

Social security for labourers in unorganised sector

†1673. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the poor condition of labourers working in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve their condition;

(c) whether Government has formulated any social security and other welfare schemes for their upliftment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The Government is committed to improving the conditions of workers in the unorganized sector. To provide social security to these workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.54 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2011. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme 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. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has now reduced the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc.

Child labour in Metro cities

1674. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to stop rampant child labour, especially in Metro cities;
- (b) the details for all four metros of outcome of such efforts, the number of child labourers that have been rescued over last three years; and
- (c) the details regarding educational facilities provided to children working in Metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Government monitors the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 through periodical reports submitted by the State Governments/UTs which are the appropriate government for implementation of the Act in their respective areas. As per available information 6153 children have been rescued/rehabilitated during 2007-08 to 2009-10, in all four Metros cities.

(c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts including Metro cities of 20 States. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. Further, Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides compulsory and free education to children between 6-14 years as their fundamental right.

Proposal for ITIs in Madhya Pradesh

†1675. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the States from which application have been received to establish ITIs during last three years;
- (b) the number of ITIs recognized by the Ministry in Madhya Pradesh during last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that excessive time is taken in scrutiny of applications received from the institutes willing to open ITIs and other paper works that makes such institutes to face unnecessary problems; and

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