

made available to other beneficiaries of unorganised sector on user charges basis in order to utilize the facilities of underutilized ESI hospitals. Under this provisions, two separate schemes have been launched/approved to provide medical facilities to selected category of self-employed workers namely Auto rickshaw Drivers at Delhi and for the Domestic Workers at Delhi and Hyderabad, on pilot basis. The scheme provides medical attendance or treatment at ESIC and ESIS hospitals on payment of user charges for self, spouse and two wholly dependent children and such beneficiaries are entitled to receive any medical or diagnostic services that are available in the ESIC or State run ESI hospitals.

Slavery in India

1696. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of types of slavery that exist in the country;
- (b) how Ministry looks at the recent Global Slavery Index by human rights organization Walk Free Foundation (WFF) which indicates that India leads world in slavery;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 183 lakh people are under slavery in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of indices that the WFF followed to arrive at the figure; and
- (e) how the Ministry looks at the new forms of slavery such as organized begging, forced prostitution, child labour, etc. and remedial measures taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The traditional form of bonded/ forced labour in India are known as Adiyamar, Bairamasia, Basahya, Bethu, Bhagela, Cheirriuar, Garru-Galu, Hali, Hari, Harwai, Holya, Jana, Jeetha, Kamiya, Khundit-Mundit, Kuthia, Lakhari, Munjhi, Mat, Munish system, Nit-Majoor, Paleiru, Padiyal, Parmayilal, Sagri, Sanji, Sanjawat, Sewak, Sewalkia, Seri, Vetti etc. However, with the passage of lime, new dimensions of bondage have crept in under different names.

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.

(b) to (d) There is such a report in the public domain. However, the Government has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

(e) The emerging forms of bonded/ forced labour, has been taken into account under the revamped 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'. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- (1) The revised scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The State Government is not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.
- (2) Financial assistance has been increased from ₹ 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (3) The amount of assistance for survey of bonded labourers is ₹ 4.50 lakh per district.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.
- (5) Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (6) The fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including the district administration.
- (7) Special care is made available by the State for addressing the needs of the disabled persons, female freed bonded labourers and bonded child labour by providing safe and secure environment for the capacity building of child bonded labourers, facilities for ensuring their proper education, short stay home till education upto class 12th, skill development, marriage assistance etc.

(8) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force. Further, the above benefits would be additionality to other land and housing elements etc. as mentioned below:

- Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
- Land development.
- Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
- Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system.
- Education for children.

High unemployment rate

1697. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate for the year 2015-16 is highest among the last five years; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken/considered to be taken by Government to increase employment opportunities in both rural and urban sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Years	Unemployment Rate (in %)
2012-13	4.0
2013-14	3.4
2015-16	3.7