

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(b) The Government of India is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children, withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc.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.

- (ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.
- (iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour. However, child labour being socio-economic problem, it may be difficult to fix a specific time frame.

(c) we have ratified 4 ILO Core Labour Standards, namely, Forced Labour Convention (No.29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105), Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100), and Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No. 111). We have not ratified 4 ILO Core Conventions: C-87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, C-98 concerning Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, C-138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and C-182 concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Increase in unemployment due to economy slow down

2917. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimate of labour force in India in Organized and Unorganized sector and the rate of unemployment from 2004 to 2012;
- (b) whether the percentage of unemployment has increased for the loss of job due to the international Economy slow down and the fall of growth rate in India; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per two most recent rounds of surveys, labour force on usual status basis was estimated at 469.94 million in 2004-05 and 474.98 million in 2009-10 and unemployment rate in the country during the corresponding period was estimated at 2.3 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively.

(b) and (c) Thirteen quarterly surveys in quick succession on the effect of global economic meltdown on employment in India have been conducted by Labour Bureau attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The survey covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing exporting and non exporting units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems & jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom. According to these surveys, overall employment has shown an increase of 25.84 lakh during the period