

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	2,18,055
5.	Goa	1,679	3,505	3,505
6.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	6,82,354
7.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,82,354	6,91,197
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	1,15,828	2,36,947
9.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,34,762	6,04,929
10.	Karnataka	-	36,971	1,04,414
11.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73,388	12,32,664
12.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,40,407	15,46,159
13.	Meghalaya	-	22,579	41,135
14.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	39,301
15.	Orissa	-	3,41,653	4,18,929
16.	Punjab	76,528	1,69,306	1,64,901
17.	Rajasthan*	1,20,123	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520	1,49,520
19.	Tripura	-	1,45,780	2,57,974
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	42,96,865	48,05,280
21.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	1,27,670
22.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	13,42,366
23.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	5,407
TOTAL		39,61,855	1,38,65,338	1,71,11,988

* Rajasthan Government has discontinued the RSBY scheme.

DA for unorganized workers

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

(a) whether there are various types of DA in this country like Dearness Allowance (D.A.), Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.) and Industrial Dearness Allowance (I.D.A.) etc. although the impact of inflation and increase of rate of house-hold things, eatable goods are same for all consumers;

(b) whether it is a fact that crores of unorganized workers covered under Minimum Wages Act are the worst victims of price rise and they are not getting any DA to protect their purchasing power; and

(c) whether Government could consider to introduce any type of DA for all workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are various types of DA in this country like Dearness Allowance (D.A.) for Central Government Employees, Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.) for unorganized as well as organized workers and Industrial Dearness Allowance (I.D.A.) for workers in Central Public Sector Enterprises etc. All these DAs are calculated on the basis of the rise in Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, which measures the temporal change in prices of fixed goods and services consumed by target group industrial workers working in, any of the seven sectors viz. Factories, Mines, Plantations, Railways, Public Motor Transport Undertakings, Electricity Generating and Distributing Establishments and Ports and Docks.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction, which are applicable to both organized as well as unorganized workers.

In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government and most of the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), revised twice a year effective from 1st April and 1st October on the basis of increase in Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

Besides, the Central Government also fixes the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) which is revised from time to time taking into account changes in the Consumer Price Index Numbers. The State Governments are advised to fix/revise their minimum wages in such a way that

in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wages is less than the NFLMW. Union Minister for Labour and Employment has written letters to State Chief Ministers to follow NFLMW so that the workers benefit from it by way of being protected from price rise. Necessary steps are taken so that NFLMW as well as payment of VDA are followed.

Functioning of Construction Workers Welfare Boards

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

(a) how many workers have already registered in Welfare Boards in different States, State-wise and the fund collected as welfare cess in different States, State-wise, under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation and Service Condition) Act, 1996 and Welfare Cess Act, 1996; and

(b) whether Government will call a meeting of Chairman and members of All States Welfare Boards, Labour Secretaries, Board Secretaries, National Trade Union Centres and NGOs to review the over all function of construction workers Welfare Boards in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Information received from various States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The main responsibility for implementing the Acts lies with the respective State Governments. The Central Government has been interacting with the State Governments for speedy implementation of these Acts. A Special Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Labour and Employment to monitor and review the implementation of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 as per the directions of Prime Minister's Office. The Group has held 20 such meetings so far. Apart from this, issues concerning construction workers were one of the agenda items discussed in State Labour Ministers Conference held on 22nd January, 2010 in New Delhi. It was impressed upon the State Governments that concerted efforts need to be made for speedy implementation of the Act. The Minister for Labour and Employment has recently written to Chief Minister of States/UTs requesting them to review the progress of implementation of the Acts.