

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Fixation of floor wage rate

438. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is considering a floor wage which is even below the minimum wage;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, whether any criteria has been set for fixing the floor wages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if so, the measures being taken to avoid the misuse of floor wage rate to deny wages as per market rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the provisions

of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Presently, there is a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country.

(c) to (e) National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted by the Central Government in 1996 which is based on the recommendation of National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL). The NFLMW per day has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, which stands at ₹176/- per day with effect from 01.06.2017.

The NFLMW is a non-statutory measure. The State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW.

Guidelines for the welfare of labourers in unorganised sector

439. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued guidelines for the welfare of labourers working in unorganised sector;

(b) what are the minimum wages prescribed for daily wagers and what penal provisions are there for its violations; and

(c) whether any complaint redressal machinery is also there to help these unorganised labourers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 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