

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3300  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024**

**RISING AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND ITS IMPACT**

**3300. SMT. KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the increase in agricultural employment by 3.6 percentage points to 46.1%, as reported in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24;**
- (b) if so, the details of the assessment, including the rise in agricultural employment, Statewise;**
- (c) if not, the reasons for not conducting the assessment;**
- (d) whether the Government has identified the factors driving the shift back to agriculture and the impact on productivity and income levels; and**
- (e) the details of measures taken/to be taken to address the shift and facilitate a transition towards higher productivity sectors such as manufacturing and services?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e): The official 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.**

**As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the percentage distribution of workers in usual status in agriculture sector was 45.5%, 45.8% and 46.1% during the years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively.**

**The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) provides employment estimates including Labour productivity (LP) at all India level.**

**As per the latest available data of KLEMS, industries like Hotels and Restaurants, Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel, Post and Telecommunication, Machinery, Wood and Products of wood, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply etc., have registered an increase in Labour productivity (LP) in the year 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.**

**Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.**

**The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), 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), Make in India, Startup India, Standup India 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 is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.**

**Further, 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 formalization 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 incentivizing employers engaged in manufacturing sector for formalization/creation of jobs. Another part of ELI scheme is for incentivizing industry in all sectors, including services.**

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