

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission which submitted its Report in 2002 had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Similarly, the Ministry has taken steps to draft Small Factories Bill, a special legislation for the small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. Ministry has also taken steps for amendment of individual Labour Acts. The process of Legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering suggestions on various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of all stakeholders/Central Trade Unions participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals which are considered by the Government appropriately.

(e) Conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO), on ratification create legally binding obligation for ratifying country. Ratification of a convention is a voluntary process. India ratifies a convention only when our national laws and practices are in full conformity with the Convention. So far, India has ratified 45 Conventions and 1 Protocol.

Women labour force participation

2733. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, State-wise and percentage-wise labour force participation of women, *vis-a-vis* men in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that low women labour force participation has adverse impact on their empowerment as well as impact on growth story of the country; and

(c) the details of rural and urban labour force participation of women in the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the result of most recent three labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated employment and workforce participation rate on usual status basis is given below:

Estimated Employment (in crore)				
Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2004-05	21.95	12.43	9.06	2.47
2009-10	22.98	10.57	10.44	2.56
2011-12	23.49	10.20	10.98	2.74
Workforce Participation Rate (in percent)				
2004-05	54.6	32.7	54.9	16.6
2009-10	54.7	26.1	54.3	13.8
2011-12	54.3	24.8	54.6	14.7

The decline in female labour force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, increased educational attendance and higher level of participation in education and insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc.

Government has taken various steps to improve status of women workers and enhance employability, a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at Noida, Uttar Pradesh and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship have been set up across the country. The Government has also approved eight new Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women in the states where there is no existing RVTI.

The details of State/UT-wise usual status, Workforce Participation Rates (%) of women in the rural and urban areas in the country during 2011-12 are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of employment in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12								
		Rural			Urban			(Rural + Urban)		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	44.5	52.2	55.4	17.0	36.4	58.6	35.6	47.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.3	27.8	38.3	45.7	12.7	30.3	47.8	25.0	36.8
3.	Assam	54.0	12.2	34.3	54.2	9.0	32.9	54.0	11.9	34.1
4.	Bihar	47.3	5.3	27.5	42.1	4.5	25.3	46.8	5.2	27.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.7	41.5	48.6	49.6	24.0	37.6	54.3	37.8	46.3
6.	Delhi	49.3	14.6	34.2	53.0	10.4	33.7	52.7	10.7	33.7
7.	Goa	54.7	21.0	37.8	51.1	15.7	33.7	52.9	18.4	35.8
8.	Gujarat	59.9	27.8	44.7	60.3	13.3	38.4	60.1	22.1	42.2
9.	Haryana	51.8	16.2	35.6	51.4	9.7	31.8	51.7	14.1	34.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.1	52.4	53.3	60.0	21.2	41.6	54.8	49.2	52.0

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.7	25.5	40.5	53.9	11.7	33.7	54.5	22.3	38.9
12.	Jharkhand	53.3	19.8	37.0	48.0	6.6	28.4	52.1	17.0	35.1
13.	Karnataka	61.2	28.7	45.0	57.9	16.3	37.6	60.0	24.3	42.3
14.	Kerala	56.5	22.1	38.2	55.2	19.1	36.3	56.2	21.3	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56.1	23.9	40.5	52.0	11.5	32.5	55.1	20.7	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	57.6	38.8	48.6	54.9	16.6	36.5	56.4	28.6	43.1
17.	Manipur	51.0	26.2	38.9	45.6	18.2	32.2	49.6	24.1	37.2
18.	Meghalaya	52.7	39.1	45.9	50.3	20.2	34.0	52.3	35.1	43.5
19.	Mizoram	59.1	39.4	49.6	48.7	24.9	36.7	54.1	32.1	43.2
20.	Nagaland	50.4	31.2	41.0	41.2	14.4	28.7	47.1	25.4	36.7
21.	Odisha	59.2	24.6	41.7	57.9	15.5	38.1	59.0	23.3	41.2
22.	Punjab	56.6	23.4	40.6	57.0	13.6	36.8	56.8	19.9	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	49.5	34.7	42.4	49.0	14.1	32.6	49.4	29.9	40.0
24.	Sikkim	58.0	48.7	53.4	60.9	27.3	45.2	58.5	45.0	51.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	59.5	37.8	48.5	58.7	20.1	39.2	59.1	30.0	44.3
26.	Tripura	56.2	22.8	40.2	52.5	11.3	31.9	55.6	20.9	38.8

Written Answers to

[10 August, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttarakhand	45.2	30.8	38.1	50.6	8.6	30.5	46.6	25.2	36.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	49.1	17.7	33.8	51.1	10.2	31.7	49.5	16.1	33.3
29.	West Bengal	58.6	18.9	39.0	60.2	17.4	40.0	59.0	18.5	39.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.2	26.1	43.2	60.7	20.0	39.9	59.7	23.8	42.0
31.	Chandigarh	56.7	4.7	34.9	54.7	12.1	35.4	54.8	11.6	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.8	16.1	32.5	57.6	11.5	36.7	52.9	14.2	34.4
33.	Daman and Diu	69.4	3.4	42.5	59.5	14.8	35.5	66.8	7.7	40.3
34.	Lakshadweep	54.8	10.5	32.2	55.0	11.6	34.7	54.9	11.0	33.4
35.	Puducherry	51.7	22.1	36.3	54.8	14.7	35.0	53.7	17.6	35.5
	ALL INDIA	54.3	24.8	39.9	54.6	14.7	35.5	54.4	21.9	38.5

Source: NSSO Reports, 2011-12

334 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions