Chapter-2
National Child Labour Policy and Project in India and Odisha
“Government of India has prohibited engagement of children as domestic workers in dhabas, restaurants, hotels and recreation centers, with effect from 10th October, 2006...”

“While this notification has strengthened the legal framework for child protection, it has threatened livelihood of many children and their family members... enforcement of the act alone cannot resolve the problems of child labour... we need financial assistance or welfare schemes for these children, their families... NCLP should be modified to meet immediate needs of the child workers withdrawn from work and their families...
Our focus should not only be on work places of child labour...
it should be more on areas that are sources of child labour”

Sri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee
Chief Minister, West Bengal
National Development Council Meeting
09, December 2006
Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
2.1. National Policy on Child Labour:

In view of the constitutional provisions, enactments and the conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1965, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India on 07/02/1979 formed the first committee on child labour, called Gurupadswamy Committee consisting of 16 members under the chairmanship of Sri.M.S.Gurupadaswamy, to study the issue and suggest remedial measures. The committee submitted its report on 29/12/1979, with some far reaching recommendations. It observed that as long as poverty continues, it would be difficult to eliminate child labour and any attempt to abolish it through legal recourse would not be a practical proposition. The committee felt that in this circumstance, the only alternative left was to ban child labour in hazardous area and to regulate and upgrade the condition of work in other non hazardous area. It recommends that a multiple policy approach was required in dealing with the problem of working children. Based on the recommendations of the committee, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was enacted. The Act prohibits employment of children in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working condition in others. At present 18 hazardous occupations and 65 processes are listed under the act and the list is progressively expanding on the recommendation of Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee (CLTAC) constituted under the act.

In consonance with the above approach, a National Policy on Child Labour (NPCL) was approved by the union cabinet on 14/08/1987 during the 7th five year plan period (1985-1989). The policy seeks to adopt a gradual and sequential approach with a focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes in the first instance. Under the scheme, after the survey of child labour, children are to be withdrawn from the hazardous work and then put into special schools in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into formal schooling system. The action plan to eliminate child labour is out lined in the policy as follows:-

a. Action Plan based on Legislation: -An action plan is to be prepared for strict enforcement of the child labour act and other labour laws to ensure that children are not employed in hazardous employment and that the working conditions of children in non-hazardous areas are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the child labour act. It also entails further identification of additional occupations and processes which are detrimental to the health and safety of the children.

b. Focus on Developmental Programme: - This action plan focuses on different poverty elimination programmes of the government for benefiting families of child labour.

c. Project Based Plan of Action: - It envisages starting of projects in area of high concentration of child labours. Pursuant to this, in 1989 the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was launched in nine districts of high child labour endemicity in the county, which further extended to twelve districts. These district are Jaggampet and Markapur (Slate Industry) of Andhra Pradesh, Garhwa of Bihar, Mandsaur (Slate Industry) of Madhya Pradesh, Thane of Maharashtra, Sambalpur (Beedi Industry) of Odisha, Jaipur (Precious
Stone Polishing Industry) of Rajasthan, Sivakasi (Match Industry) of Tamilnadu, Varanasi-Mirzapur-Bhadoi (Carpet Industry), Moradabad (Brassware Industry), Aligarh (Lock-Making Industry), Firozabad (Glass Industry) of Uttar Pradesh. The schemes envisages running of special schools for child labour withdrawn from work. NCLP has been extended phase-wise to 271 districts in 21 states in India as in table no-2.1.

Table No-2.1: Plan Wise Expansion of NCLP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Period</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCLP Districts/States</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Children</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th Plan(1985-1989)</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>9/8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Plan(1985-1989)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>12/8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Plan(1992-1997)</td>
<td>15/8/94</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Plan(2002-2007)</td>
<td>14/1/04</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>6267</td>
<td>3585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S- Sanctioned, A- Actual, * Data not available.

2.2. Chronology of Different Events Related to Child Labour/NCLP: -

Protection and care of working children always remain the prime objective of ILO and special provisions in the form of conventions are issued to members by I.O. As India is a founder member of ILO, we have ratified the conventions (#) and ratifications (*) on children suited to our social and economic conditions. As a part of our global commitment to eliminate worst form of child labour from the country by 2016 and ratification of ILO convention No-182 on worst form of child labour, India has to build a road map, so that by 2016 our commitment should be fulfilled. Table no-2.2 presents a list of events chronologically, on the way of child labour elimination programmes in India.

Table No-2.2: Chronology of Different Events Related to Child Labour/NCLP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Year</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Lord Ripon introduced the Indian Factory Act, 1881 at Britain, which ban Employment of Children below the age of 7 in Factories. It is the First General Law against Child Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1921</td>
<td>Employment of Children at Night in Public/Private Industrial Undertaking is Prohibited, ILO Ratification (*) No-6, Convention (#) of 1919.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1922</td>
<td>Employment of Children in Vessels/Port is prohibited, ILO Ratification (*) No-15, Convention (#) of 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1922</td>
<td>Compulsory Medical Examination Children for Employment at Sea, ILO Ratification (*) No-16, Convention (#) of 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/07/1929</td>
<td>Whitley Commission/Royal Commission on Labour was appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Whitley Commission/Royal Commission on Labour recommended for Legal Prohibition on Working of Children below ten years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1933</td>
<td>The Children (Pleading of Labour) Act, 1933 passed in February. It is the First Statutory Enactment in the Country dealing with Child Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>The Employment of Children Act, 1938 passed, Prohibiting Children below 14 years in certain Occupations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Rige Committee/Labour Legislative Committee recommends taking away Children from Industrial Employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Labour Investigation Committee Studied on Child Labour at Solapur of Bombay Provience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1950</td>
<td>Abolition of Night Work by Children, ILO Ratification (*) No-90, Convention (#) of 1948. Children were not allowed to work at night shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1955</td>
<td>Employment of Children below 14 years Prohibited in Industry, ILO Ratification (*) No-5, Convention (#) of 1919.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Committee for Preparation of Programmes for Children was Constituted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1975</td>
<td>Children below 16 years prohibited to work in underground mines, ILO Ratification (*) No-123, Convention (#) of 1965.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Government of India constitutes Gurupadaswamy Committee to study the issue of Child Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1981</td>
<td>Central Advisory Board on Child Labour (CABCL) is formed to look after the child labour and related issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Committee on Child Labour in Indian industries was formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Sanat Mehta Committee on Child Labour was formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/08/1987</td>
<td>Union Cabinet approves National Policy on Child Labour (NPCL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was launched for the first time in 9 high child labour endemic districts which further extends to 12 districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1993</td>
<td>National Resource Center on Child Labour (NRCCCL) is established at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/05/1993</td>
<td>Working Condition of Children not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986 is regulated through a notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/08/1994</td>
<td>NCLP scheme is further extended to 65 districts, in addition to existing 12 districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/09/1994</td>
<td>National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) formed under chairmanship of Union Labour Secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/01/1995</td>
<td>Decision to converge NCLP schemes with the schemes of other ministries/departments by NAECL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>National Child Labour Project scheme is further extended to 100 districts in 13 states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Government’s commitment to address the child labour issue is announced in National Agenda for Governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22/01/2001</td>
<td>Resolution to make all effort to eliminate child labour was taken in National Conference on Child Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Evaluation of 50 NCLPs were carried out by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>NCLP scheme is again extended to 250 districts in 20 states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/01/2004</td>
<td>50 new NCLP projects were launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/02/2004</td>
<td>INDUS Project was launched in 25 districts in five states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10/2006</td>
<td>Government of Indian ban employment of children as domestic servants or in dhabas (road side eateries) restaurants, hotel, motel etc, under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/01/2007</td>
<td>His excellence Dr. A. P. J. Kalam, President of India, call for fixing periodic target for reducing the number of working children from the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>NCLP scheme is extended to whole country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government of Indian ban employment of children in additional one occupation and eight processes by including it to, schedule-A and B of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, as per the recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee, dated 03/01/2008 under the Chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi.

Working Group under the chairmanship of Sri. S.K. Srivastava, Former Joint Secretary (Labour) is formed to suggest amendments; if any in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986.

Core group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Labour) was formed for convergence of NCLP scheme with other development/welfare schemes of government.

Engagement of children in two more occupations, circus and caring of elephants are added in hazardous list of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act -1986.

Ministry of Labour has enhanced the amount of honorarium by 100% for Project Directors and Field Officers, 166% for Instructors, 114% for Clerk-cum-Accountant and 150% for Peon/Helper.

(asterisks) Ratification means to approve and give formal sanction; to confirm. (hash) Convention means procedure widely observed in a group, especially to facilitate social interaction. (www.thefreedictionary.com)

2.3. Organization Structure of NCLP: - NCLP, being a central sector scheme, fund is made available, directly to the Collector cum Chairman of the District Child Labour Welfare Societies (DCLWS) by the Government of India. State Labour Department has to monitor the scheme as per the guidelines issued by the Central Government. NCLP societies are independent bodies registered at district level under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to carry out the child labour welfare and rehabilitation programme. Figure no-2.1 shows a model organization structure of District Child Labour Welfare Society. A model composition of District Child Labour Welfare Society is in Appendix-3. The standard procedure to be followed by the District Collectors and respective State Governments to include a new district under NCLP scheme is given in Appendix-4.

FIG.2.1: District Level Management Structure of NCLP

Source:- Society for Promoting Rural Education and Development (SPRED), Koraput.
FIG. 2.2: Organogram of NCLP

Ministry of Labour and Employment
(Central Monitoring Committee)

Child Labour Cell

Labour Department of
State Governments/UT Administration
(State Monitoring Committee)

(Urban Area)
Executive Officer

District Collectors/Chairman of
NCLP/District Project Society
for Welfare of Child Labour

(Rural Area)
Block Development Officer

Project Director

Field Officers

NGOs/CBOs/VOs/TUs
Administred Schools

NCLP Special Schools
Teachers and Non Teachers Working in the Schools

MDM Committee

NCLP Societies/Government Administred

Education Department

Health Department

Civil Supply Department

Labour Department

School Committee
2.4. International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour: -

The International Program for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is the world’s largest international initiative on child labour launched by ILO in December, 1991 to contribute to the effective abolition of child labour in the world. India was the first country to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ILO, in 1992. The main objectives of IPEC are:-

❖ To identify interventions at community and national level and this could serve as models for replication.
❖ Creation of awareness and social mobilization for securing elimination of child labour.
❖ Enhancement of the capability of ILO constituents and NGOs to design, implement and evaluate programmes for child labour.

Its activities are now spreads in 92 countries. At international level IPEC has a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) consisting of representatives of ILO, donors and participating countries. In India there is a National Steering Committee (NSC), under the chairmanship of union labour secretary. Four projects under ILO-IPEC programme and one under UNICEF programme has been already implemented in India, brief accounts of which are made below:-

1. **INDUS Child Labour Project**: - U.S. Department of Labour (US-DOL) and Government of India have signed a joint statement on ‘Enhanced Indo-US (INDUS) cooperation on Elimination of Child Labour’ in August, 2000. Accordingly, INDUS project was launched in 16/02/2004. The objective of the project is to provide a comprehensive child labour elimination model, worthy of replication elsewhere in the country. It is a time bound project of three year duration and is being implemented in 21 districts of five states as in table no-2.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna, Katni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Amaravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gonda, Mumbai Suburban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh, Firozabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Thiruvalur, Nammakkal, Virudhunagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>NCT Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Planning Commission, New Delhi.

INDUS scheme is based on NCLP scheme with some additional intervention such as vocational training for adolescents, income generation alternatives to child labour’s family, training and capacity building programme for government agencies and civil society organizations, strengthening public education system, greater convergence with primary education system through lead schools and comprehensive child labour monitoring and tracking. An estimated 103152 children and adolescents were withdrawn and rehabilitated through this project as against a target of 80000. The budget of the project is 40 million US$ with equal contribution from Government of India and US-DOL. It ended on 31/03/2009. Implementation of this scheme was reviewed during the visit of Mr. Steven Law; Deputy Secretary of State, USA in 2004. Detail of the INDUS is given in table no-2.4.
Table No-2.4: Enrolment under INDUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year &amp; No. of Districts</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transactional Education Centre(TEC)</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005 (21)</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>48650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006 (21)</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>47800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ILO-IPEC Andhra Project: - It is operated in two phases from 2001 to 2004. Phase- I is already completed and in phase-II; three districts (Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Hyderabad City) were taken. It had also devised a special strategy for tackling the problem of child labour in the Hyderabad City. In this project provision for skill development for adolescents, involvement of trade unions and management associations and strengthening civil society efforts against child labour were made. The project cost is Rs.40 crores equally shared between Government of Andhra Pradesh and Department for International Development (DFID), Government of U.K, through ILO.

3. ILO-IPEC Karnataka Project: - It’s a three year project, ended in 2007. It covers Chamarajanagar and Bidar districts, with a project cost of US$ 3.29 million funded by the Government of Italy, through ILO. It was similar to ILO-IPEC Andhra Project.

4. Converging against Child Labour- Support for India’s Model: - This convergence programme was launched by ILO and approved by Ministry of Finance and Ministry External Affairs, with financial support from US-DOL. Ten districts (Sitarachari and Katihar in Bihar, Sahibganj and Ranchi in Jharkhand, Vadodra and Surat in Gujarat, Jabalpur and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh, Cuttack and Kalahandi in Odisha) in five states have been selected for implementation of this project, which aims to withdraw, protect and prevent 17000 children in the age group of 5-14 years from hazardous work and training to 2000 adolescents. It duration is 42 months with a budget of US$ 68, 50,000. Union Labour Minister lunched this programme on 31/07/2010 at Bhubaneswar. (Annual Report-2010-2011, Ministry of Labour and Employment)

5. GOI-UNICEF Joint Master Programme: - It is joint programme between Govt. of India and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund to develop a national tracking system and communication strategy to monitor children in NCLPs, with a budget of US$ 1, 20,000. A proto type of national tracking system has already been developed and field trials had been conducted in Karnataka, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. A working group on tracking and monitoring (T&M) has been set up to recommend appropriate T&M system for child labour covered under NCLP.

2.5. What is NCLP:-
This is a major central sector scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour and India's largest child labour elimination and welfare programme implemented by the union labour department. Under the scheme, the project societies are fully funded for opening up special schools for child labour. These special schools provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend etc, to the children withdrawn from work on 3 year
cycle basis. These children are required to complete class five in three years and then mainstreamed to a formal school. Following broad approaches are made in the NCLP during 10th plan:-

1. **Objective:** - Keeping in mind constraints of resources and prevailing level of social consciousness and awareness, NCLP aims to eliminate child labour from the country in a fixed periodic target, with the priority of hazardous sector. Elimination of all forms of child labour itself is a progressive effort.

2. **Target Group:** Under the scheme the target group is all the children below the age of 14 years and working in:
   - (a) Occupations and Processes listed in the schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and/or
   - (b) Occupations and Processes, which adversely affect their health and psyche.

3. **Strategy:** - After a survey, child labour engaged in hazardous occupations/processes are identified and then they are withdrawn from the occupations/processes and admitted to special school in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into the formal schools. Vocational training is to be provided in the NCLP schools.

4. **Role of the State Governments:** - This includes:
   - (a) Finalization of uniform, curriculum, course contents and textual materials through involvement of State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT) and education department.
   - (b) Coordination with education department for facilitating the enrolment of children passing out of the special schools into the formal schools.
   - (c) Finalization of craft and pre-vocational training module for children enrolled in the special schools.
   - (d) Ensuring inspections of the child labour projects and sending periodic (at least once a year) inspection report to ministry of labour.
   - (e) Review the progress in the implementation of the programme twice in every year.
   - (f) Brief training to the volunteers by way of orientation programmes.
   - (g) NCLPs are demonstrative projects, which cover limited number of working children. State governments should find ways and means for rehabilitating other working children either through their enrolment in the formal schools or through any other methods deemed appropriate.
   - (h) Regular interaction with the project societies for ensuring timely submission of audited accounts and utilization certificates.

5. **Project Funding:** - Since the projects have been taken up in central sector, entire project funding is by the central labour department. The release of fund for a financial year will be made in two installments. The first installments will be in the month of April-September and second installments will be after the receipt of audited account as per approved budget, utilization certificates of the grants released earlier and a progress report in the prescribed format for the period ending 31st March of the previous financial year. Any change in the
pattern and norms of expenditure either on project personnel or on welfare inputs must be with prior and expressed approval of the ministry of labour.

6. Programme Components: - Some important programme components of NCLP are:

   (a) Survey of Child Labour: - Correct estimation of child labour in hazardous and non hazardous processes/occupations at the district level need be carried out through a scientific survey. Then schools for child labour are opened according to estimation. Provision of Rs. 2.75 lakh per survey, has been made to conduct survey twice, during the tenth plan period.

   (b) Opening of Schools: - Enrolment of working children in the child labour schools is the responsibility of NCLP authorities. Schools are opened with voluntary efforts, where formal/non formal education, pre-vocational craft training, supplementary nutrition, stipend and health care services are provided. These schools act as bridge institutions for mainstreaming working children into regular schools.

   (c) School Curriculum: - School curriculum, course contents and textual materials should be finalized at the district/state level by associating SCERT, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), District Resource Organizations (DRO), District Resource Units (DRU) and Non Government Organizations (NGO). The state governments/NCLPs have the freedom to decide on the basis of local to adopt a flexible time and duration of the schools, so that working children are prohibited from their occupations. It should not be less than 5 hours a day, so as to enable school teachers/volunteers to work elsewhere also. In case, building for NCLP schools are not available in a particular area it may be run in the building of formal schools after the schools hour is over.

   (d) Vocational Training to Students and Craft Teachers: - Children in the special schools are imparted craft training, based on marketability of the product in that area. The intension is to prepare the children to earn his/her livelihood in future. In the 10th plan, provision of Rs. 5000/- per month for each NCLP has been provided to hire service of a master trainer.

   (e) Stipend to Children: - Every child is provided a stipend of Rs. 100/- which is to be deposited in a joint bank account in the name of the child labour and his/her parent, preferably mother. The accumulated stipend amount is handed over to the child at the time of mainstreaming. During 9th plan, the stipend amount of Rs. 100/- per child per month was distributed among them every month. But in 10th plan, it is distributed only after the child is successfully mainstreamed.

   (f) Nutrition Component: - To provide nutritive food to children in the NCLP schools, under mid day meal (MDM) scheme; the amount of Rs.2.50 per child per day has been sanctioned, which has been doubled in 10th plan.

   (g) Health Component: - Health care facility is another important component of NCLP available to children. In 10th plan, an amount of honorarium of Rs.5000/- per month has been kept aside for every 20 schools, for regular, periodic and effective health care of
the children by a doctor, with emphasis on normal growth related aspect of the child including weight, height etc. A health card in respect of every child needs to be maintained with all necessary entries. NCLP do not have any provision for medicines.

(h) Training and Recruitment of NCLP Teachers: - The training of volunteer in the form of a brief orientation programme should be organized at district level with help of DIETs and DRUs. NCLP has a specific time frame and it may not continue for indefinitely. Therefore the service of project and school functionaries are voluntary and no regular scale of pay is prescribed. They receive honorarium for their services and in no case be considered permanent. The volunteers selected by the implementing agencies/NGOs should be from local community/village and in no case it will be centralized at district level. Commitment to community service is the main criteria of their selection. Minimum level of qualification of the teaching volunteers may be prescribed by NCLP societies.

(i) Awareness Generation: - Fresh entry of children to work must be stopped, by arousing and awakening the public. For this, continuous and sustained awareness generation will have to be carried out on regular basis.

7. Project Implementation: -The project is implemented through a registered society under the chairmanship District Collectors. Members of the society may be drawn from concerned departments, representatives of panchyatiraj institutions (PRIs), Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and Trade Unions (TU) etc. Running of special schools should be entrusted to good, reliable and reputed NGOs, PRIs, TUs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs). If, good NGOs or implementing agencies are not available, project societies may run the schools on temporary basis.

8. Project Monitoring and Evaluation: - Regular monitoring at the central, state and district levels is important for the effective implementation of the projects. In addition, evaluation of NCLP was conducted in 2001 by independent agencies, which was coordinated by the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute.

The problem of child labour requires to be dealt through sustained efforts over a period of time. Elimination of child labours is the single largest programme of the labour ministry’s activities. The increase in the number of districts covered under the scheme is evident in budgetary allocation during this period. Government has allocated Rs.602 cores for the scheme during the 10th plan period as against an expenditure of Rs. 250 cores in the 9th plan. It was only Rs.15 crores in 8th plan period. (PIB, 16/03/2006) The resource set aside for combating this evil in the Ministry of Labour is around 50% of its total annual budget. Regional Level Conferences of District Collectors for district wise review was held on 31/01/2005, 04/02/2005, 17/02/2005 and 23/02/2005 at Hyderabad, Pune, Mussoorie and Kolkata respectively. These conferences provided an excellent opportunity to have one-to-one interaction with the Collectors, who play a pivotal role in the implementation of the scheme.
2.6. Convergence of NCLP Scheme:- Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) has recommended for convergence mechanism and linkage of NCLP scheme with other schemes of the government to target child labours and their families for improving their socio economic conditions. Ministry wise schemes with which convergence mechanism may take place are given as follows:-

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development: - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Midday Meal Scheme (MDM) and Right to Education (RTE) to ensure that children in the age group of 5-8 years get directly linked to the formal school.

2. Ministry of Women and Child Development: - Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY), Shelter Home Scheme, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) will help both child labours and their parents.

3. Ministry of Rural Development: - Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Samporna Gramneen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister’s Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) to raise the economic standards of the parents of working children.

4. Ministry of Labour and Employment: - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) for health and livelihood of child labour and their family.

5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: - Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCHP) to provide pre and post natal care.

6. Ministry of Railways: - To chalk out plan to stop trafficking and illegal migration of children.

Similarly convergence with other departments such as social welfare, tribal welfare, housing and urban development, panchyati raj etc, would be more effective. Planning Commission also insists on convergence of schemes of above ministries/departments in the 11th plan, so as to maximize the impact of government intervention in a concerted manner in the educational rehabilitation of working children, supplemented by economic rehabilitation of their families. Further, for developing specific convergence based models for elimination of child labour, a working group has been formed by labour ministry with representatives from above ministries, state governments and ILO.

2.7. NCLP in Eleven Plan (2007-2012)-The Strategies:-

The NCLP scheme which began only with 12 districts gradually expanded to 271 districts spread over 21 states of the country, in addition to 21 INDUS districts. The INDUS project ended in August, 2007 and these districts are taken over by NCLP. There has been demand from various states to include more districts under the scheme. States like Bihar and Odisha have proposed to cover the entire state under the scheme. CMC also recommended extending the scheme to all the 612 districts in the country, with every district having a time-bound action plan for the elimination of child labour. To target every working child in hazardous occupations, NCLP is expanded to all the 612 districts in the country in 11th plan period. The
recommendations of the working group regarding revision of the scheme in 11th plan are as follows:-

1. Child Labour Survey: - On the demand of the members of Parliament, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Civil Societies and Working Group of Planning Commission to have a correct estimate of child labour in the country, through a fresh child labour survey in all the districts. This would also enable the state and district level authority to develop an action plan. The financial implication for conducting child labour survey twice during the plan period in 612 districts of the country @ Rs.2.75 lakh per survey per district works out to Rs.33 crores.

2. Teacher's Training: - To make the learning joyful and enriching experience for children, it is essential that the teachers are well trained and geared up to take this challenge. Periodic training and retraining of the teachers on joyful and multi grade teaching techniques and sensitizing them on the specific requirements of the working children would largely help them to contribute their best. Strong linkage for this may be formed with the DIETs/DRUs in the districts, for providing training under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) /Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The specific recommendations are:-

   (a) Teachers should be trained twice during the plan period, preferably through DIETs/DRUs in the districts, in association with DPEP/SSA.
   (b) Preparation of specific modules for training of teachers of NCLP schools considering their specific needs.
   (c) The teachers of the NCLP schools can be provided an exposure to life skill education programme, so that they can train the children on the basic life skills, which can have a major impact on the life conditions of the children. National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed some life skill modules incorporating elements of basic health, hygiene and key skills of self esteem etc. These could be appropriately modified for the requirements of the children of NCLP schools.

3. Standard Curriculum and Learning Materials: - To have a better mainstreaming and retention a standard curriculum and study materials are to be prepared under the following guidelines:-

   (a) State governments to develop a uniform and standard curriculum to be adopted in all the special schools in the states for providing uniformity and linkage with normal schools.
   (b) The content of curriculum must be similar to the curriculum of formal schools for ensuring smooth mainstreaming.
   (c) Education department, curriculum and text-book development agencies of states are asked to develop new bridging module or adopt the one developed under SSA for child labour students.
4. Comprehensive Pre-Vocational Training: - Traditionally in India child labour is not only the means to supplement the family income, but also perceived as the way of acquiring skills, which will be useful for the child to earn livelihood in future. The families of the children are often not able to appreciate the need of education due to poverty and other socio-economic reason. Our public education system also does not provide the necessary opportunity for skill development and access to vocational training. Well planned vocational/life skill education provide an attractive pull factor for children and their families to see strengthened value for education. The specific recommendations in this regards are:-

(a) The pre vocational skill being imparted in NCLP schools is upgraded to enable children withdrawn from work to be equipped to retain traditional skills.

(b) Labour market survey to be conducted in each district to assess the skills, which have marketability.

(c) Regular training of vocational teachers of the special schools through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other vocational training institutes in the districts.

(d) Vocational training to all adolescents in the age group of 14-17 years.

(e) Documentation on successful pre-vocational training modules of some NCLPs may be offered to other NCLPs for replication. Financial implication for pre-vocational training twice during the 11th plan period is Rs. 5.4 crore.

5. Strengthen Health Components: - Provision for health care to children in NCLP schools would help in timely detection of ailment and their treatment. The specific recommendations are:-

(a) Provision of a health kits with first aid essentials and few basic medicines for every NCLP schools.

(b) Flexibility in utilizing the honorarium for doctors in the NCLP schools either on monthly or per visit basis. In case of government doctors, the flexibility should be there to use the funds for the purpose for their transportation to visit NCLP schools.

(c) Immunization, regular health check up and provision for vitamins and minerals supplements be given with help of health department.

(d) Emphasis should be on convergence with the local government hospitals, dispensaries or Primary Health Centers (PHCs) to provide health care facilities, medical camps and other preventive health education.

(e) Health cards for each child must be maintained in each schools and the observation of the doctor recorded thereon.

Financial implication of providing a doctor for every 20 schools and first-aid kit with basic medicines is Rs. 54 crores.

6. Uniform and School Bags: - Provision of school uniforms to children in NCLP schools is essential for inculcating discipline as well as raising self esteem amongst these children, who are coming from the economically deprived section of the society. It would also help them to overcome the sense of discrimination that such students suffer from, while comparing their lots with those studying in formal schools. So, it is decided that in the plan
period every year each child of the NCLP School will get two pair of uniforms with a pair of shoes and a school bag. It will cost Rs.255 crore during the plan period @ Rs.500 per child per year.

7. **Provision for Computer and Printer:** - For effective tracking and monitoring of children, from enrolment in NCLP school to mainstreaming in formal school, tracking after mainstreaming, supervision, record keeping and reporting through internet, every project office have been provided a computer with printer and a modem costing Rs.50,000 (one time only) is given to each NCLP for which the financial implication is Rs.3 crores.

8. **Strong Linkage with Education Department:** - Convergence with education department on a sustained basis is required for the following:-
   (a) Data on out of school children collected under SSA may be utilized while conducting the survey for correct identification of the child labour.
   (b) To ensure that the working children identified in the age group of 5-8 years are covered directly under SSA.
   (c) One of the formal schools in the area is identified as a ‘lead school’ for mainstreaming of the children coming out from the NCLP schools, for which necessary instructions may be issued by the education department.
   (d) For timely supply of the textbook and bridging materials for the children in the NCLP schools by the education department.
   (e) Assistance for the development of the curriculum for the NCLP schools.
   (f) Training of the teachers in the NCLP schools as a specific components under the SSA.
   (g) Monitoring of the special schools through the Village Education Committee (VEC)/Block Education Committee (BEC) under SSA to ensure that no child in the area remains out of the schools.
   (h) Sensitizing the District Inspector of Schools (DIs), SSA Planning Team, Head Masters/Teachers/VEC members of schools about the child labour issues and the specific needs of these children.

9. **Enhancement of Honorarium:** - There is a strong and persistent demand for revision of honorarium of the NCLP staffs and the school functionaries. Considering the rate of inflation since 2001, when the last revision of the honorarium was carried out under the scheme, approximately 25% increase is proposed in the plan period for different categories, with financial implication of Rs.1074.60 crore.

10. **Enhancement of House Rent:** - There has been demand for raising the rentals for special schools in the big cities as NGOs are facing difficulty in hiring suitable accommodation in the existing budget of Rs.1000/- per month. Apart from the rent, water and electricity charges have also gone up during this period. So, house rent for class ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ cities has been enhanced at rupees 3000, 2000 and 1000 respectively.

11. **Residential Facility for Migrant Children:** - There is an immediate need to develop special strategy to deal with migrant children with strong rehabilitation measures by the
respective state governments. Those children, who have migrated to metropolitan cities without their parents, will be enrolled in residential schools so that they get food, shelter, along with education and vocational training. Hence it is decided to establish 20 residential schools in six metro cities, 10 residential schools in seven class ‘A’ cities and 5 residential schools in 22 class ‘B’ cities. Due to huge migration of child labours to Delhi and Mumbai, there was a need to develop a separate strategy for these cities.

12. Award Scheme: - In order to motivate the project officials, a monetary incentive scheme is proposed as in table no- 2.5.

Table No-2.5: Award Scheme under NCLP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Award</th>
<th>Amount Proposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Best NCLP District in the Country@25,000X 5 years</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Best NCLP in the State @15,000 X 29 States X 5 years</td>
<td>21,75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Best Project Director in the State @10,000 X 29 States X 5 years</td>
<td>14,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Two Best Field Officers in the State @8000 X 2 X 29 States X 5 years</td>
<td>23,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Five Best Teachers in the State @ 5000 X 5 X 29 States X 5 years</td>
<td>36,25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Planning Commission, 2006. Total 96,95,000/-

13. Awareness Generation: - Awareness generation activities to be carried out are exhibitions, fairs, rallies, street plays, camps, meetings and workshops etc. Being localized, these activities have a very limited impact, which demands to carry out media campaign at the national level.

14. Tracking and Monitoring (T&M) of Child Labours: - Following points are recommended by the working group constituted by the ministry of labour on tracking and monitoring system for child labours:-

(a) Developing a model child profile card.
(b) Tracking of 9-14 year old children is done by NCLP teachers and 5-8 old children by state education departments.
(c) Tracking of children starts from their enrollment in special schools till their mainstreaming and even after mainstreaming.
(d) Data to be updated every quarter.
(e) To ensure accuracy and reliability of data, validation of child-wise tracking information done by PRIs.
(f) Allocation of additional fund to each NCLP for purchase of computer and retraining of officials accordingly.
(g) The computer system also used for project management.

15. Vocational Training for Adolescents: - A comprehensive market survey is conducted to identify marketable skill in the area. After identifying it, suitable training institutes for imparting vocational training for 6 months in various trades, so as to enable them to get job placement or get self-employed. Specific recommendations in this regard are:-

(a) Identifying the marketable and employable skills by conducting market survey in the districts, with help of local ITIs and other vocational institutions. If recently conducted such surveys are available in the database of these institutes, then it would be used.

49
(b) Developing vocational training modules and course materials for the working adolescents.

(c) Adolescent girls may be trained as front desk staffs for hotels, training in running beauty parlors etc, instead of stereotype vocations like tailoring, candle making etc.

(d) Develop linkage with local ITIs for providing vocational training to adolescents.

(e) Develop linkage with industries and industrial associations for providing vocational training to adolescents and also for their absorption later on.

16. **State Level Monitoring and State Action Plan:** - The success of the scheme in some states has highlighted the greater role of the state governments in monitoring NCLP. State government can provide support in the child labour elimination programme in the district through:

(a) Coordination with key government departments to ensure that child labour issues are addressed at the policy level.

(b) Coordination with education, employment, training, rural development, urban development, health, women and child welfare departments for effective convergence at the field level.

(c) Development of district wise state action plan for the elimination of child labour with clear cut time lines, taking into account the magnitude and problems of each district separately. State Monitoring Committee may help in developing the state action plan.

(d) Conducting fresh child labour survey, wherever required.

(e) Organizing training and capacity building programmes on child labour.

(f) Undertaking state level awareness generation, advocacy and community mobilization campaigns.

(g) Stepping up enforcement drives in the state.

Following two committees must be formed at state level:-

1. **Core Committee on Child Labour (CCCL)** to ensure effective monitoring at highest level, to be headed by the Chief Secretary along with Secretaries from other departments as members. State Labour Secretary to be convener of this committee which would meet every quarter.

2. **State Monitoring Committee (SMC)** for better implementation of NCLP scheme, to be headed by Secretary(Labour) with members from departments like, education, rural development, municipal administration, social welfare, public health, state project director of SSA, vocational training directorate, publicity and public relation directorate, collectors of different districts, representatives of employer’s and employee’s organization, representative State Human Right Commission(SHRC) and prominent NGOs. Committee meets once in every three months to:-

   (i) Look after functioning of NCLPs and try to address problems, if any.
   
   (ii) Formulate project related policies and strategies.
(iii) Facilitate convergence and coordination amongst existing government schemes towards elimination of child labour.

Government has decided to convert NCLP schools into Transitional Education Centers (TEC) of both residential and non-residential. Rescued children to be brought to a local TEC and it will act as bridge to the SSA programme. Each TEC will accommodate 50 children, with 2 residential TEC in each district. Depending upon the demand there must be flexibility to increase the residential TEC and if necessary, modify the non-residential TECs to residential ones. As a part of convergence, Ministry of Human Resource Development has extended the mid day meal scheme to children of NCLP school from 01/10/2009. (PIB, 27/10/2010) Government is planning to merge all child protection/welfare/rehabilitation programmes by different ministries into a single ‘Integrated Child Protection Scheme’.

2.8. Gender Based Analysis (GBA) of Expenditure on NCLP/INDUS: - In 2004-2005, public expenditure under plan in NCLP was 81.4 crore, out of which 47.54(58.16%) was for 94,228 girls child labour students. Similarly public expenditure under plan in INDUS was 10 crore, out of which 5.20 crore (52 %) was for 16,298 girls beneficiaries. Table no-2.6, reflects state wise expenditure on girl child in NCLP scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of CL School</th>
<th>Enrollment of Children</th>
<th>% of Girls</th>
<th>Amount Spent on Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>16764</td>
<td>9501</td>
<td>41554123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4082</td>
<td>2252</td>
<td>11336553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>6160</td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>10990553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>35955</td>
<td>19041</td>
<td>92651266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td>3002</td>
<td>14673776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>14807314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhy Pradesh</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>1624</td>
<td>13209466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7339</td>
<td>3943</td>
<td>20221428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>13266</td>
<td>7271</td>
<td>37774999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>8563</td>
<td>4148</td>
<td>22507611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>8706</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>27528670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>49193</td>
<td>30039</td>
<td>157671012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4571</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>12061415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3469</td>
<td>169353</td>
<td>94228</td>
<td>475400132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In 2008-2009, public expenditure (plan and non plan) on NCLP is Rs.144.14 crore, out of which Rs.70 crore (48.56%) was for 2, 00,000 girls’ beneficiaries. In case of INDUS it is Rs.12.84 crore, out of which Rs.5 crore (38.94%) was for 19,000 girls beneficiaries.

Government of India, in the year 2008 adopted a ‘Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour’ which is a blessing for the migrant and trafficked child labour. It is simply a job specification for the functionaries of different department to execute child labour enactments, constitutional provisions and implement plan and policies.

2.9. Media, Campaign and Advocacy for Child Labour: - As a part of IPEC, campaign at international level is done by ‘Red Cards’ and ‘SCREAM’. ‘Red Cards’ takes place during...
international football competitions to inform the public on child labour issues. In 2002, ILO and IPEC decided to use the symbol of the ‘red card’ to raise awareness in preventing, challenging and eliminating child labour through advocacy campaigns. SCREAM stands for Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, Arts and Media. It is an education and social mobilization initiative to help educators worldwide to promote understanding and awareness of child labour among young people. In India to spread child right message, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) publishes a newsletter named ‘INFOCUS’. Odisha Government also publishes a newsletter named ‘Bharasa’.

Two major campaign programmes for child labours in India are ‘Bachpan Bachao Andolan’ (BBA) and ‘Campaign against Child Labour’ (CACL). BBA’s main aim is to create a child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education. BBA’s team includes thousands of committed volunteers, working across the country. The movement supported by more than 70,000 individuals and 750 civil society organizations along with 100 employees. Its core activities are run through a coalition of three NGO, namely ‘Association of Voluntary Action’, ‘Bal Ashram Trust’ and ‘Save the Childhood Foundation’.

In 1922, CACL was launched with support from a small number of organizations. Presently, it has a network of over 6000 anti-child labour groups spread over 19 states in India. Active women groups, trade unions, academic institutions, media agencies, child right organizations, human right organizations, research bodies, corporate houses, student volunteers and eminent citizens constitute an integral part of the campaign.

Press information Bureau (PIB) has played a key responsibility in awakening the people about government’s policy, programme and action on child labour. Some selected news on NCLP/child labour, released by PIB date wise is given in Appendix-5.

2.10. Role of Different Stakeholders in the War against Child Labour: -

1. Governments of different States: -
   - Government of different nations needs to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (CRC)
   - An effective legal system needs to introduce.
   - Economic prohibitions on countries that allows the employment of children for the manufacture of export products.
   - Monitoring and implementing machineries to set up to implement various acts passed by governments.
   - Welfare schemes to supplement income for poor families of child labours.

2. Non Governmental Organization: -
   - Awareness and information to people on food, shelter, rights of child, programmes and policy on child labour and misuse of children. UNICEF has clarified the role of NGOs.
   - Assist government agencies in implementing various legislations for child labours.
   - Identify areas where child labour exists and bring to the notice of government.
• Advocacy and campaign with government for the implementing of strict legislation on child labour.
• Organize rehabilitation centers/shelter for children removed from work.

3. People's Forums/Civil Society:
• Identifying and alerting authorities to child labour issues.
• Create awareness among parents and public on child labour.
• Motivate parents to send their children to school.
• Organize counseling sessions for children and parents.
• Organize joint protests, rallies, hoardings etc against child labour.

4. Corporate World:
• Ban child labour in industries.
• Introduce welfare schemes for children.
• Welfare funds as part of corporate social responsibilities.
• Help organizations working for child labour.
• Put up hoardings giving messages on elimination of child labour

5. Individual/Social Activists:
• Resist any form of child labour.
• Oppose child labour activities, which come to their notice.
• Assertive in expressing displeasure to persons employing child labour.

2.11. Organizations Working for Children/Child Labour: ‘Balkan-ji-Bari’ which means children’s garden, set up in 1923 in Karachi and registered in Mumbai (1948) is the first children organization in India with child membership. (Mahakud, 2011) Following National and State level Organizations are formed to look after different areas of child labour:

1. National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL): -NAECL was created as a statutory autonomous body on 26/09/1994, to comply the constitutional calls for children, ILO standards on employment of child labour and the need for systematic action to eliminate child labour. The functions of the NAECL are:
(a) To lay down the policies and programme for elimination of child labour particularly in hazardous employments.
(b) To monitor the progress of implementation of programmes, project and schemes for elimination of child labour.
(c) To co-ordinate with different ministries of government implementing child labour elimination related projects.

2. National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCCL): -NRCCCL was set up in V.V. Giri National Labour Institute in March, 1993. Its main function is to assist the central and state governments, NGOs, policy makers and other social groups in the field of child labour, through research, training, technical support, documentation, publication, dissemination, consultancy, networking and media advocacy. Its main target groups involves, State Labour Institutes, Labour Departments, Central Board for Workers Education, Cooperative Institutes,
NCLPs, PRIs, NGOs, Academicians, Youth Groups, Universities, Trade Unions, Teachers Associations, Media, Parents of Child Labour and Employers.

3. National Children's Board (NCB): - The National Policy for Children, 1974 envisages the creation of National Children's Board to function as a forum for planning, review and proper coordination of the multiplicity of services aimed at meeting the needs of children.

4. Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee (CLTAC): - It is created as per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to advise the central government for the purpose of addition/deletion of hazardous occupations and processes to the schedule A and B of the act.

5. National Commission for Children (NCC): - In January, 2001, government announced the setting up of the NCC, a statutory body that will act as an ombudsman for children.

6. Child Line India Foundation (CLIF): - It is the nation's first 24-hour emergency help line initiated by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in 1996 on experimental basis which later on taken over by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Its main objective is to monitor and ensure qualitative development of the child line service across the country. It also acts as a consultant to Government of India for facilitation of its programs, training, research and documentation in the voluntary sector on issues related to child protection.

7. National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR): - It was set up in March, 2007 as a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country. The commission's mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The commission, while enquiring into any matter has all powers of the civil court under the code of civil procedures, 1908. States may constitute State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR).

8. National Children's Fund (NCF): - It is meant to promote and fund the various programmes for children who are affected by natural calamities, disasters and in difficult circumstances through voluntary agencies and state governments.

9. Central Advisory Board on Child Labour (CABCL): - Its terms and reference are:
   (a) Review the implementation of the existing legislations administered by the central government.
   (b) Suggest legislative measures as well as welfare measures for welfare of working children.
   (c) Review the progress of welfare measures for working children.
   (d) Recommend the industries and areas where there must be progressive elimination of child labour.

The state governments have also been advised to set up state level advisory boards.

10. Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA): - CARA was set up in 1990 under the Ministry of Welfare by the decision of union cabinet on 09/05/1990 to find a loving and caring family for adoption of every orphan/destitute/surrendered child in the country.
nomenclature of CARA however is changing from Ministry of Welfare to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and finally to Ministry of Women and Child Development as per the notification of the Government of India as on 16/02/2006.

11. Central Monitoring Committee (CMC): - CMC as the apex executive body for monitoring and reviewing the child labour programmes in the country, constituted on 30/12/1998. Some of the land marking decisions taken by central monitoring committee is presented in the tabular form:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Venue</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6/06/2006 (* LBSNAA, Mussoorie)</td>
<td>1- Amendment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Revision and Expansion of NCLP scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- State Level Monitoring of the Scheme and State Action Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4- State-wise Review of the Implementation of NCLP Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/07/2007 (Panchmarhi, MP)</td>
<td>@ 1- Monitoring and Convergence of NCLP at State Level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- State Level Action Plan prepared by the State Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- Addition of Occupation and Processes in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 as per the International Commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4- Fund Utilization by NCLP and Enforcement of the Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Protocol on Rescue, Repatriation, Rehabilitation of Migrated and Trafficked Children for Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- Awareness Generation Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4- Convergence of Welfare Schemes at State Level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Build a road map to eliminate worst form of child labour by 2016 as global commitment to ILO and ratification of ILO Convention-182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3- In the present socio economic conditions ratification of ILO convention-138 (minimum age of employment) is not possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lai Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)

12. Child Welfare Committee (CWC): - State Governments are allowed to constitute one or more CWC for every district/group of districts under section 29 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to function as a semi judicial body for children in need of care and protection (CNCP). Provision of children's homes at every districts/group of districts for CNCP is made in the act.

13. Juvenile Justice Board (JJB): - Under section-4 of the above act, State Governments are allowed to constitute one or more JJB for a district/group of districts, to deal with matter relating to juveniles in conflict with law (JCL). Provision of observation home and special home at every districts/group of districts are made. The Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) has a critical role to play in the cases of both categories of children, CNCP and JCL.

By following the strategy as enunciated above and combining it within the existing established mechanisms of enforcement, there is a reduction in the child labour in some states, which is apparent from NSSO's estimate in 2004-2005. It estimates, 90.75 lakh working children which is 27.96% less as compared to 1.26 cores working children as per census, 2001. (PJB, 16/08/2010).