

(b) whether the Trade Unions were highly critical of the move by Government to bring about far reaching changes in the labour laws without consulting them;

(c) if so, the details of the other issues discussed and the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to consult Trade Unions before making changes in Labour Laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 38th Session of the Standing Labour Committee (SLC) was held on 10th May, 2002.

(b) Some Trade Unions expressed their apprehensions on bringing about amendments to certain labour laws by the Government.

(c) The main issues before the SLC were (i) review of Action Taken Reports on the conclusions of 37th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) and the SLC and (ii) finalisation of the items of the agenda for the 38th Session of the ILC. The Committee decided to include the following items in the agenda for the 38th Session of the ILC.

- (i) Impact of globalization on Indian economy particularly on employment and how to meet the challenges.
- (ii) Social Safety net.
- (iii) Disinvestment policy of Government.
- (iv) Problems and challenges being faced by Small Scale Industries and their remedies.

(d) It has been the practice of the Government to consult social partners (*viz.* Central Trade Unions organisations and Central Employer's Organisations) on all policy issues. The views expressed during such consultation are given due consideration at the time of making changes in labour laws/policy.

Ratio of income and expenditure of wage earners

2445. **SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:**

SHRI S. K. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the ratio of income and expenditure of wage earners in respect of food, clothing, housing, medical and education in India and other developing countries?

[12 August, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): A statement giving percentage distribution of consumption expenditure on food & beverages, clothing & footwear, housing, medical care & health and others including education in India and some other developing countries as per ILO's statistics is enclosed.

Statement

Percentage Distribution of Consumption Expenditure

Sl. No.	Country	Food & Beverages	Clothing & Footwear	Housing	Medical-Care & Health	Others including education
1	Israel	23.3	7.3	25.2	5.2	39.0
2	Malaysia	32.7	4.3	18.5	1.2	43.3
3	Brazil	26.5	12.4	21.2	7.45	32.4
4	Korea	32.0	8.3	9.2	5.3	45.2
5	Mexico	34.3	7.6	5.2	2.7	50.2
6	Zimbabwe	35.0	17.0	12.0	2.0	34.0
7	Thailand	39.9	6.7	26.6	6.6	20.2
8	Pakistan	45.7	7.4	18.5	—	28.4
9	Yugoslavia	42.7	10.0	11.5	3.4	32.4
10	Nepal	54.1	11.0	19.2	3.3	12.4
11	China	52.4	13.8	8.3	1.4	24.1
12	India	59.7	7.3	7.0	3.7	22.3
13	Egypt	56.5	11.2	11.0	2.3	19.0
14	Nigeria	64.6	3.8	11.1	—	20.5
15	Sri Lanka	56.5	4.5	13.3	3.8	21.9

Source: ILO