

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 State Government/Union Territory.

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 was in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016'. Under the revamped Schemes, financial assistance has been increased from ₹ 20,000/- to ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children or other forms of forced child labour, and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation.

Special care is made available by the State for addressing the needs of the bonded child labour by providing safe and secure environment for the capacity building, facilities for ensuring their proper education, short stay home till education upto class 12th, skill development, marriage assistance etc.

The benefits prescribed under the Scheme shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary (including bonded child labour) under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

Further, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 prohibits the engagement of children in all occupations and engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes.

Employment and unemployment survey

2506. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the annual employment-unemployment survey released by Labour Bureau recently, during 2015-16, unemployment rate has risen to five per cent which is highest during last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

- (c) the reasons for the same;
- (d) whether President of India has also expressed concern over this;
- (e) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (f) the details of efforts Government would take to curb the alarming level of unemployment in the country; and
- (g) the details of unemployed people due to demonetization, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (g) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) to assess the status of employment and unemployment. So far five such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and based on the results. Details of the State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach are given in Statement (*See below*).

Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

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 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Statement

Details of Comparative State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to UPSS approach based on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey

(in per cent)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Second EUS (2011-12)	Third EUS (2012-13)	Fourth EUS (2013-14)	Fifth EUS (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.4	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	7.8	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	15.9	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	3.6	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	2.6	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	1.5	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	0.3	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	4.3	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	2.4	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	1.6	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	9.0	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	-	-	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	12.4	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.7	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2.2	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.5	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	20.4	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	4.4	10.1	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.7

Problems for workers in private sector

†2507. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages for unskilled non-agricultural workers in 'C' category regions has been fixed at ₹ 350 per day on the basis of basic minimum wages of central sector workers, the criteria adopted for fixing minimum wages in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has become difficult to work in private sector due to contractual jobs, adhoc employment and lay offs in an arbitrary manner and increasing violation of labour laws in private sector; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.