

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	6.91	9.37	12.13	5.33	12.13	3.07
36.	Puducherry	30.35	22.96	26.93	21.92	27.42	13.47
	SUB TOTAL	305.70	188.37	286.01	195.76	273.08	118.45
	GRAND TOTAL	203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

\* Provisional

*Note:*

(1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.

(2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.

(3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

#### **Scheme for poor child labour**

1070. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that children from poor families are being forced to work to support their families;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto along with the provisions of existing law in this regard; and

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by Government to bring such children into the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child labour is an outcome of various social economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness, lack of access to basic services, illiteracy, etc.

(b) and (c) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and Government is committed to address the issue. Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work.

Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act *inter alia* provides

for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 which *inter alia* specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Governments and District Authorities to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Government has also devised a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready reckoner for trainers, practitioners and enforcing and monitoring agencies.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work 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.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the NCLP scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has also been developed and is in operation.

#### **Incentive scheme for women workers in public and private sector**

1071. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incentive scheme has been proposed by Government wherein seven week's wages would be reimbursed to the employers on employing women workers with up to ₹ 15,000 wage ceiling and 26 weeks paid maternity benefit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed scheme can be implemented well in the public sector but not in private and contract jobs;

(c) if so, what steps would Government take to ensure the equal implementation of the proposed scheme in the private sector; and

(d) what alternatives does Government have for the women workers in private sector other than the proposed scheme?