

**Workforce in the unorganised sector**

2665. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any data on the workers in the unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the total percentage of Indian workforce in the unorganised sector, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of welfare measure taken by Government for the workers of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the Annual Report on Periodic Labour Force Survey) (PLFS) (July 2017-June 2018), the estimates are:

- (i) Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).
- (ii) Percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in Agriculture sector Excluding Growing of Crops (AGEGC) and non-agriculture sectors in informal sector is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates 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. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured

pension of ₹ 3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/New Pension Scheme can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The enrolment is being done through the country-wide network of 3.50 lakh Common Service Centres across the country.

**Statement-I**

*Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT during 2017-18*

State/UT	WPR (in percent)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	45.0
Arunachal Pradesh	30.7
Assam	32.9
Bihar	23.6
Chhattisgarh	45.7
Delhi	32.8
Goa	34.7
Gujarat	36.2
Haryana	30.5
Himachal Pradesh	46.4
Jammu and Kashmir	38.6
Jharkhand	28.8
Karnataka	38.1
Kerala	32.4

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	40.0
Maharashtra	39.2
Manipur	32.1
Meghalaya	41.5
Mizoram	36.0
Nagaland	25.9
Odisha	33.8
Punjab	33.8
Rajasthan	34.2
Sikkim	47.0
Tamil Nadu	40.5
Telangana	39.3
Tripura	33.8
Uttarakhand	30.7
Uttar Pradesh	28.7
West Bengal	37.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.4
Chandigarh	35.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.8
Daman and Diu	50.9
Lakshadweep	26.0
Puducherry	30.1
All-India	34.7

*Source:* Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

**Statement-II**

*Percentage of workers in usual status (ps +ss) in AGE GC and non-agriculture sectors (i.e. the NIC-2008 industry groups divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99) Percentage of workers in usual status (ps +ss) engaged in AGE GC and non-agriculture sectors (i.e. the NIC-2008 industry groups divisions 014, 016, 017, 02, 03 or 05-99) in proprietary and partnership enterprises for each State/ UT during 2017-18.*

State/UT	proprietary and partnership* enterprises
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	78.3
Arunachal Pradesh	48.2
Assam	61.9
Bihar	63.4
Chhattisgarh	74.6
Delhi	60.2
Goa	43.2
Gujarat	67.1
Haryana	67.0
Himachal Pradesh	48.3
Jammu and Kashmir	66.8
Jharkhand	66.5
Karnataka	65.5
Kerala	67.3
Madhya Pradesh	64.8
Maharashtra	56.8

1	2
Manipur	50.8
Meghalaya	46.9
Mizoram	44.2
Nagaland	20.1
Odisha	66.9
Punjab	74.0
Rajasthan	73.7
Sikkim	53.1
Tamil Nadu	60.0
Telangana	59.9
Tripura	67.9
Uttarakhand	54.3
Uttar Pradesh	85.4
West Bengal	76.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.3
Chandigarh	56.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.7
Daman and Diu	25.9
Lakshadweep	39.5
Puducherry	47.8
All-India	68.4

\* Proprietary and partnership enterprises are termed as informal sector

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

**Explanatory Notes**

1. Definition of worker (employed persons): Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted workers.
2. Definition of usual status worker (ps+ss): The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

$$\text{Worker population ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons} * 100}{\text{total population}}$$

3. Proprietary Enterprise: When an individual is the sole owner of an enterprise it is a proprietary enterprise. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member, is classified as proprietary enterprise.
4. Partnership Enterprise: Partnership is defined as the 'relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all'. There may be two or more owners, belonging to the same or different households, on a partnership basis, with or without formal registration (where there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit among the so-called partners). Own account production of fixed assets, when produced by two or more members belonging to the same or different households will be classified as partnership enterprises. Thus, own account production of fixed assets by a group of households for community use is classified as partnership enterprise.
5. Informal Sector: Proprietary and partnership enterprises are termed as informal sector.
6. Broad structure of NIC -2008

**Primary Sector (Section A)**

Group 014: Animal production

Group 016: Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities

Group 017: Hunting, trapping and related service activities

Division 02: Forestry and logging

Division 03: Fishing and aquaculture

Section A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

**Secondary Sector (Section B to Section F)**

Section B: Mining and quarrying

Section C: Manufacturing

Section D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Section E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

Section F: Construction

**Tertiary Sector (Section G to Section U)**

Section G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Section H: Transportation and storage

Section I: Accommodation and Food service activities

Section J: Information and communication

Section K: Financial and insurance activities

Section L: Real estate activities

Section M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

Section N: Administrative and support service activities

Section O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

Section P: Education

Section Q: Human health and social work activities

Section R: Arts, entertainment and recreation

Section S: Other service activities

Section T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use

Section U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies