

of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from an estimated 46.6 crore to 47.4 crore persons. According to Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, the workforce was estimated to be 46.8 crore during 2015-16.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). There has been an estimated increase of 1.35 lakh persons starting from January, 2015 to December, 2015.

The Government of India has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised in the last few weeks is around 52,852 and over 14.7 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. Under the Scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment where the 8.33% EPS contribution made by the employer will be paid by Government of India in respect of new employment.

#### **Providing facilities to contract workers**

†3142. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether instructions are issued periodically by the Ministry for facilities to be provided to contractual workers in the country at present and whether those instructions are being followed;

(b) the mechanism for monitoring compliance of instructions for providing above facilities redressing complaints regarding hurdles/problems and harassment faced by them; and

(c) whether cases of ignoring interests of contractual workers and their harassment surface but due to lack of a practical mechanism in the Ministries for their redressal the contractual personnel are themselves removed in most of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to protect the contract labourers from exploitation and ensure them decent work rights, Government of India enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, which provides for abolition of contract labour system upon recommendation of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board wherever possible and practicable. In cases where contract labour system cannot be abolished altogether, the working condition of contract labour is regulated so as to ensure payment of decent wage and basic amenities including the same wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other condition of service as applicable to regular workmen on the same or similar kind of work either of the contractor or the Principal Employer.

A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce various labour laws in Central Sphere including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners and Regional Labour Commissioners under the control of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is mandated to settle the complaints/claims in regard to grievances/complaints arising out of the enforcement of various labour laws.

For effective implementation of various labour laws, regular inspections are conducted by the Officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The details of enforcement in respect of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 for the year 2015-16 is as under:-

Particulars	2015-16
No. of Inspections conducted	10593
No. of Irregularities	117936
No. of Prosecution Launched	3411
No. of Convictions	2009