

has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide for registration of unorganised workers and issuance of portable smart card by district administration and for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover; (ii) health and maternity benefits; (iii) old age protection; and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

The eligibility conditions, including the component of contribution from beneficiaries, for availing benefits of the social security schemes under the UWSS Act, 2008 vary from scheme to scheme. Similarly, the ratio of share between the Centre and the States also varies from one scheme to another.

(c) No, Sir. Availing of benefits by beneficiaries under the social security schemes of the UWSS Act, 2008 are not linked to getting regular work or employment.

(d) At present, there is no such scheme to provide employment on regular basis to workers of unorganised sector.

#### **Unemployed youth in the country**

1107. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment amongst youth in the country has increased manifold and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase job opportunities for the youth of the country in different sectors, during the coming one year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per results of the two most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the unemployment rate is as follows:

*Unemployment Rate among Youth (age group 15-29 years) on usual status basis*  
(in per cent)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009-10	4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3
2011-12	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1

(b) and (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors are given below:

Year	Persons skilled (in lakh)
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	76.12
2015-16 (till Oct, 2015)	28.85

Further a new scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation and ₹ 1000 crores has been allocated for this purpose. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment by reimbursing their 8.33% EPS contribution made to new employees.

### **Child labour in family enterprises**

1108. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the definition of what constitutes a family enterprise;
- (b) the number of such family enterprises in the country; and
- (c) the checks and balances instituted so that children working in family enterprises are not in violation of child labour laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in the Parliament. The proposed amendment will *inter-alia* bring complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process. In the proposed amendment, “family enterprises” means any work, profession, manufacture or business which is performed by the members of the family with the engagement of other persons and “family” in relation to a child, means his mother, father, brother, sister and father’s sister and brother and mother’s sister and brother. The data of number of such family enterprises is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The amendment will also prohibit children to work in their family/family enterprise. However, considering the social fabric and socio-economic conditions in the country where children acquire and imbibe basic skill sets while helping their parents, such help is permissible under proposed amendments. Additionally, the proposed amendments provide the following safeguards also:

- The proposed amendment only permits ‘help’ and not ‘employment’ in family/family enterprise.
- The family enterprise should be carried on by the members of the child’s family only.
- The help given by the child to his family/family enterprise will not be allowed, if it involves hazardous process.
- The school education of the child should not be affected due to this help.