

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.4
32.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	0.3	0.1	0.1
TOTAL		338.5	395.0	405.5

Note: *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Provisional; Total may not tally due to rounding off. Data is under compilation after 2016.

Labour reforms

559. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of labour reforms undertaken by Government during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government plans to undertake any new labour reforms; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The labour reforms undertaken by Government during the last three years are as follows:

- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018. provides flexibility to the Central Government to increase the ceiling limit of gratuity to such amount as may be notified from time to time. The ceiling limit of gratuity has been increased from ₹ 10 lakh to 20 lakh *vide* Notification dated 29th March, 2018.

- Ministry has notified “Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017” on 21st February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms under 9 Central Labour Laws into 5 common Registers/Forms. Further, the number of forms provided under 3 Central Acts/Rules has been reduced from existing 44 to 14.
- Under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the category *i.e.* Fixed Term Employment, with all Statutory Benefits, has been extended to all Sectors to impart flexibility to an establishment to employ people to meet the fluctuating demands, vide the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(b) and (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

The 4 draft Labour Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

Methodology for calculating unemployment rate

560. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has changed its methodology in calculating unemployment rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the new methodology is aimed at capturing the data more accurately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with some changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-a-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The methodology adopted for the PLFS is given at Statement-I.