

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	851
18.	Assam	6914
19.	West Bengal	26860
20.	Jharkhand	55250
21.	Odisha	62807
22.	Chhattisgarh	57524
23.	Madhya Pradesh	56959
24.	Gujarat	159613
25.	Daman and Diu	153
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313
27.	Maharashtra	216664
28.	Andhra Pradesh	21652
29.	Karnataka	23668
30.	Goa	153
31.	Lakshadweep	10
32.	Kerala	3187
33.	Tamil Nadu	24677
34.	Puducherry	513
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	518
36.	Telangana	10028
TOTAL		1418918

Employment generation in rural areas

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

(a) whether Ministry has conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of labourers migrating from rural areas to urban areas due to unavailability/shortage of employment in rural areas and to formulate policies for employment generation in rural areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, and
- (d) the details of employment generated in rural areas during 2018-19 and 2019-20 till 31st October, 2019, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As migration of workers from rural areas to urban areas is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from rural area to urban area in search of work, therefore, it is not feasible to keep record of such migration. No such survey has been conducted by the Central Government in this regard. However, according to the Economic Survey 2016-17 the size of the workforce as per Census 2011, was 482 million people and based on extrapolation, this figure would have exceeded 500 million in 2016. If the share of migrants in the workforce is estimated to be even 20%, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms. To prevent migration of unemployed workforce, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at employment generation in rural areas by guaranteeing a minimum hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. With an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural and urban areas, as well as enhancing the skills of migrant workers, the Government is implementing various skill development schemes. Further, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission Funding and Training is provided for entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The Government has also enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Salient features of the Act are as under:

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks.
- Payment of minimum wages.

- Payment of equal wages to male and female workers for same type of work.
- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing protective clothing.

Taxes levied on petroleum products

447. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring petroleum products under the ambit of GST;

(b) the reasons for keeping petroleum products out of the ambit of GST;

(c) whether it is a fact that the various taxes being levied on the petroleum products by the Central and State Governments are equal to the basic price of these projects; and

(d) the basic price of the petroleum products along with the State-wise prices of these products after all the taxes being levied by States and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum products. Thus while, petroleum products are constitutionally included under GST, the date and rate of GST which shall be levied on such goods, shall be as per the decision of the GST Council, which has representations of Ministers-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each of the States and Union Territories with legislature.

(c) and (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing