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1. INTRODUCTION

Child labour is one of the worst forms of violence against children and a serious violation of Child Rights as well as Human Rights. It deprives children of their childhood, right to go to school and reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty. As per Census 2011, the total child population in India in the age group 5-14 years is 259.6 million. Of these, 10.1 million (3.9% of total child population) are child labourers¹. In addition, more than 42.7 million children in India are out-of-school². The Crime in India Report published by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India suggests that 1,710 cases of violations of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986 (CLPRA) were reported across the country during 2018-2020. Further, only 202 cases of CLPRA, which is just 12 percent of the total reported cases, concluded with a conviction during this period. Number of cases registered under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (State/Union Territories-wise) is given in Annexure 1.

Recognising that child labour is the outcome of multiple causes and has multiple dimensions, Government of India enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which was amended as the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act (CLPRA), 2016. The national policy on child labour was prepared in 1987 to tackle the problem with a multi-pronged approach. Aimed at progressive elimination and rehabilitation of child labour in general and specifically in hazardous occupations, it led to initiation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 1988 in areas of high concentration of child labour. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 was the other important milestone in dealing with the menace of child labour in India. Through a dual strategy, RTE entitles every child in the age group of 6-14 years to free and compulsory education, while CLPRA prohibits engagement of children up to 14 years of age in all occupations.

1.1. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme

The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme has been a flagship programme for the identification, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of child labourers. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India since 1988. Under the scheme, a survey is conducted of children engaged in work in a district or in a specified area; then children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work and put into NCLP Special Training Centres run by District Project Societies. In the NCLP Special Training Centres, these children are provided bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care and recreation, etc. with the ultimate objective of preparing them to be mainstreamed into the formal system of education. The rescued children in the age group of 5-8 years, however, are directly linked to the formal education system under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan programme.

¹ The term 'child labour' and 'working children' have different connotations, but both the terms are used interchangeably on account of limitations of the available datasets.

² International Labour Organisation (2020), Child Labour in India, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/--sro-new_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_557089.pdf

1.1.1. Objectives of NCLP Scheme

The NCLP Scheme seeks to³:

- a) Eliminate all forms of child labour through identification and withdrawal of all children in the project area from child labour, preparing children withdrawn from work for mainstream education along with vocational training; and ensuring convergence of services provided by different government departments/agencies for the benefit of child and their family;
- b) Contribute to the withdrawal of all adolescent workers from hazardous occupations/ processes and their skilling and integration in appropriate occupations through Identification and withdrawal of all adolescent workers from hazardous occupations/ processes and facilitating vocational training opportunities for such adolescents through existing scheme of skill developments;
- c) Raising awareness amongst stakeholders and target communities, and orientation of NCLP and other functionaries on the issues of 'child labour' and 'employment of adolescent workers in hazardous occupations/processes'; and
- d) Creation of a Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System.

Noting that, elimination of child labour is the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments, the Scheme is implemented in close coordination with State, district administration and civil society. Other stakeholders, such as, local communities, civil society groups/ NGOs, academicians and enforcement agencies have an important role to play, especially in rehabilitation of the rescued child labourers. The entire project is implemented through District Project Society under the Chairmanship of administrative head of the district, namely; District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District. The V. V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNLI), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, is the nodal agency working directly under the Ministry of Labour to guide and evaluate the NCLP on behalf of the Ministry.

1.2 Objective, Data Source and Methodology

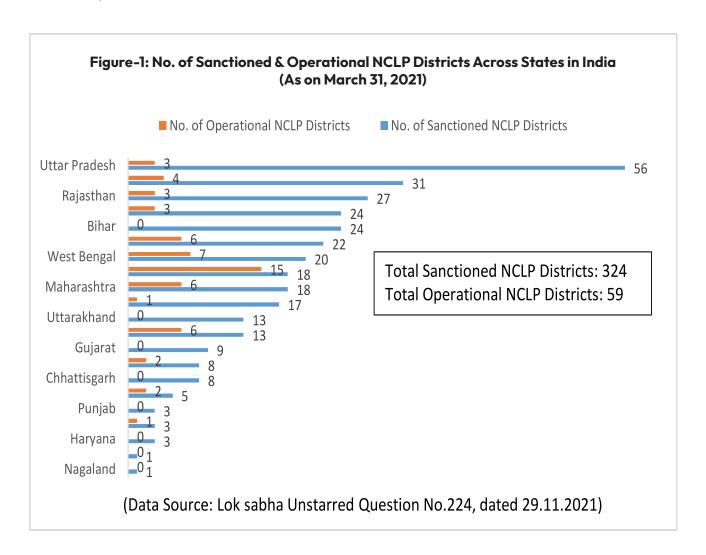
The objective of this paper is to analyse the current status of the NCLP Scheme in terms of spread of sanctioned and operational districts; children rescued /withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed; Grants-in-Aid/ funds allocated, and Special Training Centers (STCs) operational across states.

This paper is based on analysis of the secondary data collected from various Lok Sabha questions & answers in recent years and uses a descriptive method to meet its objective.

Ministry of Labour and Employment (2016), Revised NCLP Guidelines, 2016, Government of India

2. SPREAD OF SANCTIONED AND OPERATIONAL NCLP DISTRICTS

First initiated in twelve (12) districts of India, currently the Scheme has progressively expanded to cover 324 districts of India as on March 31, 2021 (Figure-1). Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of sanctioned NCLP covering districts (56), followed by Telangana (31), Rajasthan (27), Bihar and Odisha (24), Madhya Pradesh (22), and Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (18).

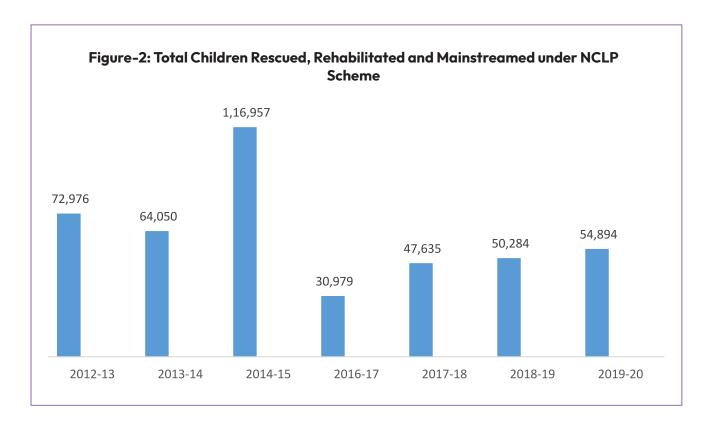


However, there is a wide gap between the sanctioned and operational NCLP districts across various states of India, thereby indicating lapses in funding and implementation mechanisms, both at the central and state government levels. **Data shows that out of 324 sanctioned NCLP districts, the number of operational NCLP districts has come down from 88 in March 2020 to only 59 in March 2021.** In terms of operational NCLP districts, Tamil Nadu with 15 districts has the highest coverage, followed by West Bengal (7), Maharashtra (6), Madhya Pradesh (6), and Andhra Pradesh (6). Surprisingly, Bihar, a high child labour incidence state, doesn't have a single operational NCLP district under its belt, yet.

Names of the sanctioned NCLP districts by states (as on March 2, 2020) are given in Annexure 2.

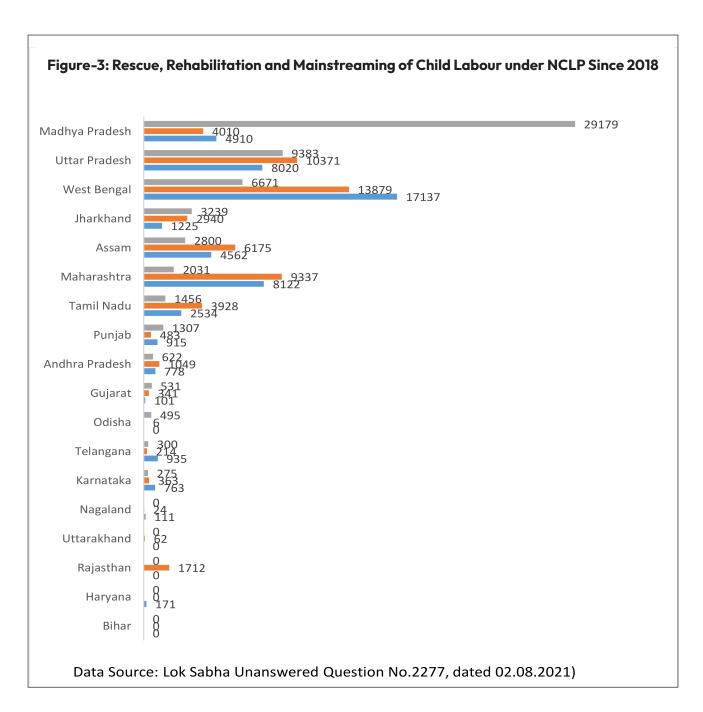
3. RESCUE, REHABILITATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF CHILD LABOURERS

The status of total children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under the NCLP scheme during the period 2012-13 and 2020-21 is presented in Figure-2.



During the year 2012-13, the number of child labourers rescued/ withdrawn from work under the NCLP scheme were 72,976. But in the year 2014-15 the number of these children went higher (1,16,957) and sharply dropped to 30,979 children in 2016-17. In subsequent years, numbers have steadily gone up, standing at 58,289 in 2020-21, with an 88 percent increase between 2016-17 to 2020-21. With a total number of 59 operational NCLP districts in 2020-21, the average number of children rescued, rehabilitated, and mainstreamed as per operational NCLP district works out to be 988 during 2020-21. This also suggests that **if all 324 NCLP districts are made operational, at least 3,20,096 children would be rescued every year.**

The details of state-wise number of child labourers who were rescued/withdrawn from exploitative work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under the NCLP project during the last three years are given in Figure-3.

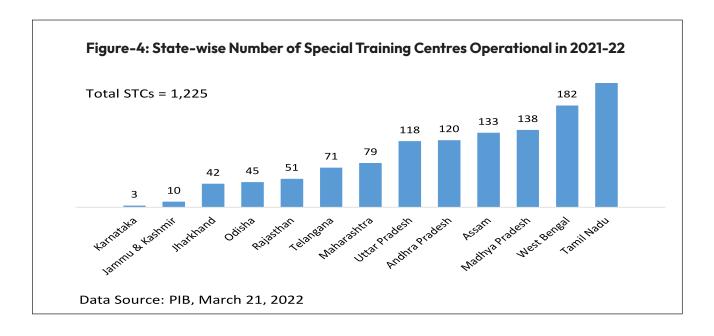


In rescuing/withdrawing child labourers from work, rehabilitating and mainstreaming them, performance of the NCLP Scheme has been recorded best in Madhya Pradesh (29,179), followed by Uttar Pradesh (9,283), and West Bengal (6,671) during 2020–21. West Bengal is the only state which has recorded a gradual reduction in the number of rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed child labourers. Here, the number of rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed child labourers dropped from 17,137 in 2018–19 to 13,879 in 2019–20, and further to 6,671 in 2020–21, thus registering a steep 61 percent decline between the period 2018–19 and 2020–21. In general, however, many states, such as, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Odisha, and Telangana have registered an increase in number, perhaps because of economic disruption that COVID–19 pandemic inflicted on poor households in these states. There are also instances of drastically declining trend, especially in states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. Surprisingly, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand have reported zero cases of rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed child labourers under the NCLP Scheme.

4. SPECIAL TRAINING CENTRES (STCs)

Previously called NCLP schools⁴, Special Training Centers (STCs) under the NCLP scheme provide basic education to the rescued child labour, which is the fundamental right of every child. District Project Societies under the Chairmanship of District Collector/District Magistrate are mandated to establish STCs in the areas of high concentration of child labour⁵. Often run by some prominent NGOs and other implementing agencies, STCs impart education for a period of 3 months to a maximum period of 3 years depending upon the time the child requires to come on par with other children of the class. After this period, these children are mainstreamed or rehabilitated into formal education system⁶. They give vocational training and craft as appropriate to the age of children. Apart from education, children are also provided with a package of welfare inputs such as supplementary nutrition and health care through special schools to meet their special needs. Now a stipend amount of INR 150/ per month is deposited in the bank account of every child based on the condition of the child having a minimum of 75 percent attendance in a month⁷.

Mirroring the dwindling number of operational NCLP districts, the total number of Special Training Centers (STC) in the country has also dropped from 3,250 in March 24, 2018 to just 1,225 as on March 31, 2021, showing a sharp 62 percent decrease during the last 3 years. There should be a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 50 children in each STC under the Scheme⁸. With a total of 3,250 STCs in India in 2018, this means nearly 1.63 lakh children could have put up with STCs during 2018-19 (as against 61,250 children in 2021-22, with only 1,225 STCs around). **It clearly signifies why the government must focus on making more NCLP districts operational and rescue more children from labour situation.** Figure-4 shows the number of STCs operational in different states of India in 2021-22.



⁴ Revised nomenclature of EGS, AIE centres, NCLP schools to Special Training Centres (STCs) under Mid Day Meal Scheme - reg.(5-8-2014)

⁵ Ministry of Labour and Employment (2016), Revised NCLP Guidelines, 2016, Government of India

⁶ ibi

⁷ Kornum L R (nd), How can child labour schemes help mainstream child labourers back to school? A case study of NCLP in Kolkata, Thesis, Lund University, http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordOld=8934326&fileOld=8934327

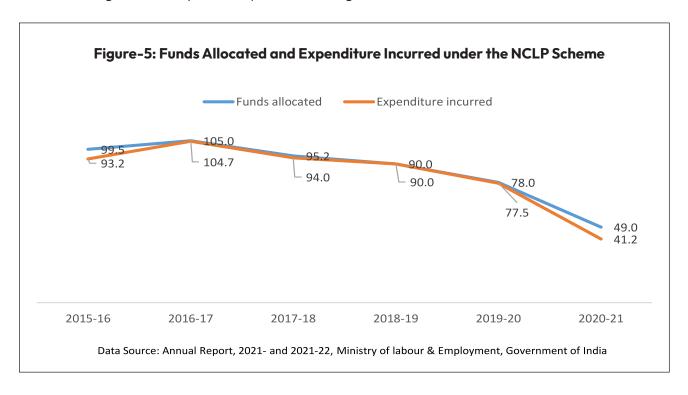
⁸ Ministry of Labour and Employment (2016), Revised NCLP Guidelines, 2016, Government of India

Tamil Nadu had the highest number of STCs under the scheme (233), followed by West Bengal (182) and Madhya Pradesh (138). On the other hand, Karnataka had the lowest number of operational STCs (3), followed by J&K (10) and Jharkhand (42). Incidentally, Bihar and Chhattisgarh, the two states with the high incidences of child labour in the country, had zero STCs during the reporting period (Figure-4). This was simply because there was no operational NCLP district existing in these two states.

5. FUNDS ALLOCATED AND AMOUNT SPENT

The NCLP Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, where 100 percent of the funding is provided by the Government of India through the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner who in turn allocates the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies, etc. for running of Special Training Centers.

The year-wise allocation of funds/final grant and expenditure incurred/amount spent under the scheme during the last six years are presented in Figure-5.



Allocating more funds into NCLP and spending the amount efficiently are essential to ensure that all child labourers rescued from work have access to education and are rehabilitated and mainstreamed. Unfortunately, except for the financial year 2020–21, fund allocations/ final grant made for this scheme has fallen by almost 53 percent between the financial years 2016–17 and 2020–21 (from INR 105 Cr. in 2016–17 to INR 49 Cr. in 2020–21). Fund allocation for this scheme has declined, by a stunning 37 percent in 2020–21 as compared to 2019–10 (from INR 78 Cr. in 2019–20 to INR 49 Cr. in 2020–21). But it is worrisome that this decline in fund allocation is accompanied by a steady decline in expenditure also, by a whopping 46 percent during the same period. As a matter of fact, as the figures show, the Government has continuously been unable to fully utilise the allocated funds under the NCLP scheme, thus highlighting the poor implementation plan and lack of attention paid to it.

The budget allocation made for implementing the NCLP scheme presented in the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Government of India also includes grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour. In other words, the budget head named 'National Child Labour Project' in the Union Budget and Demand for Grants of MoLE includes three components, namely (a) National Child Labour Project scheme, (b) Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and (c) Reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour. Hence, it is not possible to estimate the exact budget allocated for NCLP in the current financial year, i.e. 2022-23.

An analysis of the Union Budget for FY 2022-23 shows that the combined budget for these three components have been reduced by a massive 75 percent as compared to the previous year. **The total allocation was reduced from INR 120 Cr in FY 2021-22 to merely INR 30 Cr in FY 2022-23.** This reduction undoubtedly will adversely impact the NCLP scheme, which is the key rehabilitation scheme for child labourers. This will make the functioning of 59 operational NCLP districts (out of 324 sanctioned NCLP districts) virtually impossible.

Rehabilitation of Child Bonded Labourers

Furthermore, NCLP is the country's flagship programme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2016, which is a fully funded Central Government scheme. The 75 percent reduction in the budget will also adversely affect the rehabilitation of bonded child labourers.

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), a sister organisation of the Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation (KSCF), alone has successfully rescued 4,399 children from bonded labour in the last financial year, i.e., 2021-22. With the assumption that all these child bonded labourers are special category beneficiaries under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer such as children who are orphans or those rescued from organised & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and are entitled to INR 2,00,000, the total budgetary requirement to rehabilitate children rescued by BBA requires INR 88.0 Cr (4,399 child victims @ INR 2.0 lakh financial assistance for rehabilitation per victim). This amount will increase many folds as the rescue of bonded labourers are taking place across the country by several organisations and Government agencies.

Since the budget head of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) also includes grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour, it appears impossible to provide any assistance to the victims of bonded labour as the allocation is grossly inadequate even to provide rehabilitation assistance to the children rescued by BBA alone.

State-wise Grant allocation under the NCLP Scheme

It is important to note that no state-wise fund allocation is made under this scheme⁹. Hence, data is not maintained centrally since the inception of the NCLP scheme. Nevertheless, based on the information received from District Project Societies, the quantum of funds/ grants released to states during 2016-17 to 2020-21 is given below in Table-1.

⁹ Because funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies who in turn engage and allocate the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies/CSOs, etc. for running of STCs

Table-1: State-wise Grant Released under NCLP Scheme (2016-17 to 2020-21)

(INR in lakh)

	(HVIC III lakely					
S. N.	Name of State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Maharashtra	1,193	1,339	106	999	931
2	Tamil Nadu	1,015	750	879	811	482
3	West Bengal	1,917	2,227	1,897	2,504	463
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,333	1,176	1,421	760	434
5	Madhya Pradesh	879	687	514	492	363
6	Andhra Pradesh	213	298	309	203	306
7	Punjab	325	322	257	282	206
8	Jharkhand	544	280	0	275	177
9	Telangana	476	323	205	132	153
10	Rajasthan	139	179	319	281	124
11	Haryana	412	123	235	192	117
12	Odisha	8	106	139	189	115
13	Karnataka	132	101	184	127	83
14	Gujarat	34	112	99	154	61
15	Assam	257	460	1109	198	50
16	Jammu & Kashmir	61	0	56	0	32
17	Bihar	169	0	0	0	0
18	Chhattisgarh	0	4	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	193	74	0	4	0
20	Uttarakhand	12	37	0	33	0
	Total	9,311	8,599	7,730	7,635	4,099

Source: PIB, March 21, 2022, https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1807727

As evident from the Table 1, state-wise grant released under the NCLP scheme has progressively decreased from INR 9,311 lakhs in 2016-17 to INR 4,099 lakhs in 2020-21, thus recording an absolute decline of 56 percent during the five-year period. Maharashtra (INR 931 lakh), Tamil Nadu (INR 482 lakh), West Bengal (INR 463 lakh), and Uttar Pradesh (INR 434 lakh), received the highest quantum of grants under the scheme during 2020-21 mainly because of the existing number of operational NCLP districts and STCs out there. On the other hand, states such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand without the existence of operational NCLP districts under the scheme could not avail any such grant during the same year.

CONCLUSION

- The National Child Labour Project is the only window for the Central and State Governments of India
 to rescue/ withdraw child labourers from exploitative situations. However, the dwindling number of
 operational NCLP districts and STCs in states with high incidences of child labour, especially their
 complete absence in states like Bihar and Chhattisgarh, at present, is a matter of serious concern.
- 2. The decreasing fund allocations to the Scheme and continuous under-utilisation of allocated funds point out to non and/or poor implementation of the main components of the scheme both at the central and state government levels. The Government needs to enhance its efforts considerably to utilise the fund allocations earmarked for the project. Long pending concerns like time-gap between the sanction and actual operation of projects in different districts, late release of funds from the Ministry, and fixed format of budgetary allocations across different districts¹⁰, need redressal, accordingly.
- 3. Complete and updated information from all the NCLP District Project Societies is still missing from PENCIL, the online portal envisaging, instant transmission of data pertaining to child labour under the aegis of NCLP. In the present 'digital age' that too for a sensitive scheme like NLCP, is totally unacceptable. It is recommended that corrective steps and proactive measures be taken to ensure timely reporting of data from districts and other allied agencies so that reported cases of child labour may be acted upon promptly for timely rescue and rehabilitation.
- 4. The country recently witnessed migration of many labourers along with their family back to their village from big cities during the COVID-19 pandemic and it is feared that children of many such workers/ labourers might have been trafficked or exploited as child labourers. It is incumbent on the part of all concerned State governments to undertake an assessment or survey to ascertain the number of child labourers, and ensure that all child labourers are immediately linked to education system, and at-risk children be prevented and pre-empted from being trafficked and exploited as child labourers.
- 5. While action needs to be taken as per the law against the employers, child labourers need to be immediately identified and arrangements be made for their rescue and rehabilitation. Further extension and strengthening of the NCLP scheme therefore assume grave significance. If it is implemented as per guidelines of the scheme and closely monitored by government and concerned implementing agencies, it would be a critical tool to break the cycle of illiteracy, child labour and poverty in the country.

¹⁰ V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (2010), Rehabilitation of Child Labour in India: Lessons Learnt from the Evaluation of NCLPs, NOIDA

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Establish residential schools for child labourers: Special Training Centers for rescued & rehabilitated child labourers is welcome, however, the need of the hour is establishment of residential schools for rescued children considering the adverse conditions they have to live in. Residential schools will provide them with better education and safe environment. It would also smoothen their mainstreaming process.
- 2. Enhance budgetary allocation for NCLP scheme: The dwindling budgetary allocation for the Scheme is a serious policy and programme gap. As Government is committed towards elimination of child labour and rehabilitation of bonded child labourers, the enhancement in budgetary allocation under NCLP Scheme is necessary.
- 3. Conditional cash transfer to child labourers/ their families: Conditional cash transfer to the families of the child labourers, provided they send their children to school and a commitment to not send their children to labour again, could be an important instrument against the persistence of child labour in the country. Hence, the Government must provide conditional cash transfer to families of child labourers.
- **4. Declare all districts to be NCLP districts:** Child labour is all pervasive. It is still rampant in many of the districts which haven't been declared as NCLP districts or which have been removed from the NCLP districts. It is therefore important to declare all 749 districts of India as NCLP districts to help child labourers get rescued, rehabilitated, and mainstreamed effectively.
- 5. Technology based monitoring mechanism: Poor monitoring mechanism has been one of the most important factors for ineffective implementation of the NCLP scheme so far. It is therefore recommended that a technology-based monitoring mechanism should be in place to ensure prompt and timely rescue and rehabilitation of child labour.

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ANNEXURE

Annexure 1: Number of Cases Registered under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, State/Union Territories wise S.N. State/UT 1 Andhra Pradesh 2 Arunachal Pradesh 3 Assam Bihar Chhattisgarh Gujarat Haryana Himachal Pradesh **Jharkhand** Karnataka 11 Kerala 12 Madhya Pradesh 13 | Maharashtra 14 | Meghalaya 15 Punjab 16 Rajasthan 17 Tamil Nadu 18 | Telangana 19 Tripura 20 Uttar Pradesh 21 Uttarakhand 22 | West Bengal 23 Chandigarh 24 Daman & Diu Delhi **TOTAL** Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau

Annexure 2: Names of Sanctioned NCLP Districts Across States in India					
(As on March 2, 2020)					
SN	State/UT	Name of District			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittor, Kadapa, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari, and Krishna.			
2	Assam	Nagaon, Kamrup, Bongaigaon, Nalbari and Lakhimpur			
3	Bihar	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, EastChamparan, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur			
4	Chhattisgarh	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Dantewada and Korba			
5	Gujarat	Surat, Panchmahal, Kutch (Bhuj), Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot			
6	Haryana	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat			
7	J & K	Srinagar, Jammu and Udhampur			
8	Jharkhand	Garwha, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi, Palamu, and Hazaribagh			
9	Karnataka	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural,Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Havery and Tumkur.			
10	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar,East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon),Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna, Indore andKatni.			
11	Maharashtra	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia, Mumbai Suburban, Pune, Buldana and Parbhani			
12	Nagaland	Dimapur			
13	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkenal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.			
14	Punjab	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar			
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran			
16	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaranar/Toothikudi (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapallli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Pudukkottai, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar			

17	Telangana	Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Mancherial, Nirmal, Komuram Bheem Asifabad, Jagtiyal, Warrangal (Urban), Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Jangaon, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool, Jogulambab Gajwal, Suryapet, Medchal Malkajgiri,Vikarabad, Mahabubabad, Pedapally, Rajanna Sircilla, Bhadradri Kothagudem, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri andKamareddy.			
18	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannuaj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh, Ferozabad, Ballia, Sambhal, Hapur, Mainpuri, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gautam BudhNagar, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Maharajganj.			
19	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Chamoli, Nainital, Champawat, Almora, Haridwar, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Udham SinghNagar, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Uttarkashi.			
20	West Bengal	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, North24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, West Midnapore, Mal- dah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hooghly, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore, Alipurduar and Darjeeling.			
21	Delhi	NCT of Delhi			
Source	Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1729, dated 2.3.2020				

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 224 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

IMPLEMENTATION OF NCLP

224. SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE: SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA: SHRI DIPSINH SHANKARSINH RATHOD:

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

- (a)the number of districts in which the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is being implemented, Statewise specially in Maharashtra and Gujarat;
- (b)the extent to which the implementation of NCLP has been successful during last Ten years; and
- (c)the fresh steps taken by the Government to provide education to the children of the families engaged in various industries near the place of their residence?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

- (a): The number of districts in which the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme has been sanctioned on the basis of proposals received from the State Government/District Administration and is currently operational is annexed.
- (b): 6,80,528 number of children were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

Contd..2/-

(c): Under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels/residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to the students at the elementary level of education.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 224 FOR 29.11.2021 BY SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE, SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA, SHRI DIPSINH SHANKARSINH RATHOD REGARDING 'IMPLEMENTATION OF NCLP'

Status of NCLP Scheme (Sanctioned/Operational) Districts [as on Date 31.03.2021]

Sl.	Name of State	No. of Sanctioned NCLP	No. of Operational sanctioned	
No.		Districts	Districts	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	6	
2.	Assam	5	2	
3.	Bihar	24	0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	0	
5.	Gujarat	9	0	
6.	Haryana	3	0	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	
8.	Jharkhand	8	2	
9.	Karnataka	17	1	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22	6	
11.	Maharashtra	18	6	
12.	Nagaland	1	0	
13.	Odisha	24	3	
14.	Punjab	3	0	
15.	Rajasthan	27	3	
16.	Tamil Nadu	18	15	
17.	Telangana	31	4	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	56	3	
19.	Uttarakhand	13	0	
20.	West Bengal	20	7	
21.	Delhi	1	0	
	Total	324	59	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2277 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2021

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT LABOURERS

2277. DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.:

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

- (a)the number of FIRs filed under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the year 2020 and the current year, Statewise;
- (b)the number of children and adolescent labourers rescued during COVID-19, State-wise; and
- (c)the number of children and adolescent labourers rehabilitated since 2017, State and Year-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

- (a): As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau, the latest published data pertains to 2019, and according to which 770 number of cases were registered under Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during 2019. State-wise details of the cases registered are at Annexure-I.
- (b) to (c): The number of children rescued / withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, state –wise and year-wise from 2017-18 to 2020-21 is at Annexure-II.

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Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 2277 FOR 02.08.2021 BY DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K. REGARDING 'CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT LABOURERS'.

	Union Territories wise cases registered under Child and ition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in 2019	Adolescent Labour
SI. No	State / Union Territories	2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	68
4	Bihar	15
5	Chhattisgarh	2
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	64
8	Haryana	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	0
11	Jharkhand	18
12	Karnataka	83
13	Kerala	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	4
15	Maharashtra	53
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	2
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	0
20	Odisha	0
21	Punjab	8
22	Rajasthan	48
23	Sikkim	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3
25	Telangana	314
26	Tripura	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	9
28	Uttarakhand	27
29	West Bengal	5
	TOTAL STATE (S)	738
30	A&N Islands	0
31	Chandigarh	0
32	D&N Haveli	0
33	Daman & Diu	2
34	Delhi	30
35	Lakshadweep	0
36	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	32
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	770

^{*} Including Ladakh

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) & (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2277 FOR 02.08.2021 BY DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K. REGARDING 'CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT LABOURERS'.

Number of children rescued / withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 2017-18, state-wise, is as under :

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	203	778	1049	622
2	Assam	915	4562	6175	2800
3	Bihar	2800	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	187	101	341	531
5	Haryana	0	171	0	0
6	Jharkhand	2014	1225	2940	3239
7	Karnataka	679	763	363	275
8	Madhya Pradesh	11400	4910	4010	29179
9	Maharashtra	5250	8122	9337	2031
10	Odisha	0	0	6	495
11	Punjab	994	915	483	1307
12	Rajasthan	105	0	1712	0
13	Tamil Nadu	2855	2534	3928	1456
14	Telangana	2137	935	214	300
15	Uttar Pradesh	0	8020	10371	9383
16	West Bengal	17899	17137	13879	6671
17	Uttarakhand	0	0	62	0
18	Nagaland	197	111	24	0
	Total	47,635	50,284	54,894	58,289

