



Periodic Labour Force Survey 2024

For Prelims: [Periodic Labour Force Survey](#), [International Labour Organization](#), [SMILE](#), [Rozgar Mela](#), [Future Skills Prime](#)

For Mains: Labour reforms and employment trends in India, Urban vs rural employment dynamics, Gender disparities in India's labour force

Source: [PIB](#)

Why in News?

The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** released the [Periodic Labour Force Survey \(PLFS\) 2024](#). This data provides crucial insights into India's evolving labour market dynamics across both rural and urban sectors.

Periodic Labour Force Survey



What is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)?

ABOUT

The PLFS was launched by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in 2017 with the aim of generating labour force statistics at more frequent intervals.

OBJECTIVES OF PLFS

- ✓ To estimate key employment and unemployment indicators such as **Worker Population Ratio (WPR)**, **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)**, and **Unemployment Rate (UR)** at three-month intervals for urban areas using the Current Weekly Status(CWS) approach.
- ✓ To estimate the same indicators annually for both rural and urban areas, using both **Usual Status (Principal activity status (ps) + Subsidiary economic activity status (ss))** and **CWS** approaches.

INDICATORS

LFPR: The percentage of persons in the labour force (employed or seeking employment) in the total population.

- $LFPR = (\text{Number of Employed} + \text{Number of Unemployed}) / \text{Total Population} \times 100.$

WPR: The percentage of employed persons in the total population.

- $WPR = (\text{Number of Employed Persons}) / \text{Total Population} \times 100.$

UR: The percentage of unemployed persons among the total labour force.

- $UR = (\text{Number of Unemployed Persons}) / (\text{Number of Employed} + \text{Number of Unemployed}) \times 100.$

ACTIVITY STATUS

- **Usual Status (ps+ss):** This is based on the activity status over the last 365 days prior to the survey date. It considers: **ps** (the activity in which a person spent the majority of their time) and **ss** (any secondary economic activity performed for at least 30 days in the past year).
- **CWS:** This approach captures the activity status over the 7 days preceding the survey date.

What are the Key Findings of the PLFS 2024?

▪ Labour Force Indicators in Current Weekly Status(CWS):

- **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** Urban **LFPR** rose for males (74.3% to 75.6%) and slightly for females (25.5% to 25.8%), raising overall urban LFPR to 51.0%. All-India LFPR remained stable at 56.2%.
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** Urban **WPR** rose slightly from **47.0%** to 47.6% and all-India WPR was nearly unchanged at 53.5%.
- **Unemployment Rate (UR):** Rural unemployment fell slightly to 4.2%. Urban male UR rose, female UR declined, keeping overall urban UR rate at 6.7%. **All-India UR dipped from 5.0% to 4.9%.**

LFPR, WPR and UR (in per cent) in Current Weekly Status (CWS) from PLFS conducted during January 2023 – December 2023 and January 2024 – December 2024 for persons of age 15 years and above

Indicator	Rural			Urban			all-India Rural + Urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January 2023 – December 2023									
LFPR	78.3	39.6	58.8	74.3	25.5	50.3	77.0	35.4	56.2
WPR	74.6	38.0	56.2	69.9	23.2	47.0	73.2	33.7	53.4
UR	4.6	3.8	4.3	6.0	8.9	6.7	5.0	4.9	5.0
January 2024 – December 2024									
LFPR	79.2	38.6	58.6	75.6	25.8	51.0	78.1	34.7	56.2
WPR	75.7	37.1	56.1	71.0	23.7	47.6	74.2	33.0	53.5
UR	4.3	3.9	4.2	6.1	8.2	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.9

▪ Labour Force Indicators in Principal and Subsidiary Status(PS+SS):

- **LFPR:** Remained largely stable nationally, with a slight decline from 59.8% to 59.6%.
- **WPR:** All-India WPR declined slightly from 58.0% to 57.7%, indicating a minor drop in employment.
- **UR:** All-India UR rose slightly from 3.1% to 3.2%, with trends varying across sectors.

LFPR, WPR and UR (in per cent) in usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS conducted during January 2023 – December 2023 and January 2024 – December 2024 for persons of age 15 years and above

Indicator	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
all-India									
January 2023 – December 2023									
LFPR	79.8	47.3	63.4	74.9	27.2	51.4	78.3	41.3	59.8
WPR	77.7	46.4	61.9	71.6	25.2	48.8	75.8	40.1	58.0
UR	2.7	1.9	2.4	4.4	7.5	5.2	3.2	3.0	3.1
January 2024 – December 2024									
LFPR	80.6	45.8	62.9	76.2	27.6	52.2	79.2	40.3	59.6
WPR	78.4	44.8	61.4	72.8	25.8	49.6	76.6	39.0	57.7
UR	2.8	2.1	2.5	4.4	6.7	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.2

What are the Concerns Regarding India's Labour Force?

- **Gender Gaps:** Female LFPR remains much lower than male, with urban female unemployment at **8.2%**. Only 3% of employed women aged over 25 years hold advanced degrees, revealing **underutilization of educated women** and a **mismatch between skills and job** opportunities.
- **Stagnation in Employment:** WPR and LFPR show **minimal year-on-year change**, indicating sluggish job creation.
 - **Employment growth is not proportional to economic growth**, indicating jobless or low-quality job growth.
- **Youth Unemployment:** A large proportion of the unemployed workforce consists of youth, especially those with secondary or higher education. According to the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#), global youth unemployment was 13.3% in 2023. In contrast, India's youth unemployment rate stood at 10.2% in 2023-24.
- **Low Productivity:** According to the [ILO](#), India has the 2nd-longest average **workweek globally at 46.7 hours**, with 51% working over 49 hours, just behind Bhutan.
 - Despite this, India's labour productivity remains low, with a **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per working hour of just USD 8**, placing it **133rd globally as of 2023**.
- **Rural Employment Dependence:** A large portion of the rural workforce remains engaged in **low-productivity or subsistence work**, raising concerns about underemployment and the prevalence of **informal, insecure jobs** over quality, skill-intensive employment.

What are India's Initiatives Related to Employment?

- [Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise \(SMILE\)](#)
- [PM-DAKSH \(Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi\)](#)
- [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\)](#)
- [Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana \(PMKVY\)](#)
- [Start Up India Scheme](#)
- [Rozgar Mela](#)
- [Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme- Rajasthan.](#)

What Can Be Done to Improve India's Labour Force?

- **Bridge the Skill-Industry Mismatch:** Promote outcome-based skilling through [National Skill Development Corporation \(NSDC\)](#) partnerships with private players.
 - Integrate the [Future Skills Prime ecosystem](#) to equip youth with [Industry 4.0](#) skills like [Artificial Intelligence](#), data analytics, and cybersecurity.
- **Drive Formalization with Inclusivity:** Institutionalize 'one-nation, one-registration' for unorganized workers using [e-Shram](#), [Aadhaar](#) and [Unified Payments Interface \(UPI\)](#) synergy.
 - Facilitate micro-credit access and digital onboarding of MSMEs through schemes like [PM Vishwakarma](#) and [Udyam Portal](#).
- **Institutionalize Urban Employment and Mobility:** Scale urban wage employment models based on **Kerala's Ayyankali Urban Employment Scheme** (guarantee 100 days of wage employment per year to urban households with adults willing to do unskilled manual work).
 - Create **labour mobility corridors** with housing, and insurance support for interstate migrant workers.
- **Leverage Climate Transition for Job Creation:** Channel investments into green sectors (solar, EVs, waste-to-energy) to generate employment with environmental dividends.
 - Embed just transition principles to reskill workers from high-carbon sectors.
- **Design Gendered Labour Reforms:** States should pilot **Women Workforce Participation Indices** to map district-level constraints (e.g., transport, care work, patriarchal norms) and design targeted interventions.
 - Link [Corporate Social Responsibility](#) spending mandates with support for **women's skilling, mentoring, and return-to-work programs**.
- **Incentivize Employers:** Offer **Employment-Linked Incentive Schemes (ELI)** where tax relief is proportionate to new formal jobs created.
 - Provide fiscal benefits for companies adopting inclusive hiring practices (women, PwDs, elderly, and transgender persons).

Drishti Mains Question:

Despite high economic growth, India continues to face challenges of jobless growth and youth unemployment. Discuss

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Prelims

Q. Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if(2018)

- (a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output.
- (b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
- (c) poverty and unemployment increase.
- (d) imports grow faster than exports.

Ans: (c)

Q. Disguised unemployment generally means (2013)

- (a) large number of people remain unemployed
- (b) alternative employment is not available

(c) marginal productivity of labour is zero

(d) productivity of workers is low

Ans: (c)

Mains

Q. Most of the unemployment in India is structural in nature. Examine the methodology adopted to compute unemployment in the country and suggest improvements. **(2023)**

Q. "Success of 'Make in India' program depends on the success of 'Skill India' programme and radical labour reforms." Discuss with logical arguments. **(2015)**

Q. "While we flaunt India's demographic dividend, we ignore the dropping rates of employability." What are we missing while doing so? Where will the jobs that India desperately needs come from? Explain. **(2014)**

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/periodic-labour-force-survey-2024>

