

Question No. 8: What is National Child Labour Project Scheme?

N C L P SCHEME

- Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country.

EXPANSION OF NCLPs

YEAR	NO. OF NCLPs SANCTIONED	TOTAL
1988	12 NCLPs	12
IX Plan	88 NCLPs	100
X Plan	150 NCLPs	250
XI Plan	21 NCLPs (INDUS)	271

Objective of the Scheme:

- This is the major Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour.
- The Scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations & processes in the first instance.
- Under the Scheme, survey of child labour engaged in hazardous occupations & processes has been conducted.
- The identified children are to be withdrawn from these occupations & processes and then put into special schools in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into formal schooling system.
- Project Societies at the district level are fully funded for opening up of special schools/Rehabilitation Centres for the rehabilitation of child labour.
- The special schools/Rehabilitation Centres provide:

- a. Non-formal/bridge education
- b. Skilled/vocational training
- c. Mid Day Meal
- d. Stipend @ Rs.150/- per child per month.
- e. Health care facilities through a doctor appointed for a group of 20 schools.

The Target group:

The project societies are required to conduct survey to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. These children will then form the target group for the project society. Of the children identified those in the age group 5-8 years will have to be mainstreamed directly to formal educational system through the SSA. Working children in the age group of 9-14 years will have to be rehabilitated through NCLP schools established by the Project Society.

Project Implementation:

The entire project is required to be implemented through a registered society under the Chairmanship of administrative head of the district, namely, District Magistrate/Collector/Dy. Commissioner of the District. Members of the society may be drawn from concerned Government Departments, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs, Trade Unions, etc.

Funding pattern:

The projects have been taken up in the Central Sector, the entire funding is done by the Central Government (Ministry of Labour & Employment). Funds are released to the concerned Project Societies depending upon the progress of project activities.

Present Status of NCLP Scheme:

- As on date 7311 special schools are in operation under NCLP scheme.
As on date about 8.52 lakhs children have been mainstreamed into the formal education system.

The structure of NCLP in a district

Project Society Level:

District Collector/Magistrate.....Chairman

	Pre- revised honorarium	Revised honorarium w.e.f 1.4.2011
Project Director (1)	Rs.6000	Rs.12000/-
Field Officers (2)	Rs.4000	Rs.8000/-
Clerk-cum-Accountant (1)	Rs.1400	Rs.3000/-
Stenographer (1)	Rs. 2000	Rs.3000/-
Helper/Peon (1)	Rs.1500	Rs.2000/-
Master Trainer (1)	Rs.5000	Rs.5000/-
Doctors (1 for 20 schools)	Rs.5000	Rs.5000/-

Schools Level:

	Pre- revised honorarium	Revised honorarium w.e.f. 1.4.2011
Educational Instructors (2)	Rs.1500	Rs.4000/-
Vocational Instructor (1)	Rs.1500	Rs.4000/-
Clerk-cum-Accountant (1)	Rs.1400	Rs.3000/-
Helper/Peon (1)	Rs.800	Rs.2000/-

Question No 16: Which are the Occupations & Processes prohibited under the Act ?

List of Occupations & Processes prohibited under the Act.

Part A

Occupations (Non Industrial Activity)

Any occupation concerned with: -

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
- (8) Automobile workshops and garages;
- (9) Foundries;
- (10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
- (11) Handloom and power loom industry;
- (12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
- (14) Domestic workers or servants;
- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving.

- (17) Caring of elephant.
- (18) Working in the circus.

Part B

Processes (Industrial Activity)

- (1) Beedi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof”;
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto:
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool-cleaning.
- (11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones”
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
- (15) “Hazardous processes” as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and ‘dangerous operation’ as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

- (16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.
- (19) Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
- (20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
- (21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.
- (22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
- (23) Detergent manufacturing.
- (24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
- (25) Gem cutting and polishing.
- (26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
- (27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
- (28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
- (29) Lock Making.
- (30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
- (31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.
- (32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.

- (33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
- (34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
- (35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
- (36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
- (37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
- (38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
- (39) Oil expelling and refinery.
- (40) Paper making.
- (41) Potteries and ceramic industry.
- (42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
- (43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
- (44) Saw mill – all processes.
- (45) Sericulture processing.
- (46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
- (47) Stone breaking and stone crushing.
- (48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
- (49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
- (50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
- (51) 'Zari' making (all processes)'.- (52) Electroplating;
- (53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
- (54) Grinding or glazing of metals;

- (55) Diamond cutting and polishing;
- (56) Extraction of slate from mines;
- (57) Rag picking and scavenging;
- (58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold;
- (59) Mechanised fishing;
- (60) Food Processing;
- (61) Beverage Industry;
- (62) Timber handling and loading;
- (63) Mechanical Lumbering;
- (64) Warehousing;
- (65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.