

Number of ESI dispensaries in Delhi

†2053. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ESI dispensaries in Delhi;
- (b) the pay limit of the beneficiaries to whom this facility is given and facility given to those exceeding this limit;
- (c) whether Government is aware that doctors and pharmacist of ESI Dispensary, Factory Road, Sarojini Nagar, do not behave properly with patients and use abusing language, as a result patients have to face a lot of problems; and
- (d) if so, the action being taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 31 ESI Dispensaries in ESI Scheme Delhi including one Mobile dispensary.

(b) Employees earning upto Rs. 10,000/- per month are covered under ESI Scheme. If the salary goes beyond Rs. 10,000/- per month, the employee goes out of coverage of ESI Scheme.

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received from arty of the beneficiaries about misbehaviour by doctors and pharmacists of ESI Dispensary, Factory Road, Sarojini Nagar, Delhi.

Implementation of Inter-state Migrant Labour Act, 1979

2054.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has no information or control on the movement of Inter-State labour migration and States are not serious for the implementation of Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979 and Building and other Construction Workers Employment (Service Condition and Regulation) Act 1996; and
- (b) whether Government has any statistics of Inter-State migrant labour and specially the number of migrant labourers working in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 lays down that no contractor shall recruit any person in the State for the purpose of employing him in any establishment situated in another State except and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf. In Central sphere wherever migrant workmen are noticed by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), inspections are conducted and show cause notices issued against the principal employers/contractors in case of violation of the provisions of the Act. As per the provisions of the Act, the principal employers are registered and contractors are given licence indicating the number of workmen. There is no provision for registering individual workman.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regarding Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the States are at various stages of implementation of the Act. Till date 27 States/Union Territories have notified Rules under the Act, 26 States have constituted Welfare Boards, 24 States have notified Implementing/Cess collecting authorities and 26 States have constituted State/Advisory Committees.

(b) As per census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved for various reasons within the country. Out of these, 29.90 million migrated for reasons of employment. Delhi has a large floating population of workers and there is no provision of registering individual workman under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

NCLEP

2055.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistics are available on child labour;

(b) whether while launching the National Child Labour Eradication Programme (NCLEP) Government was committed for total elimination of child labour in a time frame;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total money spent for NCLEP project till date, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the total number of child labourer already rescued, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the census 2001, the number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore.

(b) and (c) Government is committed to elimination of child labour in all its forms. However, considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual and sequential approach is being followed, beginning with children working in hazardous occupations and processes and gradually covering children in non-hazardous occupations. In this direction, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 271 districts of the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are admitted in the Special Schools where these children are provided non-formal education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition and health care facilities etc.

(d) Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, grants are released to the District Collector/Magistrate. State-wise details of grants released from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(e) 5.21 lakhs children have been mainstreamed into formal education system under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. State-wise and year wise details available from 1996-97 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-II.