

5. गोवा	117,977
6. गुजरात	5,180,886
7. हरियाणा	825,295
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	888,985
9. कर्नाटक	6,472,816
10. केरल	2,347,268
11. मध्य प्रदेश	10,430,890
12. महाराष्ट्र	12,617,454
13. मणिपुर	350,134
14. मेघालय	302,853
15. मिजोरम	143,964
16. नागालैंड	215,722
17. उड़ीसा	3,241,991
18. पंजाब	418,646
19. राजस्थान	5,744,129
20. सिक्किम	57,790
21. तमिलनाडु	8,236,872
22. त्रिपुरा	184,333
23. उत्तर प्रदेश	8,019,310
24. पश्चिम बंगाल	3,662,855
25. अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	16,584
26. चंडीगढ़	29,443
27. दादरा व नागर हवेली	32,944
28. दमन व दीव	11,584
29. दिल्ली	314,076
30. लक्षद्वीप	1,906
31. पांडिचेरी	60,911

टिप्पणी: 1991 में जम्मू व कश्मीर में जनगणना नहीं करवायी गयी।

Elimination of Child Labour

87. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various United Nations agencies have united to help Government and voluntary organisations to eliminate child labour in the country;

(b) if so, what are the salient points of these schemes and do we have necessary infrastructure to implement these; and

(c) what is the time-frame when concrete

results will emerge from such UN-aided efforts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Sixteen UN agencies have jointly subscribed to a common UN position on child labour in India.

(b) The salient outlines of sectoral strategies include:

(i) Education as the principal means for preventing and eliminating child labour; (ii) a programme on education for children with special needs such as child workers, bonded child workers, children from the underprivileged community etc.; (iii) Training and sensitisation of teachers to improve the quality of teaching so as to attract and retain children in schools; (iv) working with the Government in areas such as legal enforcement, policy support and facilitating coordination and convergence across Government ministries; (v) support to NGOs, Trade Unions and Employers Organisations and the society at various levels in addressing the problems of child labour and (vi) Immediate priority to eliminate child labour in its most exploitative and abusive forms which violate basic human rights, human dignity and moral values.

(c) The position paper does not prescribe any time frame.

Social Welfare Assistance to Agricultural Workers

88. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are providing some social welfare assistance to workers;

(b) if so, the details of social welfare assistance extended to the agricultural workers;

(c) whether Government have enacted any legislation to ensure the welfare of the agricultural workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed. (See below)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Some of the major schemes undertaken for the welfare of the rural workers including agricultural workers are:-

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for acquiring income generating assets, comprising of a varying mix of subsidies and term credit at differential rates for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans with special provision for SC/STs and women.

(ii) *Jawahar Rajgar Yojna (JRY)*

This scheme aims at generation of additional gainful employment and creation of productive community assets. This scheme has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment.

(iii) *Training off Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)*

The scheme aims at skill upgradation of rural youth for self employment and at providing basic technical and managerial skill to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take self-employment and wage employment. Under this scheme, 50% of the participants should be Scheduled Castes, 40% women and 3% physically handicapped.

(iv) *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)*

Employment Assurance scheme seeks to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in lean agricultural season.

(v) *Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)*

This scheme was launched in 1982-83 for bringing about economic and social upliftment of rural women belonging to families below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skill and aptitude. The scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP.

(vi) *National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

The Government have taken up a new scheme with effect from 15.8.1995 namely National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). This scheme has three components viz. old age pension, survivor benefit in the case of death of primary bread winner of households below poverty line and maternity benefit for first two live births to poor women, which will also substantially benefit agricultural workers.

2. There are other schemes like Million Wells Scheme, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP).

3. The Central and various State Governments have taken up several insurance and social security schemes like Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers in 1987 under the Social Security Fund being operated by the LIC for providing insurance cover to all landless agricultural labourers in the age group of 18-60 years and the Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries in 1980. Besides, State Governments are running old age pension schemes with varying eligibility criteria and pension rates. The Government have also adopted a multi-dimensional course of action to further improve the socio-economic conditions of agricultural labourers by improving infrastructural facilities, diversification to non-farm activities, continued operation of various skill improvement, poverty alleviation, development and financial assistance programme.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

89. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons registered with employment exchanges all over the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons have increased alarmingly during the period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check growing unemployment in the country?