

Uttar Pradesh, by the Government of India in the housing & urban poverty alleviation sector. Details of allocation under the Scheme for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the current as well as the last 3 years are as under:

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Years			
		2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	9337.26	11119.01	7224.67	6462.43
2	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	An amount of Rs. 2019.63 crore has been allocated as 7-year Additional Central Assistance Allocation (ACA) to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the JNNURM from 2005-2012.			
3	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	RAY is a demand-driven Scheme which also depends on the commitment of a State Government to mobilize the financial and technical resources. So no specific allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Yojna.			
4	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)	ILCS is a demand-driven Scheme. So no allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Scheme.			
5	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)	ISHUP is a demand-driven Scheme. So no allocation has been made for Uttar Pradesh from the Scheme.			

(d) Release of funds under various Schemes depends upon the availability of funds, requests for more funds out of allocation for the State and utilization of funds by the State Government.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

3672. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH :
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of child labourers has been increasing in the country despite the existence of laws against it;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof along with their numbers, for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has prepared or proposes a time-bound programme to eliminate child labour from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to address this menace and also for the rehabilitation of the rescued children?

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 the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(c) to (e) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Under the Child Labour Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:

(i) legal action plan.

(ii) focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and

(iii) project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Further, the Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

Unemployment rate on a usual principle status basis

3673. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: