the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in case where the contract worker perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work. The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of default, that of the principal employer.

In the central sphere, the complaints are received in the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 , Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and by other laws applicable on contract labour which are investigated and action is taken. Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts. Apart from the prosecutions, Central Government has prohibited employment of contract labour in various establishments in central sphere through 84 Notifications issued from time to time under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

Employment oriented schemes

1205. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the employment oriented schemes under implementation by Government, as on date;

(b) the State-wise number of Employment Exchanges functioning in the States;

(c) the State-wise number of jobs provided to the registered unemployed persons through employment exchanges during the last three years and the current year till date;

(d) whether unemployment is on the rise in the country;

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps taken in the matter till date?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The details of important employment oriented schemes under implementation by Government are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of Employment Exchanges functioning in the country as on 31.12.2011 State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Placement of 3.05 lakh, 2.62 lakh, 5.10 lakh and 4.70 lakh job seekers was effected through employment exchanges during 2008 to 2011 respectively in the country. State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges during 2008 to 2011 are given in the Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, total estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis has declined from 10.84 million in 2004-05 to 9.50 million in 2009-10 and unemployment rate has also come down from 2.3 per cent in 2004-2005 to 2.0 per cent in 2009-10.

(f) Government has been making continuous efforts by focusing on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swama 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) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Statement-I

Details of the important employment oriented schemes under implementation by Government

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit linked subsidy programme being implemented since 2008-09 by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

(ii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic self-employment scheme which aims at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them above poverty line. It has been now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

(iv) Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for urban areas: Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1-12-1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, to help them set up self-employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped during 2009-2010.

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-wise number of employment exchanges functioning in the country as on 31-12-2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	18

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	41
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Orissa	40
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	34
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttarakhand	24

1	2	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	92
29.	West Bengal	77
(B) Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
	TOTAL	966

* No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

Statement-III

State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges during 2008 to 2011

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Placement			
		2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	@	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.7	2.9	0.6	3.1
4.	Bihar	0.4	4.0	3.2	2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9
6.	Delhi	@	@	4.1	0.2
7.	Goa	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4
8.	Gujarat	217.7	153.5	202.8	223.9
9.	Haryana	2.4	1.8	5.8	6.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.3	1.1	3.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.5	1.7	1.3
12.	Jharkhand	1.7	2.7	12.5	8.7
13.	Karnataka	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.1
14.	Kerala	16.6	14.2	11.5	13.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5.5	5.2	9.0	6.6
16.	Maharashtra	10.8	23.9	207.3	165.6
17.	Manipur	0.2	@	0.6	@
18.	Meghalaya	@	0.1	0.0	@
19.	Mizoram	@	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	@	0.1	0.0	@
21.	Orissa	2.8	4.8	5.4	2.9
22.	Punjab	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.2
23.	Rajasthan	3.8	4.7	0.8	1.1
24.	Sikkim*				
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.3	16.4	17.4	11.2
26.	Tripura	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	2.0	5.5	1.3	1.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	6.4	7.2	5.6
29.	West Bengal	5.1	2.6	2.5	3.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.4	0.5	0.3	0 . 1
31.	Chandigarh	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	@	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.1
	TOTAL	304.9	261.5	509.6	469.9

Note: @ Figures less than 50.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this state.

Total may not tally *due* to rounding off.

Enhancement of pension

1206. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to increase the pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995. The recommendations of the Expert Committee were considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a Sub-Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The PIC has since finalized its report and recommended that a minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to Rs. 1,000 per month as an interim measure. The