

Labourers in unorganized sector

1523. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of labourers in non-organized sector;
- (b) the average wages in the unorganized labour sector;
- (c) the protections available to the labourers in the sector;
- (d) whether any survey has been done by Government on the status of child labourers in unorganized sector;
- (e) whether Government is aware of the large number of the influx of young tribal labourers from North-Eastern States, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal; and
- (f) if so, the number of such labourers, State-wise and Government protections available to these young tribal labourers to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 45.9 crore. Out of which 43.3 crore were in the unorganized sector.

(b) Average daily wage of regular and casual workers is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector, was launched on 01.10.2007 and became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.31 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered under RSBY as on 28.02.2011.

The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service), Act, 1996 and street vendors.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana". More than 1.67 crore persons have been covered under the scheme as on 31.12.2010.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. The Government also launched the National Pension Scheme called Swavalamban Scheme for unorganized sector workers.

The Government have set up Welfare Funds to provide social security/welfare measures to certain categories of workers *i.e.* beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc.

(d) No survey has been done by Government on the status of child labour in the unorganized sector. As per Census, 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14. However, the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children were estimated to be 90.75 lakh which shows decline trend.

(e) and (f) As per Census 2001, 29.90 million have changed their place of residence within the country for the purpose of employment. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (See below).

Every citizen, including young tribal labourers, has a right to migrate to any part of the country. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was enacted providing for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household. In addition to above, the Government is implementing various social security schemes *viz.* as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Social Assistance Programmes etc. providing for social security to the workers in the unorganized sector. Such measures mitigate distress migration.

Statement-I

*Average daily wage (in Rs.) of regular and casual workers
(15-19 years), 2004-2005*

	Male	Female
Regular		
Rural	144.93	85.53
Urban	203.28	153.19
Casual		
Rural	55.03	34.94
Urban	75.1	43.88

Statement-II

State-wise details of influse of workers for employment

As per Census, 2001 the number of Total Migrant Workers from within the country including Inter-State and Intra-State who migrated for work/ employment purposes are as under:

State/UTs	Inter-State Migrant Workers	Intra-State Migrant Workers	Total Migrant Workers from within the country
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	35,929	71,967	1,07,896
Himachal Pradesh	97,842	1,54,070	2,51,912
Punjab	5,12,937	3,27,392	8,40,329
Chandigarh	1,89,905	1,506	1,91,411
Uttaranchal	2,03,344	1,92,433	3,95,777
Haryana	6,17,861	3,23,807	9,41,668
N.C.T. of Delhi	19,38,838	28,819	19,67,657
Rajasthan	2,92,391	9,10,091	12,02,482
Uttar Pradesh	3,93,425	13,30,210	17,23,635
Bihar	75,986	3,92,677	4,68,663
Sikkim	15,238	20,249	35,487
Arunachal Pradesh	48,058	47,792	95,850
Nagaland	23,404	31,082	54,486
Manipur	1,886	11,673	13,559
Mizoram	12,826	34,066	46,892
Tripura	7,641	35,551	43,192
Meghalaya	18,527	16,096	34,623
Assam	65,382	3,05,433	3,70,815
West Bengal	6,80,493	9,02,657	15,83,150

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	4,03,859	2,65,472	6,69,331
Orissa	1,09,477	6,67,444	7,76,921
Chhattisgarh	2,33,249	5,70,008	8,03,257
Madhya Pradesh	3,88,660	13,32,218	17,20,878
Gujarat	6,60,767	10,81,616	17,42,383
Daman and Diu	32,051	688	32,739
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28,836	1,264	30,100
Maharashtra	26,81,954	41,82,801	68,64,755
Andhra Pradesh	1,89,031	20,50,006	22,39,037
Karnataka	4,89,784	13,86,942	18,76,726
Goa	76,765	37,185	1,13,950
Lakshadweep	2,212	3,608	5,820
Kerala	1,24,292	4,47,952	5,72,244
Tamil Nadu	1,38,081	13,87,720	15,25,801
Pondicherry	43,572	12,933	56,505
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,694	21,503	52,197
TOTAL:	1,08,65,197	1,85,86,931	2,94,52,128

People registered with Employment Exchanges

1524. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 lakh job-seekers register themselves with Employment Exchanges every year;

(b) if so, the exact number of people registered with Employment Exchanges during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of employment opportunities provided to the above registered people during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) what concrete plan does the Ministry have to provide 11.6 crore employment opportunities between 2006-07 and 2016-17?