

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

certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants and ILO Convention No. 98 is due to gaps in the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and Trade Union Act, 1926 *vis-à-vis* the provisions of the Conventions.

In India we ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question.

Bonded labour

2359. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child and bonded labour is still prevalent in the country despite stringent laws in force in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the mechanism to identify bonded labourers or child labour in the country and the details of the extant policy and schemes in place to tackle the issue of bonded/child labour; and

(c) the total number of child and bonded labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last four years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. As per Census 2011, there are 43.53 lakh main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country. The State-wise details of the main workers is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The cause of the bonded labour problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions. The bonded labour system has been abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Instance of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then. The State/UT-wise data of prevalence of bonded labourers is not available.

(b) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Survey for identification of working children is the immediate starting point for launching and implementing the NCLP Scheme. The NCLP Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector, are required to conduct survey within three years since the last survey for which an amount of ₹ 4.00 lakh per survey per district is provided by Government of India. Children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP