

Implementation of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017

2356. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what step Government has taken to establish creches in Government departments in the country after implementation of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017;

(b) how Government will ensure that creches are established in private and establishments in the country and what monitoring mechanism it has in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to share the cost burden of providing creche facility with the employers to discourage potential employers from reducing hiring of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced and implemented by the respective State Governments in all sectors except Mines and Circus. Advisories are issued to State Governments from time to time for strict enforcement and compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(c) No, Sir.

Jobs to unemployed youth

†2357. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed people who have been given jobs by the Central Government during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is resentment among youth against Government due to joblessness in the country; and

(c) the target fixed by Government to provide jobs to unemployed youth during the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Recruitment under Central Government is primarily made by various recruitment agencies namely Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) etc.. Besides these, many Ministries/Departments

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have their own recruitment mechanism for certain posts in their domain. There is no centralized agency to collect data from all recruitment agencies. The Government posts are regularly filled up in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules. The year-wise number of persons recruited through the main recruitment agencies of the Central Government as available in Ministry of Labour and Employment is given below:—

Year	No. of candidates recommended by UPSC	No. of candidates recommended by SSC	No. of candidates empanelled/recruited by RRB/RRCs	Total
2016-17	5740	68880	26318	100938
2017-18	6314	45391	19100	70805

The above figures do not include recruitments made by the various Ministries through their own mechanism, State Governments, Banks, Other Financial Institutions, Universities, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory/Autonomous Bodies and directly by the Ministries/Departments without going through UPSC, SSC and other recruiting agencies.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The progress of these schemes is given below:—

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	4.08	3.87	2.85 (till 30-11-2018)
Persondays generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06-12-2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03-12-2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.52	1.15	0.95 (till 05-12-2018)

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 17.12.2018, the scheme covered 117604 establishments and 94.58 lakh beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. Till 23rd December, 2018, total 15.49 crore loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

ILO conventions on collective bargaining

2358. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to ratify the International Labour Organisations (ILO) Conventions No. 87 and 98 regarding collective bargaining which are one of the Fundamental Conventions of ILO;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there would be a need to amend any domestic law in order to comply with the aforesaid conventions and if so, the details thereof and whether Government plans to make these amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has taken various pro-active steps to examine the prospects of ratifying Conventions No. 87 and 98, including holding regular discussions on the issue with the stakeholders. The matter has also been widely discussed in the meetings of the Tripartite Committee on Conventions (COC). A meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) was convened on 18.08.2017 along with DoPT and ILO to further look into the matter, including international practices. Subsequent meetings on this matter under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Labour and Employment) were held on 19.09.2017, 30.11.2017 and 28.08.2018. Ratification of ILO Convention is a voluntary process and no time frame has been agreed for the same.

(c) The main reason for non-ratification of ILO Convention No. 87 is due to