

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 10th December, 1996 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 465/1986, has given certain directions regarding the manner in which the children working in the hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn from work and rehabilitated. These include payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 20,000/- by the offending employer for every child employed in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

(c) Government has issued detailed guidelines to all State/UT Governments for implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) The Government of India has been implementing two schemes for the benefit of children withdrawn from work namely the Scheme of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) and the Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations. The major activity under the NCLP is the running of special schools/centres largely through Non-Government Organisations, for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care, stipend etc. At present 100 NCLPs are under implementation in 13 child labour endemic states for the coverage of 2.11 lakh working children. Under the Scheme of Grants-in-aid, Non-Government Organisations are assisted directly for taking up projects for the rehabilitation of child labour.

### **Social Safety Network**

1712. SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps Government have taken for various social safety network for workers in unorganized sectors through flawless legislations and Government intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): The Government have taken several steps for the welfare and social security of workers in the unorganised sector. The Government have enacted several legislations viz. The Maternity

Benefits Act, 1961; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 which are also applicable to certain categories of workers in the unorganised sector. Besides these, certain other legislations providing social security to other specified unorganized sector workers are the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976; the Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976 and the Cine Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

The Government have launched 'Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana-2001', a social security scheme for the agricultural workers which is being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in 50 identified districts in the country to cover 10 lakh agricultural workers during its first phase of three years. Among various benefits available under this scheme are insurance coverage, money-back and pension after attaining the age of 60 years.

The Government have also launched Janshree Bima Yojana on 10.08.2000 to provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons between the age 18-60 years who are below and marginally above the poverty line.

The Government is also implementing number of Plan schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampooran Grameen Rojgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, etc. for the welfare and improvement of the conditions of rural unorganised workers in the country.

### **Average perk of Organised and unorganised workers**

1713. SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the average wage/salary/earning of organized and unorganized industrial workers in India and the developed countries comparative figures country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): In India, as per the Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector), 1998-99, the average monthly wage earning for a worker