trend in last seven years.**

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Quarterly Bulletin [April – June 2024]

PLFS also estimates the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS). Key findings of quarterly PLFS for April-June 2024 are as follows-

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in urban areas among persons of age 15 years and above has increased from **48.8% during April – June, 2023 to 50.1% in April – June, 2024.**

LFPR for male of age 15 years and above in urban areas **increased from 73.5% during April – June, 2023 to 74.7% during April – June, 2024**, reflecting overall increasing trend in male LFPR.

LFPR among female of age 15 years and above for urban areas **increased from 23.2% during April – June, 2023 to 25.2% during April – June, 2024.**

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in urban areas among persons of age 15 years and above has **increased from 45.5% during April – June, 2023 to 46.8% in April – June, 2024.**

WPR for male of age 15 years and above for urban areas **increased from 69.2% in April – June, 2023 to 70.4% during April – June, 2024** reflecting overall increasing trend in male WPR.

WPR for female of age 15 years and above for urban areas **increased from 21.1% in April – June, 2023 to 23.0% during April – June, 2024** reflecting overall increasing trend in female WPR.

Unemployment Rate (UR) in urban areas among persons of age 15 years and above **was 6.6% during April – June, 2024.**

UR among males of age 15 years and above **decreased from 5.9% during April – June, 2023 to 5.8% in April – June, 2024.** UR among female of age 15 years and above **decreased from 9.1% in April – June, 2023 to 9.0% in April – June, 2024.**

B. Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Payroll data

In last 6 and half year alone, more than 6.91 crore members joined the EPFO fold, indicating formalisation of the job market.

The net addition in EPFO subscriptions is an indicator of the extent of formalisation of the job market, and the coverage of social security benefits to the organized/ semi-organized sector workforce. The biggest advantage of EPFO data is that this is administrative data.

As an illustration, during the nation-wide lockdown due to Covid pandemic, the net addition to EPFO subscriptions declined and turned negative in April-May 2020, that implies a net exit was registered from the scheme. With the unlocking of the economy and easing of restrictions, the EPFO subscriptions bounced back swiftly, reaching 12.2 lakh in September 2020. The net additional subscription witnessed a decline again in November 2020 and also during the second wave of Covid-19 (April-June 2021). However, the magnitude of decline in both the cases was less compared to that during April-May 2020. Thus, EPFO data can indicate the trends in formal labour market.

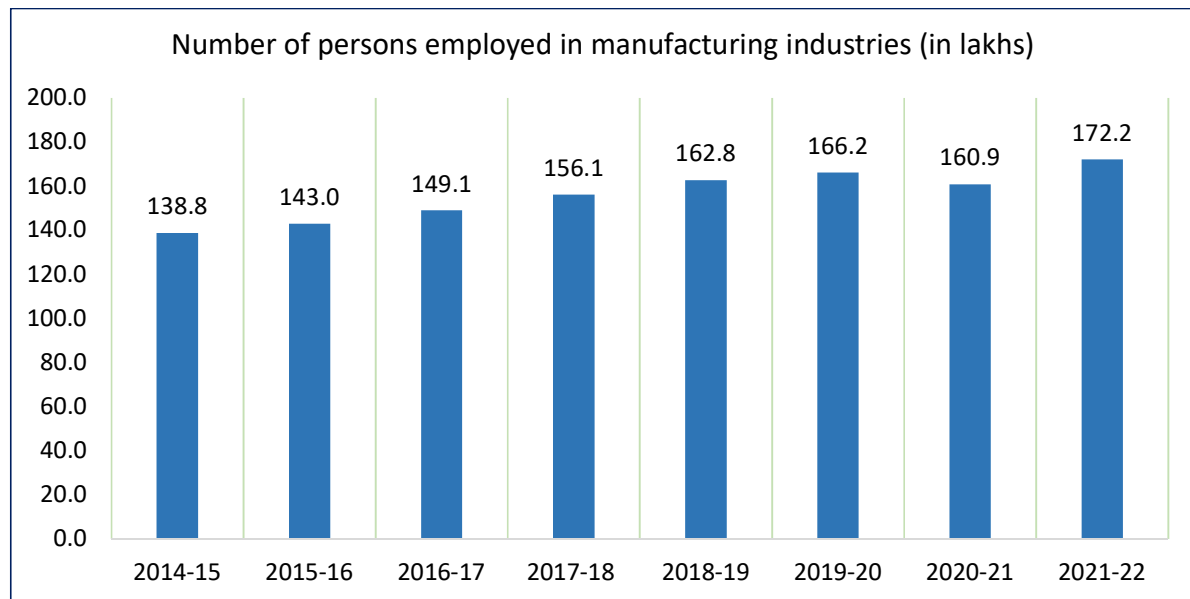
Years	Net Payroll for all ages
2017-18 from Sept, 17	15,52,940
2018-19	61,12,223
2019-20	78,58,394
2020-21	77,08,375
2021-22	1,22,34,625
2022-23	1,38,51,689
2023-24	1,31,48,204
April-2024	14,08,378
May-2024	15,15,383
June-2024	16,78,681
July-2024	19,93,661

C. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), a major source of data of registered manufacturing sector of the Indian Economy

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is a major source of data of registered manufacturing sector of the Indian Economy. The survey results give valuable input to the planners and policy makers in objectively evaluating the industrial scenario of the economy. The survey covers the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and establishments under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and all electricity undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

As per ASI report number of persons employed in manufacturing industries increased to 172.2 lakhs in 2021-22 from 143.0 lakhs in 2015-16 showing a growth of 20.42%.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) - Results



Source: ASI, MoSPI

Number of persons employed in manufacturing industries (in lakhs)

D. Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE): captures unincorporated non-agricultural establishments belonging to three sectors viz., Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services.

ASUSE is an integrated survey capturing economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in **manufacturing, trade and other services sectors (excluding construction)**.

ASUSE reports for the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 are available.

- According to the reports, number of establishments increased to 6.50 crores in 2022-23 from 5.97 crores in 2021-22. In addition, the Number of workers in these establishments increased to 10.96 crores in 2022-23 from 9.79 crores in 2021-22.

- Out of these estimated 6.50 crore establishments during the period 2022-23
 - About 3.56 crore belong to **rural area** during 2022-23 in comparison to 3.31 crore during 2021-22.
 - About 2.94 crore pertain to **urban area** during 2022-23 in comparison to 2.65 crore during 2021-22.

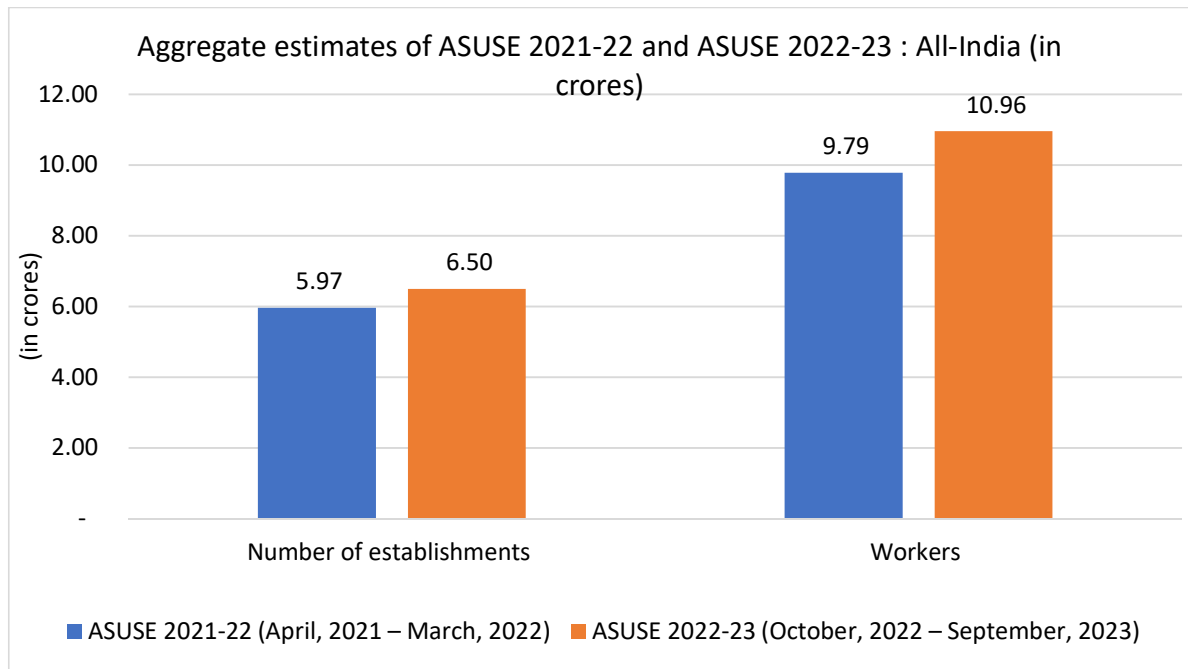
- The share of ‘manufacturing’, ‘trade’ and ‘other services’ to the total estimated establishments stands at 27.41%, 34.71% and 37.88% respectively.
- Unincorporated non-agricultural economy has employed about **11 crore workers** during 2022 – 2023 in comparison to about **9.8 crore workers** during ASUSE 2021-22, an increase of about 1.2 crore.
- Out of the total estimated workers,
 - 5.72 crore have been from **urban areas** during 2022-23 in comparison to 5.03 crores during 2021-22
 - 5.24 crore have been from **rural areas** during 2022-23 in comparison to 4.76 crores during 2021-22

- ‘Other Services’ contributed the maximum share (36.45%) to the total employment followed by ‘trading’ (35.61%) and ‘manufacturing’ (27.94%) during 2022-23.

- Overall, **25.63%** of the total workers of unincorporated nonagricultural sector, during the period 2022-23, happen to be **female** in comparison to **25.52%** during 2021-22

- It is manufacturing where participation of female workers is the highest. Out of total workers of unincorporated manufacturing sector, 49.78% in rural, 34.92% in urban and 43% overall are female during the period 2022-23.

Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE)-Results



Source: ASUSE, MoSPI

Number of establishment and number of workers during 2021-22 & 2022-23

E. Measuring Productivity at Industry Level – The India KLEMS Database 2023, Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

The KLEMS database, released by RBI, covers **27 industries** comprising of the **entire Indian economy**. The database provides the **employment estimates** for 27 industries as well as at the broad sectoral levels (agriculture, manufacturing and services) and at the all-India levels.

In the **latest version** (i.e July 24) of the database, estimates for the period 1980- 81 to 2022-23 and provisional estimate for 2023-24 have been presented.

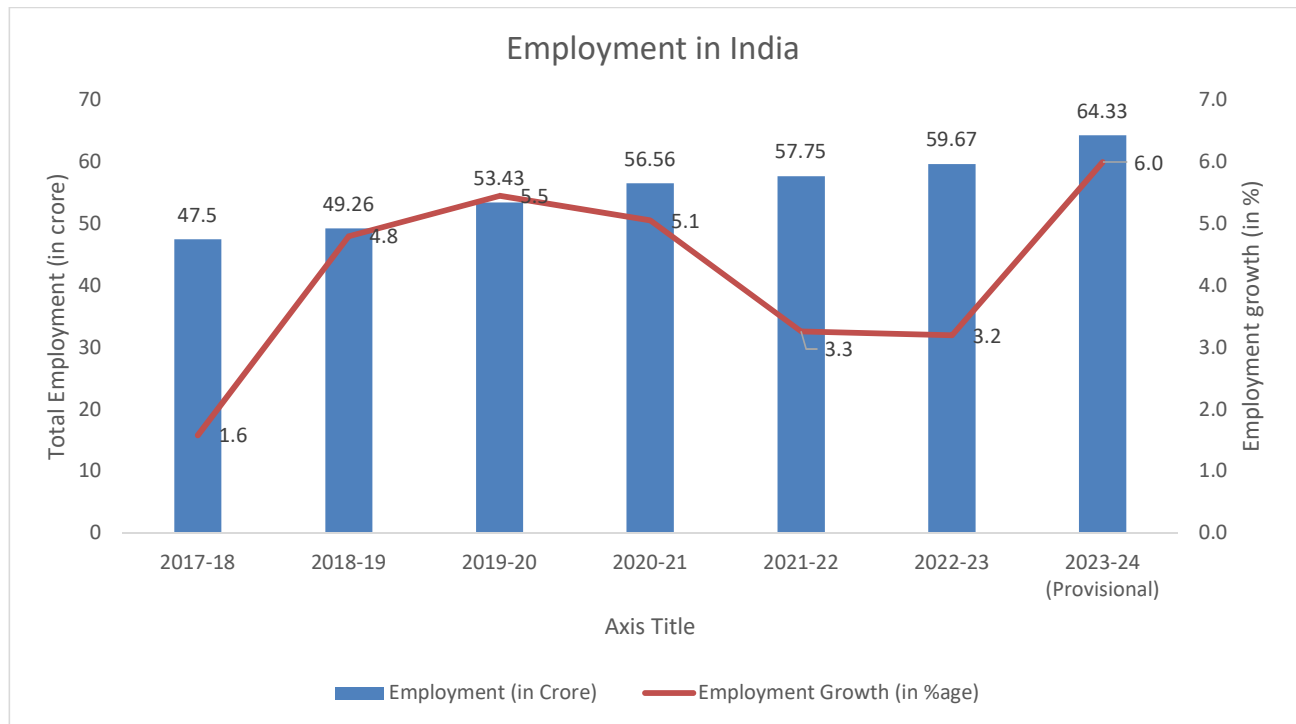
Provisional estimates for 2023-24

- The RBI database highlights that **employment in the country increased to 64.33 crore (provisional) in year 2023-24 compared to 47.5 crore in 2017-18.**
- Total **increase in employment** during 2017-18 to 2023-24 is about **16.83 crore (provisional)** which translate into **2.8 crore employment per year.**
- During year **2023-24**, RBI has **estimated provisional employment** growth of **4.67 crore compared to year 2022-23.**

Regular estimates till 2022-23

- Total **estimated employment** in the country has **increased to 59.67 crores during 2022-23 as compared to 47.50 crores during 2017-18.**
- There is an **increase in total estimated employment by 12.18 crore from 2017-18 to 2022-23** which translate to an **average growth of 2.4 crore per year.**
- At broad sector level, the **service sector** being the major driver of employment in the country has witnessed a **substantial increase** in employment by **more than 4 crores** from 2017-18 (16.12 crore) to 2022-23 (20.15 crore).
- The **construction sector** has depicted **remarkable growth** in employment during last 5 years. The employment in construction sector **increased from 5.47 crore in 2017-18 to 7.47 crore in 2022-23** translating into increase of **2 crore employment opportunities** in this sector during last 5 years (ending 2022-23).
- The **Trade Sector** has also shown significant **growth of 1.6 crore employment** opportunities during 2022-23 (6.79 crore) compared to 2021-22 (5.19 crore).
- In the **manufacturing sector**, there has been an increase of **85 lakh** employment opportunities during 2017-18 (5.47 crore) to 2022-23 (6.31 crore).

- Brief highlights of the current report are
 - In the year **2022-23**, broad sector wise engagement of work force is as under
 - around **42% workforce** is engaged in **Agriculture sector**
 - **33.77% workforce** is engaged in **service sector**,
 - **12.52% workforce** is engaged in **construction** and
 - **10.58% workforce** is engaged in to **manufacturing** industry.



Source: RBI KLEM's data

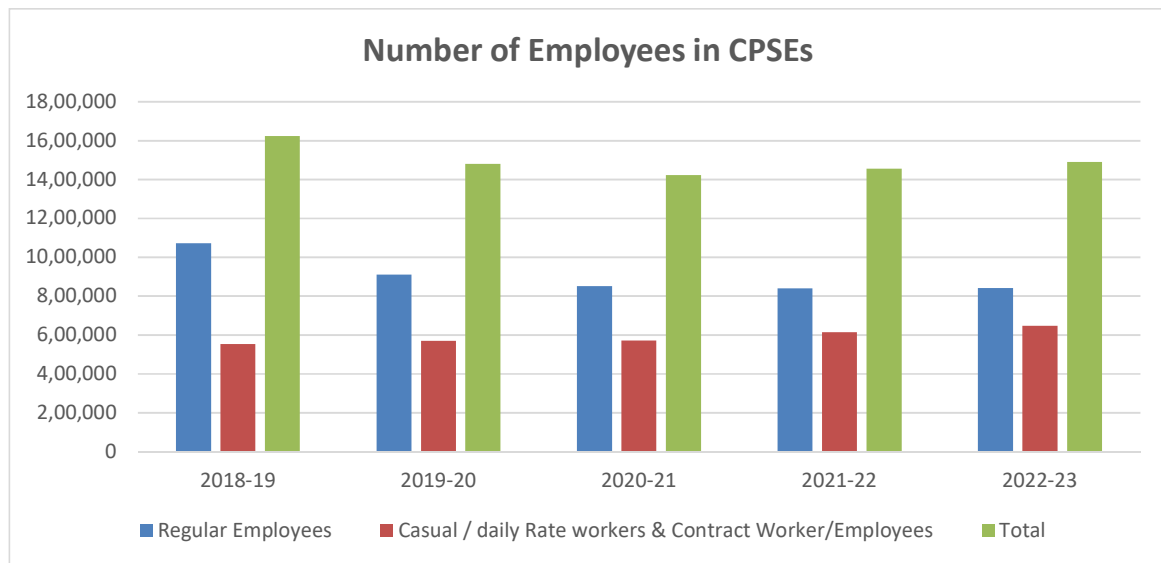
Number of Persons Employed (in crores) and growth in employment (in %age)

F. The Public Enterprises Survey

The Public Enterprises Survey presents a summary of the financial performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The Section 2 (45) of Companies Act, 2013 defines Government Company to mean – any company in which not less than 51 percent of the paid-up share capital is held by Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments and includes a company which is a subsidiary company of such a Government Company. It also provides financial year-wise numbers of Regular Employees, Casual / daily Rate workers and Contract Worker/Employees.

Year-wise number of employees in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

Category	Number of Employees in CPSEs				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Regular Employees	10,71,485	9,10,141	8,51,090	8,39,956	8,42,880
Casual / daily Rate workers & Contract Worker/Employees	5,52,629	5,69,210	5,72,094	6,15,490	6,47,610
Total	16,24,114	14,79,351	14,23,184	14,55,446	14,90,490

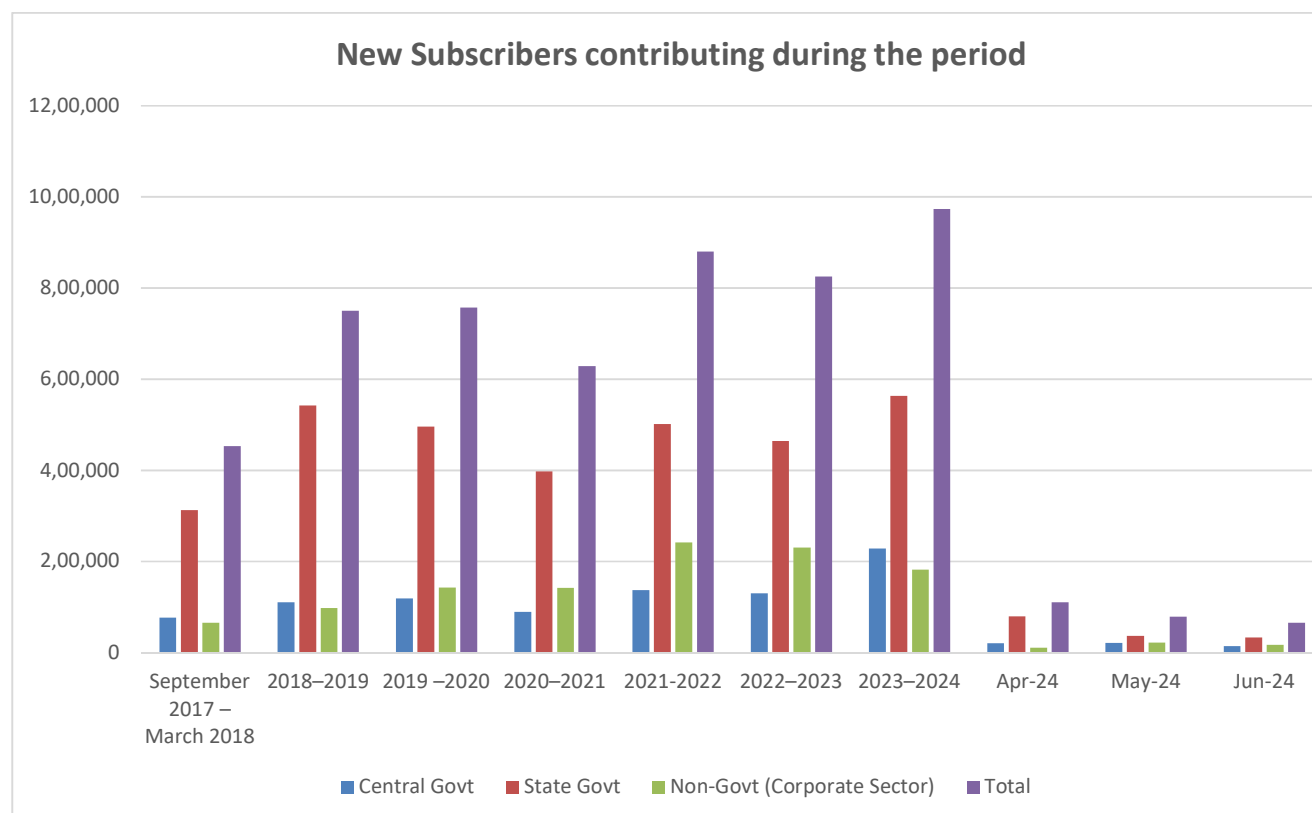


G. National Pension Scheme (NPS) data

National Pension System enrolled as many as 9,37,020 new subscribers in 2023-2024, reflecting the increasing attractiveness of the scheme, according to the latest figures compiled by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The data show that State government employees constitute nearly 60% of these new subscribers. Employees of State governments constitute 5,56,143 of these subscribers, while central government staffers number 2,20,556. There were also 1,60,321 subscribers from the corporate sector during the year.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS AS PER NPS RECORDS (IN NUMBERS)

Year	New Subscribers contributing during the period			
	Central Govt	State Govt	Non-Govt (Corporate Sector)	Total
September 2017 –March 2018	76,185	3,12,405	64,856	4,53,446
2018–2019	1,10,555	5,42,504	97,341	7,50,400
2019 –2020	1,18,843	4,96,003	1,42,311	7,57,157
2020–2021	89,307	3,98,008	1,41,519	6,28,834
2021-2022	1,36,959	5,01,738	2,41,090	8,79,787
2022–2023	1,29,790	4,64,801	2,30,144	8,24,735
2023–2024	2,27,877	5,63,767	1,81,784	9,73,428
Apr-24	20,539	79,876	10,250	1,10,665
May-24	21,069	36,712	21,299	79,080
June-24	14,093	33,586	17,120	64,799
July-2024	15,385	30,334	17,161	62,880



H. National Career Service (NCS) Portal leads in transforming India's Job market

Surge of vacancies on NCS portal in 2023-24. Popularity of NCS increasing among employers and Jobseekers.

The NCS Portal has undergone a remarkable evolution, **witnessing a surge of over 214% in job vacancies in financial year 2023-24** compared to financial year 2022-23, from about 35 vacancies in FY 2022-23 to more than 1 Crore vacancies in FY 2023-24. This impressive uptick not only highlights its increasing popularity among both employers and job seekers but also signifies a new horizon of opportunities for our nation's youth. Under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Career Service (NCS) Project operates as a standout initiative focused on bridging the gap between employers and job seekers. Its primary objective is to revolutionize the National Employment Service by providing a wide range of employment-related services, including job matching, career counselling, and employability enhancement facilities, all conveniently accessible online.

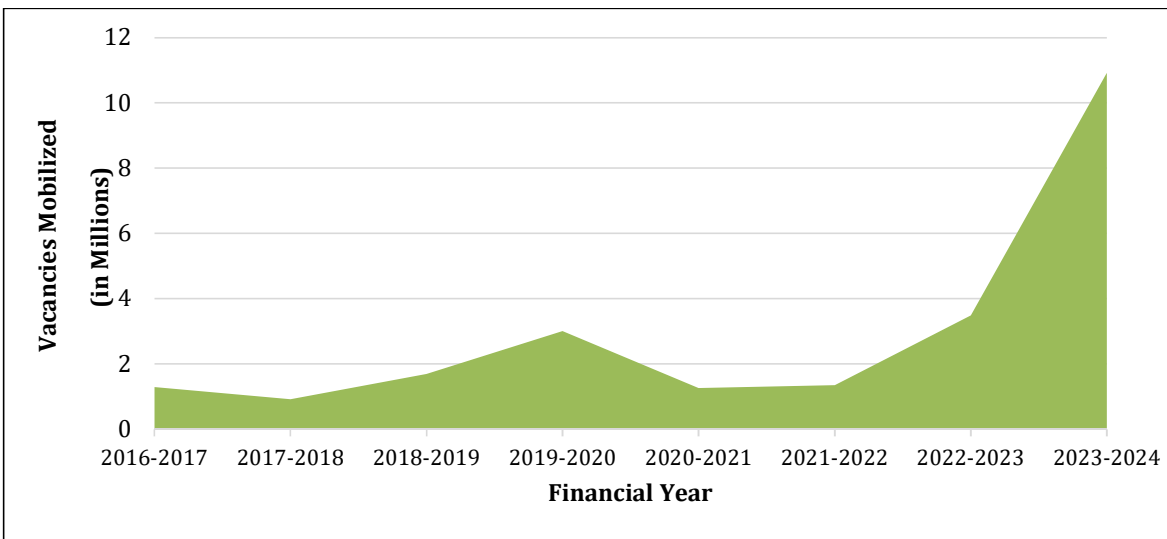


Figure 5 No. of Vacancies Mobilized Financial Year Wise

As of March 31st, 2024, the NCS platform boasts an **extensive user base**, with over 25.58 lakh employers. Notably, the portal hosted around **one million active job vacancies, on an average, on daily basis**, reflecting a **diverse array of opportunities** spanning sectors like Finance & Insurance, Operations & Support, Construction, Manufacturing, IT and Communication, Health, Education and others.

The vacancies on NCS have mainly increased in *Finance & Insurance, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation & Storage, Operations & Support, and IT & Communications sector*. In the financial year 2023-24 compared to 2022-23, significant surges were observed across various sectors. There was a surge of 134% in the financial sector, 286% in the Operations & Support sector, 155% in the IT & Communications sector, and 121% in the Education sector.

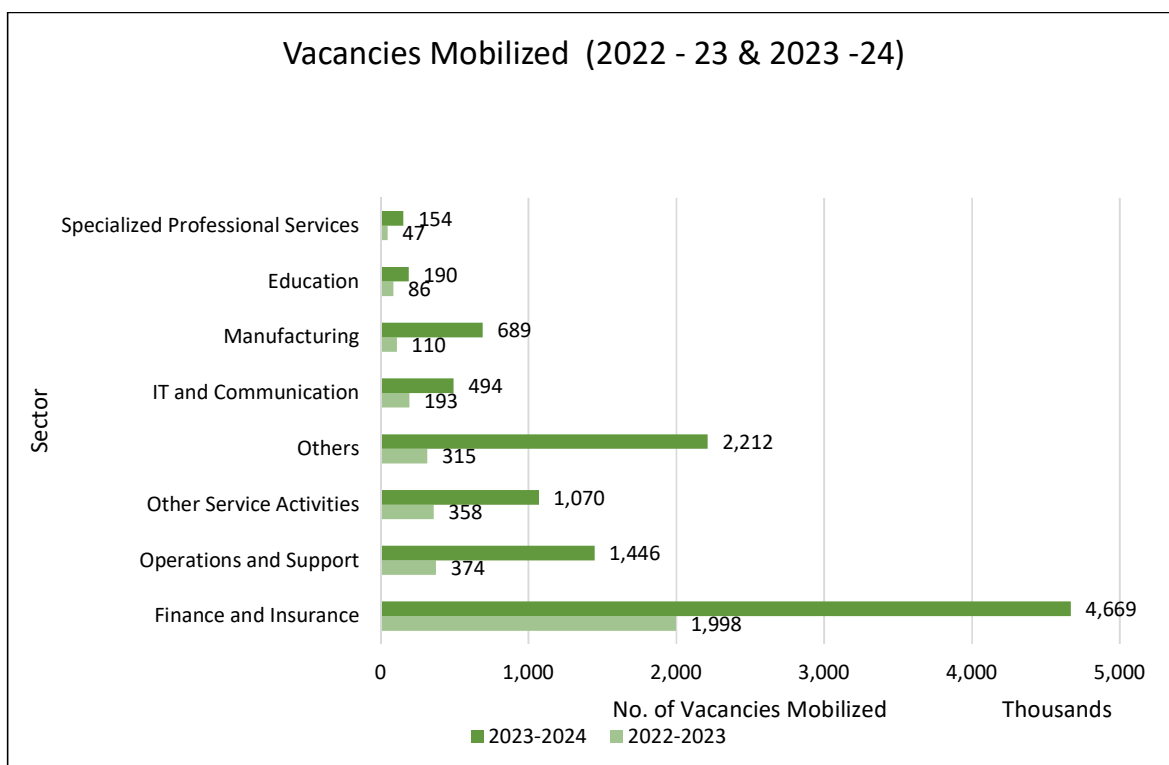


Figure 6 No. of Vacancies Mobilized Sector wise in F. Y. 2022 -2023 & 2023 - 24

The employment opportunities are tailored for individuals from various educational backgrounds. From high school pass-out, the NCS Portal catered to offering over 62% job vacancies out of total vacancies mobilized. Fresh graduate positions were also in high demand, reflecting the **dynamic job market landscape**. Furthermore, the number of candidates **shortlisted for interviews surged by 52%** in financial year 2023 -24 from the previous financial year 2022 -23, showcasing the increasing competitiveness in the job market.

The qualification wise increase in the number of job vacancies also observed for the financial year 2023-24 compared to 2022-23. This includes 378% surge in ITI & Diploma jobs, 179% surge in 12th passed jobs, and 123% increase in PG, PG Diploma, and Ph.D. positions, reflecting **evolving employment trends**. This shows that there was a remarkable increase in the job requirements having ITI and Diploma holders during 2023-24 compared to 2022-24, apart from other qualifications.

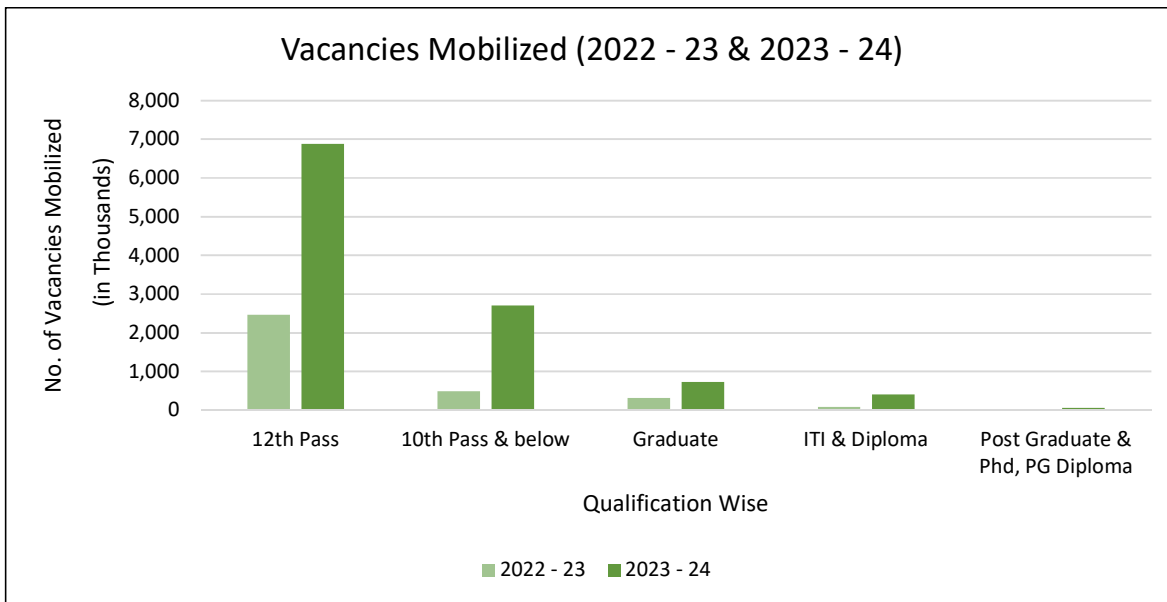


Figure 7 No. of Vacancies Mobilized Qualification Wise in F.Y. 2022 - 23 & 2023 - 24

The NCS Project goes beyond job listings, actively engaging in **conducting nationwide job fairs** to facilitate interactions between job seekers and employers. The Model Career Centres established under the NCS in various States/UTs, have been actively organizing job fairs nationwide to facilitate job seekers in securing employment. In the financial year 2023-24, there was a **remarkable 64% surge** in the number of job fairs conducted compared to the previous year, demonstrating substantial efforts to enhance connections between individuals and job opportunities.

Additionally, strategic partnerships with various agencies, particularly the **private job portals**, further enriched the employment landscape ensuring enhanced opportunities for registered job seekers. The on-line facility for employability assessment, facilitation for career and digital skills enhancement and information on over 3600 job-roles are the support systems available on NCS portal which enabled the Job-seekers for improving their employability.

Looking ahead, the **imminent launch of NCS 2.0** promises to revolutionize job matching and skill enhancement through cutting-edge technologies like Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. This innovative approach reaffirms the NCS's commitment to fostering a brighter future for the job seekers while aiding employers in fulfilling their workforce requirements.

The progress of NCS Portal is given below:

NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE AS ON 30.06.2024		
Sl.	Parameters	Number
1.	Total Jobseekers Registered on NCS since 2015	4.32 Crore
2.	Active Employers Registered	29.53 Lakh
3.	Total number of vacancies mobilized since its launch in 2015	2.83 Crore
4.	Total Job fairs organised	48336
5	Active job Seekers	2.15 Crore
6.	Active vacancies on NCS as on 27.07.2024	1949219
7.	Job seekers shortlisted on NCS as on 30.06.2024	1.74 Crore

Year wise registration of Job Seekers (in lakhs) as on 30.06.2024

Sl.no.	Year	No. of Job-Seekers
1	2015-2016	41.21
2	2016-2017	16.33
3	2017-2018	24.31
4	2018-2019	45.97
5	2019-2020	31.40
6	2020-2021	29.89
7	2021-2022	66.81
8	2022-2023	56.14
9	2023-2024	93.58
Grand Total		405.64

Year wise registration of Employers as on 30.06.2024

Sl.no.	Year	No. Of Job-Seekers
1	2015-2016	509
2	2016-2017	515
3	2017-2018	787
4	2018-2019	1,594
5	2019-2020	48,882
6	2020-2021	78,370
7	2021-2022	52,873
8	2022-2023	8,20,141
9	2023-2024	15,55,470
Grand Total		25,59,141

No. of Vacancies Since Inception(upto 31st March 2024)			
SN	Fin. Year	Vacancies Mobilized	Shortlisted Jobseekers
1	2016-2017	12,85,017	449
2	2017-2018	9,20,972	474
3	2018-2019	16,87,801	2,217
4	2019-2020	30,00,492	2,33,405
5	2020-2021	12,61,066	6,11,904
6	2021-2022	13,46,765	6,81,581
7	2022-2023	34,81,944	57,17,558
8	2023-2024	1,09,24,161	88,95,227
9	Total	2,39,08,218	1,61,42,815

Annexure

Industry-wise estimated employment during 2013-14 to 2021-22 (in thousands) as per KLEMS, RBI

SL No	KLEMS Industry Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2,16,684	2,12,342	2,08,158	2,04,126	2,00,240	2,02,762	2,29,896	2,48,350	2,48,231	2,53,029
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,385	2,281	2,184	2,092	2,006	2,064	1,655	1,758	1,875	1,900
3	Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco	10,831	10,530	10,246	9,977	9,723	9,690	9,730	10,498	10,857	11,523
4	Textiles, Textile Products, Leather and Footwear	13,716	13,719	13,730	13,751	13,779	12,689	12,118	11,998	13,259	13,712
5	Wood and Products of wood	3,509	3,372	3,265	3,183	3,124	2,984	3,116	3,158	3,211	2,743
6	Pulp, Paper, Paper products, Printing and Publishing	1,624	1,669	1,718	1,769	1,825	1,942	1,854	1,837	2,120	2,182
7	Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel	171	181	191	203	216	221	272	246	339	221
8	Chemicals and Chemical Products	2,091	2,121	2,155	2,192	2,231	2,398	2,748	2,753	2,766	3,043
9	Rubber and Plastic Products	1,170	1,167	1,167	1,168	1,171	1,362	1,415	1,319	1,381	1,480
10	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4,698	4,560	4,434	4,319	4,214	4,182	4,247	4,289	4,590	4,649
11	Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4,669	4,739	4,821	4,913	5,014	5,330	5,308	5,885	6,663	6,716
12	Machinery, nec.	2,166	2,331	2,513	2,715	2,940	3,162	3,130	2,839	2,767	2,505
13	Electrical and Optical Equipment	2,806	2,943	3,088	3,241	3,402	3,585	3,969	3,749	3,921	3,962
14	Transport Equipment	1,660	1,697	1,737	1,781	1,829	1,858	2,129	2,349	2,227	2,397
15	Manufacturing, nec; recycling	5,815	5,642	5,480	5,329	5,187	5,814	5,969	6,061	7,004	8,000
16	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,758	1,845	1,937	2,037	2,142	2,057	2,364	2,550	2,524	2,415
17	Construction	51,150	51,940	52,799	53,725	54,717	58,366	62,206	67,009	70,299	74,708
18	Trade	48,870	49,612	50,368	51,138	51,922	55,767	65,046	66,660	65,771	67,937
19	Hotels and Restaurants	8,428	8,634	8,850	9,075	9,309	9,569	9,793	10,135	10,711	11,935
20	Transport and Storage	20,720	21,413	22,129	22,871	23,637	24,316	25,461	25,532	25,311	25,491
21	Post and Telecommunication	1,788	1,805	1,823	1,843	1,864	1,854	1,684	1,663	1,819	1,729
22	Financial Services	4,777	4,924	5,076	5,234	5,397	6,040	6,252	6,368	6,657	6,597
23	Business Service	9,210	10,114	11,115	12,225	13,456	14,013	14,357	14,952	17,159	18,212
24	Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	8,182	8,141	8,109	8,088	8,075	8,451	8,798	9,192	9,317	9,291
25	Education	15,343	15,969	16,624	17,310	18,028	19,319	19,723	18,555	17,866	19,006
26	Health and Social Work	5,113	5,356	5,615	5,889	6,181	6,759	6,779	8,071	8,366	8,476
27	Other services	22,140	22,419	22,709	23,011	23,325	26,056	24,413	27,826	30,525	32,830
Total		4,71,472	4,71,465	4,72,041	4,73,202	4,74,955	4,92,610	5,34,434	5,65,601	5,77,536	5,96,689

Source: KLEMS database, RBI

Industry-wise estimated employment during 2013-14 to 2021-22 (in thousands) as per KLEMS, RBI

S No	KLEMS Industry Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2,16,684	2,12,342	2,08,158	2,04,126	2,00,240	2,02,762	2,29,896	2,48,350	2,48,231	2,53,029
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,385	2,281	2,184	2,092	2,006	2,064	1,655	1,758	1,875	1,900
3	Manufacturing Sector	54,925	54,671	54,545	54,540	54,655	55,216	56,005	56,980	61,106	63,132
4	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,758	1,845	1,937	2,037	2,142	2,057	2,364	2,550	2,524	2,415
5	Construction	51,150	51,940	52,799	53,725	54,717	58,366	62,206	67,009	70,299	74,708
6	Services Sector	1,44,571	1,48,386	1,52,418	1,56,682	1,61,195	1,72,145	1,82,308	1,88,954	1,93,502	2,01,505
	Total	4,71,472	4,71,465	4,72,041	4,73,202	4,74,955	4,92,610	5,34,434	5,65,601	5,77,536	5,96,689

Source: KLEMS database, RBI

Year on Year growth in estimated employment since 2014-15

S No	KLEMS Industry Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	-2.00	-1.97	-1.94	-1.90	1.26	13.38	8.03	-0.05	1.93
2	Mining and Quarrying	-4.36	-4.27	-4.18	-4.10	2.87	-19.80	6.22	6.63	1.37
3	Manufacturing Sector	-0.46	-0.23	-0.01	0.21	1.03	1.43	1.74	7.24	3.32
4	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.94	5.03	5.11	5.19	-4.00	14.95	7.89	-1.04	-4.33
5	Construction	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	6.67	6.58	7.72	4.91	6.27
6	Services Sector	2.64	2.72	2.80	2.88	6.79	5.90	3.65	2.41	4.14
	Total	-0.00	0.12	0.25	0.37	3.72	8.49	5.83	2.11	3.32

Growth in estimated employment since 2014-15, taking 2013-14 as Base year

S No	KLEMS Industry Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	-2.00	-3.93	-5.80	-7.59	-6.43	6.10	14.61	14.56	16.77
2	Mining and Quarrying	-4.36	-8.44	-12.27	-15.87	-13.46	-30.60	-26.28	-21.39	-20.31
3	Manufacturing Sector	-0.46	-0.69	-0.70	-0.49	0.53	1.97	3.74	11.25	14.94
4	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.94	10.23	15.86	21.87	17.00	34.49	45.10	43.58	37.37
5	Construction	1.55	3.22	5.03	6.97	14.11	21.61	31.00	37.44	46.06
6	Services Sector	2.64	5.43	8.38	11.50	19.07	26.10	30.70	33.85	39.38
	Total	-0.00	0.12	0.37	0.74	4.48	13.35	19.96	22.50	26.56