

West Bengal:

- (i) Siliguri
- (ii) Garshyam Nagar

Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Kakinada
- (ii) Vizianagaram
- (iii) Penukonda
- (iv) Tadapedigullam
- (v) Sri City
- (vi) Kurnool

Telangana:

- (i) Ramagundam

Himachal Pradesh:

- (i) Kala Amb

ESI Corporation has given "In-Principle" approval for setting up of ESI Hospitals at Shivamogga, Bellary (Karnataka), Siliguri (West Bengal), Kakinada, Vizianagaram, Penukonda (Andhra Pradesh) and Ramagundam (Telangana). Locations at Harohalli, Narasapura (Karnataka), Garshyam Nagar (West Bengal), Tadapedigullam (Andhra Pradesh) could not qualify, in view of less number of IPs.

Further, proposals for setting up of 100 bedded ESI Hospitals at Sri City and Kurnool (AP) and Kala Amb (HP) are under evaluation.

Women participation in work force

385. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women seeking employment *vis-a-vis* the total number of women being employed in the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the details of the sectors in which women participation has decreased, increased and remained constant; and
- (c) the details of the women participation loss, age-wise and State-wise since 2014 to present;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the details of estimated State/UT-wise labour force participation rate for females aged 15 years and above on Usual Principal Status (UPS) basis in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government has taken several initiatives to improve the employability of youth including women. A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill development schemes across various sectors. In order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

Further, Government has taken various steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Statement

Details of Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach for each State/UT under 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS

Sl. No.	State/UT/All India	Third EUS (2012-13)	Fourth EUS (2013-14)	Fifth EUS (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	474	466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	448	495	370

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	172	230	204
4.	Bihar	109	156	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	422	459	543
6.	Delhi	118	105	122
7.	Goa	251	277	246
8.	Gujarat	164	241	192
9.	Haryana	116	125	145
10.	Himachal Pradesh	469	433	170
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	120	143	105
12.	Jharkhand	182	156	204
13.	Karnataka	304	319	327
14.	Kerala	234	299	308
15.	Madhya Pradesh	290	294	174
16.	Maharashtra	328	340	330
17.	Manipur	249	324	304
18.	Meghalaya	456	475	467
19.	Mizoram	490	511	540
20.	Nagaland	352	340	536
21.	Odisha	223	223	186
22.	Punjab	125	109	111
23.	Rajasthan	177	218	215
24.	Sikkim	378	359	328
25.	Tamil Nadu	336	374	392
26.	Telangana		535	440
27.	Tripura	226	221	314
28.	Uttarakhand	154	202	195
29.	Uttar Pradesh	83	96	112

1	2	3	4	5
30.	West Bengal	180	164	188
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235	381	347
32.	Chandigarh	133	124	82
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168	135	174
34.	Daman and Diu	88	34	151
35.	Lakshadweep	124	238	169
36.	Puducherry	237	278	304
	ALL INDIA	226	258	237

Implementation of National Child Labour Project scheme

386. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children enrolled in school *w.r.t.* implementation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme of the Ministry;

(b) the details of the industries identified under this scheme which continue to employ children for non-domestic labour;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries of the scheme and the budget expenditure details thereof; and

(d) the details of the methods deployed as a part of the scheme to keep children out of labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, healthcare, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As per reports received from the District Project Societies, at present, 3245 Special Training Centres are in operation with an enrollment of 121646 children.