

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5184
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.04.2022**

SOLUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS' CRISIS

**5184. MS. DIYA KUMARI:
MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:**

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

- (a) whether there exists a central repository for State-wise details of migrant labourers including female migrant labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has analysed the benefits of employing local people within their home state as a viable solution to the migrant crisis especially in states such as Rajasthan and if so, the details of the steps taken in this aspect;**
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate schemes to provide labour opportunities within their home States, such as incentivizing large companies to give preference to local labour and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether there is any discrimination with them in their service conditions, like wages, service hours, etc. and if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether the Government will ensure compulsory registration of female migrant workers and the details of the rules to safeguard them during the work hours and after; and**
- (f) whether the Government will make facilities for their residence and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a): The State-wise data regarding number of male and female migrant labourers/workers working in the country as per Census 2011 is given at the Annexure.

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(b) & (c): Migrant workers work in various occupations. There exist several social security and welfare schemes for these workers including migrant workers in the country. During Covid – 19 pandemic period, the Union Government has taken several measures for generating work opportunities, such as; benefits of Rs. 4378.44 crores have been credited in the EPF accounts of 54.67 lakh beneficiaries through 1.38 lakh establishments under Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) till 26.03.2022 benefits of Rs.2567 crores to retain 38.91 lakh low wage employees under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (PMGKRA) generating 50.78 crore mandays with Rs.39,293 crores, working capital loan to street vendors under PMSVA Nidhi Scheme and special training programme under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in the selected districts having high concentration of returnee migrant workers.

(d) & (e): The Government has enacted The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government, Further under the provisions of The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers including migrant workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender. These acts have now been subsumed in the Code on Wages, 2019.

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 organised and unorganised workers including migrant female workers.

(f): The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has recently launched an Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) Scheme for migrant workers including female migrant workers

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5184 for 04.04.2022 regarding Solution of Migrant Workers' Crisis.

State wise Number of persons who moved in for work & Employment as per Census - 2011 (Migrant Workers)				
S. No.		Persons	Males	Females
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	52,129	47,229	4,900
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	37,37,316	30,51,811	6,85,505
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,19,244	93,441	25,803
4	ASSAM	5,72,064	4,93,877	78,187
5	BIHAR	7,06,557	5,39,176	1,67,381
6	CHANDIGARH	2,06,642	1,91,668	14,974
7	CHHATTISGARH	10,21,077	8,65,897	1,55,180
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	63,779	60,588	3,191
9	DAMAN & DIU	73,782	70,592	3,190
10	GOA	1,15,870	99,913	15,957
11	GUJARAT	30,41,779	26,85,190	3,56,589
12	HARYANA	13,33,644	11,47,374	1,86,270
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,96,268	2,36,454	59,814
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,22,587	1,00,680	21,907
15	JHARKHAND	8,24,259	7,24,065	1,00,194
16	KARNATAKA	28,87,216	23,67,901	5,19,315
17	KERALA	7,13,934	5,59,263	1,54,671
18	LAKSHADWEEP	6,135	5,375	760
19	MADHYA PRADESH	24,15,635	20,27,884	3,87,751
20	MAHARASHTRA	79,01,819	68,19,915	10,81,904
21	MANIPUR	22,750	16,441	6,309
22	MEGHALAYA	52,797	38,769	14,028
23	MIZORAM	62,828	45,688	17,140
24	NAGALAND	1,10,779	88,923	21,856
25	NCT OF DELHI	20,29,489	18,98,884	1,30,605
26	ODISHA	8,51,363	7,14,603	1,36,760
27	PUDUCHERRY	70,721	60,366	10,355
28	PUNJAB	12,44,056	10,60,487	1,83,569
29	RAJASTHAN	17,09,602	14,45,847	2,63,755
30	SIKKIM	46,554	38,703	7,851
31	TAMIL NADU	34,87,974	27,74,086	7,13,888
32	TRIPURA	92,097	74,594	17,503
33	UTTAR PRADESH	31,56,125	25,91,421	5,64,704
34	UTTARAKHAND	6,17,094	5,50,465	66,629
35	WEST BENGAL	16,56,952	14,29,130	2,27,822
	INDIA	4,14,22,917	3,50,16,700	64,06,217
