

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 141**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS BY NSSO

\*141. SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of latest quarterly and annual employment surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), and comparing the figures with the corresponding previous years;
- (b) the reasons for fall in the employment rate, especially women employment in urban and semi-urban areas;
- (c) the details of steps taken under various schemes to generate more employment opportunities to the educated youths in the country; and
- (d) whether any impact assessment had been made or review done on the effectiveness of these schemes, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE [RAO INDERJIT SINGH]

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (D) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 141 FOR REPLY ON 09.12.2024 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS BY NSSO ASKED BY SHRI VAIKO.**

(a): The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017 to estimate various indicators related to employment and unemployment situation in the country. On the basis of PLFS, Quarterly Bulletins are brought out, corresponding to different quarters of the survey period, giving estimates of labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for the urban areas. Further, Annual Reports are brought out which cover both rural and urban areas and provide estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS). From Annual Reports of PLFS conducted during the period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023- June 2024, the annual estimates of LFPR, WPR and UR in usual status (ps+ss) for male and female at all India level are given in Annexure I. Further, from Quarterly Bulletins during the period January-March 2022 to July-September 2024, the quarterly estimates of LFPR, WPR and UR for urban areas in Current Weekly Status (CWS) separately for male and female is given in Annexure II.

(b): From PLFS conducted during the period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023- June 2024, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) separately for rural and urban areas for female are given below:

<b>Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS for female</b>			
			<b>all-India</b>
survey (period)	WPR in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS for female		
	rural	urban	rural+urban
PLFS, 2017-18	17.5	14.2	16.5
PLFS, 2018-19	19.0	14.5	17.6
PLFS, 2019-20	24.0	16.8	21.8
PLFS, 2020-21	27.1	17.0	24.2
PLFS, 2021-22	26.6	17.3	24.0
PLFS 2022-23	30.0	18.7	27.0
PLFS, 2023-24	34.8	20.7	30.7
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>			
<i>Note: 2017-18 refers to the period July 2017 – June 2018 and likewise for 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24</i>			

This data indicates that WPR, i.e., employment wrt females has an increasing trend over the years.

(c) to (d): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country, including for educated youth. The various Ministries/ Departments like Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes

(RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. 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 crores.

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Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.\*141 due for reply on 09.12.2024

<b>Labour Force Indicators (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS for persons of all age</b>			
<b>all-India</b>			
Survey year	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss)		
	male	female	person
PLFS, 2017-18	55.5	17.5	36.9
PLFS, 2018-19	55.6	18.6	37.5
PLFS, 2019-20	56.8	22.8	40.1
PLFS, 2020-21	57.5	25.1	41.6
PLFS, 2021-22	57.3	24.8	41.3
PLFS 2022-23	56.2	27.8	42.4
PLFS, 2023-24	58.2	31.7	45.1
Survey year	WPR (in percent among)		
	male	female	person
PLFS, 2017-18	52.1	16.5	34.7
PLFS, 2018-19	52.3	17.6	35.3
PLFS, 2019-20	53.9	21.8	38.2
PLFS, 2020-21	54.9	24.2	39.8
PLFS, 2021-22	54.8	24.0	39.6
PLFS 2022-23	54.4	27.0	41.1
PLFS, 2023-24	56.4	30.7	43.7
Survey year	Unemployment Rate (UR) (in percent) among		
	male	female	person
PLFS, 2017-18	6.2	5.7	6.1
PLFS, 2018-19	6.0	5.2	5.8
PLFS, 2019-20	5.1	4.2	4.8
PLFS, 2020-21	4.5	3.5	4.2
PLFS, 2021-22	4.4	3.3	4.1
PLFS 2022-23	3.3	2.9	3.2
PLFS, 2023-24	3.2	3.1	3.2
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>			
<i>Note: 2017-18 refers to the period July 2017 – June 2018 and likewise for 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24</i>			

## Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.\*141 due for reply on 09.12.2024

<b>Labour Force Indicators (in per cent) according to current weekly status (CWS) for urban areas during the period January- March 2022 to July-September 2024</b>			
Survey (period)	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in current weekly status (CWS)		
	male	female	person
January – March 2022	57.4	16.2	37.2
April – June 2022	57.2	16.4	37.2
July – September 2022	57.1	17.2	37.6
October - December 2022	57.2	17.7	37.9
January – March 2023	57.3	18.0	38.1
April – June 2023	57.4	18.5	38.4
July – September 2023	57.6	19.0	38.8
October - December 2023	57.8	19.9	39.2
January – March 2024	58.0	20.3	39.5
April – June 2024	58.0	20.0	39.3
July – September 2024	58.2	20.3	39.6
Survey (period)	Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in percent in current weekly status (CWS)		
	male	female	person
January – March 2022	53.0	14.5	34.2
April – June 2022	53.1	14.9	34.4
July – September 2022	53.3	15.5	34.9
October - December 2022	53.5	16.0	35.2
January – March 2023	53.8	16.4	35.6
April – June 2023	54.1	16.8	35.9
July – September 2023	54.2	17.4	36.2
October - December 2023	54.5	18.2	36.7
January – March 2024	54.5	18.6	36.9
April – June 2024	54.7	18.2	36.7
July – September 2024	54.8	18.6	37.0
Survey (period)	Unemployment Rate (UR) in percent in current weekly status (CWS)		
	male	female	person
January – March 2022	7.8	10.1	8.2
April – June 2022	7.1	9.5	7.6
July – September 2022	6.6	9.5	7.2
October - December 2022	6.5	9.6	7.2
January – March 2023	6.1	9.2	6.8
April – June 2023	5.9	9.2	6.7
July – September 2023	6.0	8.6	6.6
October - December 2023	5.8	8.6	6.5
January – March 2024	6.1	8.4	6.7
April – June 2024	5.8	8.9	6.6
July – September 2024	5.7	8.4	6.4
<i>Source: Quarterly Bulletin PLFS, Jan- Mar 2022 to Quarterly Bulletin PLFS, July – Sept 2024</i>			