

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2259  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024  
LOW PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE JOBS**

**2259. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's demographic dividend is not being utilized to its fullest capacity, as people remains stuck in low-productivity agricultural jobs or remains unemployed while preparing for competitive exams and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in urban areas remains at a dismal 50%, as the manufacturing sector has become stagnant and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to create more jobs and also to create an atmosphere of movement of workers from low-productivity sectors such as agriculture to higher productivity jobs in manufacturing and services sectors?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE)**

**(a) to (c): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.**

**As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated rural Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 62.1% in 2023-24. During the same period, rural Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 5.3 % to 2.5%.**

**Further, Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in urban areas has increased from 43.9% in 2017-18 to 49.4% in 2023-24. The estimated urban Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 47.6% in 2017-18 to 52.0% in 2023-24.**

**The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India 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), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. 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).**

**Government has announced in Budget 2024-25, 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. It includes, the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, which aims at job creation and formalisation of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.**

**One part of ELI scheme specially focuses on incentivising employers engaged in manufacturing sector for formalization/creation of jobs. Another part of ELI scheme is for incentivising industry in all sectors, including services.**

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