

(a) whether Union Government propose to have a comprehensive policy governing technology import instead of setting up Joint Ventures, which relegate indigenous technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Every proposal in respect of food processing industries involving technology import or joint venture is considered on merits. There is no proposal to ban setting up of joint ventures in food processing industries.

Minimum Wage for Handloom Weavers

3393. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of handloom weavers differ in States;

(b) if so, the State-Wise details of wages of such weavers;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to bring forward a legislation for fixation of wages of handloom weavers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what are the foreign exchange earn-

ings through export of handloom goods during the past three years, State-wise;

(f) whether there is any conflict of survival between handloom weavers and powerloom weavers; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to reconcile the dispute amicably?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is given below.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All India figures for the Export Earnings of all fibres including garments during the last three years are indicated below:—

1886-87	Rs.	447.39 crores
1987-88	Rs.	516.20 crores
1988-89	Rs.	630.78 crores

(f) and (g). There is no such conflict of survival between handloom weavers and powerloom weavers. Handloom products are unique in their own way and have their special consumer appeal, while powerloom products cater to the requirements of consumers in a range of products, enjoying certain cost, economic and technological advantages. A number of fiscal concessions has been extended to the handloom sector in order to remove the cost handicap of handloom vis-a-vis the powerlooms.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 360—00 p.m. (5.3.87)
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	Rs. 19.50 p.d. (18.8.89)
4.	Goa	No Employment
5.	Gujarat	No. Employment
6.	Haryana	Rs. 800.00 p.m. (1.6.89)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	No. Employment
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	No Employment
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	No Employment
10.	Karnataka	The notification fixing minimum wages was struck down by the

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1.	2.	3.
11.	Kerala	Hon'ble Court of Karnataka on technical grounds. Subsequently, Govt. of Karnataka have issued draft notification for initial fixation. Proposed wages are Rs. 2.25 per meter.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 29.97 to 33.92 (1.8.84)
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 497.00 p.m. (5.6.89)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 2.50 (50 looms) (1983)
15.	Meghalaya	No Employment
16.	Mizoram	No Employment
17.	Nagaland	No Employment
18.	Orissa	Rs. 15.00 p.d.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 11.00 p.d. (10.2.89)
		No Employment

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
20.	Rajsathan	Rs. 14.00 p.d. (1.3.87)
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	Piece rate exists (Rs. 2.25 to 3.88 per meter (cotton) Rs. 129.55 to Rs. 377.72 p.m.)
23.	Tripura	No. Employment
24.	Uttar Pradesh	208.00 to Rs. 218.00 p.m. (1.5.82)
25.	West Bengal	Wages not fixed
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	No Employment
27.	Chandigarh	No Employment
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No Employment
29.	Daman & Diu	No Employment
29.	Delhi	No Employment

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
30.	Lakshadweep	No Employment
31.	Pondicherry	Pierce rate wages exists. (Rs. 2.55 per meter)

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote the year of fixation of minimum wages.