

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2020**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

**423. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE:**

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

- (a) the number of new schemes which have been implemented by the Ministry during the last five years; and**  
**(b) what is the State-wise statistics of implementation of these schemes?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a): The schemes that have been implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment during the last five years are given below:**

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)**
- 2. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana (PMSYM)**
- 3. National Pension Scheme for traders, shopkeepers and self-employed persons**
- 4. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) converged with Aam Adami Bima Yojna**
- 5. Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana**
- 6. National Career Service (NCS)**

**(b): The State-wise statistics of these schemes are annexed as Annexure –I to Annexure-VI.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>PMRPY STATISTICS FROM INCEPTION TILL DECEMBER-2019</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>PMRPY Establishments Benefitted till December, 2019 (Cumulative)</b>	<b>PMRPY Number of Beneficiaries till December, 2019 (Cumulative)</b>	<b>PMRPY Amount Disbursed till December, 2019 (Cumulative) In Rs. Lakhs</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	3397	254860	17166.59
ASSAM	467	11347	687.28
BIHAR	996	127974	10052.78
CHANDIGARH	4591	194960	13094.10
CHHATTISGARH	3098	132270	8686.71
DELHI	6673	767698	44549.71
GOA	583	26023	1445.64
GUJARAT	14244	1067482	60155.70
HARYANA	8876	991875	53091.18
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3003	130486	7246.72
JHARKHAND	1748	70116	4138.86
KARNATAKA	10333	1183439	75701.67
KERALA	4410	207290	19813.39
MADHYA PRADESH	5912	347123	22356.86
MAHARASHTRA	17865	2168877	116288.18
ODISHA	3003	142336	8857.68
PUDUCHERRY	374	20289	1032.98
PUNJAB	5620	197544	13808.93
RAJASTHAN	9457	462543	23458.23
TAMIL NADU	17246	1442738	86333.21
TELANGANA	7181	706314	37891.52
UTTAR PRADESH	15447	850706	55800.25
UTTARAKHAND	3034	297651	13558.95
WEST BENGAL	5299	367238	19003.43

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>State-wise Statistics of Enrolments under PM-SYM</b>		
<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Name of State / UT</b>	<b>Achieve till 17th January, 2020</b>
1	Haryana	618857
2	Chhattisgarh	176683
3	Gujarat	364519
4	Himachal Pradesh	37917
5	Tripura	19646
6	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	65181
7	Maharashtra	577473
8	Andaman and Nicobar	1638
9	Jharkhand	126542
10	Orissa	152709
11	Uttarakhand	31432
12	Daman and Diu	741
13	Uttar Pradesh	568871
14	Chandigarh	2746
15	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	705
16	Andhra Pradesh	82956
17	Bihar	173756
18	Madhya Pradesh	116505
19	Rajasthan	97498
20	Nagaland	2607
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2234
22	Karnataka	76149
23	Punjab	31157
24	Manipur	3500
25	Pondicherry	1154
26	Tamil Nadu	54431
27	Telangana	29942
28	West Bengal	59626
29	Meghalaya	2024
30	Mizoram	552
31	Goa	648
32	Assam	15619
33	NCT Delhi	7287
34	Lakshadweep	21
35	Kerala	9283
36	Sikkim	102

**Annexure-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>State-wise Targets and Achievements-NPS TRADERS</b>		
<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Name of State / UT</b>	<b>Achieve till 17th January, 2020</b>
1	Haryana	833
2	Chhattisgarh	2948
3	Gujarat	2976
4	Himachal Pradesh	59
5	Tripura	155
6	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	66
7	Maharashtra	690
8	Andaman and Nicobar	82
9	Jharkhand	332
10	Orissa	380
11	Uttarakhand	693
12	Daman and Diu	15
13	Uttar Pradesh	7724
14	Chandigarh	1590
15	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
16	Andhra Pradesh	4826
17	Bihar	646
18	Madhya Pradesh	339
19	Rajasthan	594
20	Nagaland	9
21	Arunachal Pradesh	51
22	Karnataka	702
23	Punjab	159
24	Manipur	15
25	Pondicherry	118
26	Tamil Nadu	320
27	Telangana	271
28	West Bengal	320
29	Meghalaya	26
30	Goa	2
31	Assam	386
32	NCT Delhi	90
33	Kerala	66

**Annexure-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>Enrolment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana converged with AAM Adami Bima Yojana</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20 (Upto 31.10.2019)</b>
	<b>Enrolled/ Covered</b>	<b>Enrolled/ Covered</b>	<b>Enrolled/ Covered</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	2,24,29,958	2,28,78,971	2,25,65,848
ASSAM	85,497	94,306	-
BIHAR	78,799	12,86,909	-
CHHATTISGARH	4,55,303	15,06,099	-
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	13,843	-
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	52,450	20,753	-
JHARKHAND	2,34,268	5,33,597	-
KARNATAKA	16,83,382	24,16,272	-
KERALA	8,34,037	6,07,630	78,997
NAGALAND	0	1,209	-
ORISSA	2,70,780	13,08,310	-
RAJASTHAN	16,60,764	4,31,085	-
TAMIL NADU	0	18,224	-
UTTAR PRADESH	5,93,613	30,97,412	-

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>State wise Implementation of Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (upto the month of Dec, 2019)</b>			
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Region (State/UTs)</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>Amount Paid</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	21982
2	Chattisgarh	1	12590
3	Delhi	2	16733
4	Gujarat	2	10558
5	Haryana	1	8542
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	3205
7	Karnataka	1	4798
8	Kerala	38	294212
9	Maharashtra	4	20889
10	Odisha	1	6498
11	Punjab	9	72130
12	Rajasthan	2	22243
13	Tamilnadu	13	92443
14	Telangana	4	24564
15	Uttar Pradesh	3	20110

**Annexure-VI**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 423 FOR ANSWER ON 05.02.2020 BY DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES**

<b>NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Number as on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020</b>
1.	Active Jobseekers Registered	1.05 crore
2.	Active Employers Registered	52,260
3.	Active Vacancies	3.11 lakh
4.	Total Vacancies Mobilized	65.74 lakh

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 432  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2020**

**UNCLAIMED ACCOUNT IN EPF**

**432. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM:**

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

**how many accounts are lying as inoperative (unclaimed) region-wise and year-wise commencing from the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 in the Employees Provident Funds (EPF) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder as on 31st March, 2019?**

**ANSWER**

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

**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.**

**Further, the Central Government vide Notification No. G.S.R. 1065 (E) dated 11th November, 2016 had amended paragraph 72(6) of the EPF Scheme, 1952. According to the amended definition, the region-wise and year-wise details of inoperative accounts under EPF Scheme, 1952 are at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 432 FOR 05.02.2020 BY SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM REGARDING 'Unclaimed account in EPF'.**

<b>Name of the Office</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>	<b>FY 2018-19</b>
DELHI (NORTH)	25406	23669
LAXMI NAGAR	5676	5459
DELHI (SOUTH)	16085	15471
HYDERABAD	22723	21836
KADAPA	5962	5667
GUNTUR	4354	3998
NIZAMABAD	6607	6383
VISHAKAPATNAM	7260	6941
WARANGAL	1594	1538
RAJAMUNDRY	2611	2379
PATANCHERU	2919	2857
KUKATPALLI	5158	4774
KARIMNAGAR	2262	1991
SIDDIPET	209	204
PATNA	9245	5472
BHAGALPUR	1123	1047
MUZAFFARPUR	3045	2575
RAIPUR (CHATTISGARH)	7537	7197
GOA	3351	3223
AHMEDABAD	15614	15219
SURAT	8419	6862
VADODARA	7842	7544
RAJKOT	9726	9410
VAPI	4047	3913
NARODA	2261	2164
VATWA	2572	2414
BHARUCH	3149	3046
FARIDABAD	8455	8277
KARNAL	5864	5589
ROHTAK	2654	2260
GURGAON	16402	15029
SHIMLA	4594	4380
RANCHI	8383	8070
JAMSHEDPUR	4242	4145
BANGALORE	15062	14489
GULBARGA	3670	3525
HUBLI	4550	4313

MANGALORE	9292	9135
MYSORE	3719	3529
BELLARY	1826	1705
CHIKAMAGALUR	1223	1148
PEENYA	7887	7544
BOMMASANDRA	8482	7744
K R PURAM (WHITEFIELD)	6565	6325
RAICHUR	1001	964
SHIMOGA	1424	1341
UDUPPI	2426	2398
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM(TRIVENDRUM)	5485	5177
KOZHIKODE (CALICUT)	5541	5305
KANNUR	8329	8210
KOCHI (COCHIN)	15415	14844
KOTTAYAM	4747	4525
KOLLAM	5113	3801
INDORE	7860	7575
BHOPAL	4905	4720
JABALPUR	6899	6636
UJJAIN	1389	1329
GWALIOR	2400	2341
BANDRA(MUMBAI-I)	21878	16193
AURANGABAD	8265	8055
KOLHAPUR	5234	4668
NAGPUR	14421	12742
NASIK	9637	8799
PUNE	34945	33895
SOLHAPUR	2210	2074
MALAD (KANDIVALI)	16592	15486
THANE (MUMBAI-II)	14719	14263
VASHI	8857	8436
AKOLA	2151	2073
GUWAHATI	4114	3676
AGARTALA	1471	1204
SHILLONG	672	609
TINSUKIA	1949	1874
BHUBANESWAR	9509	9007
ROURKELA	8283	7895
BERHAMPUR	1754	1638
KEONJHAR	1847	1724
CHANDIGARH	10953	10590
AMRITSAR	3357	3176
BHATINDA	5028	4608
LUDHIANA	4854	4648

JALANDHAR	4158	3940
JAIPUR	10457	10110
JODHPUR	2587	2377
KOTA	2096	2025
UDAIPUR	3547	3368
CHENNAI	25746	24311
COIMBATORE	23104	21840
MADURAI	17720	17087
SALEM	12085	11209
TIRUNELVELI	7582	7316
TRICHY	7312	6666
VELLORE	11220	11016
AMBATTUR	11821	11492
TAMBARAM	11032	10828
PONDICHERRY	5230	4566
NAGERCOIL	2432	2254
KANPUR	5435	4980
AGRA	5589	5381
BAREILLY	2441	2227
GORAKHPUR	1759	1612
LUCKNOW	3989	3159
MEERUT	6897	6401
VARANASI	3272	2917
NOIDA	7727	7541
DEHRADUN	7631	7461
HALDWANI	4100	3901
KOLKATA	16475	15537
BARRACKPORE(TITAGARH)	4739	3898
HOWRAH	5328	4962
DARJEELING	1539	1407
DURGAPUR	3991	3632
JALPAIGURI	18924	15225
PORT BLAIR	370	362
SILIGURI	5519	5142
PARK STREET	6506	5835
JANGIPUR	4300	3722
SAGAR	1906	1843
ALLAHABAD	2208	2097
MYSORE ROAD	3522	3412
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>847557</b>	<b>790018</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*31  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2020**

**SCHEME FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS**

**\*31. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:**

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

- (a) the details of persons given employment including the number of educated and uneducated unemployed youths during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the details of schemes formulated to create additional job opportunities for educated and uneducated youths in the country along with the targets set/achieved during the said period; and**
- (c) the steps taken by Government to create more jobs opportunities across various sectors of the economy including the measures to provide vocational training to marginal workers to enhance their skill?**

**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 REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*31 DUE FOR REPLY ON 05-02-2020 BY SHRI  
RAJMANI PATEL REGARDING SCHEME FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS**

**(a) to (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority 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 such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The State-wise and year-wise detail of employment generated through these schemes in country to the extent available is given at Annexure- I, II, III& IV.**

**Further, as per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the State-wise estimated unemployment rate including educated and uneducated persons aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given at Annexure-V.**

**Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020. As on 17-01-2020, 16.6 lakh (appx.) candidates have been placed across the country under PMKVY.**

**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.**

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

**Besides, 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.**

**\* \* \* \* \***

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*31 due for reply on 05-02-2020.**

**State/UT-wise employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1398	1744	1832	216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14148	12216	17760	8200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1984	1672	2240	896
4.	Assam	31498	18256	29896	7216
5.	Bihar	25872	18456	26424	6224
6.	Chandigarh	376	360	224	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	12856	11704	24752	8432
8.	Delhi	952	920	1056	368
9.	Goa	660	400	624	312
10.	Gujarat*	11629	15008	28000	19032
11.	Haryana	11016	13744	17320	6752
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6916	7088	11192	5456
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11691	30024	60232	17488
14.	Jharkhand	10400	8888	14376	3856
15.	Karnataka	30286	16920	29256	13800
16.	Kerala	13068	10776	19888	8064
17.	Madhya Pradesh	15520	14432	20208	5552
18.	Maharashtra**	17799	26632	45136	16992
19.	Manipur	8419	4800	10328	2680
20.	Meghalaya	2632	600	3120	1072
21.	Mizoram	3400	1992	8984	2144
22.	Nagaland	7783	7440	9664	1992
23.	Odisha	20392	19192	24560	6688
24.	Puducherry	699	352	608	264
25.	Punjab	9858	12160	14408	6488
26.	Rajasthan	13408	12614	18872	8632
27.	Sikkim	201	296	440	256
28.	Tamil Nadu	25764	32760	41480	17192
29.	Telangana	6445	9520	16408	7776
30.	Tripura	17961	8928	9432	1712
31.	Uttar Pradesh	36315	43456	41944	12656
32.	Uttarakhand	9890	12904	17448	5136
33.	West Bengal	26604	10928	19304	8224
	<b>Total</b>	<b>407840</b>	<b>387182</b>	<b>587416</b>	<b>211840</b>

**Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

**\* including Daman & Diu**

**\*\* including Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

**# till Oct, 2019**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*31 due for reply on 05-02-2020.**

**State/UT-wise Persondays Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

Sl. No.	State	Persondays Generated (in crore)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.59	21.21	24.65	15.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85	0.43	0.69	0.58
3	Assam	4.66	4.81	5.33	4.60
4	Bihar	8.58	8.17	12.34	10.35
5	Chhattisgarh	8.86	11.99	13.86	10.35
6	Goa	0.013	0.010	0.0015	0.002
7	Gujarat	2.71	3.53	4.20	2.81
8	Haryana	0.85	0.90	0.78	0.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.37	2.20	2.85	2.01
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3.16	3.71	3.69	1.53
11	Jharkhand	7.07	5.93	5.37	5.43
12	Karnataka	9.14	8.57	10.45	9.39
13	Kerala	6.85	6.20	9.75	6.16
14	Madhya Pradesh	11.30	16.22	20.30	16.04
15	Maharashtra	7.09	8.25	8.46	4.96
16	Manipur	1.19	0.61	1.17	1.63
17	Meghalaya	2.83	2.92	3.42	2.40
18	Mizoram	1.68	1.44	1.81	1.68
19	Nagaland	2.91	2.00	1.33	0.96
20	Odisha	7.74	9.22	8.31	8.01
21	Punjab	1.58	2.23	2.04	1.95
22	Rajasthan	25.97	23.98	29.42	28.04
23	Sikkim	0.46	0.35	0.34	0.22
24	Tamil Nadu	39.99	23.89	25.77	21.04
25	Telangana	10.82	11.48	11.77	9.75
26	Tripura	4.61	1.76	2.53	2.78
27	Uttar Pradesh	15.75	18.15	21.22	20.44
28	Uttarakhand	2.37	2.23	2.22	1.34
29	West Bengal	23.56	31.26	33.83	16.65
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
31	Lakshadweep	0.00001	0.0006	0.0010	0.0003
32	Puducherry	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>235.64</b>	<b>233.74</b>	<b>267.99</b>	<b>207.62</b>

**Source: M/o Rural Development  
# till Dec, 2019**



**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.\*31 due for reply on 05-02-2020.**

**State-wise detail of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. DeenDayalUpadhyaya-GrameenKaushlyaYojana (DDU-GKY)**

<b>No. of candidates placed in jobs after training</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20*</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>18966</b>	<b>10954</b>	<b>24894</b>	<b>6106</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>3464</b>	<b>7397</b>	<b>11842</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>4216</b>	<b>4859</b>	<b>5851</b>	<b>4381</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>2583</b>	<b>3396</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>2075</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>1896</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>5832</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>5657</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>6453</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1203</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>3585</b>	<b>6681</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>4432</b>	<b>4752</b>	<b>5411</b>	<b>5048</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>5598</b>	<b>4175</b>	<b>9656</b>	<b>5751</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>3546</b>	<b>1823</b>	<b>2094</b>	<b>1732</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3694</b>	<b>7390</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>7113</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>424</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>45726</b>	<b>14035</b>	<b>31481</b>	<b>26072</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>3397</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>3381</b>	<b>4338</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>30780</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1958</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>9150</b>	<b>9048</b>	<b>15604</b>	<b>6131</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>2093</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>4839</b>	<b>4701</b>
<b>26.</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>551</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1518</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>2801</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147883</b>	<b>75787</b>	<b>135502</b>	<b>110862</b>

**Source: M/o Rural Development**

**\*Till Dec, 2019**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*31 due for reply on 05-02-2020.**

**State-wise detail of placement under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement</b>			
		<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20*</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>35882</b>	<b>12010</b>	<b>54610</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>5858</b>	<b>6476</b>	<b>5182</b>	<b>1041</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Gujrat</b>	<b>3920</b>	<b>6388</b>	<b>13213</b>	<b>2727</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>20795</b>	<b>6859</b>	<b>827</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>4509</b>	<b>1392</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>38060</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>32501</b>	<b>2784</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>11768</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>29227</b>	<b>25715</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>2467</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>1473</b>	<b>1176</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>1009</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Tamilnadu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>2963</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>10013</b>	<b>5070</b>	<b>989</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>42174</b>	<b>30058</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>1731</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>6919</b>	<b>8954</b>	<b>3554</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151901</b>	<b>115416</b>	<b>178243</b>	<b>44066</b>

**Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

**\*As on 27-1-2020**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a to c) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*31 due for reply on 05-02-2020**

**State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available.**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	A & N Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra & Nagar	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman & Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
	All-India	3.4	3.7	6.0

**Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18 , M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation;  
2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.**

**Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1542  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2020**

**INSURANCE BENEFITS TO WORKERS OF UNORGANISED SECTOR**

**1542. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:**

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

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to provide insurance benefits to workers of unorganised sector;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the employees are required to make contributions to avail benefits of the said insurance scheme;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the details regarding budget provisions made for this purpose during the last two years?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e): In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.**

**In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).**

**Contd..2/-**

**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh on payment of premium of Rs.330/- per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of Rs.2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and Rs. 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of Rs. 12/- per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The beneficiaries are decided by the respective State/UT Governments. The total premium of Rs.342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government.**

**Funds under PMJJBY/PMSBY and PM-SYM are not allocated to the State/UT Governments, for implementation. However, the expenditure incurred on Social Security Scheme of PMJJBY/PMSBY from the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC, during last two years towards providing insurance cover is as under:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>435.16</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>587.52</b>

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1547  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2020**

**LABOUR REFORMS**

**1547. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiatives for bringing transparency and accountability through reforms and enforcement of labour laws;**
- (b) whether Government has also made some plan with the objective of strengthening the safety, security, health, social security for every worker; and**
- (c) what initiatives have been taken regarding ease of compliance for running an establishment to catalyse creation of employment opportunities?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a): Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance 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 i.e. the Code on Wages; the Industrial Relations Code, the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code & the Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these 4 Labour Codes, the Code on**

**Contd..2/-**

**Wages, 2019, has been notified on 8th August, 2019 in the Gazette of India. The rest 3 Codes i.e. the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2019 have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019, 28th November, 2019 and 11th December, 2019 respectively and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour has already submitted its report on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019.**

**Also, “Shram Suvidha Portal, launched by the Government on 16.10.2014, brings transparency and accountability in enforcement of Labour Laws.**

**Further, ‘Santusht’ - Implementation Monitoring Cell (IMC) has been constituted in the Office of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Labour & Employment in January 2020. The objective of ‘Santusht’ is to promote transparency, accountability, effective delivery of public services and implementation of policies and schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment at grassroot level through constant monitoring.**

**(b): The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2019 would address issues related to occupational safety, health and working conditions and social security of the employees.**

**(c): Codification of the Labour Laws into 4 Labour Codes aims to simplify, amalgamate and rationalize the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Simplification of provisions related to licence, registration and return and other such regulations would reduce the cost of compliance of establishments substantially which would promote setting up of more enterprises, thus catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1550  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2020**

**DATABASE ON INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS**

**1550. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost 90 per cent of country's workforce is employed in informal sector with no minimum wages or any kind of social security, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (b) whether Government is planning to create a database of all informal sector workers and provide them universal social security coverage, if so, the details thereof and by what time such a database is expected to come into being?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (b): There is no separate published data for unorganised sector as a whole. However, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are Appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The implementation of the Act is secured both at the Central and State level.**

**Contd..2/-**



**In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized sector including workers in agriculture 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 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 minimum assured monthly pension, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) in February,2019 as a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured monthly pension of Rs.3,000/- to the unorganized workers after attaining the age of 60 years.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1553  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2020**

**WORKING CONDITIONS OF JOURNALISTS IN THE COUNTRY**

**1553. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:**

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

- (a) the details of statutes governing the working conditions including salary, perks etc. of journalists in the country;**
- (b) whether the print and electronic media persons and journalists are covered under the Minimum Wages Act, Provident Fund, ESI pension scheme(s) and social security schemes; and**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (c): The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 [WJ Act], inter alia, covers under its ambit conditions of employment of working journalists.**

**The WJ Act addresses the issues of minimum period of notice, gratuity, provident fund, settlement of industrial disputes, leave with pay, hours of work and minimum wages. The WJ Act also provides for setting up of Wage Boards for giving recommendations relating to fixation and revision of rates of wages in respect of working journalists and non-journalist newspaper/news agency employees.**

**Contd..2/-**

**The primary responsibility for implementation of recommendations lies with the State Governments/UTs. The State Governments send the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry and also gear up the State Labour Enforcement Machinery to ensure speedy and prompt implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards. The Ministry has a Central Level Monitoring Committee to oversee the implementation of Wage Board Recommendations by the States.**

**“The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955”, has been subsumed into “Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019” which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.07.2019. The definition of the "Working Journalist" in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 takes in its fold, not only those journalists who are working in newspaper establishments, but also those in the electronic media.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1554  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.03.2020**

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR STUDY THE ISSUES OF EPF  
PENSIONERS**

**1554. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:**

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

- (a) whether Government has initiated action for implementation of the recommendations of the committee appointed for study of the issues of EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the minimum pension for EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) whether 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 (c): Yes, Sir. As per recommendations made by High Empowered Monitoring Committee constituted by the Government for complete evaluation and review of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, the Government vide Notification G.S.R. No. 132(E) dated 20.02.2020 has implemented a recommendation regarding restoration to 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 this Scheme, on or before the 25th day of September, 2008. However, no decision has been taken to increase the minimum pension under EPS, 1995 from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.2,000/- per month, as recommended by the High Empowered Monitoring Committee.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1713**  
(TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020)

**VACANT POSTS IN CENTRAL SERVICES**

**1713. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:**  
**DR. SANTANU SEN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are lakhs of Central Government jobs/posts lying vacant and Government has not taken any steps to fill up these vacant posts;
- (b) the details of number of posts lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up these sanctioned posts, category-wise;
- (c) the details of posts abolished in the last 10 years, year-wise and its reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to fill up vacant posts in the Central Government Services in a time bound manner for various categories?

**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) & (b): As per Annual Report of Pay Research Unit of Department of Expenditure, following is position w.r.t vacancies in the Central Government as on 01.03.2018:-

Sanctioned strength	Employee in position	Vacant posts
3802779	3118956	683823

Category-wise details of the sanctioned posts and employees in position in various Ministries/Departments as on 01.03.2018 are at Annexure-I.

Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc. and the posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per recruitment rules framed by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations. 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.

During the year 2019-20, three recruiting agencies namely, Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission & Railway Recruitment Board have made recommendations for recruitment to the following posts:-

Contd.P.-2/-



UPSC	4,399
SSC	13,995
RRB	1,16,391
TOTAL	1,34,785

Further, recruiting agencies like SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Postal Service Board and Ministry of Defence are in process of filling up of 3,10,832 vacant posts, including 27652 vacant posts of defence civilians.

(c) & (d): Government issues instructions from time to time for timely and advance action to fill up the vacant posts. Recently, all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested to take time bound action to fill the existing vacancies in various Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices vide OM No. 43014/03/2019-Estt(B) dated 21.01.2020.

To reduce the recruitment cycle, recruiting agencies have switched over to computer based on line test, interview for non-gazetted posts has been discontinued and provisional appointment is being made pending verification of antecedents of the candidates.

However, no centralised data of posts abolished in maintained.

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## GROUP - WISE AND STATUS (GNG) WISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS ON 1.3.2018

S.No.	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position				
		A(G) (3)	B(G) (4)	B(NG) (5)	C (6)	Total (7)	A(G) (8)	B(G) (9)	B(NG) (10)	C (11)	Total (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	66	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	60	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	462	1297
14	Culture	206	269	259	7128	7862	211	231	260	6973	7675
15	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	505476	17160	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	18042	24063	20930	64358	570	14594	16680	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	88	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	2886	203	154	427	1055	1839
60	Social Justice & Empowerment	142	103	227	234	706	108	75	170	207	560
61	Space	7264	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	65	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**

**RAJYA SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 186  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**BASIC FACILITIES TO CASUAL LABOURERS**

**\*186. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:**

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

- (a) whether Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to casual workers both in the organised and unorganised sector;**
- (b) the details of the sectors where the casual labourers are reportedly deprived from their due social status and if so, the steps taken by Government to extend all basic facilities to the casual labourers in the country; and**
- (c) the details of number of casual/ contract labourers engaged during each of the last three years and the current year in organised and unorganised sector?**

**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 REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.186 FOR 11.03.2020 REGARDING BASIC FACILITIES TO CASUAL LABOURERS RAISED BY SHRI RAJMANI PATEL.

(a) to (c): Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 covers both regular and casual workers of factories and establishments engaging 10 or more persons in implemented areas, drawing wages up to Rs. 21000/- per month and working in the unit/establishment registered under the ESI Act in organized sector.

The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 is applicable to all the scheduled industries and notified class of establishments having 20 or more employees in both Organised and Unorganised Sectors including the casual workers. Benefits of Social Security to the workers under this Act are provided through following three Schemes:-

- i. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952 – (w.e.f 1st November, 1952)
- ii. The Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 (w.e.f 16th November, 1995)
- iii. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976 – (w.e.f. 1st August, 1976)

The workers covered in the above Acts are entitled to social security benefits, as provided therein. There is no distinction between direct, casual, organised workers under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 or Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, (including casual labour, as per their eligibility) Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000/- to unorganized workers, on attaining the age of 60 years.

Contd..2/-

The building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for constitution of welfare boards to frame and implement various welfare schemes for the welfare of the building and other construction workers.

The number of Contract Labourers engaged during last 3 years in the central sphere based on the data of licences and registration certificate issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act,1970 is provided below:.

Year	Total no. of Contract Labour working in various Establishments under central sphere
2017	1110603
2018	1178878
2019	1364377

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

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 195**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS**

**\*195. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):**

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

- (a) whether Central Government has taken several steps during the last three years to provide job security, minimum wage protection and social security to workers of unorganised sector and also to bring transparency and accountability in getting labour laws implemented and improving the quality of employment;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether required support is being received from States to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of labour laws; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

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

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.195 FOR 11.03.2020 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS RAISED BY RAISED BY LT.GEN (DR.) D.P.VATS(RETD)

(a) to (d): Government of India enacted Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936, for fixation and revision of minimum wages for the schedule employments and timely/mode of payment of wages respectively. Further, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The Act is implemented by the Centre as well as the States under their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere Scheme, 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. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, (including casual labour, as per their eligibility) Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. An unorganised worker as per this Act, is defined as a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector and includes a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by these six Acts, i.e. (i) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (ii) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (iii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Acts, 1952, (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and (vi) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000/- to unorganized workers, on attaining the age of 60 years.

The respective State Governments are implementing various labour laws and undertaking inspections in the State Sphere independently for proper implementation of the Acts.

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2026  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES TO UNORGANISED LABOURERS**

**†2026. SHRI NARAYAN RANE:**

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

- (a) the number of labourers included by Government to provide the benefits of social security schemes to unorganised labourers of districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;**
- (b) the criteria and guidelines laid down to provide the benefits of social security schemes to unorganised labourers;**
- (c) whether the unorganised labourers of districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra have been identified and registered to include them in the social security schemes; and**
- (d) if so, the details of the labourers who have been identified and registered for the same, till date?**

**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. The 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.**

**Contd..2/-**

**In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).**

**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of Rs.2 lakh on payment of premium of Rs.330/- per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of Rs.2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and Rs. 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of Rs.12/- per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of Rs.342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government.**

**For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana (PMSYM) which is a voluntary and 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 (Govt. funded) can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The total number of enrollment under PMSYM in the Konkan Division is as below:-**

<b>District</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>
<b>Sindhugdurg</b>	<b>23029</b>
<b>Thane</b>	<b>14860</b>
<b>Palghar</b>	<b>14174</b>
<b>Mumbai Suburban</b>	<b>2157</b>
<b>Mumbai</b>	<b>1557</b>
<b>Ratnagiri</b>	<b>19422</b>
<b>Raigad</b>	<b>25944</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>101143</b>

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2028**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS**

**2028. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the number of people working in the construction sector has gone up from 20 million in 2004-05 to nearly 50 million in 2018;**
- (b) if so, the status of construction workers between 2018 and 2020;**
- (c) if so, how Government is protecting the construction workers;**
- (d) whether it is a fact that they do not have any social security;**
- (e) if so, how Government is planning to provide them with social security net; and**
- (f) what role the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is playing for the welfare and well being of construction workers?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (b): Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 mandates States/UTs to register every building and other construction worker under Section 12 of the Act as beneficiary of the fund of the States/UTs welfare board. On the basis of the data provided by the States/UTs the cumulative number of construction workers in the year 2018 and 2019 is as follows:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of construction workers.</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>3,23,90,187</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>3,92,17,369</b>

**Contd..2/-**

**(c) to (e): The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 has been enacted to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under the Act, The State/UTs Government and State Welfare Boards are mandated to frame and implement various welfare schemes for the building and other construction workers.**

**The Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments / UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the provisions of the Act for providing social security and other welfare measures for the building and other construction workers.**

**(f): The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board constituted under section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, perform the following functions as stipulated under Section 22 of the Act: -**

- (a)provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;**
- (b)make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years;**
- (c)sanction loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a house not exceeding such amount and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;**
- (d)pay such amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;**
- (e)give such financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;**
- (f)meet such medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a beneficiary or, such dependant, as may be prescribed;**
- (g)make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and**
- (h)make provision and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2032  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**CONTRIBUTION TO EPFO**

**2032. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:**

**Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the Government's statutory contribution to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the financial years, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 and how much total money does it owe to the EPFO?**

**ANSWER**

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

**The details of funds released to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) towards Government of India's statutory contribution of 1.16 per cent under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 are as follows:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds released (<i>Rupees in Crores</i>)</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2,299.80</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>3,030.20</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	<b>3,525.00</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>4,040.18</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>3,900.00</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>3,600.00 (As on date)</b>

**There is a cumulative arrear of Rs.10,663.66 crores(Provisional) as on date.**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 200**  
(TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020)

**RELAXATION IN AGE LIMIT TO GENERAL CATEGORY CANDIDATES**

†\*200. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government is trying to fill vacancies in Government jobs in the current financial year to end the increasing unemployment among youth of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to give relaxation in age limit to general category to end the unemployment in the country?

**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 Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE PARTS (A) TO (C) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 200 FOR ANSWER ON 12.03.2020 RAISED BY SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH, MP REGARDING RELAXATION IN AGE LIMIT TO GENERAL CATEGORY CANDIDATES**

Government has on 21.01.2020 instructed all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to fill up the existing vacancies in the concerned Ministries/Departments, their Attached and Subordinate Offices, in a time bound manner.

2. No proposal for giving relaxation in upper age limit in respect of General Category candidates, for Civil Posts to be filled up on direct recruitment basis under the Central Government, is under consideration.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.\*204**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12-03-2020

**SERVICES/FACILITIES WHERE AADHAAR IS MANDATORY**

**\*204. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:**

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of those services/facilities for which Aadhaar has been made compulsory;
- (b) the names of those services/facilities for which Government further proposes to make Aadhaar mandatory;
- (c) **whether Government proposes to use Aadhaar as a Voter-I-Card or link Aadhaar with the voter list; and**
- (d) **whether Government proposes to introduce "One Nation, One ID Card"?**

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*204 FOR 12-03-2020 REGARDING  
SERVICES/FACILITIES WHERE AADHAAR IS MANDATORY**

.....

(a) and (b): As per section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of India or Consolidated Fund of State, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual makes an application for enrolment:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

Accordingly, various Ministries, State Government Departments issue notifications under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, to deliver various subsidies, benefits and services. As on 29<sup>th</sup> February 2020, a total of 164 notifications covering 299 schemes have been issued by various Central Ministries, including among others, Targeted Public Distribution System, scholarship schemes, MGNREGA, Fertilizer Subsidy, NSAP, PMAY etc.

Further, Section 139AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as introduced by the Finance Act, 2017, provides for mandatory quoting of Aadhaar /Enrolment ID of Aadhaar application form, for filing of return of income and for making an application for allotment of Permanent Account Number with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(c): As per information received from Legislative Department, a proposal to amend Representation of the People Act, 1951, to enable linking of Electoral data with Aadhaar system, is under consideration, to ensure preparation of error free electoral roll and to prevent duplication of entries.

(d): As per information received from O/o Registrar General and Census Commissioner India, Ministry of Home Affairs, presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

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**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2603**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON MARCH 17, 2020/PHALGUNA 27, 1941 (SAKA)**  
**MINIMUM PENSION IN PRIVATE SECTOR**

2603. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any ceiling has been fixed with regard to the minimum pension to persons working in private sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the said ceiling and also to review the existing pension scheme for such private sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Dearness Allowance is applicable to such pensioners;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to relax norms to enable employees of Central Public Sector Companies to join New Pension Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

The Minister of State (Finance)  
(Shri Anurag Singh Thakur)

(a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Labour and Employment, under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, the Government, w.e.f. 01.09.2014, has fixed minimum pension at Rs. 1000 per month by providing budgetary support keeping in view the widespread demand. At present, decision to enhance the minimum pension under EPS, 1995, has not been taken.

(c) and (d) As informed by Ministry of Labour and Employment, there is no provision under EPS, 1995, to provide dearness allowance.

(e) National Pension System (NPS) was introduced w.e.f. 1st January 2004. All Corporates / Employers including Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) can adopt NPS on a voluntary basis; around 25 CPSEs have already rolled out NPS for their employees.

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2819  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.03.2020**

**PENDING PROJECTS/SCHEMES**

**2819. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR:**

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

- (a) the details of schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry; and  
(b) the details of projects/proposals received from the State Government of Goa pending with Ministry?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a): The details of the schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry are annexed.**

**(b): Only one proposal has been received from the State Government of Goa for setting up of Model Career Centre under National Career Service project which was approved during FY 2015-16. There is no proposal from the State Government of Goa which is pending.**

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## ANNEXURE

### ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2819 FOR 18.03.2020 BY SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR REGARDING PENDING PROJECTS/SCHEMES

#### **The details of the schemes/projects under taken by the Ministry of Labour & Employment**

#### **1. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour:**

(a) **National Child Labour Project (NCLP):** The Scheme is implemented since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labourers. 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. The 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.

To ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of NCLP Scheme, a dedicated online portal named PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been developed.

(b) **Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour:** The Central Government has implemented a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016 under which financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 3.00 lakh, respectively are being provided to the released bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation along with the following non-cash assistance:

- (i) Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
- (ii) Land development.
- (iii) Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- (iv) Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
- (v) Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- (vi) Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- (vii) Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system and
- (viii) Education for children.

**2. Converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJ, JBV) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):** The scheme has been implemented since June, 2017 to provide life and disability cover to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility.

**3. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan(PM-SYM):** This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the benefit of unorganised workers. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of Rs.3000/- will be provided to the beneficiaries after 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 Employees' Provident Fund Organisation/Employees' state Insurance Corporation/National Pension Scheme can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

**4. Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-employed persons:** This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the traders in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turnover, not exceeding Rs.1.5 crore and who are not members of EPFO/ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of Rs.3,000/-.

**5. National Labour Institute:** V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGnLI), an autonomous Institute under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is a premier Institute of Labour Research, Training and Education in the area of Labour and related issues. The Institute conducts various research studies and training programmes on various labour related issues.

**6. Strengthening of System and Infrastructure of Directorate General of Mines Safety (SSID):** The scheme has been formulated by merging two on-going schemes of namely (i) “Strengthening of Core Functions of Directorate General of Mines Safety (SOCFOD)”, and (ii) “Mine Accident Analysis and Modernization of Information Database (MAMID)”.

The objectives of the scheme are:

- (i) To implement e-Governance in Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) including digitization of plans, abandoned mine plans and other important documents;
- (ii) To implement Risk-based Inspection System for coal and non-coal mines;
- (iii) To render scientific and technical supports to the field officers of DGMS;
- (iv) To develop and maintain infrastructures of all kinds for DGMS and its backup supports;
- (v) To develop, improve and update need based rescue and emergency response guidelines to the mining industry;
- (vi) To mitigate risk of disasters and accidents in mines through detailed analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrences and accordingly activate promotional channels;
- (vii) To disseminate mine information through various reports, technical instructions/guidelines, circulars on electronic as well as other conventional media;
- (viii) To conduct need based Safety and Occupational Health Survey in mines;
- (ix) To introduce, implement and support the e-based examinations systems including digital record management system;
- (x) To update training facilities in DGMS for imparting structured training to DGMS officers and key personnel of mining industry;
- (xi) To develop, improve and update protocols, guidelines and standards in key areas for guidance of operations in mines.
- (xii) To implement “Swachhta Abhiyan” within DGMS.

**7. Strengthening and Development of Directorate General factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) Organization and Occupational safety and Health (OSH) in factories, ports and docks:** The scheme is aimed to strengthen the infrastructure facilities at DGFASLI organizations for improving occupational safety and health status of workers in factories, ports and docks throughout the country.

## 8. Labour Welfare Scheme:

(a) **House:** Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) 2016, was introduced w.e.f. 22.03.2016 to provide subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- (per beneficiary) in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15 (i.e., Rs. 37,500, Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 22,500) to Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Mines, Dolomite Mines (LSDM)/Mica Mines and Cine Workers for construction of pucca houses. It was decided for convergence of Revised Integrated Housing Schemes (RIHS) with the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) of the Ministry of Urban Development (Urban) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) **Education:** Under the scheme “Financial Assistance for Education to the Wards of Beedi/Cine/Iron, Manganese, Chrome, Limestone and Dolomite Mine Workers”, financial assistance from Rs.250/- to Rs.15000/- (depending upon class/course) are transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

(c) **Health:** The basis objective of this scheme is to provide Health to more than 50 lakh poor and illiterate Beedi/Cine/ Iron, Manganese, Chrome/Limestone & Dolomite/Mica Mine workers and their family members to enhance the living standards of this section of workers. Health care facilities are being provided to Beedi, Cine and Non-coal Mine workers and to their families through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries located across the country.

9. **Employees Pension Scheme, 1995:** This scheme is framed under The Employees’ Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Following three Schemes have been framed under the Act:-

- (i) The Employees’ Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPF).
- (ii) The Employees’ Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS).
- (iii) The Employees’ Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (EDLI).

i) EPF Scheme provides for compulsory saving of employees working in establishments covered under the Act. Benefits provided under this scheme include PF Accumulation plus interest upon retirement, resignation or death. Partial PF withdrawals are also allowed for occasions such as house construction, higher education, marriage, illness etc.

ii) EPS Scheme provides for monthly pension for members of EPF scheme on superannuation/retirement or disability. Monthly pension is also provided for dependents of deceased member viz. widow(er), children, parent /nominee.

iii) EDLI Scheme provides for insurance benefits in case of death of a member of EPF scheme, while in service. Insurance benefit upto Rs. 6 Lacs is paid.

10. **Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam:** The scheme provides for family pension-cum-life insurance for Plantation Workers in Assam, Deposit Link Insurance Scheme for Tea Plantation Workers in Assam. These schemes are administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Act administered by the Government of Assam. The provision caters for Central Government contribution to the Scheme as also for the reimbursement of administrative charges.

11. **Labour & Employment Statistical System (LESS):** Provides for collection and publication of statistics, conducting enquiries, surveys and research studies on various Labour subjects.

12. **Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY):** This scheme was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the

scheme, Government of India was paying Employer's full contribution i.e. 12% towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) both, for a period of three years for new employees earning upto Rs. 15,000/- per month. This scheme had dual benefit where the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and these workers have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. The last date of registration under PMRPY through employer was 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

**13. National Career Service (NCS):** The scheme is implemented as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. The services under NCS are available online and can be accessed directly, through career centre, common service centres, post offices, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc. The various stakeholders on the NCS platform include job-seekers, industries, employers, employment exchanges (career centres), training providers, education institutions and placement organisations.

**14. National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled (NCSC-DAs):** 21 National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled (NCSC-DAs) are functioning in the country under the administrative control of Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour & Employment. These Centres evaluate residual capacities of Persons with Disabilities, provide Vocational Training, and extend Vocational Rehabilitation assistances etc. to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The Services of NCSC-DAs are open to Persons with Disabilities irrespective of the gender and education in the category of Locomotor, Visual & Hearing impaired, Mild Mental Retardation and Leprosy Cured.

**15. National Career Service Centre Centres (NCSCs) for SC/STs:** The scheme is implemented for "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Vocational Guidance and Training, thereby enhancing the employability of SC/ST job seekers.

**16. Central Board for Workers Education (Dattopant Thengadi National Board For Workers Education & Development):** Workers Education Scheme is an umbrella scheme for conducting the programmes for creating awareness among the workers and educate the Workers belonging to unorganized and rural sector, including organized sector. The Workers Education Scheme is covering PAN India focus on target activities including North East Region, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan & Tribal Sub Plan.

**17. Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhar-seeded identification numbers:** Under the scheme a National Database of Unorganized Workers is created and shall be seeded with Aadhar for delivering social security and welfare schemes.

**18. Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws, Chief Labour Commissioner:** Provides for expenditure incurred in connection with Promotion of harmonious industrial relations, speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline, etc. for improving industrial relations, personnel policies and practices, etc. in public section undertakings.

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2834  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.03.2020**

**INTEREST RATE ON EPF DEPOSITS**

**2834. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:**

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

- (a) the proposed changes in the interest rate on Employees Provident Fund (EPF) deposits for 2019-20;**
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that the existing rate of 8.65 per cent is already considered low and any further decrease will only demoralize the 6 crore subscribers of retirement fund body;**
- (c) whether Government is making any efforts to increase the interest rates; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (d): The rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). The CBT, EPF in its 226<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 05/03/2020 has recommended a rate of 8.50 per cent per annum as Interest rate on EPF deposits for the FY 2019-20 as compared to 8.65 per cent per annum for the FY 2018-19.**

**The rate of interest on EPF is determined on the basis of estimated earnings for the concerned financial year on the total investment corpus in the EPF. Further, in determining the rate of interest on EPF balances in each year, the Central Government satisfies itself that there is no overdrawal on the Interest Account as a result of the debit thereto of the interest credited to the accounts of members. The rate of interest to be credited to EPF members' accounts is based on all Incomes and Liabilities for the particular financial year as per Para 60(4) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme 1952.**

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