

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1874
ANSWERED ON:26.03.2012
LAWS ON CHILD LABOUR
Semmalai Shri S.

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

- (a) the total number of Central Laws and State Laws governing the issue of Child Labour in the country;
- (b) the details of the names of the Committees formed by the Centre during the last ten years to study the issue of abolition of child labour; and
- (c) the number of Central Project underway in various States toward abolition of child labour in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE)

(a): There is one Central Law governing elimination of child labour namely Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Apart from this, children are prohibited from work in Mines Act, 1952, Factories Act, 1948, Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Explosive Act, 1984, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Plantations Labour Act, 1951, etc.

(b): There is a Statutory Committee called Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee, constituted under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act to consider and recommend hazardous occupation and process which need to be included in the schedule of the Act. Further, there is a Central Monitoring Committee, under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment with representatives from State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects. There is also Central Advisory Board on Child Labour to advise the Govt. on eradication of child labour.

(c): Government has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of 20 States. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.