

the country based on the demand projected by the State Govts./indentors.

(c) The hospital authorities review the position periodically and ensure that there is no shortage of essential medicines including anti-rabies vaccine.

[English]

Norms for Fixing of Wages

*216. PROF. OMPAL SING NIDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to include production and productivity in the norms for fixing wages of labourers in all sectors of Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Wages in the organised sector are determined through a process of collective bargaining. In some establishments the concept of productivity also finds place as one of the determinants of wages. In the case of Central Public Enterprises, wages are fixed as per the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. As per the latest guidelines issued on 12.04.1993, wage increases have been linked to :

(a) generation of resources by individual enterprises;

(b) a condition that wage increase will not result in automatic increase in administered prices of goods and services; and

(c) a condition that wage increases will not result in labour cost per unit of output.

In the unorganised sector for the scheduled employments minimum wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These being the bare minimum wage below which no employer can pay the concept of productivity can not be reflected therein.

Sex Determination Test

*217. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that there are large number of cases where sex determination test continues;

(b) if so, the major States where such tests are still continuing;

(c) whether the pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has not been fully implemented in many States;

(d) if so, whether the Government have issued any instructions for applying this Act vigorously; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that sex determination tests are banned and the guilty are punished severely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) There are general reports from time to time that pre-natal diagnostic techniques are still misused in India for determination of the sex of the foetus. However, no specific reports to this effect have been made to the Government.

(c) The Act and the Rules have been made applicable in the whole country from 1st January 1996. The statutory machinery for implementation of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has been already appointed/constituted in 19 States and 6 Union Territories.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The importance of the matter is being impressed upon the State Governments and the NGOs are being motivated to take responsibility for detecting specific cases.

[Translation]

Payment of Minimum Wages

*218. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum wages prevailing in different states;

(b) whether most of the industries in Delhi are not paying minimum wages to their workers and they have completely failed in their duty to implement various labour laws and judgments of labour courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to ensure strict implementation of various labour laws by the industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 both Central and the State Governments are the appropriate Government for the fixation/revision of minimum rate of wages for the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. A Statement indicating the range of minimum wages for the unskilled category of workers in different States Union Territories is annexed. As per the information received from the Government of Delhi, majority of industries in Delhi are paying minimum wages, though from time to time a few complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages by the employers are also received.

2. During the year 1996, 7194 complaints regarding non/less payment of minimum wages were received by the Government of Delhi. In 1187 cases, the employers rectified the shortcomings and an amount of Rs. 48,36,495/- was got paid to the workers. The prosecutions were launched against 429 defaulting managements for violation of various provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. The enforcement machinery in order to secure effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act makes regular inspection of the establishments covered under the Act and takes necessary action whenever any violation of the Act comes to their notice.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State Govt./U.T. Administration	Range of minimum rates of wages & date of last revision	Remarks
1	2	3	4
I. STATE			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 11.00 to* Rs. 42.40 p.d. (12.2.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 23.00 p.d. (1.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment and areas to areas.
3.	Assam	Rs. 33.00 to* Rs. 44.30 p.d. (1.4.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment..
4.	Bihar	Rs. 27.30 to Rs. 29.70 p.d. (21.12.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
5.	Goa	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 46.00 p.d. (1.4.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment..
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 34.00 to* Rs. 57.90 p.d. (1.4.96.)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones).
7.	Haryana	Rs. 51.52 to* Rs. 55.52 p.d. (1.1.96)	Single rate for all employment Except agriculture.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 26.00 to Rs. 45.75 p.d. (1.3.96)	Single rate for all employment Except Tea Plantation.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (13.3.95)	Single rate for all employment.

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 26.00 to* Rs. 37.32 p.d. (28.3.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
11.	Kerala	Rs. 19.50 to* Rs. 76.40 p.d. (31.3.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment.. (according to Zones).
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 22.50 p.d.* Rs. 43.96 p.d. (29.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment..
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 9.25 to* Rs. 80.35 p.d. (29.6.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.. (According to Zones).
14.	Manipur	Rs. 44.65 p.d.* (for plain) Rs. 47.65 p.d. (for Hill) areas) (8.7.95)	Double rates for all employment.
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (16.3.94)	Single rate for all employment.
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 28.00 to Rs. 35.00 p.d. (11.6.93)	Double rate for all employment.
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rate for all employment.
18.	Orissa	Rs. 30.00 p.d.* (15.8.96)	Single rate for all employment.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 55.73 to* Rs. 55.28 p.d. (1.7.95)	Single rate for all employment, except agriculture.
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 32.00 p.d. (1.1.95)	Single rate for all employment.
21.	Sikkim	NIL	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is yet to be extended and enforced.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 10.00 to* Rs. 56.25 p.d. (21.7.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
23.	Tripura	Rs. 17.70 to Rs. 36.00 p.d. (7.6.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 36.00 to* Rs. 49.30 p.d. (13.6.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).

1	2	3	4
25. West Bengal		Rs. 27.70 to* Rs. 59.20 p.d. (2.11.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
26. Andaman & Nicobar		Rs. 37.00 to Rs. 40.00 p.d. (15.8.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
27. Chandigarh		Rs. 54.60 p.d.* (4.11.95)	Single rate for all employment, except agriculture.
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Rs. 35.00 to Rs. 40.00 p.d. (18.5.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
29. Daman & Diu		Rs. 35.00 p.d. (8.5.95)	Single rate for all employment.
30. Delhi		Rs. 64.50 p.d.* (1.2.94)	Single rate for all employment.
31. Lakshdweep		Rs. 30.00 p.d. (1.1.96)	Single rate for all employment.
32. Pondicherry		Rs. 19.25 to Rs. 40.20 p.d. (24.7.95)	Rates for agricultural workers.
II. *Central Government		Rs. 34.96 to* Rs. 63.09 p.d. (12.7.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).

Note : 1. *Indicates the provision of Variable Dearness Allowance alongwith minimum rates of wages.

2. Figure in bracket under column (3) indicate the date of revision for the last revised scheduled employment.

[English]

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

Workers Education Camps

*219. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of camps organised by Central Board for Workers Education for different categories of workers;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) the total fund spent and allocated for this purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to organise more camps in 1997 to educate the labourers about their rights; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a) to (e) The Workers Education Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme and as such the allocation of funds to States does not arise. The Board conducts training programmes for workers engaged in organised/unorganised, rural and informal sector through a network of 48 Regional Centres and 15 Sub-Regional Centres spread all over the country. Information about the camps organised by the Board for Rural workers and for workers from Unorganised/ Small Scale Industries/Weaker Sections/Special Seminars separately for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 and the targets of camps proposed to be conducted for these categories of workers during 1997-98 as well as funds allocated and spent during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in the enclosed Statement.