

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1683
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2023**

POLICY FOR SAFETY OF INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKERS

**1683. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any policy for safety of Inter-State Migrant Workers in organised and especially for unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether due to poverty and unemployment, people from States like Jharkhand moves for work across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government for safety of such workers;**
- (c) whether the Government has any data of Inter-State workers working at present in various sector and if so, the number of such workers from Jharkhand State working in different States;**
- (d) whether the Government has any mechanism to find out the number of migrant labourers from Bihar engaged in daily wages in the country, if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for daily wages labourers in the country;**
- (f) whether the Government provides any insurance cover to secure life and property of the said labourers; and**
- (g) if so, the details thereof along with concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of migrant labourers?**

ANSWER

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

(a): In order to safeguard the interest of the migrant workers, the Central Government had enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free helpline, protection from abuse and exploitation, and social security to all category of organized and unorganized workers including migrant workers.

Contd..2/-

(b): As per the Report Migration in India, 2020-21, based on PLFS 2020-21, released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the total migration rate in India was 28.9%. Out of the total migrant persons, around 10.8% persons migrated due to employment related reasons. The employment related reasons include in search of employment/better employment, for employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer) and loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities.

(c): Migration of workers from one state to another state is a continuous process and dynamic in nature. A total number of 8,24,259 persons migrated for the purpose of employment from Jharkhand to other States as per Census 2011 data placed at Annexure.

(d): A total number of 7,06,557 persons migrated for the purpose of employment from Bihar to other States as per Census 2011 data.

(e): Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and the State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the employees employed in the Scheduled employments including Migrant labourers under their respective jurisdictions. Under Section 13 of the Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Inter-State migrant workmen shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (41 of 1948). The various schemes implemented by the Government for migrant workers including daily wage labourers in the country are (i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) (ii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (iii) PM-SVANidhi (iv) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (v) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PM-JAY).

(f) & (g): Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PM-JAY) provides health cover of Rs.5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to vulnerable families. These families include unorganized workers including migrant workers as per the defined eligibility.

In order to provide old age protection, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme in 2019. It provides monthly pension of Rs.3,000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is Rs.15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS(Govt. funded) can join the PM-SYM Scheme under this Scheme 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by Central Government. Under the Scheme , the fund towards Government's contribution is provided to LIC being fund manager.

Further, there exist several social security and welfare schemes for workers including migrant workers. Some of the prominent schemes are as follows;

(i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) launched in 2015 provide for life & disability cover due to natural or accidental death.

(ii) PM-SVANidhi Scheme facilitates collateral free working capital loan of upto Rs.10,000/- for one-year tenure to street vendors.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana caters to the housing needs of all eligible beneficiaries.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1683 for 31.07.2023 raised by Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal, MP (LS) & Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary, MP (LS) regarding Policy for Safety of Inter-State Migrant Workers.

State wise Number of persons who moved in for work & Employment as per Census - 2011 (Migrant Workers)		
S. No.	States/UTs	Persons
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	52,129
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	37,37,316
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,19,244
4	ASSAM	5,72,064
5	BIHAR	7,06,557
6	CHANDIGARH	2,06,642
7	CHHATTISGARH	10,21,077
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	63,779
9	DAMAN & DIU	73,782
10	GOA	1,15,870
11	GUJARAT	30,41,779
12	HARYANA	13,33,644
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,96,268
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,22,587
15	JHARKHAND	8,24,259
16	KARNATAKA	28,87,216
17	KERALA	7,13,934
18	LAKSHADWEEP	6,135
19	MADHYA PRADESH	24,15,635
20	MAHARASHTRA	79,01,819
21	MANIPUR	22,750
22	MEGHALAYA	52,797
23	MIZORAM	62,828
24	NAGALAND	1,10,779
25	NCT OF DELHI	20,29,489
26	ODISHA	8,51,363
27	PUDUCHERRY	70,721
28	PUNJAB	12,44,056
29	RAJASTHAN	17,09,602
30	SIKKIM	46,554
31	TAMIL NADU	34,87,974
32	TRIPURA	92,097
33	UTTAR PRADESH	31,56,125
34	UTTARAKHAND	6,17,094
35	WEST BENGAL	16,56,952
	INDIA	4,14,22,917
