

in case of accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans/advances for the purpose of construction of house, premia for Group Insurance Scheme, financial assistance for education of children, medical expenses, maternity benefits, etc.

Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, to the State/UT Governments from time to time for proper implementation of the Acts.

Further, the Central Government *vide* order dated 8th October, 2015, issued under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, has directed the State/UTs to ensure coverage of death and disability due to accident, natural death, pension during old age, health and maternity benefit, financial support for primary and secondary education and skill training for construction workers and their wards.

Number of pensioners in unorganised sector

†1223. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pensioners in unorganised sector at present and the pension being paid to them per month;

(b) the amount Government is getting as interest on the deposited amount of pensioners of these unorganised sector every year;

(c) whether pensions being paid to the pensioners are sufficient for their subsistence in view of the present inflation;

(d) if not, whether Government would consider to enhance their monthly pension; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is administering and regulating the following Social Security Schemes in the pension sector namely Swavalamban and Atal Pension Yojana. These schemes are focused on covering workers in the unorganized sector. Swavalamban is a contributory pension scheme and the pension amount is payable depending upon the amount of pension corpus and type of annuity opted. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a guaranteed Scheme by Government of India. The subscribers under these schemes are majorly in the phase of accumulation and yet to reach the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

stage of 60 years so as to draw pension. As on date, there are subscribers in these schemes and no one is drawing pension in these schemes.

Under the Swavalamban Scheme, contributions collected from the subscriber is being invested in the market as per the approved investment guidelines and on the superannuation of the subscriber a regular pension would be paid to the subscriber which essentially depends on the corpus at the time of his superannuation. Hence, no defined pension is being provided under this scheme.

Under the Atal Pension Yojana regular contribution is being collected from the subscriber and a minimum defined pension from ₹ 1000/- to ₹ 5000/- will be provided to the subscriber upon attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme was launched during the FY 2015-16 and hence it is in the accumulation phase and till date no pension has been paid.

The total number of subscribers under both the schemes is as below:

Scheme Name	Total number of subscribers as on 14.03.2016	Total number of subscribers drawing pension
Swavalamban	42.84 lacs	Nil
Atal Pension Yojana	22.51 lacs	Not Applicable

(b) Government is co-contributor along with subscribers under Swavalamban Scheme and Atal Pension Yojana. However, Government does not earn any interest on the deposit amount of subscribers in these schemes. The returns to the subscribers under the NPS Lite which cover Swavalamban Scheme as well as Atal Pension Yojana as on 29th February, 2016 are as below:

NPS Lite

Pension Fund	Since Inception (%)
LIC PF	9.77%
SBI PF	9.99%
UTI RSL	9.89%
Kotak PF	10.02%

APY Scheme

Pension Fund	Annualised return
LIC PF	0.89%
SBI PF	4.49%
UTI PF	4.11%

(c) to (e) Amount of pension will depend upon the contribution of the subscriber and the varying rate of annual return on the deposits as the same is market linked.

Norms for withdrawal of PF

1224. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has tightened norms for withdrawing the provident fund as well as to invest it in the Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the members will also have to wait till they are 57 years old to claim PF for transfer to Life Insurance Corporation of India for investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Provision for investment in Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana is available in para 68-NNN of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 and there is no change in paragraph 68-NNN of EPF Scheme, 1952.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Contract labour

1225. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether and to what extent contract labour has replaced regular labour both in the Private and Public Sectors; and

(b) if so, whether a corrective measure is under consideration for introducing an appropriate Exit Policy as a better of the two evils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no data available in this regard. The contract labour are deployed both in Private and Public Sector coming under both State and Central spheres. The details of total number