

Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Act 2008 and the MP Asangathiti Kamgar Kalyan Yojna Differences mentioned in Red.

The major variance between the two Acts that can be mentioned at the outset is that the MP Act stresses upon a welfare board for the unorganised workers and whereas the central Act is focused upon developing a means to ensure social security of workers in the Unorganised sector and also creation of an identity that gives recognition to their profession.

Central government to formulate various schemes for different sections of Unorganized Sector workers such as maternity benefits, old age pension, health and disability etc.

The State government may also formulate various welfare schemes, such as housing, education for children etc.

Boards set up at the central and state level to act as an aiding and advisory body in monitoring and implementation of various schemes.: **In the MP Asangathiti Kamgar Kalyan Yojna, the formulation of the board does not have any provision for the members of civil society, which is mentioned in the 2008 Unorganised Labour Social Security Act.**

As per the MP Asangathit Kamgar kalyan Yojna, the board to be formulated has mentioned in its duties a list of responsibility which cater only to finance and budgetary management. The role does not represent itself as a body that ensures implementation of the schemes.

The Central Act of 2008 clearly mentions in section 9 setting up of a Workers Facilitation Center, that would be responsible in providing information regarding schemes to the beneficiaries and become a common link between the beneficiary and the department.

Unorganized Worker to be registered by the District Administration and provided with a card

An individual must be 14 years of age and declare himself an unorganized worker.

In definitions, sets salary limits to wage worker and self employed worker.

Central government to specifically formulate schemes on life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, oldage protection or any other benefit decided by the government

State government to formulate welfare schemes related to PF, employment injury, housing, educational schemes, skill upgradation, funeral assistance, old age homes.

Unorganized Sector worker defined as a home- based worker, self- employed worker or a wage worker in the Unorganized Sector.

So far 11 schemes have been listed under the Act

(a) National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) National Family Benefit Scheme;

(c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme;

- (d) Mahatma Gandhi BunkarBimaYojana;
 - (e) Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weaver;
 - (f) Scheme for pension to Master Crafts persons;
 - (g) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen;
 - (h) Saving-cum-Relief for the fishermen
- ; (i) JanshreeBimaYojana;
- (j) AaamAdmiBimaYojana;
 - (k) SwasthyaBimaYojana.

In the Rules of MP Asangathit Kamagar Kalyan Rules: There has been made no provision made for two things that the central rules have mentioned

1. Provident Fund (if we have to argue the MP one does not provide this facility and this does not ensure a future to the workers)
2. Skill Upgradation of workers. (This is essential for sustenance for a long term)

Registration Process:

The central Act has not mentioned a very complicated process for registration and also insists on an issuance of a smart card.

The state rules has a long winded complicated process of registration to become a member of the welfare fund which has to go through a gruelling bureaucratic and paper work rounds which does not sound welcoming to any daily wage earner.