(a) If so, the steps taken by Government to stop the increasing number of child labourers and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in Himachal Pradesh was 107774. However, as per NSSO Survey conducted in 2004-05, the number of working children in Himachal Pradesh were estimated at 37000 which shows a declining trend.

(c) The State of Himachal Pradesh is not covered under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. Thus no funds have been allocated.

(a) and (c) Do not arise.

Youths registered in employment exchanges in Assam

2295. SHRI EBHANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educated and uneducated, unemployed youths registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the State of Assam during the last three years, district-wise with a special focus on the Adivasi and Tea Tribes; and

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to create job for them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The details of educated and uneducated jobseekers including youth, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with the employment exchanges in the state of Assam during the three years are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Educated</th>
<th></th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total job</td>
<td>ST job</td>
<td>Total job</td>
<td>ST job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seekers</td>
<td>seekers</td>
<td>seekers</td>
<td>seekers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12.14</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>6.29</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>6.61</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>6.93</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 56 million additional job opportunities through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes such as, Swaran Jayanti Shagari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

**Child labour are mainstreamed under NCLP scheme**

2006. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of child labour;

(b) out of them, the State-wise number of children mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme launched in 1988; and

(c) how far NCLP has been helpful for rehabilitation of migrant and trafficked child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children in the country were 1.26 crore. The State-wise details are given in statement [Refer to the statement appended to answer to UPAQ No. 2282 parts (c) to (e).] However, the Survey conducted by NSSO in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 0.75 lakh. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The number of children mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme, State-wise is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) A protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child Labour was developed and circulated among the State/Union Territory Governments to deal with the issue of migrating child labour. As per the Protocol, the rescued children are enrolled in their home places under NCLP, where this scheme is in operation. In case of migrating children, they are enrolled in the special schools being run under NCLP in the migrated district or the SSA bridge centers, wherever, NCLP centers are not available. Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP), children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipends, health care facilities, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.