

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:492
ANSWERED ON:14.07.2014
UNEMPLOYED WOMEN
Patel Smt. Jayshreeben

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of women workers has increased in the country over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide training to women workers to develop their skill and increase their efficiency;
- (d) if so, the number of such training centres opened/proposed to be opened by the Government for the purpose, State/ UT-wise; and
- (e) the various other steps taken by the Government to improve their working condition and environment?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL, MINES AND LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI)

(a) & (b): Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. As per two most recent rounds of surveys, the proportion of women employed on usual status basis are given below:

| | (in percent) | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 2009-10 | | 2011-12 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | urban |
| Female worker | 26.1 | 13.8 | 24.8 | 14.7 |
| Total worker | 40.8 | 35.0 | 39.9 | 35.5 |

The corresponding estimates for women workers was 13.1 crore and 12.9 crore during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively. State/UT-wise proportion of women workers employed on usual status basis in rural and urban areas are given at Annex.

(c) & (d): In addition to the existing ITIs where women can pursue vocational training, there are eleven institutes being run by the Central Government exclusively for women and are located in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. It has also been decided to open eight new Regional Vocational Training Institutes for women in the States of Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(e) Government has taken several steps for creating a congenial work environment for women workers. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws, such as, The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; The Plantation Labour Act, 1951; The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; The Inter State Migrant Establishments Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; The Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; The Employee's State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950; The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 seeks to provide every woman a safe and secure environment free from sexual harassment by fixing responsibility on the employer and laying down a redressal mechanism.