



# India Employment Report 2024

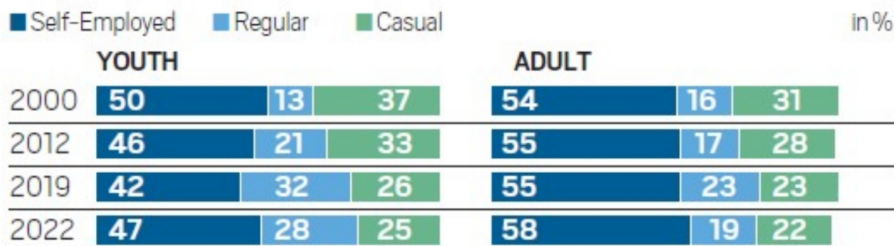
## Why in News?

According to the **India Employment Report 2024**, released by the Institute for **Human Development and [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#)** the '**Employment Condition Index**' of the states have improved between 2004-05 and 2021-22.

## Key Points

- The "Employment Condition Index" has improved between 2004-05 and 2021-22, but some states such as **Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, and UP** have remained at the bottom throughout this period.
  - While some others **Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, and Gujarat** have stayed at the top.
- The index is based on **seven labour market outcome indicators**:
  - percentage of workers employed in regular formal work;
  - percentage of casual labourers;
  - percentage of self-employed workers below the poverty line;
  - work participation rate;
  - average monthly earnings of casual labourers;
  - unemployment rate of secondary and above-educated youth;
  - youth not in employment and education or training.
- The report has **flagged concerns about poor employment conditions**: the slow transition to non-farm employment has reversed; women largely account for the increase in self-employment and unpaid family work; youth employment is of poorer quality than employment for adults; wages and earnings are stagnant or declining.
- **Employment Quality**: Almost 82% of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector, and nearly 90% is informally employed. Self-employment and unpaid family work has also increased, especially for women.
- **Participation of Women**: The [female Labour Force Participation Rate \(LFPR\)](#) in India remains among the world's lowest. Female LFPR declined by 14.4% points (compared to 8.1% points for males) between 2000 and 2019.
  - The trend reversed thereafter, with female LFPR rising by 8.3% points (compared to 1.7% points for male LFPR) between 2019 and 2022.
- **Structural Transformation**: The share of agriculture in total employment fell to around 42% in 2019 from 60% in 2000. This shift was largely absorbed by construction and services, the share of which in total employment increased to 32% in 2019 from 23% in 2000.
- **Youth Employment**: There has been a rise in youth employment, but the quality of work remains a concern, especially for qualified young workers. In 2022, the share of unemployed youths in the total unemployed population was 82.9%.

## STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT (UPSS) OF YOUTHS AND ADULTS



## SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED YOUTHS (SECONDARY OR HIGHER) IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (UPSS)

