



Uttarakhand Leads in Employment Growth

Why in News?

The Uttarakhand government claims significant progress in reducing [unemployment](#), as highlighted in the latest [Periodic Labour Force Survey \(PLFS\), 2023-24](#) report.

Key Points

- **Unemployment Rate Decline:**
 - Overall unemployment decreased from **4.5% to 4.3%**.
 - Most notable reduction in the **15-29 age group**, dropping from **14.2% to 9.8%**.
- **Improvement in Worker Population Ratio:**
 - Increased worker population ratio across all age groups in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23.
 - **For ages 15-29:** Increased from **27.5% to 44.2%**.
 - **For ages 15-59:** Increased from **57.2% to 61.2%**.
 - **For ages 15 and above:** Increased from **53.5% to 58.1%**.
- **Youth Labor Force Participation:**
 - Increased participation in the labor force for youth (15-29 years) from **43.7% to 49%**.
 - Labor force participation for ages 15-59 rose from **60.1% to 64.4%**.
 - Ages 15 and above saw an increase from **56% to 60.7%**.
- **Surpassing National Averages:**
 - Uttarakhand's labor population average for ages **15-29 is 49%**, compared to the national average of **46.5%**.
 - For ages 15-59, the state stands at 64.4% (national average: **64.3%**).
 - For ages 15 and above, Uttarakhand is at 60.7% (national average: **60.1%**).

Periodic Labour Force Survey Report

- **About:** It is conducted by the NSO under the [Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation \(MoSPI\)](#) to measure the employment and unemployment situation in India.
 - It was developed to address the limitations of earlier labour force surveys conducted by the [National Sample Survey Office \(NSSO\)](#).
- **Two Primary Objectives of PLFS:** It was designed with two major objectives for measuring employment and unemployment:
 - **First Objective:** To measure the dynamics of labour force participation and employment status at short intervals (every three months) for urban areas using the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach.
 - **Second Objective:** To measure labour force estimates for both rural and urban areas using the Usual Status and CWS parameters.
- **Innovations in Sampling Design and Data Collection:** The PLFS introduced changes in the sampling design and the structure of the schedule of inquiry compared to the previous quinquennial surveys conducted by the NSSO.
 - The PLFS also included additional data, such as the number of hours worked, which was not collected in the earlier quinquennial rounds of the NSSO.

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