

But the equipment of video linkage which was procured in 2002 have become old, obsolete and beyond economical repairs, putting a major portion of the system into disuse, due to which production of prisoners through video linkage has come down drastically.

Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* order dated 24.01.2014 have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 120.42 lakh for providing Video Linkage System at the following places:

S.No.	Prisons	S.No.	Courts
1.	Central Prison, Hyderabad	1.	District Courts, Hyderabad
2.	Special Prison for Women, Hyderabad		
3.	Central Prison, Rajahmundry	2.	District Courts, Rajahmundry
4.	Special Prison for Women, Rajahmundry		
5.	Central Prison, Cherlapalli	3.	District Courts, Rangareddy
6.	Central Prison, Warangal	4.	District Courts, Warangal
7.	Central Prison, Kadapa	5.	District Courts, Kadapa
8.	Central Prison, Nellore	6.	District Courts, Nellore
9.	Central Prison, Visakhapatnam	7.	District Courts, Visakhapatnam
10.	District Jail, Guntur	8.	District Courts, Guntur
11.	District Jail, Vijayawada	9.	District Courts, Vijayawada
12.	O/o D.G. of Prisons, Hyderabad		

Differing estimates of India's slum population

*371. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Census office and NSSO have come up with two completely different estimates of India's slum population as reported in a prominent English Newspaper on 5 January, 2014, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) how Government would justify the difference of 2.1 crore people; and

(c) when such a huge difference exists in counting by two agencies of Government then how Government would justify the authenticity of its data with regard to the population of the country, BPL, APL, SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, etc. and the initiatives undertaken on the basis of faulty data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware that the Census office and the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) have come up with different estimates of India's slum population. As per the Census 2011, the slum population is 6.5 crore whereas as per NSSO the slum population is 4.4 crore.

(b) The difference of 2.1 crore people living in slums may be attributed to the following facts:

- (i) The NSSO figures are estimates based on sample survey conducted in 2012 while Census 2011 figures are based on total count of slums in all the 4041 Statutory Towns and 20 highly urbanized Census Towns.
- (ii) The NSSO has covered only two types of Slums *i.e.* Notified and Non-notified while Census has considered three types of Slums, *viz.* Notified, Recognized and Identified. The NSSO survey does not attempt to locate the Recognized Slums, which accounts for 2.0 crore slum population as per Census 2011.
- (iii) The definition of Slum in the Census and the NSSO are different.
- (iv) The following Table depicts the difference in figures generated by the two agencies by the type of Slums:

Agency	Type of Slum	Households (in million)	Population (in crore)
NSSO		8.8	4.4
	Notified	5.6	
	Non-notified	3.2	
CENSUS		13.9	6.5
	Notified	5.0	2.2
	Recognized	4.2	2.0
	Identified	4.7	2.3

(c) Census as well as the NSSO data are collected and processed following rigorous quality control measures and are of high quality. As far as BPL and APL is concerned, a separate survey called Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) is under way.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

*372. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that child labour is still being used in small and domestic industries despite the Child Labour Prohibition Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any scheme for rehabilitation of those children freed from child labour and who are orphans; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for the inclusion of such children into the mainstream by providing them formal education, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. However, the total number of working children in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 49.84 lakh in 2009-10 as per NSSO Survey.

(c) and (d) For rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 in the area of high concentration of the child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country.

The Government through the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstance, including children rescued from labour. These children are provided rehabilitation in Children's Homes. Financial assistance under ICPS is provided for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes for rescued children.