

Evolving strategies for effective Implementation of the un-organised workers social security act 2008

- National Center for Labour (NCL)
- Labour Budget in Central Plan and Total Budget and Expenditure for unorganised workers by Central government.
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Budget analysis and un-organised sector

- Budgets reveal the real intents of a government. A closer scrutiny of the budget document helps us sift through the political rhetoric of the governments to identify their real political will and interests. Often the political rhetoric of the governments is centered on policies and programs for the poor and marginalized communities. However, not surprisingly, the budgets tell a different tale, where the governments focus is far from the aspirations and needs of the poor and marginalized communities
- 'Budget Analysis' is an extremely potent tool for making governments accountable to the promises it makes and the politics it professes. Across the world we have several examples of civil society using Budget Analysis as an effective tool of people centered advocacy for building pressure on governments to deliver on it's commitments for pro-poor policies and programs. The idea of Budget Analysis is powerful yet simple. The power of the idea lies in the fact that civil society groups use the most crucial policy instrument, the government's budget itself, to expose where does the government literally put its money by analyzing the budgets from the perspective of poor, ordinary and marginalized citizens?

- Budget analysis is
- Technical yet one can master the skills to do the budget analysis,, which can be used as tools in advocacy
- Understanding of enforcement of any act or policy.

- Budget for labourers of un-organised sector is presented in Revenue expenditure for various activities like
 - Enforcement of labour laws
 - Providing social security
 - Safety at working place
 - Industrial relations

Major Head for Labour budget

- Major Head 2230 shows the Revenue expenditure for labour and employment like
 - labour
 - Employment
 - Training
- Major head 0230 shows the income (revenue) under labour and employment activities like fees for registration of trade union, levy collection for workers, license fees for contractor etc

The budget is presented in the following services

- **General services** (Police, assembly, governor etc
- **Social services** (edu, health, social welf, water and sanitation, etc
- **Economic services** (irrigation, agriculture etc

Demands for Grants under Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI from 2009-10 to 2011-12 BE

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
Labour	1751.13	2258.06	2333.50	2445.76
Employment	37.15	44.78	41.75	47.93
Training	409.77	403.29	503.04	442.06
SC/ST/OBC Welfare	6.85	9.70	9.21	9.90
Lump sum provision for projects /schemes of NE and sikkims	0	100	119.5	130
Total	2233	2848.33	3039	3109.25

Labour

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
Labour	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
2. Research and Statistics	19.76	26.97	26.63	32.33
3. Industrial Relations	47.81	52.66	50.79	52.62
4. Working Conditions and Safety	62.70	72.17	65.16	66.20
5. Labour Welfare Schemes	292.73	330.09	277.62	243.06

Social Security for Labour

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
7. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	994.00	1300.00	1300.00	1350.00
8. Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam, Deposit link Insurance Scheme for Tea Plantation Workers in Assam	16.36	17.14	16.50	16.50
9. Social Security for Un-organized Sector Workers	264.51	314.89	445.89	279.94
10. Central Board for Workers Education	45.40	37.55	48.55	46.48
11. National Labour Institute	7.06	7.65	7.30	7.20
12. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90
13. Improvement in Working conditions of Child Woman Labour	95.24	121.50	95.00	335.70
14. International Cooperation	8.50	9.58	9.18	9.58
15. Other items	1.09	2.35	1.69	15.14
	1751.13	2258.06	2333.50	2445.76

Employment

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
<i>Employment</i>	37.15	44.78	41.75	47.93

Socially disadvantaged and North East Region

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
18. Welfare of SC,ST and other Backward Classes	6.85	9.70	9.21	9.90
<i>Lump sum provision for projects/schemes of North Eastern Areas and Sikkim</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>119.50</i>	<i>130.00</i>

Plan outlay for Labour and Employment

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
C. Plan Outlay*	Total	Total	Total	Total
1. Labour and Employment	788.98	894.66	1102.61	1164.60
2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	2.79	5.34	5.25	5.40
3. North Eastern Areas	...	100.00	119.50	130.00
Total	791.77	1000.00	1227.36	1300.00

- Labour and Employment in Central plan
&
Share in total budget

Plan outlay for Labour and employment in Central Plan outlay

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
Plan outlay	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11-RE	2011-12-BE
Labour and employment	788.98	894.66	1102.61	1164.6
Central plan	406911.7	524484.3	502249.8	592457
Social services	95592.91	136566.1	136491	153812.2
% share in social services	0.83	0.66	0.81	0.76
% share in central plan	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.20
Social security and welfare	8860.62	11629.40	10857.33	12449.80
% out of total central plan outlay	2.18	2.22	2.16	2.10

Plan budget for labour and labour welfare in total central plan

	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Labour plan	522	815	789	1103	1165
total central plan	205082	275235	303391	395024	441547
% share in central plan	0.25%	0.30%	0.26%	0.28	0.26%
Plan+ Non Plan					
Total expenditure for labour	1928	2467	2245	2939	3016
Total central government expe	712671	883956	1024487	1216576	1257729
% of labour exp out of total labour	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.24	0.24

Women and children in central labour budget

Ministry of Labour and employment under budget statement

	₹ in crs	₹ in crs	₹ in crs
	2010-11-BE	2010-11-RE	2011-12-BE
improvement of working conditions of child/women labour	135	108.5	373

		₹ in crs	₹ in crs	₹ in crs	₹ in crs	₹ in crs
	Name of the schemes	2007-012- PLAN OUTLAY	2007-08-AE	2008-09- AE	2009-10-AE	2010-11-BE
1	DGE&T	828.17	1,086.32	1,083.83	1,118.96	409.11#
2	Occupational Health & Safety (DGMS & DGFASLI)	56.45	5.93	12	13.68	22.36
3	Industrial Relations	41.38	5.4	7.1	7.47	11.91
4	Child Labour	579.16	155.91	157.81	95.28	135.00
5	Women Labour (merged with scheme No. 11 from 2008–09)	2.4	0.38	0	0	0
6	Labour Statistics	38.02	8.41	8	9.22	20.28
7	National Labour Institute (NLI)	22.1	5	5	3.92	4.5
8	Grants-in-aid Scheme for Research Studies	1.33	0.15	0.3	0.33	0.75
9	Workers' Education	44.21	9.30	9.50	9.00	9.50
10	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	13.26	1.09	1.20	0.88	1.00
11	Information Technology Social Security for Unorganized Sector Workers and Health	8.84	0.76	1.50	0.50	0.75
12	Insurance for Unorganized Sector Workers	574.7	0.76	102	264.5	350
13	Lump sum provision for North East	2,210.02	1,280.22	1,388.39	NA	100.00@
	TOTAL	2210	1280.2	1388.39	1524	965.2

- **Labour Force in the Country**

Labour Force in the Country

	in Million	In million	In million
Residence	Male	Female	Persons
Rural	233.48	107.13	340.61
Urban	107.42	26.95	134.37
Total	340.90	134.08	474.98

Source: LAQ Information in Rajya sabha on 24th August, 2011

- Implementation of some of social security schemes.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)' coverage

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Lives Covered	Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Lives Covered
1	Himachal Pradesh	5,000	10	Karnataka	7,45,843
2	Andhra Pradesh	72,92,606	11	Kerala	3,93,160
3	Maharashtra	16,21,671	12	Uttar Pradesh	22,34,849
4	Gujarat	8,60,053	13	Chhattisgarh	3,34,696
5	Chandigarh	1,297	14	West Bengal	6,62,987
6	Jammu & Kashmir	91,740	15	Puducherry	1,48,452
7	Madhya Pradesh	13,98,376	16	Punjab	19,013
8	Bihar	19,21,604	17	Assam	46,904
9	Jharkhand	53,231		Total	1,78,31,482

BPL Families under RSBY

S.No.	Name of the State / Union Territories	Number of Active smart cards as on 28.02.2011	S.No.	Name of the State / Union Territories	Number of Active smart cards as on 28.02.2011
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,365	14.		15,90,048
2.	Assam	2,04,465	15.	Manipur	18,259
3.	Bihar	46,00,079	16.	Meghalaya	50,271
4.	Chandigarh	4,913	17.	Mizoram	15240
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,92,647	18.	Nagaland	39,290
6.	Delhi	2,18,055	19.	Orissa	4,33,079
7.	Goa	0	20.	Punjab	1,92,544
8.	Gujarat	19,19,086	21.	Tamil Nadu	0
9.	Haryana	6,03,609	22.	Tripura	2,58,402
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,37,946	23.	Uttar Pradesh	46,76,797
11.	Jharkhand	12,44,366	24.	Uttarakhand	3,13,840
12.	Karnataka	1,57,405	25.	West Bengal	35,04,475
13.	Kerala	*17,96,315		Total	2,31,84,496

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

	Year	Amount of centre share released (Rs. in Crore)	
	2008-09	99.95	
	2009-10	262.51	
	2010-11(upto 28.02.2011)	415.23	

Key Concerns

- About social security act
- The present social security entitlements /welfare schemes are provided to the people who are below poverty line, whereas workers' social security should not separate the entitlements by economic or caste class. All workers should be provided entitlements of social security irrespective of BPL or APL status.

- The act intends to provide social security coverage to all the productive labourer in nation building, who have been contributing more than 60% in GDP share, at that time on the pretext of convergence, there should not be reduction of social security coverage on the grounds that the scheme is assisted by the Central government for socially disadvantageous groups like ST/SC and OBC. The labourers should get the social security from labour boards.
- Since the unorganized sector workers represent 93% of total labour force of the country, therefore, the social security coverage should be universal.
- The workers of unorganized sector are not asking for relief/pittance but are asking for their due entitlements as real contributors to the nation building process, therefore, the future of workers should be secured with adequate social security. The schemes providing social security should have adequate financial provisions to cover the basic needs of workers for example present pension scheme for old age person is Rs.250/-month, which just not adequate to take care of food requirements of person. Therefore, the pension schemes should have financial provision for providing comfortable living.

- **Slow registration process**
- **One of the major obstacles for providing social security to workers is very slow registration of workers under social security schemes; the authorities should be equipped with such facilities for efficient registration of workers. There should be some mechanism and time limit under which the entire process should be completed within stipulated time for efficient delivery of social security to the workers. The workers' union, voluntary organizations and other self help groups role for registration should be incorporated for efficient registration of worker for social security •**
- **The social security efficiency is must for un-organised sectors workers, like benefits of maternity social security should be provided immediately with the delivery of baby. There should not be any paper work after the delivery for accessing the benefits of maternity benefits.**

- The registered workers with welfare board should receive the door step service for accessing the benefits of social security. In case of illness or hospitalization or accident of worker, there should be Worker's friend, who can provide immediate relief to ailing worker.
- The social security scheme in case of death and accident have different entitlement, in case of natural death the amount of social security is very less, where as in case of accident, the social security amount is little more but the impact of livelihood earner's loss is irreplaceable for the family, therefore, in the amount of social security in case of natural death should also be at par with accident death, where as in case of accident the social security should cover medical expenses and daily wages till the worker has fully recovered from the illness.
- There should be National Minimum Social Security for all workers, in no case it should be less any state, if any state intends to provide more than national average, it should do so, and the schemes should be framed to cater the needs of workers in the prevailing social and economic conditions of workers.
- The trade unions and voluntary organization should also be entrusted for running the workers' facilitation centers.
- The national government must ratify ILO's Convent 102 and adopt in India for providing social security to workers.

- Thanks
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