

(3) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(4) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

(c) and (d) Apart from general suggestions received from various stakeholders which is being given appropriate consideration, the Ministry will be carrying out tripartite consultations before finalizing the Labour Code on Wages.

Labour reforms

257. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where the Ministry is contemplating labour reforms;

(b) the list of reforms and nature of reforms for wider public debate rather than vaguely talking of labour reforms; and

(c) the possible effects of these reforms on economic industrial growth and employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has taken various initiatives to address the issues of complexity in compliance due to multiplicity of Labour Law and also for bringing transparency and accountability in enforcement of labour laws. The Government has taken the following action in this regard.

(i) Governance reform through use of technology including launching of unified Shram Suvidha Portal which provided for allotment of unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) to establishments and also a transparent Labour Inspection Scheme through computerized system based on risk based criteria. Further, under the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), portability for Employees Provident Fund is being provided through Universal Account Number (UAN).

(ii) Legislative measures to make Labour Laws more effective and contemporary as well as to bring ease of compliance. The amendments in the Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 carried out recently will make it easy for the very small and small industrial units to maintain the records and registers for compliance of labour laws. Further, the amendments in the Apprentice Act, 1961 carried out recently will facilitate and increase

the participation of industry in engaging apprentices thus improving the employability of youth.

Medical colleges run by ESIC

258. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Government to take over the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has spent about ₹ 10,400 crore to start construction of medical colleges in 13 locations across the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it will take another ₹ 3000 crore more to complete construction and ₹ 80 crore to run these hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has, *inter-alia*, taken following decisions regarding medical education:

1. The focus of the ESI activities should be on providing primary, secondary and super specialty medical care service to Insured Persons (IPs).
2. ESIC should exist the field of medical colleges education entirely as it is not the core function of the ESIC.
3. hand over on-going medical colleges and other medical education institutions having separate infrastructure to State Government willing for such transfer.

(c) to (e) Around ₹ 10,000 crore are allocated for 12 ESIC medical college projects under construction. The project-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

The Annual expenditure likely to be incurred on running of (i) A medical college is about ₹ 60-80 crore and (ii) Associated 500 hospital is about ₹ 100-125 crore.