

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 23
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

EPF PENSION

***23. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received report from the Committee appointed for study of the issues of EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the details of the recommendations of the said Committee;**
- (c) whether the Government has initiated action for implementation of the recommendations of the said Committee and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the minimum pension for EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government also proposes to stop the realisation of amount from the pension on account of commutation of pension after realising the commuted amount and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 23 TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019 BY SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN REGARDING EPF PENSION.

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. The Committee appointed for Evaluation and Review of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment has submitted the report on 21st December, 2018. The report inter-alia has given observations/recommendations on the following issues:

- i. Increase of Minimum Monthly Member Pension**
- ii. Period over which the Average Pensionable Salary is calculated**
- iii. Restoration of commuted value of pension**
- iv. Re-introduction of the provision for commutation of pension**
- v. Restoration of the provision of Return of Capital**
- vi. Linking the monthly pension with cost of living index**
- vii. Issues of payment of pension on higher/actual wages to employees of exempted establishments.**

As far as pension on higher wages is concerned, the issue is sub-judice.

(c): The consultation process on the recommendations/observations on the Committee's report has been initiated with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Central Board of Trustees (CBT). CBT is a tripartite body representing trade unions, employers besides representatives of Central and State Governments.

(d): The decision on increase of minimum pension for EPF is dependent on the outcome of the consultation process and has impact on Budgetary resources of the Government as the Committee has recommended that increase in pension has to come from the Budgetary resources.

(e): No decision has been taken to restore the commuted value of pension, as it has implications on sustainability of the funds under Employees' Pension Scheme, maintained by EPFO.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 203
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

LABOUR LAWS

***203. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing labour laws in India are putting onerous burden on growing business firms in India and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has identified any existing labour laws that need to be repealed and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) whether the Government is planning to bring/extend social safety net covering unemployment (minimum income), universal healthcare and old age pension for all workers in the unorganised as well as organised sectors in India and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT RERERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.203 FOR 08.07.2019 BY SHRI PARVESH SAHIB
SINGH REGARDING LABOUR LAWS**

(a) & (b): It is pertinent to mention that we need to make our existing Central Labour Acts in sync with the changing economic scenario, technological advancement and emerging need for wage security, social security and better working conditions of our workers. Out of the existing Central Labour Acts, about 17 are more than 50 years old and a few of them are even 70 years old. Accordingly, in line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes i.e. The Code on Wages; The Code on Industrial Relations, The Code on Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions & The Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The Codes have been drafted after exhaustive consultation with representatives of trade unions, employers' associations and State Governments. Besides, the drafts were also placed on the website of the Ministry to seek the comments of all the stakeholders including general public. The Central Labour Acts which have been subsumed in the proposed Labour Codes will be repealed on their enactment. Out of the four Labour Codes, The Code on Wages has been approved by the Union Cabinet and the remaining three Codes are at different stages of formulation i.e., drafting, tripartite consultation inter-ministerial consultation etc.

(c): The Labour Codes address issues relating to wage security, social security, safety, health, working conditions, welfare, dispute and grievance redressal mechanism for workers. Besides, the framing of Labour Codes, the Government has recently taken several significant initiatives including rolling out of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan, a pension scheme for unorganized sector workers and 2 others pension schemes have been approved for shopkeepers/retail traders and farmers. For health care, Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to Rs. 5.00 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor, deprived families based on the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 218
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

REFORMS OF LABOUR LAWS

***218. SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to initiate a process of simplifying, rationalizing and amalgamating the 44 labour laws into 5 codes and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has sought views of the States on the proposed reforms of labour laws and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the other steps being taken by the Government for reforms of labour laws in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT RERERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.218 FOR 08.07.2019 BY SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA
NAIK REGARDING REFORMS OF LABOUR LAWS**

(a) & (b): It is pertinent to mention that we need to make our existing Central Labour Acts in sync with the changing economic scenario, technological advancement and emerging need for wage security, social security and better working conditions of our workers. Out of the existing Central Labour Acts, about 17 are more than 50 years old and a few of them are even 70 years old. Accordingly, in line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes i.e. The Code on Wages; The Code on Industrial Relations, The Code on Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions & The Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The Codes have been drafted after exhaustive consultation with representatives of trade unions, employers' associations and State Governments. Total of 8 tripartite consultations have been held on Labour Codes. Besides, the drafts were also placed on the website of the Ministry to seek the comments of all stakeholders including general public. The Central Labour Acts which have been subsumed in the proposed Labour Codes will be repealed on their enactment.

(c): The Ministry has also undertaken amendments in various Central Labour Acts like the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 enhancing the eligibility limit for payment of bonus from Rs 10000/- to Rs. 21000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 7000/- or the minimum wages; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account; the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibiting employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process; the Maternity Benefit Act 1961, increasing the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks; Payment of Gratuity Act,1972 enhancing the gratuity limit of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 228
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

HEALTH AND PENSION FACILITY TO LABOURERS

†228. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policy formulated for providing health and pension facilities to the labourers working in unorganised sectors;**
- (b) the State-wise details of the beneficiaries during the last three years;**
- (c) the details of the provision in place regarding the types of assistance to be provided to the families of labourers killed in accidents;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether the complaints of irregularities in providing compensation have been received; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has 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. Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan w.e.f. 15th Feb, 2019. Under this scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the eligible unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching by the Central Government. The state-wise details of the beneficiaries are at Annexure I.

(c) & (d): The Central Government has converged the social security scheme of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Under the converged PMJJBY/PMSBY, Rs. 2 lakh is given on death due to any cause and Rs. 4 lakhs on accidental death, Rs. 1 lakh – partial disability and Rs. 2 lakh on permanent disability. The annual premium of Rs. 342 is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

(e) & (f): No such complaints are received in Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 228 for 24.06.2019.

S. no.	Name of the State/UT	No. of beneficiaries (as on 19.06.2019)
1.	Haryana	605113
2.	Maharashtra	553427
3.	Uttar Pradesh	510032
4.	Gujarat	352018
5.	Bihar	140300
6.	Odisha	124414
7.	Jharkhand	117062
8.	Chhattisgarh	108654
9.	Madhya Pradesh	101604
10.	Rajasthan	83310
11.	Tamil Nadu	47193
12.	Karnataka	50240
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	47775
14.	West Bengal	47679
15.	Andhra Pradesh	40193
16.	Punjab	28385
17.	Uttarakhand	22150
18.	Himachal Pradesh	18407
19.	Telangana	16772
20.	Tripura	14578
21.	Assam	11600
22.	Kerala	7958
23.	Delhi	6144
24.	Manipur	2609
25.	Nagaland	2105
26.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1171
27.	Chandigarh	1040
28.	Meghalaya	1432
29.	Puducherry	1025
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	966
31.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	657
32.	Mizoram	483
33.	Daman And Diu	406
34.	Goa	245
35.	Sikkim	90
36.	Lakshadweep	21
Total		3067258

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**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

ONLINE WITHDRAWAL FROM PF

†309. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to apply online for withdrawal of more than Rs. 10 lakh from Provident Fund (PF) and more than Rs. 5 lakh from Employee Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): No, Sir. Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) had issued a circular dated 27th February, 2018 that the Provident Fund (PF) claims of amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs or above and Rs. 5.00 lakhs or above for EPS shall be accepted through online mode only. However, on 14th May, 2018 the said circular was kept in abeyance, keeping in view the difficulties being faced by the subscribers.

At present, it is possible for subscribers to submit claims in either offline or online mode.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 310
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

MINIMUM PENSION SCHEME

†310. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to increase the Minimum Pension Scheme to improve the living standard of families of people working in unorganised sector of the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the number of workers likely to benefit from this scheme, State-wise?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): Ministry of Labour and Employment is not implementing any Minimum Pension Scheme. Recently, Ministry has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana, which is a contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000 on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS can join the scheme. Under the scheme, the 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 349
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

349. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is seriously considering to give social security cover with pension, medical and insurance cover for those who are outside the ambit of the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation and the Employee's State Insurance Corporation;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which it will be started in the country; and**
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing the social security scheme?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has 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

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unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 392
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY TO WORKERS OF UNORGANIZED SECTOR

392. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide social security to workers of unorganized sector/contract workers/ labourers across the country for allaying the pervasive sense of insecurity existing among them;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Ministry is collecting/ collating data of the number of workers of unorganized sector/contract workers/ labourers in the country; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has 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. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government.

(c) & (d): No such proposal is under consideration.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 407
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY TO WOMEN AND OTHER WORKERS

†407. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to provide daily wages, provident fund, ESI and other social security to women and other workers engaged as daily wage workers under Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sewa Yojana and the National Health Mission;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has 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. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 411
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2019**

FACILITIES TO CEMENT WORKERS

†*411. MS. DIYA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria/norms set by the Government pertaining to salary and facilities for the employees of cement companies;**
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the problem relating to exploitation of the employees by the cement factories;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;**
- (d) the details of the contractual workers and employees working on regular basis in the cement factories located in the State of Rajasthan; and**
- (e) whether the Government is aware of the disparities in wages and health facilities of the workers engaged in Ajmer and Pali districts, if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT RERERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *411 FOR 22.07.2019 BY MS. DIYA KUMARI REGARDING FACILITIES TO CEMENT WORKERS

(a) to (c): The wages and allowances of the employees of cement companies are determined as per the Memorandum of Settlement dated 20.02.2019 signed between the Management of Cement Manufacturing Association and Cement Workmen represented by INCWF (INTUC), ABCMS (BMS), AICWF(AITUC), AICEF(HMS), NCC of CEMENT UNIONS (ICITU), CWPUF (LPF) in the presence of Conciliation Officer and the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). In order to ensure that the employees, including that of cement factories, avail benefits as available under the various labour laws, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central){CLC(C)} conducts regular inspections in the Central Sphere. The details of the inspections conducted by CIRM in the establishments, including that of cement companies, under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, during the last three years and in 2019-20 is furnished below:-

S.No	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto June,2019)
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	8843	8490	8577	1474
2	No. of Irregularities detected	89296	97779	87928	16843
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	68808	68716	45121	11558
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3168	3538	3227	778
5	No. of Convictions	2266	2583	1372	177

(d): The number of regular and contract workers in the State of Rajasthan are as under:-

Contract Workers	:	27487
Employees working on regular basis	:	9724

(e): The regular workers of the Cement Companies in Ajmer and Pali districts are being paid wages as per the Tripartite Memorandum of Settlement and the other workers are being paid minimum wages fixed by the State Government. The workers of the cement companies covered under the provision of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, avail medical & cash benefits.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1342
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

COVERAGE OF SOCIAL SECURITY

**†1342. SHRIMATI RANJAN BEN DHANANJAY BHATT:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering seriously to increase the coverage of social security in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard so far and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the unorganized workers in Delhi have access to social securities like provident funds, family pensions, gratuity, workmen's compensation, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) if not, steps taken by the Government to provide it in Delhi and the total number of unorganized workers having been linked to at least one of the social security schemes in Delhi as of June 2019?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (d): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 implemented across India including National Capital Territory of Delhi. 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.

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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. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. Prescribed monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. As on 26.06.2019, there are 6,204 workers enrolled under PM-SYM, from Delhi.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1352
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME FOR PLANTATION WORKERS

1352. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of social security schemes provided for plantation workers in the country; and**
- (b) whether all the plantation workers are covered under the benefit of ESI coverage and if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government proposes to consider for the same?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): The Plantations Labour (PL) Act, 1951 regulates the conditions of work in plantations and provide for the welfare of plantation labour. The Act requires the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, sickness and maternity benefits and other forms of social security measures. There are provisions for educational facility for the worker's children, drinking water, conservancy, canteens, crèches and recreational facilities for the benefit of the tea plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the tea estates. The PL Act is implemented through the concerned State Governments for which separate Rules have been framed by them.

Contd..2/-

Apart from these facilities, the Plantation Commodity Boards under their respective schemes during Medium Term Framework period are extending Labour welfare measures to the plantation workers. The programme is aimed at providing financial assistance to the children of workers belonging to SC/ST category engaged in plantation estates to enable them to continue their studies after X class. The assistance is given in the form of scholarships for meritorious students coming out of high school/ pre-degree and those pursuing graduation /post-graduation in any discipline.

Moreover, the workers of the tea industry are covered by various industrial and social security legislations like Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, (Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act 1955 – only for Assam), Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

Besides, the government implements through the Tea Board various welfare activities for tea plantation workers and their dependants in tea estates. The welfare activities undertaken by the Tea Board under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme aim at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers.

(b): Plantation workers are not covered under ESI Act. At present, there is no proposal for coverage of plantation workers under ESI Act. However, a Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme is being implemented by the Tea Board for the benefit of the workers of small tea growers. Tea workers of organized sector in other states are covered under the Employees' Deposit-Link Insurance Scheme, 1976 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1354
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

COMPLAINT OF RETIRED OFFICIALS OF GANESH SUGAR MILL

†1354. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/Central Provident Fund Commission has received EPF and Pension related complaints pertaining to the retired officials of Ganesh Sugar Mill, Anand Nagar, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the action taken so far on the above mentioned complaints; and**
- (d) whether the Government will ensure the settlement of the grievances of EPF and pension related complaints of retired officials of the said sugar mills?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (d): Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has informed that complaints dated 05.03.2019 and 31.05.2019 were received from Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Pankaj Chaudhary with respect to the retired officials of M/s Ganesh Sugar Mill, Anand Nagar, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh. In the letter dated 05.03.2019, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament had mentioned about irregularity in settlement of claims by staff/officials of Gorakhpur office.

Contd..2/-

It has been informed by EPFO that 1181 claims have been received at Regional Office, Gorakhpur since 2012 including 296 pension cases. Out of these 940 claims have been settled so far. As regards, non-feeding of the contribution for the period from 1994-1999, after verification of available records on the basis of Annual Return (3A/6A) as received from the establishment, annual accounts has been updated upto 1996-1997 with contribution. In absence of contribution and statutory returns, the annual accounts of the establishment has been issued with interest till year 2010-11.

The letter dated 31.05.2019 has been forwarded to Additional Central Provident Fund Commissioner (ACC), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Uttar Pradesh for necessary action.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1377
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

HONORARIUM/PENSION TO LABOURERS

†1377. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made or proposes to make a provision for giving any honorarium to the labourers of unorganised sector and implementing a pension scheme for them;**
- (b) if so, whether the Government has framed any rules in this regard; and**
- (c) the provisions made or proposed to be made by the Union Government for improving the financial condition of the labourers of organised and unorganised sectors?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan w.e.f. 15th Feb, 2019. Under this scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the eligible unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching by the Central Government. The guidelines for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan are also framed.

Contd..2/-

(c): In order to improve the social security including financial conditions for workers in the organised and unorganised sector, the Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly by five Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector is provided mainly by the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection to the unorganised workers.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1395
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

UNIVERSAL ACCOUNT NUMBER

1395. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is issuing Universal Account Number (UAN) to the Members of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);**
- (b) if so, the details including the number of UAN already issued and number of applications pending for UAN, if any;**
- (c) whether it is mandatory to link Aadhaar and UAN and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether original Scheme Certificate is essential to get pension and other benefits and if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether the Government has any record regarding number of applications for original Scheme Certificate pending in various offices of EPFO; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in issuing the same?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): As on 25.06.2019, 15.49 crore Universal Account Number (UAN) have been allotted and no application is pending.

Contd..2/-

(c): As per Government of India Notification No. S.O. 26 (E) dated 04.01.2017 issued in pursuance of the provisions of section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targetted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, members and pensioners of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) desirous of continuing to avail pension and membership to the EPS by availing the Central Government's contribution and subsidy under the said Scheme, are required to furnish proof of the possession of the Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication as per the procedure laid down by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for better and hassle free identification through Aadhaar.

(d): A Scheme Certificate indicates the pensionable service, the pensionable salary and the amount of pension due on the date of exit of a member from the employment. The Scheme Certificate enables the member to carry over the accrued pensionable benefit as and when he changes employment. Original Scheme Certificate is required to ascertain whether a member has availed withdrawal benefit before settlement of his pension claim.

(e) to (f): 19,117 claim applications for issuance of scheme certificates were pending in various offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 25.06.2019.

Receipt and settlement of claims regarding scheme certificate is a continuous ongoing work in various offices of EPFO. Some of the claims remain pending on account of submission of insufficient information/documents required for issuance of scheme certificates.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1412
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

CHANGE IN LABOUR LAWS

**†1412. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRIMATI RANJAN BEN DHANANJAY BHATT:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring about a sea change in the labour laws through amendment keeping in view the interests of labourers/workers and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take stringent steps for early disposal of various problems being faced by labourers/ workers and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has developed any portal, Mobile App or worked out any scheme for disposal of their problems and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the details of concrete steps taken so far or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the labour issues?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): 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 Labour Codes contain provisions relating to wage, social security, safety, health and grievance redressal mechanism for workers.

Contd..2/-

(c): Besides, redressal machinery as envisaged in various Labour Acts, the following on-line portal, mobile App, etc address the grievances of workers:-

- **CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System) - CPGRAMS is the platform which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens including of workers from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/ Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redressal of these grievances.**
- **EPFiGMS (EPF i Grievance Management System) - It is a customised portal with an aim to redress grievances for the services provided by EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation).**
- **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) APP - The services of EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation) for subscribers have been integrated and offered through UMANG application of Government of India.**
- **PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) Portal – Online complaints regarding Child labour can be filed by anybody on the PENCIL Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for rescual, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of the child labourer.**
- **Shram Suvidha Portal – It operates a transparent risk based Online Labour Inspection Service for effective enforcement of Labour Laws so as to ensure wage security, job security, social security and various other safety, health and welfare measures.**

(d): To address the labour issues, the steps undertaken by Government during the last few years are as follows:-

- **Under Payment of Bonus Amendment Act, eligibility limit for payment of bonus enhanced from Rs 10000/- to Rs. 21000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 7000/- or the minimum wages.**
- **Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.**

Contd..3/-

- **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process.**
- **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 Rs. 10 Lakh to 20 Lakh vide Notification dated 29th March, 2018.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1413
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01ST JULY, 2019

PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

1413. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures are taken to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households;**
- (b) if so, the names of centrally sponsored schemes;**
- (c) whether the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has created the employment through the employers; and**
- (d) if so, the details of the total beneficiaries?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been implementing the “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. DAY-NULM has seven components viz (i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID), (ii) Capacity Building and Training (CB&T), (iii) Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P), (iv) Self-Employment Programme (SEP), (v) Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), (vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) and (vii) Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP).

(c) & (d): Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer’s contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. Till 26th June, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1476
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

MIGRANT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

**1476. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether migrant construction workers are entitled to housing and other social security benefits apart from minimum wages, overtime payments and weekly offs but the implementation of this clause of the labour law has been abysmal;**
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether around Rs 20,000 crore collected through construction cess is lying unused, if so, the details of cess collected and utilised during the last three years;**
- (d) whether the amount collected through construction cess should be used for providing rental accommodation to migrant workers, if so, the Government's reaction thereon; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for welfare of construction workers in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act 1979 provides for residential accommodation facilities as per Rule 45 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (RE&CS) Central Rules, 1980 to migrant workmen including migrant construction workers covered under the said rules. For the purpose of enforcement of the provisions, the setup under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) carries out regular inspections under I.S.M.W (RE&CS) Act and Central Rules to ensure the compliance of the provisions of the Act. The details of the same is enclosed as Annexure -I.

Contd..2/-

(c): The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides safety, health and welfare measures for the building and other construction workers (BOCW). For the purposes of the above said Act, a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996. The States, through their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards, constituted under BOCW Act, utilize the cess fund in terms of Section 22 of BOCW Act, 1996. The States and Union Territories have collected around Rs. 49688.07 crore and spent an amount Rs. 19379.922 Crore upto 31.03.2019.

(d): Section 34 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 makes it mandatory for the employer to provide, free of charges and within the work site or as near to it as may be possible, temporary living accommodation, with separate cooking place, bathing, washing and lavatory facilities, to all building workers employed by him for such period as the building or other construction work is in progress. Further, in order to mitigate hardships that a BOC worker faces while in search of work, the States have been advised to take proactive steps to facilitate transit accommodation/labour shed cum night shelter, mobile toilets and mobile creches to such BOC workers out of the State BOCW welfare cess fund as prescribed.

(e): Section 22 of the BOCW(RECS)Act, 1996, provides for following welfare measures for BOC workers:

- (i) provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;**
- (ii) make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years;**
- (iii) sanction loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a houses not exceeding such amount and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;**
- (iv) pay such amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries as it may deem fit;**
- (v) give such financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;**
- (vi) meet such medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a beneficiary or, such dependent, as may be prescribed;**
- (vii) make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and**
- (viii) make provisions and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.**

The State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards of the States have formulated welfare schemes for BOC workers based on the above.

The States/UTs have also been requested to utilise BOCW welfare cess for the purpose of extending coverage of the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) converged with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Aayushman Bharat and Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) to BOC workers to provide life and disability cover, health and maternity cover and old age pension by making payment of the State share/beneficiary share towards these schemes out of the cess fund.

Annexure referred in part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1476 for 01.07.2019

ISMW (RE&CS) Act, 1979

S.No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Up to March, 2019
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	173	122	209	185
2.	No. of Irregularities detected	2744	2214	2952	3463
3.	No. of Irregularities Rectified	2240	1848	1939	2423
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	61	52	57	84
5.	No. of Convictions	44	59	47	38

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1501
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

EPS PENSIONERS OF 1995

**†1501. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to revise the pension laws implemented in the year 1995;**
- (b) whether the Government is accepting the recommendations made in the report submitted by Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to provide atleast 7500/- rupees basic pension and dearness allowance thereon to the EPS pensioners of the year 1995 besides providing free of cost health facilities to the pensioners and their families;**
- (d) whether the Government has also received representatives from the EPS pensioners of the year 1995 regarding their collective demand;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (f) the action taken or to be taken by the Government in this regard?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): Amendment of the Employees' Pension Scheme is a continuous process and is done as and when necessitated in consultation with stakeholders.

(b): Due to financial constraints in increase in Government share under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and to maintain sustainability of the Employees' Pension Fund, the recommendations of the Koshyari Committee have not been accepted. However, the Government has started providing a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- per month to the pensioners under EPS, 1995 from 01.09.2014.

Contd..2/-

(c): A pilot scheme to extend medical benefits to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 pensioners drawing minimum pension upto Rs. 1000/- per month under EPS, 1995 and residing in Delhi has been drafted. The Scheme would be optional to those pensioners who give their willingness for deduction of Rs.100/- per month from and out of their pension disbursed on monthly basis.

(d) to (f): Representations are received from individual EPS, 1995 pensioners as well as pensioners associations raising various demands like:

- (i) To increase the minimum pension to Rs. 2000/ Rs. 3000/Rs. 7500 per month.**
- (ii) To link the monthly pension with cost of living index.**
- (iii) Restoration of commuted value of pension.**
- (iv) Re-introduction of the provision of commutation of pension.**
- (v) Restoration of the provision of Return of Capital.**
- (vi) Reduction in the period for calculation of monthly average pensionable salary from 60 months to 12 months.**
- (vii) Payment of pension on Higher Wages to employees of exempted establishments.**

Various representations received were placed before the High Empowered Monitoring Committee constituted by the Government of India for complete evaluation and review of EPS 1995. The committee has submitted its report on 21.12.2018 to the Government.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1517
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1ST JULY, 2019**

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH HAZARDS IN WORKPLACE

1517. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any details on employment generation in the unorganised sector during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2017-18 and the current year;**
- (b) the details of actions, the Government is taking to curb the presence of occupational safety and health hazards in workplace and the status of implementation;**
- (c) the status of the National Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board that the Government has proposed to set for the aforementioned purpose; and**
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to rationalise and consolidate the 44 labour laws into 4 omnibus codes?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the percentage of workers engaged in informal sector (i.e., proprietary and partnership enterprises) in usual status basis (principal status+subsidiary) engaged in non-agriculture and AGEGC sectors (The coverage of AGEGC Sector is [Ag]riculture sector [E]xcluding [G]rowing of [C]rops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) was 68.4% in 2017-18 and 72.4% in 2011-12.

(b) to (d): The Government of India has declared the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace (NPSHEW) which aims to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country. Several steps are taken for promoting and propagating the objective of safety and health by holding various conferences, awareness camps, safety weeks, campaigns, awards and conducting of surveys etc.

A comprehensive legislation, Mines Act, 1952 has been enacted by Central Government to regulate the objectives of safety and health of workers in mines. The Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder are administered by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

In respect of factories, a comprehensive legislation in the form of the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety and health aspects of the workers employed in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 has been enacted. The Act and the State Factories Rules framed thereunder are being enforced by the respective State/UT Governments through the Chief Inspector of Factories/Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health.

Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four labour codes on Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security & Welfare, and Occupation Safety, Health and Working conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The Code on Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions has been drafted & contains provisions for setting up of a National Occupational Safety, Health Advisory Board.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1556
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.07.2019**

VACANT POSTS

**†1556. SHRI DEEPAK BAIJ:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry gives any directions to fill up the vacant posts by the concerned departments due to the delay in filling up the posts across the country;**
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to provide employment to the unemployed and to prevent unemployment in the country;**
- (c) whether there is delay in filling up a huge number of vacant posts for a long time and there is delay in declaring the result of selected candidates in the country;**
- (d) the details of action taken by the Government to increase employment opportunities in the last three years; and**
- (e) the details of Government jobs/ posts which are lying vacant as on date, State-wise along with the action which has been taken to fill up these vacant positions and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): The Ministry of Labour & Employment has not issued any such directions. However, filling up of the vacancies is the priority item for the Government.

Contd..2/-

(b): Employment Generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this schemes, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years, under which 1.18 crore beneficiary took advantage till March, 2019.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and providing other employment related services.

(c): Vacancies are reported regularly to recruiting agencies like SSC/UPSC. There has been delay in some cases in filling up of vacancies mainly due to litigation.

(d): As detailed in reply to part (b) above, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.

(e): Details of vacancies in different Ministries/Department, as per the data of Department of Expenditure, as on 01.03.2018, is at Annexure. The filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the year and action calendar of the recruiting agencies. Filling up the vacant posts of States/UTs is the responsibility of the respective States/UTs.

Annexure referred to in Reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1556 for reply on 01.07.2019, regarding 'Vacant Posts'.

S.No.	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts										Number in Position			
		A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)	Total	A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				
1	Agricultural Research & Education	17	8	10	14	49	16	7	6	7	36				
2	Agriculture and Cooperation	636	533	599	4172	5940	421	354	395	2769	3939				
3	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	319	165	183	3194	3861	189	84	100	2024	2397				
4	Atomic Energy	11825	742	9730	14523	36820	11145	579	8626	10289	30639				
5	AYUSH	77	29	50	65	222	61	10	39	41	151				
6	Bio-Technology	72	40	49	86	247	53	23	40	56	172				
7	Cabinet Secretariat	65	51	100	143	359	60	45	83	112	300				
8	Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	70	45	65	209	389	80	39	62	165	326				
9	Civil Aviation	808	85	559	947	2399	470	50	174	540	1234				
10	Coal	56	49	95	224	424	40	27	86	132	285				
11	Commerce	645	856	970	4200	6671	532	705	800	3462	5499				
12	Consumer Affairs	218	142	285	579	1224	170	110	158	364	802				
13	Corporate Affairs	455	175	709	1202	2541	297	114	424	482	1297				
14	Culture	206	269	259	7128	7862	211	231	260	6973	7675				
15	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17150	30576	28839	321847	398422				
16	Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	58	37	37	105	237				
17	Drinking Water & Sanitation	40	28	49	22	139	30	11	42	13	96				
18	Earth Sciences	458	267	3840	2791	7356	250	83	2436	1504	4273				
19	Economic Affairs	376	183	238	665	1462	283	145	201	484	1113				
20	Environment & Forests	940	443	1038	2690	5111	732	233	544	1422	2931				
21	Expenditure	149	229	253	392	1023	111	166	190	178	645				
22	External Affairs	2241	970	2425	2572	8208	2071	879	1774	2288	7012				
23	Fertilizers	43	17	97	130	287	35	14	79	71	199				
24	Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161				
25	Food & Public Distribution	231	84	303	510	1128	182	69	228	341	820				

26	Food Processing Industries	57	34	35	65	191	50	21	20	50	141
27	Health & Family Welfare	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	2357	658	1035	17264	21314
28	Heavy Industry	50	40	51	120	261	43	24	38	75	180
29	Higher Education	274	222	240	528	1264	184	108	229	406	927
30	Home Affairs	24780	17005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266
31	Indian Audit & Accounts	723	18642	24063	20930	64358	570	14594	15680	12873	44717
32	Industrial Policy & Promotion	313	184	272	1998	2767	239	140	209	1533	2121
33	Information and Broadcasting	473	592	719	3959	5743	318	378	578	2408	3682
34	Information Technology	3831	602	508	1590	6531	3629	536	434	892	5491
35	Investment & Public Asset Management	26	13	21	13	73	24	6	14	12	56
36	Labour & Employment	1170	412	1378	3808	6768	604	252	1040	2606	4502
37	Land Resources	36	33	22	31	122	30	11	12	24	77
38	Law and Justice	533	297	486	1254	2570	372	218	386	1002	1978
39	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	411	526	395	1638	2970	193	419	206	1002	1820
40	Mines	4354	1000	3074	5627	14055	2796	619	1406	2753	7574
41	Minority Affairs	64	31	62	86	245	42	19	46	73	180
42	New & Renewable Energy	124	54	33	85	296	77	21	37	77	212
43	Panchayati Raj	32	23	30	39	124	20	15	19	13	67
44	Parliamentary Affairs	24	21	45	59	149	22	12	35	50	119
45	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	1514	606	2538	6186	10844	1133	426	1774	5150	8483
46	Petroleum and Natural Gas	57	64	72	104	297	45	50	64	55	214
47	Planning Commission	245	135	132	192	704	186	104	108	180	578
48	Posts	621	354	8222	175221	184418	619	354	8222	175221	184416
49	Power	532	96	628	600	1856	478	69	343	371	1261
50	President's Secretariat	37	41	68	200	346	26	39	63	143	271
51	Prime Minister's Office	63	60	115	273	511	59	57	117	164	397
52	Public Enterprises	33	13	22	51	119	26	9	11	23	69

53	Railways	13662	5318	620	1488094	1507694	11928	4032	565	1231800	1248325
54	Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	178933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280
55	Road Transport & Highways	303	62	180	198	743	286	50	154	150	640
56	Rural Development	102	95	127	191	515	82	70	98	135	385
57	School Education and Literacy	86	72	122	166	446	72	45	105	110	332
58	Science & Technology	592	789	291	10505	12177	264	569	1647	2704	5184
59	Shipping	371	156	620	1739	2086	203	154	427	1055	1839
60	Social Justice & Empowerment	142	103	227	234	706	108	75	170	207	560
61	Space	7284	497	2703	4945	15409	7047	400	2380	2542	12369
62	Statistics & Programme Implementation	1530	1841	2658	1262	7291	723	1599	1596	1165	5083
63	Steel	89	30	49	92	260	85	27	39	70	201
64	Telecommunication	1056	1104	314	2154	4628	899	588	130	1106	2723
65	Textiles	260	201	853	3591	4905	172	149	467	1718	2506
66	Tourism	74	102	134	267	577	68	101	118	200	487
67	Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	145	310	60	31	41	109	241
68	Union Public Service Commission	206	259	520	843	1828	161	129	433	555	1278
69	Urban Development	3323	831	5694	10407	20255	3101	992	4978	9044	18115
70	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	8	41	60	5	4	5	37	51
71	Water Resources	1742	1163	2678	5808	11391	1266	771	1426	3363	6826
72	Women & Child Development	94	80	131	372	677	77	42	98	240	457
73	Youth Affairs and Sports	45	42	65	163	315	40	42	54	164	300
Total		123932	131269	200080	3347498	3802779	104036	101936	139775	2773209	3118956

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2275
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

IT AND ITES EMPLOYEES

**2275. SHRI VENKATESH NETHA BORLAKUNTA:
SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IT and ITES employees in some States have launched an effort to form a trade union to protect unfair labour practices in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to redress the grievances of such employees in future;**
- (c) the details of problems/grievances of ITES/IT employees where labour act violations took place;**
- (d) the steps being taken to solve their issues through union/forums in some States where such violations are reported; and**
- (e) the implementations of labour laws strictly for such employees in future?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (e): “Labour” falls under the Concurrent List. As such Central and State Governments takes action in accordance with respective Labour Laws. Trade Unions are registered under the respective State law. Information relating to formation of Trade Unions in States and resolving of grievances/problems occurring in States and resolved through unions is not maintained centrally.

However, the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) through its regional offices and State Labour Machineries conducts inspections from time to time and handles disputes/ complaints in their respective jurisdiction to protect the interest of workers including IT/ITES employees.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2309
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

CHILD LABOUR IN HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

**2309. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI GAUTAM GAMBHIR:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of occupations/ industries including processes notified as hazardous for child labour;**
- (b) the approximate number of children employed including those killed in such occupations in various parts of the country during the last ten years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;**
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the number of work-related deaths of children in such hazardous industries during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the number of children rescued and rehabilitated during the said period along with the action taken against their employers; and**
- (e) the effective steps being taken by the Government to check the practice of employing child workers in the said industries?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

- (a): The details of occupations/industries including processes which are hazardous for child labour are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II.**
- (b): Information in this regard is not maintained centrally.**
- (c): No, Sir.**

Contd..2/-

(d): As per information received from the District Project Societies set up under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, a total number of 320488 children were rescued from all forms of child labour, and were rehabilitated and mainstreamed to formal education system during the last five years.

As per information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the number of violations detected during the inspections conducted, the number of prosecutions launched and the number of convictions made in the last five years in respect of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is given hereunder:-

Year	Violations	Prosecutions	Convictions
2014	5595	2923	998
2015	4319	2481	748
2016	3993	1730	677
2017	1691	1276	695
2018	942	624	586
Total	16540	9034	3704

(e): Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. The Central Government has taken cognizance of the practice of child labour still going on in various parts of the country in spite of a ban on it and is committed to eradicate the problem of child labour from all parts of the country.

For elimination of child labour, the Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act inter alia provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

The Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training,

mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). To ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been launched w.e.f. 26.9.2017.

As per Section 2 (14) (ii) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found living in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force is included as a 'child in need of care and protection', the JJ Act, 2015 mandates a security net of service delivery structures to provide institutional and non-institutional care to these children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing 'Child Protection Services' (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances. Under CPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, for, inter alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs).

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.2309 FOR 08.07.2019 BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL AND SHRI GAUTAM GAMBHIR REGARDING CHILD LABOUR IN HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

Hazardous occupations and processes in which adolescents are prohibited to work and children are prohibited to help

- (1) Mines and Collieries (underground and underwater) and related work in, -
 - (i) stone quarries;
 - (ii) brick kilns;
 - (iii) preparatory and incidental processes thereof including extraction, grinding, cutting, splitting, polishing, collection, cobbling of stones or lime or slate or silica or mica or any other such element or mineral extracted from the earth; or
 - (iv) open pit mines.
- (2) Inflammable substances and explosives such as -
 - (i) production, storage or sale of fire crackers;
 - (ii) for manufacture, storage, sale, loading, unloading or transport of explosives as defined under the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884);
 - (iii) work relating to manufacturing, handling, grinding, glazing, cutting, polishing, welding, moulding, electro-plating, or any other process involving inflammable substances;
 - (iv) waste management of inflammable substances, explosives and their by-products; or
 - (v) natural gas and other related products.

Hazardous processes (serial numbers (3) to (31) below are as specified in the First Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948))

- (3) Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
 - (i) Integrated Iron and Steel;
 - (ii) Ferro-alloys;
 - (iii) Special Steels.
- (4) Non-ferrous Metallurgical Industries: Primary Metallurgical Industries, namely zinc, lead, copper, manganese and aluminium.
- (5) Foundries (ferrous and non-ferrous): Castings and forgings including cleaning or smoothening or roughening by sand and shot blasting.
- (6) Coal (including coke) Industries:
 - (i) Coal, Lignite, Coke, similar other substance;
 - (ii) Fuel Cases (including Coal Gas, Producer Gas, Water Gas).
- (7) Power Generating Industries.
- (8) Pulp and paper (including paper products) Industries.
- (9) Fertilizer Industries:
 - (i) Nitrogenous;
 - (ii) Phosphatic;
 - (iii) Mixed.
- (10) Cement Industries: Portland Cement (including slag cement, puzzolona cement and their products).
- (11) Petroleum Industries:
 - (i) Oil Refining;
 - (ii) Lubricating Oils and Greases.
- (12) Petro-chemical Industries.
- (13) Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industries: Narcotics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

- (14) Fermentation Industries (Distilleries and Breweries).
- (15) Rubber (Synthetic Industries).
- (16) Paints and Pigment Industries.
- (17) Leather Tanning Industries.
- (18) Electro-plating Industries.
- (19) Chemical Industries:
 - (i) Coke Oven By-products and Coaltar Distillation products;
 - (ii) Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, acetylene, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, halogenated hydrocarbon, ozone, similar other gas);
 - (iii) Industrial Carbon;
 - (iv) Alkalies and Acids;
 - (v) Chromates and dichromates;
 - (vi) Lead and its compounds;
 - (vii) Electro chemicals (metallic sodium, potassium and magnesium, chlorates, per chlorates and peroxides);
 - (viii) Electro thermal produces (artificial abrasive, calcium carbide);
 - (ix) Nitrogenous compounds (cyanides, cyanamides, and other nitrogenous compounds);
 - (x) Phosphorus and its compounds;
 - (xi) Halogens and Halogenated compounds (chlorine, fluorine, bromine and iodine);
 - (xii) Explosives (including industrial explosives and detonators and fuses).
- (20) Insecticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other pesticides industries.
- (21) Synthetic Resin and Plastics.
- (22) Man-made Fiber (Cellulosic and non-cellulosic) industry.
- (23) Manufacture and repair of electrical accumulators.
- (24) Glass and Ceramics.
- (25) Grinding or glazing of metals.
- (26) Manufacture, handling and processing of asbestos and its products.
- (27) Extraction of oils and fats from vegetable and animal sources.
- (28) Manufacture, handling and use of benzene and substances containing benzene.
- (29) Manufacturing processes and operations involving carbon disulphide.
- (30) Dyes and dyestuff including their intermediates.
- (31) Highly flammable liquids and gases.
- (32) Process involving handling and processing of hazardous and toxic chemicals as specified in Part-II of the Schedule I to the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.
- (33) Work in slaughter houses and abattoirs including work with guillotines.
- (34) Work involving exposure to radioactive substances including electronic waste and incidental processes therein.
- (35) Ship breaking.
- (36) Salt Mining or Salt Pan Work.
- (37) Hazardous processes as specified in Schedule IX to the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998.
- (38) Work in beedi-making or processing of tobacco including manufacturing, pasting and handling tobacco or any drugs or psychotropic substance or alcohol in any form in food processing and beverage industry and at bars, pubs, parties or other similar occasions that serve alcoholic substances.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.2309 FOR 08.07.2019 BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL AND SHRI GAUTAM GAMBHIR REGARDING CHILD LABOUR IN HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

List of occupations and processes where children are prohibited to help in family or family enterprises (in addition to Annexure-I)

Occupations

Any occupation concerned with -

1. transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
2. cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
3. work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;
4. work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway tracks;
5. a port authority within the limits of any port;
6. automobile workshops and garages;
7. handloom and powerloom industry;
8. plastic units and fiberglass workshops;
9. domestic workers or servants;
10. dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, resorts;
11. diving;
12. circus;
13. caring of Elephant;
14. power driven bakery machine;
15. shoe making.

Processes

1. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
2. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
3. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes, preparatory and incidental thereto;
4. Shellac manufacture;
5. Soap manufacture;
6. Wool-cleaning;
7. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones; hauling and stacking materials; carpentry; masonry;
8. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
9. Manufacture of products from agate;
10. Cashew and cashew nut descaling and processing;
11. Metal cleaning, photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industries;
12. Aggarbatti manufacturing;
13. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;
14. Roof tiles units;

15. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
16. Detergent manufacturing;
17. Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non-ferrous);
18. Gem cutting and polishing;
19. Handling of chromite and manganese ores;
20. Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
21. Lime kilns and manufacture of lime;
22. Lock making;
23. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zincsilicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wire patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. shot making and lead glass blowing;
24. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;
25. Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products;
26. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
27. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances;
28. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;
29. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;
30. Oil expelling and refinery;
31. Paper making;
32. Potteries and ceramic industry;
33. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms;
34. Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;
35. Saw mill – all processes;
36. Sericulture processing;
37. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;
38. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation;
39. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;
40. 'Zari' making and processes involving the use of *zari* (all processes);
41. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
42. Grinding or glazing of metals;
43. Diamond cutting and polishing;
44. Rag picking and scavenging;
45. Mechanized fishing;
46. Food processing;
47. Beverage industry;
48. Cultivating, sorting, drying and packaging in spice industry;
49. Timber handling and loading;
50. Mechanical lumbering;
51. Warehousing;
52. Massage parlours, gymnasiums, or other recreational centres, or in medical facilities;
53. Operations involving the following dangerous machines:-
 - (a) hoists and lifts;

- (b) lifting machines, chains, ropes and lifting tackles;
- (c) revolving machinery;
- (d) power presses;
- (e) machine tools used in the metal trades;

54. Composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book-binding, as specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (k) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2321
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH JULY, 2019

SCHEME FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

2321. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for employment generation keeping in view the increasing number of youths in the country;**
- (b) whether there is any proposal for a new employment generation programme through a collaboration between the Union Government and the State Governments; and**
- (c) whether any provision is likely to be put in place to make the youths of the country employable and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) to (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

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.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2372
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

EPFO SCHEME EXEMPTION ABROAD

2372. SHRI BALAK NATH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has allowed Indians working abroad to exempt themselves from their host country's social security schemes and get covered by EPFO;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of countries that have agreed to this new arrangement with the Government; and**
- (d) the benefits to accrue to Indians from this scheme?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): This facility is available to Indian workers who are deputed by their employer to the countries with whom India has entered into a Social Security Agreement (SSA) and they can take Certificate of Coverage (COC) from Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

(c): India has entered into Social Security Agreements (SSAs) with 18 countries, namely:-

(i) Australia, (ii) Austria, (iii) Belgium, (iv) Canada, (v) Czech Republic, (vi) Denmark, (vii) Finland, (viii) France, (ix) Germany, (x) Hungary, (xi) Japan, (xii) Republic of Korea (South Korea), (xiii) Luxembourg, (xiv) Netherlands, (xv) Norway, (xvi) Portugal, (xvii) Sweden, and (xviii) Switzerland.

Contd..2/-

(d): Important benefits which are available under the Social Security Agreements, inter-alia, are:-

1. Detachment: An Indian contributing to Social Security System in India and has obtained a Certificate of Coverage will not be required to contribute to the SSA country's Social Security System.

2. Totalisation: The service period/contributory period under the social security system in a SSA country's social security system can be added to the service period in India to determine eligibility to Pension.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2413
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

LABOUR REFORMS BILL

2413. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:

SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT:

SHRI SRIRANGA APPA BARNE:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is considering to bring new bill for labour reforms and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Central Government has bracketed 44 labour laws into four major codes- wages, industrial safety and welfare, social security and industrial relations and if so, whether the Central Government has proposed to dismantle and merge of ESI, EPF with other central schemes and privatization of social security fund and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether 70 per cent of labour will be out of coverage in the garb of ease of doing business and if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard;**
- (d) whether the Union Government has consulted the Labour Unions on the proposed labour reforms and if so, the details thereof along with the views of the major Labour Unions in this regard and the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of the Labour Union;**
- (e) whether the new labour policy is likely to uphold the interests of the industry by ensuring better safety of organized/ unorganized labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (f) whether various trade unions have opposed such amendment and if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken by the Government to address such concerns; and**
- (g) whether the new labour policy is likely to uphold the interests of the industry by ensuring better safety of organized/unorganized labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)

(a) & (b): 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 Labour Codes contain provisions relating to wage, social security, safety, health and grievance redressal mechanism for workers. These initiatives are expected to provide wage security, social security, occupational safety and decent working conditions to the workers. However, there is no proposal at present to dismantle and merge of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) with other central schemes and privatization of social security fund.

(c): No Sir.

(d) to (g): The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Besides, the draft Labour Codes were also placed on website of the Ministry, seeking comments/suggestions from all stakeholders including general public. The draft legislations are finalised after considering comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders.

The proposed labour reforms initiatives will reduce the complexity in compliance due to multiplicity of labour laws and facilitate setting up of enterprises and thus creating the environment for development of business and industry in the country and generating employment opportunities without diluting basic aspects of safety, security and health of workers.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2432
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

ONLINE FOOD DELIVERY EMPLOYEES

2432. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the online food delivery employees' regarding their minimum wages and safety;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether any special insurance has been provided or proposed to be provided to these employees as they are hard pressed to complete their work on time;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for the protection and minimum wage for these employees?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) & (b): 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 employments under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employments other than the scheduled employments for central Sphere come under the purview of State Governments and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

Contd..2/-

(c) & (d): Ministry has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan, 2019, which is voluntary contributory pension Scheme for unorganised workers with income upto Rs 15000/- per month in the entry age group of 18-40 years. They should not be a member of ESIC, EPFO and NPS and an income tax payee. The monthly contribution varies from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/- depending upon the entry age of the person. This scheme is based on 50:50 bases. Central Government also contribute matching amount to the beneficiary's pension account. On attaining the age of 60 years, the subscriber is entitled to receive an assured monthly pension of Rs 3000 /.

(e): The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2466
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY PROVIDED BY EPFO

†2466. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of workers employed in private sector are not getting the benefits of social security provided by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) whether any Employee enrolment campaigns have been launched to provide social security under EPFO to workers working in the private sector?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): As per Section 1(3) of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Act is applicable:

- i. to every establishment, which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I to the Act in which twenty or more persons are employed; and**
- ii. to any other establishment employing twenty or more persons or class of such establishments which the Central Government notifies in the Official Gazette.**

(b): The details regarding number of workers employed in private sector who are not getting the benefits of social security provided by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are not maintained Centrally.

(c): In order to augment extension of social security benefits to workers, an Employees' Enrollment Campaign was launched by EPFO for the period from 01.01.2017 to 30.06.2017.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2467
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.07.2019**

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR BEEDI WORKERS

†2467. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and name-wise details of the schemes being implemented for social security, education, health, training and other welfare activities for the beedi workers in the country;**
- (b) the State-wise and scheme-wise details of amounts allocated, released and utilized under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;**
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide health care facilities to the beedi workers in their areas; and**
- (d) the details of the meetings held by the Central Consultative Committee to discuss matters regarding beedi workers and to make recommendations in this regard during the last three years and the action taken by the Ministries/Government thereon?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): Welfare Schemes Beedi Workers

- (i) Scheme for award of scholarships to the wards of Beedi/Lime stone and Dolomite Mines/Iron Ore/Manganese Ore/Chrome Ore Mines/Mica Mines/Cine Workers.**

Contd..2/-

SCHEME	Nature of assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships to the wards of Beedi/Lime stone and Dolomite Mines/Iron Ore/Manganese Ore/Chrome Ore Mines/Mica Mines/Cine Workers.	Scholarship is awarded to the wards of the workers at the following rates per student per year:-			
	Group	Class	Rates	
			Girls	Boys
	Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
		ITI	10000	10000
	Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA,BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
GROUP VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e.B.E./B.Tech/ MBBS/ BAMS/BUMS/ B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/ MBA.	15000	15000	

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS), 2016:

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for Beedi Workers is being implemented in the country through office of 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. The housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- is disbursed in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15.

III. HEALTH SCHEME:

Besides providing health care facilities through 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries across the country following assistance is given to certain categories of diseases:-

S.No.	PURPOSE	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
1	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
3	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
4	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Govt. recognized hospitals.
5	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

IV. TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF BEEDI WORKS

Ministry of Labour & Employment has initiated action for skill development for the Beedi workers to provide alternate source of employment for viable alternative sources of livelihood.

Contd..4/-

:: 4 ::

(b): The state wise and scheme-wise details of amounts allocated, released and utilized under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

2016-17

(Rs. In thousand)

Region	Health		Scholarship		Housing	
	Budget Estimates	Utilization/Expend.	Budget Estimates	Utilization/Expend.	Budget Estimates	Utilization/Expend.
H.Q	0	0		150812	551200	0
Ajmer	53593	50708	29390	10		975
Allahabad	78141	86362	21219	6152		8960
Banglore	169351	150656	210050	128392		3915
Bhubaneswar	72117	77793	56730	166		121925
Hyderabad	152758	176337	234198	261404		0
Jabalpur	154565	135279	26077	3		18820
Ranchi	106886	93458	14910	65		15220
Kolkata	114546	101904	241810	230765		30300
Nagpur	65552	72213	41116	199		3272

Contd..5/-

2017-18

(Rs. In thousand)

Region Name	Health		Scholarship		Housing	
	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization
H.Q	200600	0	814574	123601	609600	0
Ajmer	79226	51306	1268	12		39056
Allahabad	114456	75876	1111	57		11056
Bangalore	176974	151504	13459	40055		100
Bhubaneswar	100983	75514	2066	626		14888
Hyderabad	272723	173019	1358	16602		412
Jabalpur	192105	144050	2062	1853		113
Ranchi	118304	83687	1091	52		863
Kolkata	176573	102076	11064	56		184533
Nagpur	85435	56236	1057	300		9032

Contd..6/-

2018-19

(Rs. In thousand)

	Health		Education		Housing	
	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization	Budget Estimates	Exp/Utilization
H.Q	0	0	492100	289480	71564	0
AHD	66938	1022	50	0	73929	54908
Ajmer	34360	503	0	0	41370	38963
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehradun	975	0	0	0	1500	0
Allahabad	12188	5622	0	0	11251	10501
Kannur	6638	2677	0	172	5738	5738
Bangalore	20375	15539	500	45758	17213	16539
Barbil	350	1333	0	0	0	0
BBSR	45451	11300	1075	909	43372	43109
Tirunelveli	15010	8085	0	62144	12348	12408
kalichedu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	13650	14759	150	8872	9075	8738
Raipur	3858	1948	1175	860	3728	3563
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jabalpur	43625	6026	2150	2069	42913	42401
Patna	8130	1371	0	0	7208	7148
Barajamda	0	18	0	0	0	0
Karma	17410	2285	0	0	16388	14176
Guwahati	0	0	0	0	113	203
Kolkata	153140	3420	10	0	187715	110325
Nagpur	53602	9353	1590	1812	72975	86761

Contd..7/-

Budget Estimates 2019-20

(Rs. In thousand)

Region	Health	Scholarship	Housing
H.Q	0	22500	20900
Ahmedabad	120	100	12000
Ajmer	230	0	1000
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dehradun	25	0	800
Allahabad	950	0	0
Kannur	300	0	0
Bangalore	1250	975	180
Bhubneshwar	1275	300	450
Tirunelveli	1187	0	0
Hyderabad	2050	25	0
Raipur	263	300	200
Jabalpur	400	350	290
Patna	645	0	0
Karma	545	0	1500
Guwahati	0	0	180
Kolkata	1000	0	3000
Nagpur	960	50	2500

(c): Health care facilities are provided to beedi workers and their families though 12 hospitals and 286 dispensaries.

(d): No recommendations of Consultative Committee regarding Beedi Workers has been received during the last three years.

Government of India
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2904

To be answered on
Wednesday, July 10, 2019/Ashadha 19, 1941 (Saka)

QUESTION
Vacant Posts in North Eastern States

2904. SHRI M. BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned strength of employees in different Central Government offices situated in North Eastern States, category-wise along with the present strength;
- (b) the number of posts that are lying vacant for the last three years in different categories; and
- (c) the details of measures taken to fill the vacancies in the past three years and the current year?

ANSWER

**The Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of
North Eastern Region
[Dr. Jitendra Singh]**

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3436
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

LINKING OF UNIVERSAL ACCOUNT NUMBER TO AADHAAR

3436. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the EPFO made the linking of Universal Account number (UAN) to Aadhaar mandatory for crediting provident fund contributions from employees and employers into the employee's PF account crediting interest to employee PF accounts and transfer of withdrawal from employee PF accounts;**
- (b) if so, the details of the EPFO circular or order number for each of the above;**
- (c) whether the EPFO prevents EPF account holders from availing any service offered by EPFO, if they have not linked UAN to Aadhaar, if so, the list of the services that EPFO denies for not linking UAN to Aadhaar and the relevant EPFO circular or order number for the same;**
- (d) whether the EPFO has taken any punitive action against any company or organization whose employees have not linked their UAN to Aadhaar; and**
- (e) if so, the list of the organizations?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

- (a): No, Sir.**
- (b): Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.**

Contd..2/-

(c): No, Sir.

(d) & (e): The Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has launched a campaign for seeding of KYC (Aadhaar, Bank Account and Income Tax PAN) in UAN for availing online services by members / pensioners. However, 181 prosecution cases have been filed by the field offices of EPFO for non-submission of KYC by the establishments.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3439
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

EPFO FUNDS IN SHARE MARKET

3439. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) funds have been invested in private sector, non-banking companies yielding much benefit so far;**
- (b) if so, the details of average returns received, sector-wise during the past five years; and**
- (c) whether the Central Board of Trustees and Employees' Provident Fund Organization have taken a decision to invest in Indian share market and if so, the details of decision taken and its effect?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): As regards investments in Equities, Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is investing only in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) with Nifty 50, Sensex, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Bharat 22 Indices. These ETFs consist of both private and public sector firms and also include both banking and non-banking entities.

(b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c): As per the investment pattern notified by the Government on 23.04.2015, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund, in its 207th meeting held on 31.03.2015 decided to invest only in ETF in the category of equity and related investments.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3451
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

REVISION OF PENSION

3451. SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHANA RAJU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the EPFO has kept claims of the pensioners seeking revision of pension;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3494
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019
UNCLAIMED AMOUNT IN EPFO**

3494. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge amount belonging to the poor labourers of the country was lying unclaimed in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as in year 2016;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether Government has taken necessary and appropriate steps to make available aforesaid unclaimed funds to the rightful beneficiaries during the last three years; and**
- (d) if so, the amount of funds received so far by the rightful beneficiaries and by when the remaining amount is scheduled to be received?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (d): There is no unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, as per paragraph 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, certain accounts are classified as 'Inoperative Accounts'. All such Inoperative Accounts, however, have definite claimants.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3585
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

WORKING CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

†3585. DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the working condition of the workers engaged in unorganised sector across the country including Madhya Pradesh;**
- (b) whether the welfare schemes like Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance are available for the workers engaged in unorganized sector;**
- (c) if not, whether the Government has taken any steps to provide the benefits of schemes to the said workers; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (d): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, implemented across India including Madhya Pradesh. 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. The Life and disability cover is provided

Contd..2/-

through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly assured pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. Prescribed monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Welfare schemes like Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance are usually not available to the workers in unorganised sector. This have been the constant endeavour of the Central Government to provide the equivalent benefits to the unorganised workers as available to the workers in the organised sector.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3615
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH JULY, 2019**

PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

3615. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) Government has been able to create employment since its commencement, if so, the details of the beneficiaries, State/UT/Sector/month-wise; and**
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is advertising that 5.5 lakh of beneficiaries would be added through PMRPY on a monthly basis, if so, the details of persons that have been provided jobs under this scheme?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (b): Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March, 2019. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 118,05,003 as on 31.03.2019. State wise and Sector/Industries wise statements are at Annexure-I & II respectively.

During the FY, 2018-19, the total number of beneficiaries added is 87,46,888 having the average of more than 7 lakh beneficiaries per month. The Year-wise breakup of beneficiaries is as follows:

Year	Employees benefited
2016-17	33031
2017-18	3025084
2018-19	8746888
Total	11805003

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3615 due for reply on 15-07-2019

State/UT-wise number of Employees benefitted

State	No. Of Employees Benefitted During Period 01-Aug-2016 to 31-Mar-2019
ANDHRA PRADESH	936445
ASSAM	10755
BIHAR	123462
CHANDIGARH	189072
CHHATTISGARH	128739
DELHI	748149
GOA	24218
GUJARAT	1028838
HARYANA	970736
HIMACHAL PRADESH	127401
JHARKHAND	66668
KARNATAKA	1151215
KERALA	196802
MADHYA PRADESH	335672
MAHARASHTRA	2106405
ODISHA	135912
PUNJAB	190968
RAJASTHAN	449223
TAMIL NADU	1417808
UTTAR PRADESH	828678
UTTARAKHAND	286607
WEST BENGAL	351230
Total	11805003

Source: EPFO, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3615 due for reply on 15-07-2019

Industry-wise PMRPY Statistics from 01-AUG-2016 to 31-MAR-2019

Top 10 SECTORS		
Sr. No	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYEE BENEFITED
1	EXPERT SERVICES	4706945
2	TRADING - COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	809949
3	TEXTILES	779321
4	BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	757435
5	GARMENTS MAKING	618104
6	ELEC, MECH OR GEN ENGG PRODUCTS	617404
7	ENGINEERS - ENGG. CONTRACTORS	420944
8	FINANCING ESTABLISHMENT	253498
9	ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN CLEANING, SWEEPING SERVICES	209364
10	HOSPITALS	191407

Source: EPFO, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3621
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

WORKFORCE COVERED UNDER EPFO

**3621. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: DR. HEENA GAVIT:
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of employees out of total workforce of the country who are covered under Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);**
- (b) the details of the policy/guidelines being followed for opening new offices of the EPFO in the country;**
- (c) whether EPFO has made changes in the rules in respect of withdrawal for the subscribers who are unemployed, if so, the details thereof along with the benefits that the unemployed subscriber gets out of these changed rules; and**
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the pending claims under EPF along with achievements thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

- (a): As per section 1(3) of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Act is applicable:**
- i. to every establishment, which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I to the Act in which twenty or more persons are employed; and**
 - ii. to any other establishment employing twenty or more persons or class of such establishments which the Central Government notifies in the Official Gazette.**

Also as per under Section 1(4) of the Act with consent of the employer and the majority of employees the Act may be applied on the establishment voluntarily.

Contd..2/-

There are 4.34 crore contributory members under Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the month of May, 2019.

(b): The existing policy for opening of offices in place is based on the norms prescribed by National Productivity Council which was approved by the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in the year 1999. The norms for deciding the opening of offices are further based on statistical data of workload, in terms of establishments and subscribers, enforcement parameters i.e. coverage of establishments, defaulters and prosecution cases pending and lastly service parameters i.e., the workload of claims and claims settlements.

(c): Paragraph 68HH has been inserted in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 to enable a member, who is no longer in employment for a continuous period of not less than one month, to avail upto 75% of amount standing to his credit in the provident fund.

(d): The following steps have been taken for speedy settlement of claims:-

(i) EPFO has allotted a Universal Account Numbers (UAN) for consolidation/portability of accounts;

(ii) A single page Composite Claim Form for both Aadhaar & Non-Aadhaar has been introduced by replacing the erstwhile multiple Claim Forms No. 19, 10C and 31;

(iii) The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with.

(iv) The entire payments to subscribers are made electronically through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT). Similarly, the entire payments by employers are done electronically through Internet Banking (INB);

(v) The services of EPFO for employees have also been integrated and offered through the Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG) Application, a Government of India initiative. The application enables a member to access his passbook, track the status of the claim, submission of online claim form and digital life certificate by pensioners; and

(vi) An option for submission of claim forms through online mode has been introduced.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3625
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019**

OPENING OF NEW OFFICE OF EPFO

3625. SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policy/guidelines being followed for opening new offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the country, State/ UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;**
- (b) the number and details of such new offices opened by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;**
- (c) whether EPFO had made changes in the rules in respect of withdrawal for the subscribers who are unemployed, if so, the details thereof along with the benefits that the unemployed subscriber gets out of these changed rules; and**
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the pending claims under EPF along with achievement thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): The existing policy for opening of offices in place is based on the norms prescribed by National Productivity Council which was approved by the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in the year 1999. The norms for deciding the opening of offices are further based on statistical data of workload, in terms of establishments and subscribers, enforcement parameters i.e. coverage of establishments, defaulters and prosecution cases pending and lastly service parameters i.e., the workload of claims and claims settlements.

Contd..2/-

(b): No new office has been opened in Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the last three years. However, the CBT in 215th meeting held on 19th December, 2016 has approved the recommendations of the Sub Committee of the CBT on Organizational and Cadre Restructuring which has been implemented with the approval of the Central Government in December, 2016. As a part of the organizational restructuring, the 81 Sub-Regional Offices have been upgraded to Regional Offices to provide services to the EPF subscribers and other stakeholders under its jurisdiction. Further, 117 Inspectorates have been upgraded to District Offices.

(c): Paragraph 68HH has been inserted in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 to enable a member, who is no longer in employment for a continuous period of not less than one month, to avail upto 75% of amount standing to his credit in the provident fund.

(d): The following steps have been taken for speedy settlement of claims:-

(i) EPFO has allotted a Universal Account Numbers (UAN) for consolidation/portability of accounts;

(ii) A single page Composite Claim Form for both Aadhaar & Non-Aadhaar has been introduced by replacing the erstwhile multiple Claim Forms No. 19, 10C and 31;

(iii) The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with.

(iv) The entire payments to subscribers are made electronically through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT). Similarly, the entire payments by employers are done electronically through Internet Banking (INB);

(v) The services of EPFO for employees have also been integrated and offered through the Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG) Application, a Government of India initiative. The application enables a member to access his passbook, track the status of the claim, submission of online claim form and digital life certificate by pensioners; and

(vi) An option for submission of claim forms through online mode has been introduced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
(DEPARTMENT OF PENSION AND PENSIONERS' WELFARE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4023
(TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.07.2019)

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY PENSIONERS

†4023. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR PINTU:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pensioners in the country have to face several difficulties due to discrepancies in the pension of retired employees, social security pension and non-availability of a proper forum for timely redressal of their problem;
- (b) if so, whether easy and simplified measures are being taken to resolve these discrepancies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

(a) to (c): A number of steps have been taken in the recent years to streamline and strengthen the pension sanctioning and payment system. Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare launched Bhavishya – an online tracking system for pension sanction and payment. By keeping track of the progress as well as close monitoring of each pension case, it introduces transparency and accountability into the system thereby plugging delays. This system is at present being successfully implemented in the main Secretariat of 93 Ministries/Departments including 791 Attached Offices.

The following measures have been taken by various departments/ agencies to strengthen the redressal system in respect of pension related grievances:

- 1) **Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DoPPW) w.r.t. Central Government Civil Pensioners:**
 - CPENGRAMS is a Centralized Web-enabled Pension Grievance Redress and Monitoring System which was started in 2007 for speedy redressal and effective monitoring of pension related grievances of pensioners.
 - It has the following facilities: -
 - Registration of pension grievances available 24*7 basis
 - Forwarding of reminders to the concerned Ministries/Departments
 - Enquiry on status of registered grievance
 - Online disposal of grievances by the concerned Ministry/ Department.

- A new Call Centre with toll free number (1800-11-1960) has been launched on June 20, 2019 for pensioners for greater ease of registering grievances.
 - A Mobile App of the Department is also available for lodging of grievances.
 - The Department has also conducted 'All India Pension Adalat' on 18 September, 2018 in which 9368 pensioners' grievances were resolved on the spot.
- 2) Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) w.r.t. central government civil pensioners:** Under Digital India Campaign, CPAO took two important steps towards empowerment of central government civil pensioners which are as follows:-
- Electronic Pension Payment Order (e-PPO) was launched on 01.03.2018 and paperless movement of digitally signed Electronic Special Seal Authority (e-SSA) from CPAO to 39 Central Pension Processing Centers (CPPCs) is in operation and all the CPPCs are getting digitally signed Special Seal Authority (SSA) as well as the pension revision cases. This has led to faster processing of payment of pension and clerical errors have been reduced.
 - Web Responsive Pensioners' Service (WRPS) is an IT initiative of CPAO for the pensioners which provides various services including pension payment information for last 24 months, online pension process tracking & online grievance registration and redressal with facility to track the status of grievance.
- 3) Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) w.r.t. Defence Pensioners:**
- A dedicated Call centre in PCDA(P), Allahabad has been established with Toll free number 1800-180-5325 where ex-servicemen can get their queries resolved over the phone.
 - Pension enquiry system named Project "Suvigya" is available on the Internet which enables pensioner to check their entitlements.
 - In order to expedite redressal of grievance of Defence Pensioners, DPDOs hold Defence Pension Adalats on last working day of each month.
 - Implementation of digitally signed e-PPOs for all categories of Pensioners which eliminates the time taken for dispatch and possibility of loss in transit.
- 4) Department of Telecommunication w.r.t Telecom Pensioners:**
- Toll Free Number (18004250089) is available during working hours for lodging grievances.
 - Quarterly Pension Adalat is conducted for all Telecom pensioners in Kerala and the same is publicized widely to reach all Telecom pensioners.
 - Grievances raised in CPGRAMS Portal are addressed within 30 days.
- 5) Department of Posts w.r.t Postal pensioners:**
- Pension disbursement has been automated which obviates the possibility of any grievances.
 - The pensioners may approach at Post Office level, Division/Regional Office/PMG/CPMG level and Postal Directorate level to solve their problems.
 - Pension Adalats are also being organized time to time at circle/state level for redressal of grievances of pensioners.

6) Ministry of Rural Development w.r.t. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

- National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) is a social welfare/ social security scheme, implemented in rural as well as urban areas of the Country. The schemes of NSAP are only applicable to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line(BPL) households. The identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of pensions are made by the States/UTs. The NSAP Guidelines provides for setting up of *grievance* redressal system at the Gram / Intermediate Panchayat / District / Municipality levels, and designate an officer of appropriate seniority to whom the grievances can be addressed along with the timelines for dealing with grievances under intimation to the complainant. Furthermore, Guidelines also have the provision for periodically Social Audits. In addition, for effective implementation of NSAP, information technology interface has been strengthened. With this initiative, list of the beneficiaries has been completely digitized and against over 15 crore transactions through Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) mode recorded in Financial Year 2017-18, during 2018-19, 21.27 crore DBT transactions have been reported by the States/ Union Territories.

PM PARIDHAN ROZGAR PROTSAHAN YOJANA

4399. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of PM Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana;
- (b) whether it is true that Government is bearing 12 per cent of EPF contribution of employer for three years in view of creating 1 crore jobs in a year, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that even after implementation of the scheme, the number of jobs have not reached even one lakh; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to achieve target of 1 crore jobs?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी)

MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a): Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) was a labour reform initiative under which Government was bearing the entire 12% of the employers' contribution to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for the first three years of their employment. Earlier, 8.33% of employer's contribution was being provided by Government under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and additional 3.67% of employers' contribution was made available under PMPRPY to garment and made-ups segments to new workers with wage up to Rs. 15,000/- per month.

(b) to (d): With effect from 1.4.2018, Government has started paying full employer's share i.e. 12% (EPS+EPF) for employees in all sectors (including textiles) for three years to new employees and to existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years under PMRPY. A total of 1,21,39,554 members have been identified under upfront and reimbursement till 16.07.2019 under PMRPY.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4623
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2019**

INVESTMENT BANKERS AND ECONOMISTS IN EPFO

4623. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is considering to establish an in-house team of competent investment bankers and economists in the EPFO, which can make strategic investment plans to improve the utilization of pension funds;**
- (b) whether the Ministry is considering to empower the EPFO with independent statutory powers to enable the organization to develop its own asset allocation policy with minimal interference from the Government;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a) to (d): The funds of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are being invested by professional Portfolio Managers appointed by Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Central Government. There is no interference of the Government in asset allocation of EPFO for investment of funds.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4763
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2019**

ATAL BIMIT VYAKTI KALYAN YOJANA

**4763. DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
DR. HEENA GAVIT:
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana along with the aims and objectives of this Yojana;**
- (b) whether the Government has achieved the objective for which the Yojana was launched and the details of the fund sanctioned/utilized;**
- (c) the amount of compensation paid to insured persons who have been rendered unemployed since the inception of the Yojana;**
- (d) the number of States that are covered initially under the scheme along with the number of subscribers likely to be covered thereunder and the achievement made so far; and**
- (e) the steps taken to enhance the working condition of persons working in organised and unorganised sector in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

(a): The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has launched the Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana with the objective to provide some relief to the insured person (IP) in case he becomes unemployed otherwise than on closure of factory. Relief to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning (total earning during the four contribution period/730 days) during the previous four contribution periods to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime of the IP on submission of claim in form of an Affidavit is provided under the Scheme.

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(b) to (d): The scheme has been made effective w.e.f. 01.07.2018 on pilot basis for a period of two years initially. The scheme covers all the States/Union Territories where ESI Scheme is implemented except Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep. A provision of Rs. 5 crore was made for the year 2018-19. Till June 2019 an amount of Rs. 2,05,558 has been paid in 28 cases.

(e): Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation in the form of the Factories Act, 1948, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Mines Act, 1952 for taking care of the safety, health & welfare issues of the workers employed in manufacturing sector, port sector and mining sector respectively.

In addition, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976 inter-alia aims to provide better working conditions to the workers.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganized 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 unorganized workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Government of India has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs.3000/- will be provided to the unorganized workers after attaining the age of 60 years. This scheme is based on the 50:50 basis where 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution by the Central Government. Similarly, Cabinet has approved Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vypar Maan Dhan Yojana, a pension scheme for shopkeepers/retail traders and self – employed persons on the same lines for providing them a minimum assured monthly pension of Rs.3000/-.