

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *40
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH NOVEMBER, 2024**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY

***40. DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:**

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

- (a) the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled, self-employed and unemployed women in the country at present, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether it is a fact that the employment opportunities for women have not been adequately increased during the last three years and the current year;**
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and**
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to create employment opportunities for women in the country?**

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *40 DUE FOR REPLY ON 28.11.2024 BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING “EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY”

(a) to (d): The data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. This data essentially shows significant strides in female participation in economic activity across various categories in the country. Broadly the parameters point to the following trends:

- i. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for Women: Doubled from 22% in 2017-18 to 40.3% in 2023-24;**
- ii. Labour Force participation rate (FLFPR) for Women: Increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24;**
- iii. Unemployment Rate: Reduced from 5.6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24.**

Further as per PLFS data, around 39.6 percent of total women with education level of post-graduate and above are working in 2023-24, compared to 34.5 percent in 2017-18. At the same time, 23.9 percent of total women with education level of Higher Secondary are in workforce in 2023-24, as compared to 11.4 percent in 2017-18.

State/UT-wise estimated Unemployment Rate (UR), State/UT-Wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for women of age 15 years & above and State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio are at Annexure I, II, and III respectively.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of women is a priority of Government. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India including those for women may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Initiatives in particular like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), 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), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc , also target increase of Female LFPR. The number of candidates trained including women, since inception and up to 31.10.2024 under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is 1. 57 crores. Further, 'Stand up India' provides loans to women including the marginalized communities. *Around 9 crore women are connected with self-help groups under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) along with provisions for collateral-free.*

Government has also incorporated a number of provisions in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers like paid maternity leave, flexible working hours, equal wages etc.

Moreover, 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. The budget also announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing creches, for participation of women in the workforce, apart from other policy interventions.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.*40 due for reply on 28.11.2024

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for women of age 15 years and above during 2023-24

(in %)

S. No.	States/UTs	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.2
3	Assam	4.1
4	Bihar	1.4
5	Chhattisgarh	2.4
6	Delhi	1.5
7	Goa	16.7
8	Gujarat	1.0
9	Haryana	2.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.8
11	Jharkhand	0.5
12	Karnataka	1.9
13	Kerala	11.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.7
15	Maharashtra	2.7
16	Manipur	7.7
17	Meghalaya	8.2
18	Mizoram	2.4
19	Nagaland	7.1
20	Odisha	2.7
21	Punjab	6.9
22	Rajasthan	4.0
23	Sikkim	2.1
24	Tamil Nadu	3.8
25	Telangana	5.0
26	Tripura	1.6
27	Uttarakhand	4.1
28	Uttar Pradesh	2.5
29	West Bengal	3.0
30	Andaman & N. Island	20.9
31	Chandigarh	15.3
32	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.1
33	Jammu & Kashmir	9.7
34	Ladakh	8.8
35	Lakshadweep	34.1
36	Puducherry	5.9
	All India	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.*40 due for reply on 28.11.2024

State-Wise Worker Population Ratio for women of age 15 years on usual status during 2021-22 to 2023-24

(in %)

State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	41.8	44.0	43.1
Arunachal Pradesh	28.2	56.0	62.4
Assam	26.8	19.6	48.1
Bihar	9.9	22.0	30.1
Chhattisgarh	50.6	58.6	58.1
Delhi	11.5	14.5	18.3
Goa	16.6	24.0	24.4
Gujarat	33.9	41.7	45.6
Haryana	17.4	19.7	23.6
Himachal Pradesh	63.8	67.6	62.3
Jharkhand	44.8	45.5	49.6
Karnataka	31.0	37.2	37.2
Kerala	32.0	33.5	36.0
Madhya Pradesh	40.6	43.8	51.9
Maharashtra	37.3	39.8	39.1
Manipur	20.3	29.9	45.0
Meghalaya	48.4	56.0	65.9
Mizoram	32.0	43.8	40.7
Nagaland	46.4	62.9	59.7
Odisha	31.4	43.6	48.0
Punjab	21.9	25.2	28.9
Rajasthan	39.0	46.5	48.9
Sikkim	56.5	66.4	66.8
Tamil Nadu	39.1	38.6	41.5
Telangana	42.6	43.1	44.3
Tripura	25.5	34.8	46.3
Uttarakhand	31.6	37.0	43.7
Uttar Pradesh	25.8	30.6	33.6
West Bengal	27.4	33.1	39.2
Andaman & N. Island	39.2	39.8	36.7
Chandigarh	15.5	20.8	26.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	39.4	35.4	46.0
Jammu & Kashmir	41.1	46.9	47.1
Ladakh	45.8	55.6	47.1
Lakshadweep	10.9	14.8	11.3
Puducherry	34.4	31.6	32.2
all India	31.7	35.9	40.3

Source: PLFS 2023-24, MoSPI

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.*40 due for reply on 28.11.2024.

State wise GER Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) 2021-22

S.No.	State/UTs	ALL		
		Male	Female	Both
	India	28.3	28.5	28.4
1	A & N Islands	19.8	25.7	22.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	37.7	35.2	36.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38.4	34.5	36.5
4	Assam	16.2	17.6	16.9
5	Bihar	17.8	16.3	17.1
6	Chandigarh	56.8	75.4	64.8
7	Chhattisgarh	17.6	21.6	19.6
8	Delhi	48.3	49.7	49
9	Goa	36	35.5	35.8
10	Gujarat	25.2	22.7	24
11	Haryana	30.3	37	33.3
12	Himachal Pradesh	37.3	49.7	43.1
13	Jammu and Kashmir	22.6	27.2	24.8
14	Jharkhand	18.6	18.7	18.6
15	Karnataka	36.1	36.3	36.2
16	Kerala	34.1	49	41.3
17	Ladakh	7.5	16.4	11.5
18	Lakshadweep	0.3	1.9	1.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	29.7	28	28.9
20	Maharashtra	37.1	33.3	35.3
21	Manipur	35.3	35.5	35.4
22	Meghalaya	22.7	28.1	25.4
23	Mizoram	31.4	33.2	32.3
24	Nagaland	16.5	21.2	18.8
25	Odisha	23.5	20.6	22.1
26	Puducherry	61	62.1	61.5
27	Punjab	25.2	30.1	27.4
28	Rajasthan	29	28.1	28.6
29	Sikkim	35.1	42.5	38.6
30	Tamil Nadu	46.8	47.3	47
31	Telangana	38.5	41.6	40
32	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	8.6	16.6	11.2
33	Tripura	21.9	19.5	20.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	23.9	24.4	24.1
35	Uttarakhand	40.1	43.7	41.8
36	West Bengal	25.9	26.8	26.3

Source: AISHE 2021-22, M/o Education