

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:173
ANSWERED ON:05.08.2013
WORKSHOP ON CHILD LABOUR
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Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of issues raised by various leaders OIF participant countries during the recently held workshop on child labour for SAARC member countries;
- (b) the details of the issues on which participants have agreed to cooperate to check Child Labour;
- (c) the names of the occupations and processes prohibited for children under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986;
- (d) the details of cases of violations reported in various States during each of the last three years along with the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether the International Labour Organisation has also stressed the member countries to take stringent action to abolish child labour in each member country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIKODIKUMNILLSURESH)

(a) & (b): The Participants of the workshop discussed on the Prevalence of Child Labour in each of the countries in the Region and the need for Strategy in core areas such as (i) Livelihoods for Parents, (ii) Social Protection Schemes, (iii) Education/ Skills Development and (iv) Effective Legislations. South Asia is, in many ways, at the centre of the world's critical fight against child labour. All South Asian countries confront challenges of child labour, and there are many common trends. The participants of the Workshop agreed to (i) invigorated collaboration, building on the experiences of SAARC countries, for strategic action focused on the prevention and elimination of child labour, (ii) to share and promote the exchange of policy recommendations, stories of success and areas of difficulty to enable collective fight against child labour and trafficking of children for labour exploitation in the region, (iii) to enhance data collection tools and building knowledge resources to derive a more precise understanding of child labour and to have clarity of concepts and operational indicators to identify trafficking of children for labour exploitation and (iv) to capacity development of key actors, including government officials, members of employers' and workers' organizations, representatives of local government institutions. To translate the aforementioned commitments into action, the participants recommended the establishment of a SAARC Regional Resource Centre on Child Labour at the W. G. National Labour Institute, India.

(c) The details of occupations and processes where child labour is prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, are Annexed.

(d) As per the data received from various States, the details of prosecutions launched, violations detected and convictions made against the guilty employers under the Child Labour Act during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of violations	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions
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2010	4626	8998	1317
2011	7897	5930	931
2012	5171	4531	963

(e): There are two Core Conventions on child labour i.e. ILO Convention 138 related to entry of age in to employment and ILO Convention 182 related to worst forms of child labour which each member Country has to ratify. Certain amendments to the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 are under consideration of the Government. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Bill, 2012 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha during the Winter Session of Parliament, 2012. The Rajya Sabha has referred the Amendment Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and presently the Bill is under examination with the Standing Committee. The proposed amendment of the Child Labour Act will enable Government of India to ratify ILO Conventions 138 and 182.