

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.4163
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2019

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

4163. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by the Ministry to encourage women participation in labour force in India in view of World Bank report which ranks India at 121 out of 131 countries in terms of female labour force participation rate;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve female labour force participation in Rural India in view of ILO report in which female labour force participation in India had dropped from 35 per cent in 1990 to 27 per cent in 2014;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to provide safe and stable transport to urban working women for economic development of modern India;
- (d) the details of current data of number of employed women in organized and unorganized sectors; and
- (e) the details of current data of number of women employed in rural and urban areas and its State-wise break up?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (c): Government has taken several initiatives for encouraging women participation in economic activities including labour force participation in both rural and urban India through schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) sub-schemes under DAY-NRLM, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), National Career Service (NCS) Project, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

In addition, to improve women's participation in the labour force, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These include child care centres, time-off for feeding children, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions 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 Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013', has been enacted. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and provides protection against sexual harassment at all workplaces; both in public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised.

Government of India under Nirbhaya Fund has approved many projects for safety and security of women which include Safe City projects for women's safety in eight prominent cities covering Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Lucknow; Konkan Railway project and safe transport projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh etc.

Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued notification under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 mandating the provision of Vehicle Location Tracking (VLT) device and emergency buttons in all Public Service Vehicles registered on or after 1st January, 2019. States have the option to decide timelines for implementation of VLT and emergency buttons in vehicles registered upto 31st December, 2018".

(d) to (e) : As per the Census 2011, the total number of female workers in India is 149,948,993, out of which 121,906,079 work in rural areas and 28,042,914 work in urban areas.

As per the latest data available in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Report 2017-18 of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the worker population ratio for rural women is 17.5% whereas the same for urban women is 14.2%. The State-wise list is given at **Annexure-I**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) to (e) TO THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.4163 FOR 13.12.2019 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL REGARDING 'FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE'

State-wise Female Worker Population Ratio

Sl. No	State/UT	Female Worker Population Ratio (PLFS Report 2017-18) A 70	
		Rural (%)	Urban (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.1	22.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	6.7
3	Assam	8.1	11.0
4	Bihar	2.5	4.2
5	Chhattisgarh	38.8	20.8
6	Delhi	2.2	10.1
7	Goa	20.4	16.8
8	Gujarat	16.5	12.2
9	Haryana	9.6	9.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	40.0	16.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	22.9	13.9
12	Jharkhand	10.5	9.6
13	Karnataka	21.1	16.8
14	Kerala	16.6	16.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	25.6	14.7
16	Maharashtra	28.9	14.9
17	Manipur	13.9	17.4
18	Meghalaya	37.3	21.0
19	Mizoram	20.4	20.2
20	Nagaland	8.3	9.1
21	Odisha	14.4	11.7
22	Punjab	9.9	12.3
23	Rajasthan	21.5	9.8
24	Sikkim	34.9	25.2
25	Tamil Nadu	29.4	20.4
26	Telangana	29.9	15.9
27	Tripura	8.2	11.8
28	Uttarakhand	14.2	7.3
29	Uttar Pradesh	9.6	7.3
30	West Bengal	15.2	17.4
31	A & N Islands	13.5	16.2
32	Chandigarh	8.0	15.5
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.2	15.7
34	Daman & Diu	22.4	18.5
35	Lakshadweep	7.8	7.0
36	Puducherry	5.2	14.0
	All-India	17.5	14.2
