

Under the schematic norms of the ICDS Scheme, one Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and one Anganwadi Helper (AWH), who are women, look after the functioning of an Anganwadi Centre (AWC). AWW is the honorary worker taken from the community. These workers are not Government Employees. As on 31.12.2010, there are about 11.71 lakh AWW and 10.97 lakh AWH in 12.42 functional Anganwadi Centres across the country. AWW are paid honoraria of Rs. 1438 p.m. to Rs. 1563 p.m based on their qualification and experience. AWW of a mini AWC is paid an honoraria of Rs. 750 p.m. AWH is paid Rs. 750 p.m. Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech on February 28, 2011 has announced an increase of Rs. 1500 for AWW and Rs. 750 for AWH.

Other functionaries for implementation of ICDS Scheme such as Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), ACDPO, supervisors etc., which are mostly women, are also appointed under the ICDS Scheme by the State Government and they are State Government employees.

**Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)** are selected and placed by the State Government act as a link between community and health facilities. Only incentives are being given to the ASHAs under various schemes of NHRM. Over 8 lakhs of ASHAs are functioning across the country. ASHAs are not considered as regular Government employees. There is no fixed salary of ASHA. Only performance based incentive is provided to ASHAs under various schemes.

**In Mid Day Meal Scheme**, no employee is employed by the Central Government. However, cook-cum-helpers are engaged on honorarium basis by the States/UTs. During the year 2009-10, 16,83,552 cook-cum-helpers were engaged by the States/UTs, 83% were women. They are part time workers and are paid honorarium @ Rs 1000/- p.m. for ten months in a year.

**Providing employment to the urban and rural  
jobless at their respective places**

†2304. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been able to differentiate between the urban and the rural unemployment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is trying to provide employment to the urban and the rural jobless at their respective place itself; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Village or town is recognized as the basic area of habitation. In all population censuses throughout the world, the dichotomy of Rural and Urban areas is recognized and data are generally presented for rural and urban areas separately. Data on employment and unemployment collected through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization is also presented separately for rural and urban areas. Reliable estimates of urban and rural unemployment obtained through latest quinquennial labour force survey conducted during 2004-05 by National Sample Survey Organization are given below:

Residence status	Unemployment (Number in million)
Rural	5.53
Urban	5.31
Combined	10.84

(c) and (d) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Under MGNREGA, employment is provided to the job seekers within a radius of 5 km of their villages.

#### Jobless people in India

†2305. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 21 crores people in India do not have job;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy to remove unemployment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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