

### Welfare Schemes for Rural Works

14. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any schemes for the welfare of rural workers in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these schemes have benefitted the rural workers; and

(d) the allocation of funds made during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, within the ambit of Rural Development Programmes, a number of measures/schemes have been introduced by the Government of India for the welfare of rural workers in the unorganised sector. For example, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, minimum wages for various categories of employment are notified under the Minimum Wages Act and executing agencies are responsible for payment of

prescribed wages to workers engaged under the programme. Besides equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or works of a similar nature is also ensured under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. *Statement I* showing the minimum wage rate under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1994-95 in various States/UTs. is enclosed.

Apart from the above measures, a number of schemes viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans etc. who are living below the poverty line, (ii) Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 120 backward districts of the country, where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment, (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) to provide manual work during lean agricultural season to all able bodied adults in rural areas, who are in need and seeking for it and (iv) Supply of Improved tool kits to Rural Artisans to enhance the quality of their product, are also in operation for the welfare of the rural workers.

(c) and (d) A *Statement-II* showing the number of rural workers benefitted under the above programmes during 1993-94 and total allocation of funds for the year 1994-95 is enclosed.

#### Statement-I

Statewise Minimum Wage Rate Under JRY During 1994-95

(Rs. Per Manday)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Minimum Wages	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00	(Zone 1 = Rs. 15.00, Zone 2 = Rs. 16.30, Zone 3 = Rs. 19.25)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.33	(Area 1 = Rs. 16. Area 2 = Rs. 19, Area 3 = Rs. 21)
3.	Assam	25.00	
4.	Bihar	30.50	
5.	Goa	25.00	
6.	Gujarat	33.30	
7.	Haryana	42.65	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	(Tribal area Rs. 27.50 Non-tribal area Rs. 22.00)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.00	
10.	Karnataka	26.00	
11.	Kerala	40.50	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.20	
13.	Maharashtra	14.25	(Zone 1 = Rs. 20, Zone 2 = Rs. 16, Zone 3 = Rs. 14, Zone 4 = Rs. 12)
14.	Manipur	40.75	
15.	Meghalaya	35.00	
16.	Mizoram	28.00	
17.	Nagaland	25.00	(Skilled Rs. 32, unskilled Rs. 25)
18.	Orissa	25.00	
19.	Punjab	39.75	(Unskilled workers Rs. 39, Other Agri. labour Rs. 40.50)
20.	Rajasthan	22.00	
21.	Sikkim	17.00	

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.00
23.	Tripura	23.65
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.00
25.	West Bengal	28.91
26.	A & N Islands	38.50
27.	D & N Haveli	20.00
28.	Daman & Diu	18.00
29.	Lakshadweep	30.00
30.	Pondicherry	27.00

(Rs. 37 in Andamans and Rs. 40 in Nicobar)

#### Statement II

Physical achievements during 1993-94 and total allocation of funds during 1994-95 for various Welfare Schemes  
(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Achievements during 1993-94	Total Allocation of funds during 1994-95
I.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	25.35 (Lakh Families)	Rs. 1098.22
II.	Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	713.36 (Lakh Mandays)	Rs. 878.20
III.	Employment Assurance Scheme	494.74 (Lakh Mandays)	Rs. 1200.00
IV.	Supply of Improved Tool Kits	0.84 (Lakh Tool Kits)	Rs. 25.00

#### Per Capita Gross National product

\*15. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the per capita Gross National Product (GNP) in India during 1993 as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated October 1, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve India's per capita GNP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) No, Sir. Per Capita GNP in India measured at constant (1980-81) prices increased by 2.3 per cent in 1992-93 and 2.0 per cent in 1993-94.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Industrial Production

\*16. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production in various sectors has increased after the new industrial policy came into effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas which have attracted major share of private investment during the period;

(d) whether any guidelines have been formulated for the proper selection of such areas for the purpose of private investment; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As per the index of industrial production released by CSO, the sector-wise rates of growth of production since the announcement of Industrial Policy in July, 1991 is indicated in the enclosed statement I, which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Statement II is attached.

(d) and (e) The Industrial Policy Statement has designated High Priority Industries in Statement III of the Policy Statement, a copy where of is attached.