

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the NCLP Societies created for the fulfilment of the New Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government has reviewed the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme to make it more effective and the revised NCLP Guidelines issued in this regard have come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2016. Under the revised Guidelines the Special Training Centres (STCs) for rehabilitation of child labour have been aligned in line with RTE Act; the target group has been expanded to all working children below the age of 14 years and to adolescents (14-18 years) working in hazardous occupations and processes; the procedure for setting up of Project Societies and opening of STCs has been simplified; payment of stipend to the children is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); the budget of Project Societies/STCs and rate of honorarium for volunteers/staff has been enhanced; procedure for conducting survey has been simplified; Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened at National, State and District level etc. At present the scheme is sanctioned in 280 Districts of 21 States in the country.

(c) The Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016 Scheme would also be implemented through the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Societies in existence. Creation of additional NCLP Societies is a continuous process depending upon the need thereof.

#### **Gender pay gap**

3140. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the gender pay gap in the country, if so, the details thereof in the previous three years; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to reduce the disparity between wages for men and women in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Labour Bureau has compiled average daily wage rates in rural area on the basis of the data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from 600 sample villages spread over 20 States. All India annual average daily wage rates for non-agricultural labourers in respect of men and women for the previous three years are as detailed below:

Wages (in ₹)					
2014		2015		2016	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
235.51	172.27	246.82	180.02	257.95	191.43

(b) To reduce gender wage gap, Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Government in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act.

#### **Aims and objectives of PMEGP**

3141. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of PM's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up of micro enterprises;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above scheme is not being implemented effectively in Karnataka and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, due to this, the employment generation in Karnataka has come down from 25700 in 2013-14 to a mere 17200 in 2015-16; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures the Ministry is taking under PMEGP and steps being taken to attract more and more people to set up micro enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, with following aims and objective:

- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, for better livelihood and also to arrest the distressful migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.