

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	10513	519309	9389	461236	1692776612
Tamil Nadu	22757	1612760	17432	1456115	6336895392
Uttar Pradesh	17802	936350	15326	848866	4094425224
Uttarakhand	3399	337258	3009	296847	1004108527
West Bengal	6334	407724	5254	382846	1321848294
TOTAL	185022	13791049	151591	12111185	52765215766

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment

Cases of child labour

3604. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of child labour reported and resolved in the past three years;
- (b) the statistics of the child labour situation after the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016; and
- (c) the details of further steps that can be implemented to prevent child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. As per information received from District Project Societies under National Child Labour Project, the number of child labourers who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years since 2016, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The Government of India has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for the eradication of child labour from the country. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) under the District Project Societies, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day

meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

To ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme a separate online portal Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL) has been launched w.e.f. 26.9.2017. The Portal connects Central Government to State Government(s), District(s), all Project Societies and the General public. Further, online complaints regarding child labour can also be filed by anybody on the Pencil Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for further necessary action.

Subsequent to the amendment in Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, Government has framed Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017.

Further, the Schedule to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which came into effect on 30.08.2017, prescribes 38 hazardous occupations and processes where adolescents (aged 14-18 years) are prohibited to work and also prescribes 107 hazardous occupations and processes where children (aged under 14 years) are prohibited to help (in family or family enterprises).

Statement

State-wise number of children who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	814	203	778
2.	Assam	434	915	4562
3.	Bihar	0	2800	0
4.	Gujarat	0	187	101
5.	Haryana	40	0	171
6.	Jharkhand	334	2014	1225
7.	Karnataka	681	679	763

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4442	11400	4910
9.	Maharashtra	1692	5250	8122
10.	Nagaland	0	197	111
11.	Punjab	592	994	915
12.	Rajasthan	630	105	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	2850	2855	2534
14.	Telangana	1431	2137	935
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3066	0	8020
16.	West Bengal	13973	17899	17137
TOTAL		30979	47635	50284

Demands of trade unions

3605. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various central trade unions have asked the Central Government to raise minimum wages, employment generation, increasing of social spending, etc. to benefit hundreds of millions of workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the matters raised by them;

(c) whether the Central Government has considered the above said matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) Considering suggestions received from various stakeholders in tripartite consultations, A draft Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The provisions of the Code on Wages Bill, 2019 are at pre-legislative stage.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages