

General of India. The labour force survey on employment and unemployment by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) also give estimates for the employment and unemployment situation in the country based on sample surveys. As per latest population census 2011 and NSSO survey (2011-12), details of data of total workers in the country is presented below:

Sources	No. of persons employed (in million)		
	Male	Female	Total
Population in Census 2011	331.86	149.88	481.74
NSSO-2011-12 estimates	344.70	129.39	474.10

(b) and (c) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities for both educated and uneducated youth in the country. Some of the important employment generation programmes are, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Protection to Inter-State migrant labourers

2746. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 50 million inter-state migrant labourers are moving inside the country and are not getting the benefits of any labour laws including the benefit of construction welfare board; and

(b) whether Government would issue instructions to all State Governments to extend all protection to inter-state migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) and (b) No data is maintained at central level in respect of migrant labourers. However, as per census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved from various regions within the country. The Government has enacted Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for the benefit of inter-state migrant labourers. The provisions of various labour laws like Employees Compensation Act, 1923; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous

Provisions Act, 1952; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, etc. are applicable to migrant labourers. The Government has also enacted Building and other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 for the welfare of construction workers. Since majority of the building and other construction workers are inter-state migrant workers, the benefits under the Act provided by State Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Boards are also applicable to migrant workers engaged in building and other construction work. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) that provides portable health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family of size 5 has been extended to building and other construction workers. Most of these workers being migrant benefit from the scheme.

Rehabilitation and eradication of child labour

2747. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise estimated number of child workers/labourers in rural and urban areas of the country at present;
- (b) the details of child labour eradication and rehabilitation programmes being implemented by Government and the success achieved as a result thereof; and
- (c) the stringent measures taken by Government for complete eradication of child labour particularly those engaged in hazardous occupation, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH) : (a) As per Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2009-10, the number of working children is estimated at 49.84 lakh. The rural, urban and state-wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) For rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 in the areas of high concentration of the child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Under this scheme, all children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The Scheme also envisages awareness generation campaigns against the evils of child labour and enforcement of child labour laws. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country covering about 3 lakh children through approximately 6200 Special Training Centres. The total number of working children in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 49.84 lakh in 2009-10 as per NSSO Survey.