

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
Tripura	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1
Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
All-India	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

Reservation for woman workers in employment

2915. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women constitutes 50 per cent of the population, 30 per cent of the labour force, perform 60 per cent of the total working hours, receive 10 percent of the total income and own less than 1 per cent of property in India;

(b) whether women participation in organized sector is much lower than the man; and

(c) whether Government proposes for 50 per cent reservation for the women workers in employment as women constitutes 50 per cent of the population?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per provisional population totals of Census of India 2011, women constitute 48.5 percent of the total population and according to results of 66th round of quinquennial labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Office, the share of women in total labour force

was estimated at 28.2 per cent on usual status basis during 2009-10. Ministry of Labour & Employment does not maintain data on share of women in total working hours, total income and property in India.

(b) As per information available under Employment Market Information Programme under Directorate General of Employment & Training, women participation in organized sector was 20.4 percent as against 79.6 percent for men as on 31st March 2010.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce reservation to women in posts and services under the Central Government.

Ratification of all ILO Core Labour Standards

2916. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has assured the International Community and International Labour Organization (ILO) to abolish the child labour in India in phased manner;

(b) whether India has action plan to abolish the child labour in a particular timeframe; and

(c) whether Government of India has ratified all 8 ILO Core Labour Standards and the ILO Convention 87 and 98?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Sir, child labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Govt. of India's stand on all fora including international fora is in line with the above stand.

(b) The Government of India is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children, withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

(i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.