

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for three years. Till 28.01.2019, more than 1.05 crore employees have been benefitted through 1.30 lakh establishments under this scheme.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

### **Stopping child labour in the country**

†391. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people found guilty for engaging child labour during the last four years in the country, the number of such people, State-wise, Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the number of such people against whom action has been taken;
- (c) the number of such people against whom action could not be taken; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to stop child labour in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made the offence as cognizable. As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of violations detected, prosecutions launched and convictions made under the Child Labour Act, State/UT-wise, during the last four years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. 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.

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, healthcare, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and smooth implementation of the NCLP Scheme a separate online portal Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL) has been developed and is in operation.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	142	79	68	133	100	76	41	70
13.	Haryana	72	24	18	16	44	14	7	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	1	-	7	7	1	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	10	8	4	14	12	5	3
16.	Jharkhand	25	266	122	-	16	234	86	-
17.	Karnataka	63	77	162	143	65	70	151	84
18.	Kerala	3	4	3	4	2	3	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	182	64	48	-	182	64	48	-
21.	Maharashtra	42	310	-	-	26	62	-	-
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
23.	Meghalaya	8	5	2	-	8	5	2	-
24.	Mizoram	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	0	21	-	-	0	0	-	-
26.	Odisha	2430	1762	325	-	250	131	64	-
27.	Puducherry (U.T.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

28.	Punjab	333	307	188	70	333	307	188	70
29.	Rajasthan	55	78	7	8	12	12	-	-
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	66	29	43	24	26	6	2	-
32.	Tripura	3	4	8	-	3	4	5	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	206	409	540	261	206	409	540	261
34.	Uttarakhand	74	7	5	11	17	7	-	-
35.	West Bengal	61	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	315	241	75	116	312	166	72	41
TOTAL		4320	3991	1697	809	2482	1730	1279	536