

slavery' in India. However, the Government has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

(c) and (d) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories.

Under this Act, the District Magistrate has been conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate first class for convicting the perpetrator of bonded labour system upto 3 years of imprisonment. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is the operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ ₹ 20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

According to the information received from State Governments, the total number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated upto 31.03.2014 is 2,79,360.

#### **Insurance coverage under RSBY**

1050. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance coverage of only ₹ 30,000 launched by the Ministry in 2008 is being provided under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rationale for providing insurance coverage of only ₹ 30,000/- to a beneficiary;

(d) whether Government would raise the insurance coverage limit under RSBY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), families (a unit of five) of BPL category and 11 occupational groups in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover (including maternity cover)

upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis. The card holder has to pay an annual premium of ₹ 30 only. The scheme has benefitted 38515411 families up to 31st March 2014. As many as 10311 hospitals are rendering services to the insured persons which include 6093 private hospitals and 4218 Government hospitals. Insurance Companies both of public and private sector (Govt-4, Private-12) are participating in this flagship scheme. Central share to the tune of ₹ 3738.05 crores was released by Government of India during the last six years and the release during current Financial Year is ₹ 312.36 crores up to January end.

Out of 30 States and 6 Union Territories, the scheme was never operational in 3 States and 4 UTs and operational for some time and then stopped in 5 States and one UT. In 22 States and one UT, the scheme is under continuous implementation starting from FY 2008-09. Altogether, 474 districts have been covered under RSBY so far. In pursuance of a recent policy decision of Government, the scheme is being transferred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 1st April 2015.

(c) The scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment as a novelty for providing social security to the unorganized sector and hence, the core idea and the financial limit of ₹ 30,000/- was borrowed from the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) administered by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance at that point in time.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to raise the insurance coverage limit under RSBY.

#### **Enforcement of labour law**

1051. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private organizations particularly the Limited Companies having over 100 employees and labourers are not following and/or implementing labour laws of the country;

(b) if so, the details of report thereon; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to ensure, enforce and regulate the labour laws in all the private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) State Governments are the appropriate Government for most of the private sector, limited company establishments. The information in respect of State Governments is not centrally maintained.