

[9 May, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) According to the report of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a comparison of Labour Productivity Indices of Asian countries for the period from 1988 to 1995 reveals that India's position is 7th among the 11 Asian countries. The countries Malaysia, Rep. of China, Singapore, Rep. of Korea, Nepal and Hong Kong have higher rate of growth in labour productivity compared to India, whereas in Pakistan, Japan, Phillippines and Iran, our productivity is lower.

(c) The planning process in India has aimed at creating conditions for improvement in labour productivity through provision of training, upgradation of skills and improvement in tool-kits, equipment and "production techniques. The resources have been accordingly directed through the plan programmes towards achieving this objective.

**Decline in employment opportunities for skilled/unskilled labourers**

4598. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep decline in employment opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana during 2000 and 2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase employment opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The estimates on the basis of surveys carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1993-94 and 1999-2000 reveal that the employment in UP (including Uttaranchal) and Haryana which was of the order of 542 lakh and 65 lakh respectively in 1993-94 had gone up to 578 lakh and 70 lakh during 1999-2000.

(c) The approach to the Tenth Plan focusses on providing gainful high quality employment to the additions to the labour force and it is listed as one of the monitorable objectives for the Tenth Plan and beyond. The growth strategy of Tenth Plan would lay emphasis on rapid growth of those sectors which are likely to create high quality employment opportunities and deal with the policy constraints which discourage growth of employment. Particular attention would be paid to the policy environment influencing a wide range of economic activities which have a large employment potential.

#### **Pending labour disputes**

4599. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour disputes pending in various labour court's in the country and the rate of their disposal during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases decided in favour of employees/workers, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) The number of industrial disputes that remained pending and were disposed of by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts located in various parts of the country during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Pending	Disposed Off
1999	9649	896
2000	12132	849
2001	11626	1803