

4. The ESI Corporation has formulated norms and standards for staff and equipments for smooth functioning of hospitals.
5. The ESI Corporation in its meeting held in August, 2009, has decided that henceforth all the new hospitals under construction and proposed will be run directly by the ESI Corporation and the total expenditure on these will be borne by ESI Corporation.
6. To overcome shortage of specialists in State, the ESI Corporation is appointing part-time specialists/super specialists directly in State ESI Hospitals to ensure that proper services are available to ESI beneficiaries. The total expenditure on this is borne by the ESI Corporation.

Comprehensive labour legislation

1197. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to bring a comprehensive labour legislation in the line of ILO Convention and the Arjunsen Gupta Committee;
- (b) whether it is a fact that State Governments are not willing to bring this legislation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) ILO has adopted C-102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 covering various branches of Social Security like medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age etc., C-118 Equality of Treatment Convention, 1962 and C-157 Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention 1982 providing for social security rights and benefits for migrant workers and C-168 Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention 1988 requiring members to establish a system of protection against unemployment and to lay down an Employment Policy. Out of these, India has ratified C-118 Equality of Treatment Convention, 1962 on 19.08.1964. The principal social security laws enacted in India are — The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; and The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The Arjun Sengupta committee report presented in 2006 relates to Social Security for the unorganised sector workers. Government has enacted the "Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act" in 2008 to safeguard the interests of unorganised workers. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes

viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and other benefits as may be determined by the Government for unorganised workers. Government has set up a National Social Security Fund for unorganised workers. Central Government is implementing various social security schemes for the benefit of unorganised workers like — Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) Jana Shree Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). India has also enacted Right to Education, 2009 which provides for compulsory education for 6-14 years.

Presently, discussions are going on in ILO for a comprehensive instrument in the form of non-binding Recommendation on Social Protection Floor for providing basic social protection benefits for all. Government of India is of the view that each country should decide the level of its own Social Protection Floor and there should not be prescription of a Uniform Social Protection Floor for all countries. Social protection should be implemented depending on the national social and economic circumstances in member states.

(b) State Governments are also implementing various schemes for providing social security benefits like health insurance and old age pensions to unorganized sector workers.

(c) In view of the above question does not arise.

Contract labourers working in public and private sector

1198. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract labourers working in the public and private sectors in various industries and mines in the country, State-wise, Industry-wise and mines-wise; and

(b) the daily wage rate of contract labours working in the permanent nature of jobs in the public and private sectors of industries and mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The rate of wages of workers including contract labourers is fixed by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India and rate of Variable Dearness Allowance is revised twice in a year under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These rates are applicable on the workers engaged in the public sector and in the private sector of industries and mines in various scheduled employment falling under the central sphere. The latest rates of wages fixed on 01.04.2011 are as Statement-II.