

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1496
ANSWERED ON 12/12/2023**

EMPLOYMENT TO RURAL WOMEN

1496. SHRI SANJAY JADHAV:

SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAWAN RAJENIMBALKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding unemployment of rural women during each of the last three years and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has initiated any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to women along with the details thereof;**
- (d) the number of rural women who have been provided employment under various rural development schemes in the country during the said period, particularly in Maharashtra;**
- (e) whether the Government has prepared any other scheme to provide employment to women during the current year and the next three years; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)**

(a) & (b): From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), during July 2020 – June 2021, July 2021 – June 2022 and July 2022 – June 2023, estimates of Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status [(principal status (ps) + subsidiary status (ss))] among females in rural areas in India are given below:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among females in rural areas of India from PLFS	
survey (year)	UR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among females in rural area
PLFS, 2020-21	2.1
PLFS, 2021-22	2.1
PLFS, 2022-23	1.8
<i>Note: 2022-23 refers to the period July 2022 – June 2023</i>	
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2022-23</i>	
<i>Explanatory note with respect to definition followed in the survey is at Annexure – I.</i>	

(c) & (d): The Ministry of Rural Development(MoRD) is implementing the following schemes for providing employment to rural women:

- i. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, requires that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work.**

- ii. With a view to provide a pucca house for the weaker sections living in rural areas, this Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), which aims to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of 2.95 Crore Pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” in rural areas. As per the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G in addition to house construction and basic amenities, the programme also provides employment for 90/95 days in convergence with MGNREGA. The PMAY-G has also created employment opportunities for both skilled as well as unskilled workers through construction of houses in rural areas. In addition, 2.46 lakh have been certified as trained rural masons. Such masons have also been able to obtain local employment in constructing houses under PMAY-G.**
- iii. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship programme (SVEP), a sub scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is under implementation with an objective to help the rural poor (from Self-Help Group ecosystem) to set-up enterprises at the village level in non-agricultural sectors. Besides providing start-up capital, a cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) is also developed to provide business support services to enterprise.**
- iv. The Ministry also implements two skill development programmes , as a sub scheme of DAY-NRLM, for skilling of rural poor youth including women to improve their employability.**

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years. DDU-GKY guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of the funds for SCs and STs and 15% for minorities. Further the scheme guidelines mandate that one third beneficiaries of the respective categories including general category covered under the scheme should be women.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is a Bank lead and MoRD funded training institution established by the Sponsor Banks in their Districts, to provide training for Skill and Entrepreneurship Development. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the Rural Poor candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs / wage employment.

The details of rural women who have been provided employment under these schemes of this Ministry in the country and in Maharashtra during the last three years are given at Annexure-II.

(e) & (f): The Ministry is currently focusing on proper implementation of these schemes and at present, no other scheme to provide employment to women is under consideration to provide employment to women during the current year and next three years.

Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1496 for reply on 12.12.2023

Explanatory Note:

1. **Definition of worker (employed persons):** Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted *workers*.
2. **Definition of usual status worker (ps+ss):** The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.
3. **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).
4. **Unemployed persons in usual status (ps+ss):** The number of persons unemployed for a relatively long period during a reference period of 365 days is defined as unemployed in the usual principal status or in usual status (ps). However, some of the unemployed on the basis of this criterion might be working in a subsidiary capacity. Therefore, the persons who are neither employed in PS nor employed in SS but available for work (seeking or not) are defined as unemployed in usual status (ps+ss).

Unemployment Number of unemployed *100

Rate (UR): persons

**Number of persons+number
of unemployed persons**

Annexure-II referred to in reply to parts (c) & (d) of reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1496 for reply on 12.12.2023

Details of rural women who have been provided employment under various rural development schemes in the country and in Maharashtra during the last three years

i. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS

The rate of participation of women (percentage of women person-days out of total in percentage) in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years is given below:

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Women participation rate (%)	53.19	54.82	57.47

(As per NREGASoft)

The rate of participation of women (percentage of women person-days out of total in percentage) in the State of Maharashtra under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three financial years is given below:

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Women participation rate (%)	42.93	43.67	44.74

ii. PMAY-G

Out of the total of 2.46 lakh masons trained under the scheme all over the country, 16,523 women masons trained out of which 1,487 are from Maharashtra.

iii. SVEP

SVEP is approved in 358 blocks across 31 States/UT. Till October, 2023, 2.56 lakhs enterprises are supported across the States/UT. In Maharashtra, SVEP

is approved in the following blocks and a total of 5,591 enterprises are supported in the State till October, 2023 -

No.	District	Block	Total Enterprises supported (till October 23)
1	Jalna	Bhokardan	290
2	Jalna	Jalna 1	330
3	Palghar	Palghar	68
4	Solapur	Barshi	2378
5	Solapur	Mohol	2138
6	Thane	Shahapur	120
7	Yavatmal	Kalamb	137
8	Yavatmal	Kelapur	130
Total			5591

iv. DDU-GKY and RSETIs

The details of the achievements during the last 3 years under DDU-GKY & RSETI are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Women Trained	Women Placed/ Settled	Women Trained	Women Placed/ Settled	Women Trained	Women Placed/ Settled
DDU-GKY	Maharashtra	511	1273	204	911	3496	1521
	Total	19685	22640	58443	26040	132259	84116
RSETI	Maharashtra	13998	10295	14620	12275	20915	17112
	Total	206794	138538	257107	212400	331898	272977

Source: DDU-GKY – Kasuhal Bharat portal, RSETI – NACER

