

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1278
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH DECEMBER, 2015

HEALTH CARE FOR (UNORGANISED INFORMAL) LABOUR FORCE

1278. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:

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

- (a) the estimated number and percentage of people in the organized and unorganized sector who fall under the categories of contract, bonded, casual and child labourers in the country in urban and rural areas as on date, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether there is any specific health care scheme exclusively for the unorganized labour force, especially for those below the poverty line;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of beneficiaries as on date, State/ UT-wise;**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action plan of the Government for introducing any such schemes;**
- (e) the steps being taken to rehabilitate child labourers that have been identified by the Government; and**
- (f) the labour reforms proposed to be introduced under the 'Make in India' banner?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)

(a): As per the results of Employment and Unemployment survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the state-wise estimated percentage of casual worker both in the organized and unorganised sector in the country in urban and rural areas are at Annex-I. As per Census 2011, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years was 43.53 lakh.

(b) to (d): The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, including agricultural labourers. The state-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under this scheme is given at Annex-II. This scheme is now being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(e): For rehabilitation of rescued children, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 in the areas of high concentration of the child labour with a view to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Rehabilitation of working children is the direct responsibility of the district project societies. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day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.

(f) Make in India is a new national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure. The Government is building a pentagon of corridors across the country to boost manufacturing and project India as a global manufacturing destination. The Make in India Project will focus on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and BPM etc.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 1278 due for reply on 07-12-2015.

States/UT-wise casual labour employed on usual status basis during 2011-12.

(in percent)

State/UT	Casual Labour	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	45.2	15.8
Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	11.3
Assam	18.5	9.7
Bihar	44.0	17.3
Chhattisgarh	37.8	28.7
Delhi	0.8	3.7
Goa	16.2	6.8
Gujarat	32.7	8.9
Haryana	24.3	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.7	9.2
Jammu & Kashmir	21.6	10.3
Jharkhand	27.2	18.2
Karnataka	36.3	15.9
Kerala	44.0	28.0
Madhya Pradesh	35.1	17.0
Maharashtra	37.5	9.4
Manipur	22.3	5.0
Meghalaya	18.7	14.2
Mizoram	8.2	7.7
Nagaland	1.5	3.0
Odisha	31.0	14.2
Punjab	28.2	7.6
Rajasthan	25.6	15.7
Sikkim	4.9	3.7
Tamil Nadu	56.0	22.5
Tripura	50.7	16.2
Uttarakhand	14.7	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	27.0	16.9
West Bengal	44.7	16.8
A & N Islands	14.8	23.2
Chandigarh	20.4	7.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.1	2.0
Daman & Diu	1.3	10.8
Lakshadweep	41.0	22.4
Puducherry	42.8	21.2
All India	35.4	14.8

Source: NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Survey 2011-12

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 1278 due for reply on 07-12-2015.

States/UT-wise Enrollment of beneficiaries as on 31/03/2015

S No.	State	No. of districts selected	BPL families enrolled till date
1	Assam	23	1421104
2	Bihar	20	818531
3	Chandigarh	1	7865
4	Chhattisgarh	27	2141822
5	Gujarat	26	1876307
6	Haryana	21	437850
7	Himachal Pradesh	12	481699
8	Jharkhand	24	1714552
9	Karnataka	30	6430255
10	Kerala	14	2018764
11	Madhya Pradesh	10	608748
12	Manipur	6	70383
13	Meghalaya	11	65840
14	Mizoram	8	152983
15	Nagaland	11	128184
16	Orissa	30	4307538
17	Pondicherry	1	6467
18	Punjab	22	232352
19	Rajasthan	33	2692626
20	Tripura	7	505327
21	Uttar Pradesh	67	3839765
22	Uttarakhand	13	285435
23	West Bengal	20	6063390
	TOTAL	437	36307787

Rajasthan is only implementing the RSBY for categories other than BPL, therefore only NREGA enrollments included in this data