

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *52
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02ND DECEMBER, 2021**

STIMULUS PACKAGES TO ASSIST ARTISTS OF ODISHA

***52. SMT. MAMATA MOHANTA:**

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

- (a) whether Government has identified the number of artists in Odisha who have been unemployed due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether Government proposes to introduce stimulus packages to assist artists of Odisha who have suffered financial loss due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *52 DUE FOR REPLY ON 02-12-2021 REGARDING “STIMULUS PACKAGES TO ASSIST ARTISTS OF ODISHA” BY SMT. MAMATA MOHANTA, M.P.

(a) to (d): Government of Odisha has informed that they do not have information regarding unemployed artist due to Covid-19. However, they have organized many awareness programmes during COVID-19 to involve the artists to participate and earn their livelihood. 1.5 lakh folk artists have been identified and enrolled by the Government of Odisha under Artist Federation Scheme. Government of Odisha is also providing monthly financial assistance @ Rs. 1200/- per month to 35,000 numbers of artists of different categories under “Mukhyamantri Kalakar Sahayata Yojana”.

Ministry of Culture, Government of India has also taken a number of steps to extend help to artists during Covid-19 pandemic. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9.27 crore has been extended to artists as remuneration, Dedicated help lines were opened to enable the artists to avail maximum benefits of the financial grant schemes, Folk/ Tribal artists were offered online platforms for paid performance and Old artists getting ‘Artist Pension’ were allowed the release of pension amount by way of granting exemption from the mandatory condition of submission of annual income certificate. Ministry of Culture has ensured speedy and timely release of the grants under the above said schemes to help the artists who faced financial crisis and lost their means of livelihood during Covid-19.

Further, Ministry of Culture is implementing various schemes viz., Financial assistance under Repertory Grant Scheme, Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Art and Culture, Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme, Scheme of Scholarship & Fellowship for promotion of Art & Culture, Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence, Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation & Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas, Scheme of Pension & Medical Aid to Artists, Financial assistance under Seva Bhoj Yojna and Financial Assistance for Cultural Activities in Performing Arts for Building Grants Including Studio Theatres.

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

RAJYA SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 123
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021**

REFORMS IN LABOUR LAWS

123. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees in the organized sector and unorganized sector;**
- (b) whether the Prime Minister has said that high level of unorganized employment is due to rigid labour laws;**
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to reform labour laws including the Contract Labour Act;**
- (d) the current labour and contract workers and their growth during the last three years; and**
- (e) the steps taken to prevent exploitation of contract workers by the employers?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 123 FOR 09.12.2021 RAISED BY SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR REGARDING REFORMS IN LABOUR LAWS.

(a) & (b): As per the Economic survey 2019-20 the number of employees in the organised and unorganised sector was 9.05 crore and 38.07 crore respectively in 2017-18.

(c): With a view to streamline and simplify the existing Labour Laws, the Government of India has enacted following four Labour Codes:

- (i) The Code on wages 2019,**
- (ii) The Industrial Relations Code 2020,**
- (iii) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020, and**
- (iv) The Code on Social Security 2020.**

These Codes have been formulated after simplification, amalgamation and rationalization of relevant provisions of the existing 29 Central Labour Laws, which would strengthen the protection available to labourers, including unorganised workers, in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security protection and healthcare of workers.

The above four codes envisage to reduce and rationalize multiplicity of definitions, authorities, multiple documents, licences, registration, registers and introduce technology which will facilitate implementation and enforcement. These codes are aligned with the present economic scenario and will facilitate ease of doing business/setting up of enterprises and catalyze creation of employment opportunities while ensuring safety, health and social security of workers.

(d): The number of contract labourers engaged during last three years under the central sphere based on the data of licences and registration certificates issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 is given at Annexure.

(e): Contract Workers are covered under various Labour Laws like Contract Labour(Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, etc. in Central Sphere Organization. Office of Chief Labour Commissioner(CLC) (Central) enforces these Labour Laws in the establishments that come under central sphere and in case violation is detected during the inspections, legal action is initiated against the employers.

To empower the Principal Employers(PEs), electronic facilities was deployed on EPFO's Unified Portal; through which a PE can view by Login their UAN-on remittance made by contractors in the EPF accounts of workers.

The facility also reveals the benefits, if any, availed by the contractor from the Central Government under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshahan Yojna(PMRPY) and Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojna (ABRY) to ensure that such benefits reach the workers employed by contractors.

38,654 contractors and 2.28 lakh contract employees have been added by PEs who are able to view month wise compliance in respect of the individual contract employees.

The PE can ensure that all employees engaged by contractors are enrolled as members and statutory contributions are remitted by contractors.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 123 FOR 09.12.2021 RAISED BY SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR REGARDING REFORMS IN LABOUR LAWS.

Number of Contract Labourers as per Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act 1970 (on the basis of licences issued)

Year	Total no. of Contract Labour working in various Establishments under central sphere
2018	1178878
2019	1364377
2020	1324874

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *130
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09TH DECEMBER, 2021

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

***130. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :**

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

- (a) the details of employment generation during the year 2021 till date, State and sector-wise;**
- (b) the details of employment generation in rural areas during the year 2021 till date, State and sector-wise;**
- (c) whether Government has identified some sectors in rural areas for increasing rural employment generation; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *130 DUE FOR REPLY ON 09-12-2021 REGARDING “EMPLOYMENT GENERATION” BY SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR, M.P.

(a): Recently, Government has launched All-India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey (AQEES) in April, 2021. As per the result of the first round of Quarterly Employment Survey for the period April to June 2021, employment increased to 3.8 crore in the nine selected sectors of the economy against a total of 2.37 crores in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in the sixth Economic Census (2013-14) reflecting a growth rate of 29%. The most impressive growth of 152 percent has been recorded in the IT/BPO sector, while growth rates in Health is 77 percent, in Education it is 39 percent, in Manufacturing it is 22 percent, in Transport it is 68 percent and in Construction it is 42 percent. As per the result of the first round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for the period April to June, 2021, Sector-wise Percentage Distribution of Total Estimated Workers is at Annexure-I.

(b) to (d): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country, including rural areas by encouraging various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure on various schemes.

The Government of India has announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat package to provide stimulus to business and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. twenty Seven lakh crore. This package comprises of various long term schemes/ programmes/ policies for making the country self-reliant and to create employment opportunities, throughout the country including rural areas.

The Government of India is presently implementing three welfare schemes for employment generation which provides employment to people in rural areas in the country. The details are as follows: –

- i. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): This is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under MGNREGS wage has been increased to Rs. 202 a day from Rs. 182 to benefit 13.62 crore families. State-wise detail of the progress of the scheme is at Annexure-II.**
- ii. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): This is a placement linked skill development programme for wage employment. State-wise detail of the progress of the scheme is at Annexure-III.**
- iii. Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs): This enables a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Microenterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. State-wise detail of the progress of the scheme is at Annexure-III.**

While MGNREGS provides direct employment, DDU-GKY and RSETI schemes promote employability through either wage or self-employment leading to economic and social development of youths of rural area of the country.

Apart from above, the Government is also implementing various other programmes/ schemes for employment generation as detailed below:

- i. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship scheme PMKVY for Skill based training of the youth across the country under**

Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

- ii. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of microenterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.**
- iii. The Government launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) of 125 days on 20th June, 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across 6 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore persondays with a total expenditure of Rs 39,293 crore.**
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government 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. Under the scheme, 31.28 crore loans were sanctioned upto November 2021.**

Annex referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *130 for 09.12.2021

Sector-wise Percentage Distribution of Total Estimated Workers.			
S.No.	Sectors	Self Employed (in %)	Employee (in %)
1	Manufacturing	1.9	98.1
2	Construction	1.1	98.9
3	Trade	3.3	96.7
4	Transport	1.4	98.6
5	Education	1.1	98.9
6	Health	0.8	99.2
7	Accommodation & Restaurants	3.9	96.1
8	IT/BPOs	1.0	99.0
9	Financial Services	1.0	99.0
Total		1.6	98.4

Source: Report on the First Round of Quarterly Employment Survey, April, 2021

Annex referred to in reply to part (b) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *130 for 09.12.2021

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Person days Employment Generated - Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (during 2020-21 & 2021-22) (in lakh)			
S. No.	State/ UT	2020-21	2021-22 (Up to 21.11.2021)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2593	2167
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	128	84
3	ASSAM	914	477
4	BIHAR	2283	1074
5	CHHATTISGARH	1841	794
6	GOA	1	0.4
7	GUJARAT	482	407
8	HARYANA	180	94
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	336	216
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	407	155
11	JHARKHAND	1176	763
12	KARNATAKA	1484	1223
13	KERALA	1023	519
14	LADAKH	21	10
15	MADHYA PRADESH	3422	2203
16	MAHARASHTRA	679	373
17	MANIPUR	332	209
18	MEGHALAYA	384	165
19	MIZORAM	199	141
20	NAGALAND	180	104
21	ODISHA	2082	1494
22	PUNJAB	377	223
23	RAJASTHAN	4605	2495
24	SIKKIM	37	22
25	TAMIL NADU	3339	2191
26	TELANGANA	1579	1192
27	TRIPURA	437	267
28	UTTAR PRADESH	3947	1995
29	UTTARAKHAND	304	141
30	WEST BENGAL	4141	2459
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3	0.7
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	.02	0.05
35	PUDUCHERRY	10	4.8
	Total	38,929	23,661

#total does not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Annex referred to in reply to part (b) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *130 for 09.12.2021

State-wise detail of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Sl. No.	State	DDU-GKY		RSETI	
		Number of candidates placed during 2020-21	Number of candidates placed during 2021-22 (up to October, 2021)	Number of candidates settled during 2020-21	Number of candidates settled during 2020-21 (up to October, 2021)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2177	2132	3836	2514
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33	0	57	0
3	Assam	3296	603	5145	2240
4	Bihar	2745	1018	10817	4401
5	Chhattisgarh	3683	1431	4927	1577
6	Gujarat	875	340	7859	4397
7	Haryana	1213	0	6744	2745
8	Himachal Pradesh	117	0	2019	1207
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1945	290	3955	1171
10	Jharkhand	1879	351	7982	2364
11	Karnataka	1649	301	12649	7438
12	Kerala	2931	723	4752	2262
13	Madhya Pradesh	969	0	15530	4586
14	Maharashtra	3319	1358	13033	4178
15	Manipur	387	89	277	43
16	Meghalaya	158	92	687	370
17	Mizoram	88	14	457	165
18	Nagaland	278	218	118	77
19	Odisha	7729	2258	11574	3761
20	Punjab	1931	865	5489	2161
21	Rajasthan	1759	2818	12682	5574
22	Sikkim	43	0	134	21
23	Tamil Nadu	1286	444	12517	5766
24	Telangana	1436	2494	2647	1228
25	Tripura	609	0	836	414
26	Uttar Pradesh	4068	990	27673	11553
27	Uttarakhand	416	116	4829	1223
28	West Bengal	2544	2424	4591	1792
29	UT Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	135	88
30	UT D & N Haveli	-	-	331	25
31	UT Ladakh	-	-	328	168
32	UT Lakshadweep	-	-	98	30
33	UT Pondicherry	-	-	420	159
	Total	49563	21369	185234	75698

Source: M/o Rural Development

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

RAJYA SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 132
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021**

SCHEME FOR GIG WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY

132. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of gig workers in the country, State-wise details thereof;**
- (b) whether Government has formulated and finalized a scheme for gig workers;**
- (c) if so, the details of social security benefits the gig workers would get under the scheme;**
- (d) the contention of online platform companies with regard to the definition of 'turnover' to be used for computing their social security contributions to a fund proposed for gig workers;**
- (e) whether the issue has been resolved; and**
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 132 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021 BY SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY, HON'BLE M.P. REGARDING SCHEME FOR GIG WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY.

(a): For the first time, the definition of 'gig worker' or 'platform worker' has been provided in the Social Security Code, 2020. The Government has launched e-Shram portal on 26.08.2021 which allows a person to register himself or herself on e-Shram portal on self-declaration basis. As per e-Shram portal, the number of gig workers registered in the country as on 02.12.2021 is 7, 29,447. A statement showing the State/UT-wise details of gig workers is at Annexure.

(b) & (c): No scheme has been finalized as the provisions under the Code relating to gig or platform worker have not come into force. However, there is a provision in the Code on Social Security, 2020 to set up a Social Security Fund and to formulate schemes for unorganised sector workers including gig and platform workers.

(d) to (f): The draft of the Code on Social Security (Central) Rules including 'turnover' under section 114 of the Code on Social Security, 2020 was published for stakeholders consultation on 13.11.2020.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 132 FOR ANSWER ON 09.12.2021 RAISED BY SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY, HON'BLE M.P. REGARDING SCHEME FOR GIG WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Gig Workers Registration count as on 2 December 2021		
Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Registration Count
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	43
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	10,825
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	39
4	ASSAM	12,761
5	BIHAR	68,720
6	CHANDIGARH	305
7	CHHATTISGARH	31,550
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	30
9	DELHI	3,604
10	GOA	35
11	GUJARAT	12,759
12	HARYANA	4,974
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,101
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,136
15	JHARKHAND	45,798
16	KARNATAKA	9,915
17	KERALA	9,562
18	LADAKH	2
19	MADHYA PRADESH	24,124
20	MAHARASHTRA	18,850
21	MANIPUR	416
22	MEGHALAYA	430
23	MIZORAM	18
24	NAGALAND	449
25	ODISHA	52,174
26	PUDUCHERRY	264
27	PUNJAB	20,375
28	RAJASTHAN	15,235
29	SIKKIM	14
30	TAMIL NADU	9,511
31	TELANGANA	10,654
32	TRIPURA	1,627
33	UTTAR PRADESH	133,976
34	UTTARAKHAND	3,073
35	WEST BENGAL	220,128
Total		729,477

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. * 166

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 14th December, 2021/23 Agrahayana, 1943 (Saka)

UNCLAIMED FUNDS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

***166: SHRI SANJAY RAUT:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 82,000 crore of unclaimed funds are with banks, mutual funds, provident fund and insurance companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to return the amount to the person or next to kin within a fixed time frame through the financial institutions; and
- (d) Whether Government will consider using the above money for welfare schemes of poor and downtrodden: if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
FINANCE MINISTER
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION
NO. *166 FOR 14th DECEMBER 2021 ON “UNCLAIMED FUNDS WITH
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS” Tabled BY SHRI SANJAY RAUT, MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT**

(a) and (b): Section 26 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 provides, inter alia, that every banking company shall, within 30 days after close of each calendar year submit a return in the prescribed form and manner to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as at the end of each calendar year (i.e., 31st December) of all accounts in India which have not been operated upon for 10 years. As per information received from RBI, as on 31.12.2020, the total number of such accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) was 8,13,34,849 and the amount of deposits in such accounts was Rs. 24,356 crore. Similarly, the number of accounts not operated for more than 10 years and the amount in such accounts with Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) was 77,03,819 and Rs. 2,341 crore respectively, as on 31.12.2020. As per information received from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the total amount of unclaimed deposits in Life Insurance Companies as on 31.03.2021 was Rs. 22,043.26 crore, and the total amount of unclaimed deposits in Non-Life Insurance Companies as on 31.03.2021 was Rs. 1,241.81 crore. Similarly, as per information received from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as on 31.03.2021, the amount lying unclaimed with Mutual Funds was Rs. 1,590.67 crore which comprised of Rs. 671.88 crores towards unclaimed redemption and Rs. 918.79 crores towards unclaimed dividend.

(c): As per the instructions issued by RBI to banks vide their Master Circular on “Customer Service in Banks”, banks are required to make an annual review of accounts in which there are no operations for more than one year, and may approach the customers and inform them in writing that there has been no operation in their accounts and ascertain the reasons for the same. Banks have also been advised to consider launching a special drive for finding the whereabouts of the customers / legal heirs in respect of accounts which have become inoperative, i.e., where there are no transactions in the account over a period of two years. Further, banks are required to display the list of unclaimed deposits/ inoperative accounts which are inactive / inoperative for ten years or more on their respective websites, with the list containing the names and addresses of the account holder(s) in respect of unclaimed deposits/ inoperative accounts. Finally, banks have been advised to play a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders whose accounts have remained inoperative, vide circulars dated 07.02.2012, 08.02.2012, 21.11.2014 and 02.02.2015.

Similarly, IRDAI has mandated that no insurer shall appropriate or write back any part of the unclaimed amounts belonging to the policyholders/ beneficiaries under any circumstances. IRDAI vide its Master Circular on Unclaimed Amounts of Policyholders has advised insurers to provide a search facility on their website to enable policyholders or beneficiaries or dependents to find out whether any unclaimed amounts due to them are lying with the insurer. All insurance companies have created search facility facilitating policyholder/beneficiaries to search on the basis of parameters including policy number, PAN, Name, Date of Birth or Aadhaar Number. Further, the insurers have also been advised to update information regarding unclaimed amounts on their websites on half-yearly basis. IRDAI's

instructions also mandate that the Board Level Committee for Policyholder Protection of every insurer shall oversee the timely payout of dues to policyholders. Further, as mandated by IRDAI, insurance companies have taken steps to reduce unclaimed amount by identifying policyholders or beneficiaries, creating awareness, etc., in terms of the standard procedures and policy on customer service to minimize the unclaimed amount.

SEBI has also, vide its circulars taken measures to ensure that Mutual Funds play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amount. In this regard, SEBI has instructed that Asset Management Companies (AMCs) shall make a continuous effort to remind investors through letters to claim their unclaimed amounts. Additionally, Mutual Funds and the Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) are required to provide on their website, the list of names and addresses of investors in whose folios there are unclaimed amounts. AMFI/ AMCS are also required to provide on their website information with respect to the process of claiming the unclaimed amounts and the necessary forms / documents required for the same.

(d): Pursuant to the amendment to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and insertion of Section 26A in the said Act, RBI has framed the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF) Scheme, 2014. The Scheme was notified in the Official Gazette on 24.05.2014. In terms of the Scheme, banks calculate the cumulative balances in all accounts which are not operated upon for a period of 10 years or more (or any amount remaining unclaimed for 10 years or more) along with interest accrued and transfer such amounts to the DEAF. The DEAF is utilized for promotion of depositors' interests and for such other purposes which may be necessary for promotion of depositors' interest as may be specified by the RBI. In case of demand from a customer whose deposit had been transferred to the DEAF, banks are required to repay the customer, along with interest if any, and lodge a claim for refund from the DEAF. Similarly, Life and Non-Life insurance companies are required to transfer unclaimed amounts of more than 10 years to the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF) on or before 1st March every year. This was done as per an amendment made in the SCWF Rules, vide Notification dated 11.04.2017. Administration and Utilization of the Fund (SCWF) are also specified in the SCWF Rules, 2016.

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

RAJYA SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 209
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2021**

COMPENSATION SCHEME FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

209. SMT. MAUSAM NOOR:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) the data related to death of migrant workers, number of people who lost their jobs and lost their home during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic; and**
- (b) whether there is a compensation scheme for family of those migrant workers who lost their life and jobs during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

(a) & (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 209 FOR REPLY ON 16/12/2021 RAISED BY SMT. MAUSAM NOOR REGARDING COMPENSATION SCHEME FOR MIGRANT WORKERS.

(a): Labour Bureau, under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, has been entrusted with the task of conducting the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) as a component of All India Quarterly Establishment based Employment Survey (AQEES). Quarterly Employment Survey conducted during the first quarter (April-May- June, 2021) was also designed to collect the information on the Covid-19 pandemic impact on the operational status and employment status of the establishments in the selected 9 sectors. The impact on employees including migrant workers during pandemic period is given at Annexure-I.

Data related to death including that of the migrant workers is maintained by States/UTs. As reported by the States/UTs, a total of 1,14,30,968 inter-state migrant workers returned to their home states during Covid-19 lockdown. State-wise break up is enclosed at Annexure-II. However, most of them have gone back to their original or other workplaces and engaged themselves in productive employment.

(b): The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines for ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to the next of kin of the deceased, due to COVID-19, including those of migrant workers.

To boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak, Government of India has launched Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan on 20.06.2020. The Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employment and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 districts of 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs.50,000 crore. With the total expenditure of Rs. 39,293 crore (approx.) the Abhiyan has already generated 50,78,68,671 man-days employment.

ANNEXURE –I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 209 for 16.12.2021 regarding Compensation scheme for migrant workers.

Sector-wise Impact on Number of Employees during Lockdown Period (25th March, 2020 to 30th June, 2020)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Number of Employees (in Lakhs)			
		Prior to Lockdown (before 25 th March, 2020)		As on 1 st July, 2020	
		M	F	M	F
1	Manufacturing	98.7	26.7	87.9	23.3
2	Construction	5.8	1.8	5.1	1.5
3	Trade	16.1	4.5	14.8	4
4	Transport	11.3	1.9	11.1	1.9
5	Education	38.2	29.5	36.8	28.1
6	Health	15	10.6	14.8	10.1
7	Accommodation & Restaurants	7	1.9	6.2	1.7
8	IT/BPOs	13.6	6.3	12.8	6.1
9	Financial Services	11.5	5.9	11.3	5.7
Total		217.8	90.0	201.5	83.3

Note: 1. The number in the 'Total' row also take into account the 66 establishments found during the survey which belong to the sectors other than the nine selected sectors.

2. M- Male; F- Female.

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 209 for 16.12.2021 regarding Compensation scheme for migrant workers.

SL No	Name of the State	No. of Migrant workers belonging to this State who have returned to their home State *
1	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2	Andaman and Nicobar	4,960
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4	Assam	4,26,441
5	Bihar	15,00,612
6	Chandigarh	39230
7	Chhattisgarh	526900
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	43,747
9	Delhi	2,047
10	Goa	85620
11	Gujarat	0
12	Haryana	1,289
13	Himachal Pradesh	18,652
14	Jammu & Kashmir	48,780
15	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16	Karnataka	1,34,438
17	Kerala	3,11,124
18	Ladakh	50
19	Lakshadweep	456
20	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21	Maharashtra	1,82,990
22	Manipur	12,338
23	Meghalaya	4,266
24	Mizoram	8446
25	Nagaland	11,750
26	Odisha	853,777
27	Puducherry	1,694
28	Punjab	5,15,642
29	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30	Sikkim	33,015
31	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32	Telangana	37,050
33	Tripura	34,247
34	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35	Uttarakhand	1,97,128
36	West Bengal	13,84,693
	Total	1,14,30,968

*** As per the data received from the States/UTs.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 226**

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2021 / AGRAHAYANA 9, 1943 (SAKA)

'IMPLEMENTATION OF PMGKP'

226: SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) whether Government has made any review regarding the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) which was announced during the year 2020;
- b) if so, the details thereof; and
- c) the details of the measures/steps that have been undertaken since the implementation of the scheme, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE (FINANCE)
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (c): The Government, on 26th March 2020, had announced the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP), a comprehensive relief package of Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore for the poor to help them fight the battle against COVID-19. Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted Empowered Groups for planning and ensuring implementation of COVID response activities, including an 'Empowered Group on Economic and Welfare Measures', to monitor the implementation of PMGKP. The schemes announced under PMGKP were regularly reviewed by the Government to remove bottlenecks in implementation of the schemes, if any and to decide on further continuation of the schemes on the basis of requirement. In the year 2021, owing to the severe second wave of COVID-19, the scheme to provide free foodgrains @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost, which had ended in November, 2020 was again extended from May 2021 to November, 2021. The scheme has again been extended till March, 2022. Similarly, the Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 has been extended several times, the last extension being for a further period of 180 days w.e.f. 21.10.2021. A Statement indicating State/UT- wise details of the measures taken/benefits provided under the package is at **Annexure-I**.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of RSUSQ No.226 for answer on 30.11.2021

Details of PMGKP

- (i) Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19 was launched w.e.f. 30.03.2020 to provide comprehensive personal accident cover of Rs. 50 lakh to healthcare providers. The scheme has been extended and is valid upto April, 2022.
- (ii) PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana- Additional allocation of food grain @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost was provided to all beneficiaries covered under the targeted public distribution system including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Further, Pulses according to regional preferences @ 1 kg per family were provided for three months, free of cost. The scheme was extended till November, 2020. The scheme of free foodgrains was reintroduced for the months of May 2021 to November, 2021. It has now been extended to March 2022.
- (iii) Benefit to farmers: The first installment of Rs 2,000 due in 2020-21 was front-loaded and paid in April 2020 itself under the PM KISAN Yojana, covering about 8.7 crore farmers
- (iv) Cash transfers-
 - a) An ex-gratia of Rs 500 per month for three months to a total of 20.40 crores (approx) PMJDY women account-holders.
 - b) Free of cost LPG cylinders (three) to 8 crore beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).
 - c) Wage-earners, earning below Rs 15,000 per month, in businesses having less than 100 workers, were provided Twenty-four (24) percent of the monthly wages into their PF accounts, for three months. The scheme was extended for another three months, i.e., till August 2020.
 - d) An amount of Rs.1000/- to around 3 crore aged widows and people in Divyang category.
- (v) MNREGA wages increased by Rs 20 with effect from 1 April, 2020.
- (vi) Self-Help groups: Limit of collateral free lending to Self-Help groups was increased from Rs 10 to Rs 20 lakhs for women organized through 63 lakhs Self Help Groups
- (vii) Other components of PM Garib Kalyan package
 - a) Organized sector: Employees' Provident Fund Regulations amended to include Pandemic as the reason to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from the accounts.
 - b) State Governments were directed to utilise Welfare Fund for Building and Other Constructions Workers to provide assistance and support to 3.5 Crore registered workers of the fund to protect them against economic disruptions.
 - c) District Mineral Fund: The State Government were asked to utilise the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of RSUSQ No. 226 for answer on 30.11.2021

N o.	State	PMG AY (Apr-Nov 2020)		PMGAY Pulses/channa (Apr - Nov 2020)		PMGAY III May'21 to June'21		PMGAY IV July'21 to October'21		Ujjwala		PM KISAN	PMJDY	24% EPF		NSAP National Social Assistance Programme	BoCW (Building and construction Fund)		DMF
		Foodgrains Qty (MT)	Beneficiaries	Pulses/C hanna Qty (MT)	Beneficiaries	Distrib uted Quanti ty (MT)	Number of Beneficia ries covered (Average)	Distrib uted Quantit y (MT)	Number of Beneficia ries covered (Average)	Refill delivere d against advanc e or reimbur sed	Amoun t Transfe rred (In Lakh)	No of benefici aries	No of a/c credite d	Benefici aries	Amoun t (Rs lakh)	Total Benefici aries	No of benefici aries	Total amo unt (Rs lakh)	Amo unt (Rs cror e)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,383	59,100	122	16,350	571	57,100	1,138	56,887	22,354	157	10,677	23,064	3,238.00	155.91	5,928	11,014	492	
2	Andhra Pradesh	9,95,500	2,61,12,304	66,492	90,28,190	2,55,687	2,55,68,719	4,85,252	2,42,62,597	7,62,024	5,163	46,95,820	60,13,565	1,85,152.00	11,651.14	9,32,661	19,67,484	19,675	131.48
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30,642	7,98,490	1,034	1,77,210	8,094	8,09,380	12,571	6,28,545	76,658	518	66,323	1,80,119		0.00	34,139	3,000	60	
4	Assam	9,77,964	2,48,73,000	45,456	57,86,440	2,47,225	2,47,22,480	3,91,794	1,95,89,690	52,70,571	36,257	18,61,715	95,34,385	9,772.00	252.73	8,40,984	2,70,000	2,700	0.65
5	Bihar	31,47,508	8,11,39,356	1,20,112	1,43,33,767	8,18,441	8,18,44,051	16,19,902	8,09,95,124	1,53,47,936	1,11,171	58,99,824	2,33,15,732	67,545.00	4,287.92	36,64,811	0	0	0.00
6	Chandigarh	10,167	2,59,080	486	63,670	2,460	2,46,000	5,059	2,52,927	246	2	429	1,10,537	23,805.00	2,034.29	3,415	6,670	400	
7	Chhattisgarh	7,89,804	1,94,31,064	39,632	51,49,800	1,98,880	1,98,88,006	3,90,773	1,95,38,627	39,71,169	32,416	21,67,441	78,57,012	84,417.00	6,404.33	8,52,275	0	0	4.36
8	Dadra		2,58,32	519	65,240					25,360	169	13,531	52,817		0.00	9,588	0	0	

	and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	10,568	8			2,530	2,52,957	5,048	2,52,396				17,387			1,376		0	
9	Delhi	2,72,775	6284047	13,690	17,54,513	72,627	72,62,700	1,38,379	69,18,973	1,95,912	1,263	12,075	20,30,271	41,521.00	3,642.58	1,56,436	39,600	3,960	
10	Goa	20,585	5,14,412	1,066	1,42,550	5,201	5,20,079	9,481	4,74,027	2,108	14	7,854	69,987	16,563.00	1,265.92	2,061	5,117	307	
11	Gujarat	12,76,713	31784856	50,026	65,09,333	3,27,197	3,27,19,703	6,60,498	3,30,24,881	49,09,689	32,592	46,85,062	71,08,005	2,70,988.00	18,510.49	6,88,953	4,83,196	4,832	22.00
12	Haryana	4,50,912	1,11,90,324	18,812	24,27,333	1,13,473	1,13,47,309	2,25,003	1,12,50,157	15,15,279	9,902	15,14,497	34,16,299	83,035.00	6,403.61	3,27,269	3,50,621	17,531	15.85
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,06,429	27,72,352	4,790	6,73,667	26,810	26,81,044	55,511	27,75,560	2,92,574	1,965	8,70,609	5,84,184	48,762.00	3,629.35	1,11,863	1,21,281	7,461	0.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2,82,312	69,15,000	13,208	16,44,090	62,481	62,48,145	1,19,252	59,62,585	20,09,414	14,574	9,20,451	10,49,256	43,121.00	2,055.78	143289 (including Ladakh)	155975 (including Ladakh)	4,679	0.43
15	Jharkhand	8,83,433	2,40,94,622	44,593	57,11,600	2,47,055	2,47,05,515	4,84,132	2,42,06,586	53,60,642	37,520	12,31,912	72,27,042	1,05,631.00	7,666.54	12,88,850	0	0	9.66
16	Karnataka	15,41,056	3,86,45,940	80,975	1,27,22,730	3,78,032	3,78,03,234	7,48,539	3,74,26,942	57,07,480	37,831	48,39,093	79,87,088	3,19,389.00	24,924.83	13,98,410	13,62,438	68,122	118.09
17	Kerala	5,87,791	1,49,27,032	27,956	35,91,483	1,45,857	1,45,85,673	2,82,736	1,41,36,813	5,11,114	3,323	27,16,844	24,13,289	1,21,319.00	9,250.22	6,88,329	4,54,124	4,541	0.00
18	Ladakh	5,645	1,41,480	233	29,008	1,374	1,37,420	1,964	98,195	19,172	166	0	9,951	247.00	21.08	Included in J&K above	Included in J&K above	0.00	
19	Lakshadweep	864	21,800	39	5,200	220	22,013	382	19,119	517	3	0	2,867	0.00	324	520	33		
20	Madhya Pradesh	18,00,437	4,93,09,348	77,890	96,95,633	4,55,960	4,55,95,989	8,23,491	4,11,74,547	1,13,35,496	77,378	68,12,020	1,66,22,091	1,69,059.00	10,711.54	22,05,963	8,91,850	17,837	5.10
2	Mahara											86,32,7	1,29,47,	4,76,83	31,528.	11,68,3	8,94,40	17,8	59.5

1	shtra	25,27,129	6,82,50,268	1,03,643	1,32,15,103	6,36,508	6,36,50,778	11,91,674	5,95,83,686	76,20,813	50,513	18	062	6.00	87	85	8	88	0
2	Manipur	90,747	20,47,906	4,192	5,87,503	17,077	17,07,669	28,540	14,27,011	2,76,213	2,120	2,83,457	5,04,169		0.00	61,972	52,605	526	
2	Meghalaya	85,803	21,45,145	3,145	4,21,503	20,226	20,22,623	38,176	19,08,784	1,96,213	1,408	1,15,638	2,68,908	73,342.00	2,224.82	54,127	24,730	1,237	
2	Mizoram	25,288	6,62,132	1,243	1,55,405	6,122	6,12,198	12,622	6,31,097	55,270	420	69,425	58,176		0.00	27,538	51,451	1,544	
2	Nagaland	53,964	14,04,600	2,276	2,84,940	13,500	13,50,000	18,980	9,49,023	89,967	593	1,81,008	1,57,792		0.00	49,210	19,046	381	
2	Odisha	12,06,580	2,88,37,690	74,941	95,19,513	3,10,900	3,10,89,967	6,16,916	3,08,45,781	83,65,761	57,172	20,03,185	81,21,020	1,62,121.00	10,148.60	20,27,022	20,83,288	31,249	99.49
2	Puducherry	23,211	5,97,945	1,273	1,78,500	6,069	6,06,935	10,445	5,22,274	31,098	203	9,715	83,926	16,456.00	1,011.52	28,757	0	0	
2	Punjab	5,33,154	1,33,65,720	27,751	35,47,747	1,36,328	1,36,32,800	2,02,196	1,01,09,800	24,53,238	16,351	17,52,498	33,22,186	79,150.00	5,054.89	1,40,404	2,89,237	17,354	0.65
2	Rajasthan	17,52,646	4,44,44,332	75,043	99,94,240	4,20,133	4,20,13,322	6,83,918	3,41,95,923	1,11,23,374	73,858	51,64,391	1,56,13,962	1,23,266.00	7,946.42	9,87,781	22,30,000	55,750	15.93
3	Sikkim	14,479	3,65,120	614	93,817	3,710	3,70,980	5,154	2,57,700	21,301	165	0	42,552		0.00	18,332	7,836	157	
3	Tamil Nadu	12,31,653	2,97,45,840	33,324	1,11,07,920	3,14,057	3,14,05,694	5,57,263	2,78,63,175	61,85,688	41,390	35,59,533	60,75,989	5,81,768.00	34,570.97	18,14,700	13,70,601	27,412	14.73
3	Telangana	7,24,662	1,80,62,980	15,804	52,68,030	1,84,869	1,84,86,855	3,47,905	1,73,95,245	18,74,171	13,036	33,31,468	52,60,800	1,78,225.00	10,233.62	6,65,956	8,30,324	12,455	0.00
3	Tripura	94,893	23,73,722	4,420	5,40,847	24,242	24,24,161	48,416	24,20,790	4,46,819	3,747	1,90,441	4,31,770		0.00	1,38,473	39,082	1,172	
3	Uttar Pradesh	56,16,735	14,19,99,424	2,69,530	3,34,08,790	14,14,907	14,14,90,661	28,17,313	14,08,65,633	2,70,74,796	1,81,728	1,76,75,849	3,18,13,530	2,30,453.00	15,741.60	52,57,390	18,25,415	35,395	0.46
3	Uttarak											6,74,68	12,67,3	41,863.	3,234.5	2,15,10	2,28,42	4,56	3.49

5	hand	2,37,84 2	58,95,6 00	10,736	13,44,6 57	59,400	59,39,990	81,376	40,68,78 3	7,62,31 3	5,015	8	72	00	8	9	3	8	
3 6	West Bengal	23,39,7 24	5,83,10, 164	91,452	1,40,19, 333	5,87,04 7	5,87,04,7 38	11,64,4 61	5,82,23,0 39	1,72,88, 933	1,16,93 8	0	1,89,95, 377	4,28,44 2.00	21,132. 39	21,32,9 59	21,98,3 49	21,9 83	0.46
	TOTAL	##### #####	75,80,4 0,523	13,26,51 6	18,32,1 5,657	75,25,2 69	75,25,26, 888	1,42,86 ,258	71,43,12, 916	14,12,0 1,683	9,67,04 1	8,94,54, 616	20,65,0 0,000	39,85,4 86.00	2,55,69 6.54	2,81,45, 039	1,82,67, 685	3,81, 702	502. 33

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

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 578
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2021**

**COVID-19 IMPACT ON TEA WORKERS IN ASSAM AND WEST
BENGAL**

578. MS. SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains data on the number of tea-garden workers in the Northeast region;**
- (b) if so, state, district, and gender wise details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the economic impact of COVID- 19 on tea-garden workers in the States of Assam and West Bengal ;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (e) whether Government has or intends to provide economic relief to tea-garden workers in light of COVID-19 pandemic; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) & (b): As per the Baseline Survey conducted by the Tea Board during 2018, the details of tea garden workers state, district and gender wise in North Eastern Region is at Annexure.

Contd..2/-

(c) & (d): Tea Board collects the tea statistics (through online portal) from all the tea processing units and the data were compiled for the release of various Tea Statistics. Further, the presence of the Tea Board official at the grassroots levels acts as liaisoning officer between the tea stakeholder, State Government and the Central Government. The data collected were analyzed for preparation of various reports and preparation of action plan. Efforts were made for the normal functioning of the tea gardens, tea processing units, auction centres, logistics etc., in almost all the major tea growing regions following Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines and the Standard Operating Procedure prepared in this regard.

(e) & (f): Tea Board has extended financial assistance to the workers of tea gardens through its Human Resource Development (HRD) component under the “Tea Development & Promotion Scheme” implemented during the Mid Term Framework (MTF) Period (2017-2020) which was extended till 31.03.2021 for the tea plantation workers of the tea growing states in the country. This scheme aims at achieving improvements in the life and living conditions of the Tea Plantation workers and their wards/dependents under three broad categories viz:

Improving the health and hygiene of workers: Capital grants for hospitals (not tea garden hospital) / Medical clinics adjacent to tea garden areas towards extension of treatment facilities and also for purchase of medical equipment, accessories and ambulance and reservation of Beds, financial assistance for disabled persons/cancer/heart patients/kidney transplantation in specialty hospitals.

Education of wards of workers: Educational stipend for wards of tea plantation workers, Special scheme of Nehru Award for the wards of tea plantation workers, Scheme for book and school uniform grant to needy and deserving wards of tea garden workers especially in the closed tea gardens or those affected by severe natural calamities, Financial assistance to Bharat Scouts & Guides in tea growing States.

Imparting training to improve skills for workers and their dependents: Vocational training for wards of tea plantation workers and dependents.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to Part (a) & (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 578 for 02.12.2021 by Ms. Sushmita Dev regarding COVID-19 impact on tea workers in Assam and West Bengal .

State	District	Permanent			Temporary			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunahcal Pradesh	CHANGLANG	115	114	229	540	596	1136	655	710	1365
	EAST SIANG	95	122	217	121	302	423	216	424	640
	LONGDING	22	24	46	40	60	100	62	84	146
	LOWER DIPANG VALLEY	136	150	286	32	153	185	168	303	471
	Lower Subansiri	7	28	35	15	5	20	22	33	55
	NAMSAI	0	0	0	154	306	460	154	306	460
	PAPUM PARE	10	11	21	10	19	29	20	30	50
	TIRAP	39	39	78	104	86	190	143	125	268
	UPPER SIANG	0	0	0	20	30	50	20	30	50
	WEST SIANG	30	22	52	105	25	130	135	47	182
Assam	BAKSA	1371	2295	3666	892	1245	2137	2263	3540	5803
	BISWANATH	7269	8743	16012	5408	10822	16230	12677	19565	32242
	BONGAIGAON	159	151	310	170	480	650	329	631	960
	CACHAR	12476	12678	25154	7389	10333	17722	19865	23011	42876
	CHARAIDEO	12290	12052	24342	11144	17137	28281	23434	29189	52623
	DARRANG	740	864	1604	541	1139	1680	1281	2003	3284
	DHUBRI	639	494	1133	930	1466	2396	1569	1960	3529
	DIBRUGARH	31664	32220	63884	20693	38912	59605	52357	71132	123489
	DIMA HASAO	73	73	146	86	110	196	159	183	342
	GOALPARA	182	191	373	88	306	394	270	497	767
	GOLAGHAT	15691	17632	33323	8728	15206	23934	24419	32838	57257
	HAILAKANDI	3662	3251	6913	2616	3083	5699	6278	6334	12612
	JORHAT	18236	19936	38172	7797	12991	20788	26033	32927	58960
	KAMRUP	175	184	359	379	533	912	554	717	1271
	KARBI ANGLONG	529	683	1212	536	1060	1596	1065	1743	2808
	KARIMGANJ	4534	4265	8799	1802	2181	3983	6336	6446	12782
	KOKRAJHAR	1081	1270	2351	1714	2814	4528	2795	4084	6879
	LAKHIMPUR	4041	4067	8108	3221	4755	7976	7262	8822	16084
	MORIGAON	325	326	651	150	350	500	475	676	1151
	NAGAON	6288	6529	12817	2517	5679	8196	8805	12208	21013
	NORTH LAKHIMPUR	180	196	376	186	220	406	366	416	782
SIVASAGAR	7655	7684	15339	5199	8547	13746	12854	16231	29085	
SIVSAGAR	1965	2335	4300	1400	2435	3835	3365	4770	8135	
SONITPUR	18338	19790	38128	13398	23219	36617	31736	43009	74745	
TINSUKIA	30554	34406	64960	22753	35070	57823	53307	69476	122783	
UDALGURI	8756	10216	18972	7810	14603	22413	16566	24819	41385	
Maghalaya	Ri-bhoi	27	21	48	33	23	56	60	44	104

Mizoram	CHAMPHAI	0	0	0	15	25	40	15	25	40
Nagaland	Mokokchung	0	0	0	30	70	100	30	70	100
Sikkim	SOUTH SIKKIM	176	226	402	46	118	164	222	344	566
Tripura	DHALAI	429	512	941	205	327	532	634	839	1473
	KHOWAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTH TRIPURA	1031	1123	2154	265	248	513	1296	1371	2667
	SIPAHIJALA	145	242	387	69	59	128	214	301	515
	SOUTH TRIPURA	29	71	100	54	138	192	83	209	292
	UNAKOTI	534	760	1294	678	1054	1732	1212	1814	3026
	WEST TRIPURA	853	1336	2189	373	715	1088	1226	2051	3277

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
(DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 604
(TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2021)

SC/ST/OBC EMPLOYEES IN SENIOR GOVERNMENT POSTS

604 SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

- (a) The percentage of SC/ST/OBC employees in Group A level across various Central Government ministries/agencies and PSUs, category-wise;
- (b) The percentage of SCs/STs/OBCs currently employed at the Under Secretary level and above, category-wise;
- (c) Whether there is a systematic trend of low percentage of SCs/STs/OBCs in senior Government posts; and
- (d) If so, the reasons therefor and steps that are being considered to make the senior posts more inclusive and diverse?

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): As per information received from 56 Ministries/Departments of the Central Government including their attached/subordinate offices, the percentage of SC, ST and OBC employees in Group 'A', as on 01.01.2019, is 14.15, 6.4 and 16.29, respectively. Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs at the Managerial/Executive level in the Central Public Sector Enterprises under different Ministries/Departments, as on 31.3.2020, as per data received from Department of Public Enterprises, is 16.28%, 6.93% and 19.50%, respectively.

(b) to (d): The detailed status including the trend of representation of SCs/STs/OBCs in Group A services, which, *inter-alia*, includes officers of the level of Under Secretary and above, is enclosed as Annexure-I.

Annexure referred to in part (b) to (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 604 to be answered on 02.12.2021

Percentage of SCs/STs/OBCs in Group A posts in the Ministries/Departments from 01.01.2017 to 01.01.2020				
As on	Total Number of Ministries/ Departments which provided information	Percentage of SCs	Percentage of STs	Percentage of OBCs
01.01.2017	76	13.2	5.6	13.4
01.01.2018	70	13.1	5.5	15.0
01.01.2019	56	14.2	6.4	16.3
01.01.2020	45	13.4	6.0	16.4

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

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1381
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021**

GLOBAL PENSION INDEX REPORT

1381. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian pension system ranks at the lowest, according to 2021 Global Pension Index report;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) any efforts made to bring 90 per cent of the total workforce in the unorganized sector into the pension savings system; and**
- (d) measures taken to give the cover of social security to the workers in the unorganized sector, with details?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) & (b): The said Global Pension Index Report, 2021, has been published by Mercer which is a management consulting firm. The index is prepared based on certain criteria of adequacy, sustainability and integrity. It has placed India in the same category as that of Japan, South Korea and few other countries. This report is not based on reliable comparable international data and does not recognize every aspects of pension system prevailing in a country.

Contd..2/-

(c) & (d): In order to provide social security and welfare scheme to the unorganised workers, Government of India enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. It mandates the Central Government to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on the matters of life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection etc. The Government of India launched two pension schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Pension Scheme for the unorganized workers and National Pension Scheme for Traders, Shopkeepers and Self-employed Persons (NPS Traders) in 2019. These schemes provide minimum monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. The Atal Pension Yojana launched in 2015, provides pension in the range of Rs.1000/- to Rs.5000/- per month depending upon the contribution of the beneficiaries. The Government of India is also covering farmers through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-dhan Yojana.

Apart from this, the Government of India is also providing pension benefits to the eligible old aged, widowed, disabled persons and bereaved households under National Social Assistance Programme where State Governments also co-contribute.

The health and maternity benefits are ensured through Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) under deprivation criteria and occupational criteria. It provides health assurance coverage upto Rs 5.0 lakhs per family for secondary and tertiary care related hospitalisation.

Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) launched in 2015. The Benefits under these schemes are Rs. 2 lakh on death due to any reason and permanent disability, Rs. 4.00 lakh on death due to accident and Rs. 1 lakh on Partial disability. The annual premium for both the schemes is Rs.342/- (Rs.330/- for PMJJBY + Rs.12/- for PMSBY).

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817**

TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2021/ 23 AGRAHAYANA, 1943 (SAKA)

'BENEFITS UNDER PMGKY'

1817: SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) the identity requirements to avail benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY);
- b) whether Government is aware of cases wherein benefits of the Scheme were denied for lack of Aadhar Card;
- c) the manner in which Government has dealt with such cases;
- d) the details of number of beneficiaries and funds transferred in 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalment to women's accounts under the scheme, State-wise; and
- e) whether any beneficiary has not received benefits due to lack of identity documents, if so, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE (FINANCE)
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (e): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP), a comprehensive relief package of Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore, announced on 26th March, 2020 provided additional benefits to identified persons already availing benefits under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, PM-KISAN, National Social Security Programmes & Employee Provident Fund schemes. Other schemes under PMGKP includes scheme providing a comprehensive personal accident cover of Rs. 50 lakhs to healthcare providers which is implemented through New India Assurance Company. Further, all women having PM Jan Dhan Yojana Account with banks were provided ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 per month for 3 months.

As PMGKP provides additional benefits to beneficiaries of existing schemes, Ministries/Departments concerned have a well-established mechanism to ensure that the benefit reach the right person, including making cash transfer directly into Aadhaar linked Bank Accounts, Aadhaar authentication for receiving payments under NFSA & Aadhaar seeded Universal Account number (UAN) for benefits under EPF.

Department of Food and Public Distribution have issued instruction to States/UTs on 24.10.2017 and 08.11.2018 that in case of failure of biometric authentication due to network/ connectivity/ linking issues/ poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons there shall not be denial of subsidized foodgrains to genuine beneficiaries. Instructions have also been issued to all the States/UTs that no genuine person/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible households and denied subsidized foodgrains under NFSA only on the ground of not possessing Aadhaar Card. As and when complaints are received, they are immediately forwarded to the concerned State/UT for resolving the issue. Further, as all women having PMJDY accounts were provided benefit, the question of denial of benefit due to lack of Aadhaar Card does not arise. Also, no such complaint has been received.

A Statement indicating State-wise details of cash transfers to PMJDY women account-holders is at **Annexure**.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of RSUSQ No. 1817 for 14.12.2021.

Sl.No	State	No. of unique Beneficiaries	Amount of funds credited in 3 months (Rs Lakhs)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	29458	442.07
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	9221888	135817.82
3	ARUNACHALPRADESH	187853	2817.32
4	ASSAM	9691137	145379.97
5	BIHAR	24362070	365523.65
6	CHANDIGARH	112533	1686.75
7	CHHATTISGARH	8052444	120261.75
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	53222	798.26
9	DAMAN AND DIU	17290	259.43
10	DELHI	2063036	30626.52
11	GOA	70398	1377.87
12	GUJARAT	7173309	107355.95
13	HARYANA	3544167	52812.69
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	726187	11380.84
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1084965	15957.25
16	JHARKHAND	7450251	111673.89
17	KARNATAKA	8064352	117415.36
18	KERALA	2612280	42364.80
19	Ladakh	9377	626.02
20	Lakshadweep	2889	30.17
21	MADHYA PRADESH	16748931	251046.24
22	MAHARASHTRA	14167249	212167.42
23	MANIPUR	523806	8367.47
24	MEGHALAYA	318871	4786.54
25	MIZORAM	153790	2314.33
26	NAGALAND	177746	2660.49
27	ODISHA	8521792	127819.72
28	PUDUCHERRY	93901	1408.72
29	PUNJAB	3412119	51088.6
30	RAJASTHAN	14852041	222699.52
31	SIKKIM	43915	658.88
32	TAMILNADU	6138898	92098.6
33	TELANGANA	3172991	50091.79
34	TRIPURA	444408	6666.8
35	UTTAR PRADESH	32437601	485698.76
36	UTTARAKHAND	1320373	19821.62
37	WEST BENGAL	19369409	290495.29
	Total	206426947	3094499.07

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

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2189
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2021**

PENDING CASES OF PF PAYMENT

2189. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several cases of Provident Fund (PF) payment are pending all over the country;**
- (b) if so, the number of such pending cases as on 31.10.2021, State-wise, along with the reasons therefor; and**
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for expeditious payment of PF to the employees, especially when the data are digitized?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) & (b): The claim settlement is a dynamic process with continuous receipt and settlement of the claims. In the financial year 2021-22, about 2.40 crore claims under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) are received and about 2.32 crore (96.67%) are processed and the remaining cases are under process. A statement showing the State/UT-wise PF claims under process as on 31.10.2021 is annexed.

The reasons for such pendency, inter-alia, includes the clarifications sought from the subscribers in case there is any shortcoming.

(c): The steps being taken for providing faster settlement of all types of PF claims are as under:

Contd..2/-

- I. Allocation of Universal Account Numbers (UAN) to members of PF for consolidation of previous PF accounts and portability in case of change of employment.**
- II. Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate seamless transfer of claims.**
- III. The facility for submission of claim forms through online mode has been introduced for those subscribers who have seeded their KYCs against the UAN.**
- IV. The services of EPFO for employees have also been integrated and offered through the Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) Application, which enables a member to access his passbook, track the status of his claim, submit online claim form, etc.**
- V. A single-page Composite Claim Form has been introduced by replacing the erstwhile multiple Claim Forms for withdrawals.**
- VI. A member is no longer required to submit documents e.g. medical certificate and may only self-certify to avail withdrawals.**
- VII. The entire payment to subscribers is done electronically through National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) system.**

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2189 for answer on 16.12.2021 raised by Shri M. Shanmugam, Hon'ble Member of Parliament regarding Pending cases of PF Payment.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total PF Claims under process as on 31.10.2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	18616
2	Bihar	8870
3	Chhattisgarh	9938
4	Delhi	42908
5	Goa	3305
6	Gujarat	48471
7	Haryana	67895
8	Himachal Pradesh	3497
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5672
10	Jharkhand	5657
11	Karnataka	88129
12	Kerala	15705
13	Madhya Pradesh	17933
14	Maharashtra	209322
15	North Eastern Region	6561
16	Odisha	10852
17	Punjab	14506
18	Rajasthan	16752
19	Tamil Nadu	121798
20	Uttar Pradesh	44432
21	Uttarakhand	6524
22	West Bengal	25780
Grand Total		7,93,123

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

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2190
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2021**

**LINKING MONTHLY PENSION OF WORKERS WITH COST OF LIVING
INDEX**

2190. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increasing demand for linking monthly pension of workers under Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 with cost of living index;**
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereon;**
- (c) whether any Monitoring Committee has been constituted for evaluation of the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme;**
- (d) if so, whether any recommendations have been given and if so, the highlights thereof; and**
- (e) if not, by when the report would be presented?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (e): Representations have been received from various quarters for linking monthly pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 with cost of living index. Considering the demands, the Government had constituted a High-Empowered Monitoring Committee for complete evaluation and review of EPS, 1995.

As recommended by the Committee, the Government has notified its decision vide G.S.R. 132 (E) dated 20.02.2020 for restoration of normal pension after completion of fifteen years from the date of such commutation, in respect of those members who availed the benefit of commutation of pension under the erstwhile paragraph 12A of the EPS, 1995, on or before 25.09.2008.

However, the Committee did not recommend any linking of monthly pension with cost of living index as this may severely affect the financial health of the Employees' Pension Fund, as assessed by the Actuary appointed by the Government under paragraph 32 of the EPS, 1995.

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

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2191
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2021**

**DIFFERENT RULES FOR AADHAAR REQUIREMENTS UNDER ESIC
AND EPFO**

2191. SMT. AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have different rules for Aadhaar requirements;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and**
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that no benefit will be denied to workers for want of Aadhaar?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (c): Aadhaar number as identity of a person has been notified as a requirement for the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment vide notification S.O.26 (E) dated 04.01.2017 in view of subsidy given by the Government @ 1.16% of monthly wages up to Rs. 15000/- for Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and there is no subsidy given to Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). However, section 142 (Application of Aadhaar) of the Code on Social Security, 2020 has been brought into force on 03.05.2021 which applies equally on EPFO and ESIC. Further special camps are also organised to address issues in validation of Aadhaar data.
