

(e) by when the backlog in respect of these schemes is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) 17.

(b) 13 schemes have since been completed. The number of registrants allotted flats so far out of all the 17 scheme is 2,07,008.

(c) to (e) The backlog under various schemes is as under:—

Name of the Scheme	No. of registrants awaiting allotment
1. New Pattern Scheme, 1979 .	57,448
2. Self Financing Scheme, 82 .	5,974
3. Self Financing Scheme, 85 .	12,672
Total . . .	76,094

According to the DDA's plan, following number of flats are to be constructed during the next 3 years:—

Year	No. of flats to be constructed
1991-92 . . .	19,000
1992-93 . . .	26,000
1993-94 . . .	26,500

The backlog under various schemes is expected to be cleared by the end of VIII Five Year Plan.

428. [Transferred to the 30th July, 1991]

... Employment of child labour ...

429. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various sectors in the country, both hazardous and non-hazar-

dous, where child labour is being engaged;

(b) what is the approximate number of child labour in each of these sectors at present;

(c) what are the areas of employment where child labour is banned under Child Labour Act 1986, but their employment continues in violation of the law;

(d) what are the variations in their wages in different sectors and what are the employment areas where cheap food or grain is given instead of cash wages;

(e) what, according to the analysis, if any, conducted by Government, are the main causes for failure of the measure to check their exploitation; and

(f) what is the strategy, if any, adopted so far by Government in this regard and what changes are contemplated in view of the experience gained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMA-MURTHY): (a) and (b) As in the attached statement.

(c) Occupations and processes which are prohibited for employment of children below the age of 14 years, under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, are given in the attached statement II. Carpet weaving, manufacture of matches and fire-works, beedi-making are some of the areas where employment of children continues in violation of law.

(d) No such specific information is available. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Governments (which, in a majority of cases, are State/ Union Territory Governments) may fix different rates of wages for different scheduled employments; for different classes of work in the same scheduled employments; for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices; and for different localities, as also fix wages in cash and/or in kind.

(e) and (f) Incidence of child labour persists mainly on account of poor economic conditions of child labour families and also due to certain social factors. The policy of the Government is that in hazardous employments child labour should be prohibited and in the other occupations their conditions of work should be properly regulated so that they are not exploited. There are various labour laws which contain provisions for prohibitions of child labour in certain areas and regulation of conditions of work in other employments and occupations. Apart from stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour, Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Policy formulated in 1987 which *inter alia* provides for effective implementation of the legal provisions relating to child labour; for taking up integrated general welfare and development programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families and taking up projects in areas of concentration of child labour to provide, through special schools set up, welfare inputs like education, health-care, nutrition, vocational training, etc. to working children. Also, a scheme for strengthening of enforcement machinery of States in implementing the legal provisions pertaining to child labour has been introduced on a pilot basis in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-I

Children working in different areas of Employment in India 1981 Census

		No. of child workers* in age group 0-14 years (in thousands)	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1. Cultivators	.	4,013	35.93
2. Agricultural Labourers	.	4,774	42.75

1	2	3	4
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.		704	6.30
4. Mining and quarrying	.	27	0.24
5. Manufacturing, processing, serving, repairs, etc.			
(a) Housing industry		425	3.80
(b) Others	.	540	4.84
6. Construction	.	79	0.71
7. Transport, Storage and Communication		34	0.31
8. Trade and Commerce		246	2.20
9. Other services	.	326	2.92
Total:	.	11,168	100.00

* Main workers only.

Statement-II

Occupation and processes which are prohibited for employment of Children below the age of 14 years.

I-Occupations

(1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;

(2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;

(3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;

(4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;

(5) A port authority within the limits of any port;

(6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licences.

II-Processes

- (1) Bidi making
- (2) Carpet-weaving
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool-cleaning.
- (11) Building and construction industry.
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (14) Manufacturing Processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

Proposals to start Light Rail Transit System in Andhra Pradesh

430. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to introduce the Light Rail Transit System in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any feasibility studies have been made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited

(RITES) in March, 1988 to prepare a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the introduction of a mass transit system in the twin cities of Hyderabad-Secunderabad. RITES have recommended provision of Light Rail Transit System in this area. The routes identified in the Report to introduce Light Rail Transit System are:

- (i) Balanagar to Khairatabad
- (ii) Khairatabad to Charminar
- (iii) Mozamzahi Market to Dilsukhnagar

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been asked to give detailed comments and clarifications regarding various assumptions made in the report and their plan regarding the funding pattern, subsidy element and economic viability of the project, etc. The report of the State Govt. on these aspects has not been received so far.

रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार

431. डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने एक समय-बद्ध योजना तैयार की है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो स्थिति से निपटने के लिये सरकार कौन-कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सरकार रेलों में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए कृत संकल्प है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये एक कार्य योजना पहले से ही तैयार की गयी है और उस पर कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गयी है। इसके