

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3447  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2019**

**OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILD LABOURERS**

**†3447. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:**

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

- (a) the details of occupations and procedures notified as hazardous for child labourers;**
- (b) whether children are being engaged in such occupations in many parts of the country;**
- (c) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details of such child labourers engaged in such hazardous works during the last three years and the current year; and**
- (d) the details of the effective steps taken to check child labour?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR)**

**(a): The details of occupations/industries including processes which are hazardous for child labour are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II.**

**(b) to (c): The information in this regard is not maintained centrally.**

**(d): Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. For elimination of child labour, the Government of India stands committed to the elimination of child labour in the country. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 was amended vide Child Labour**

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**(Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force with effect from 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act, inter-alia, provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides the stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.**

**After amendment in the Act, the Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Amendment Rules, 2017 which inter alia specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Government and district authorities.**

**Government has also devised a Standard Operating Procedure as a ready reckoner for trainers, practitioners and enforcing and monitoring agencies. The Scheme is regularly monitored and evaluated by the Chairman, Project Director of the Society , District Nodal Officer, Labour Commissioner and Ministry of Labour and Employment.**

**The Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labourers. Under the NCLP, the children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/ withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.**

**To ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of NCLP Scheme, a dedicated online portal named PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) is functional for better monitoring and implementation of NCLP, thereby ensuring timely disposal of work with transparency**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 3447 FOR 09.12.2019 BY SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA REGARDING OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILD LABOURERS.**

**Hazardous occupations and processes in which adolescents are prohibited to work and children are prohibited to help**

- (1) Mines and Collieries (underground and underwater) and related work in, -
  - (i) stone quarries;
  - (ii) brick kilns;
  - (iii) preparatory and incidental processes thereof including extraction, grinding, cutting, splitting, polishing, collection, cobbling of stones or lime or slate or silica or mica or any other such element or mineral extracted from the earth; or
  - (iv) open pit mines.
- (2) Inflammable substances and explosives such as -
  - (i) production, storage or sale of fire crackers;
  - (ii) for manufacture, storage, sale, loading, unloading or transport of explosives as defined under the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884);
  - (iii) work relating to manufacturing, handling, grinding, glazing, cutting, polishing, welding, moulding, electro-plating, or any other process involving inflammable substances;
  - (iv) waste management of inflammable substances, explosives and their by-products; or
  - (v) natural gas and other related products.

**Hazardous processes (serial numbers (3) to (31) below are as specified in the First Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948))**

- (3) Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
  - (i) Integrated Iron and Steel;
  - (ii) Ferro-alloys;
  - (iii) Special Steels.
- (4) Non-ferrous Metallurgical Industries: Primary Metallurgical Industries, namely zinc, lead, copper, manganese and aluminium.
- (5) Foundries (ferrous and non-ferrous): Castings and forgings including cleaning or smoothening or roughening by sand and shot blasting.
- (6) Coal (including coke) Industries:
  - (i) Coal, Lignite, Coke, similar other substance;
  - (ii) Fuel Cases (including Coal Gas, Producer Gas, Water Gas).
- (7) Power Generating Industries.
- (8) Pulp and paper (including paper products) Industries.
- (9) Fertilizer Industries:
  - (i) Nitrogenous;
  - (ii) Phosphatic;
  - (iii) Mixed.
- (10) Cement Industries: Portland Cement (including slag cement, puzzolona cement and their products).
- (11) Petroleum Industries:
  - (i) Oil Refining;
  - (ii) Lubricating Oils and Greases.
- (12) Petro-chemical Industries.

- (13) Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industries: Narcotics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
- (14) Fermentation Industries (Distilleries and Breweries).
- (15) Rubber (Synthetic Industries).
- (16) Paints and Pigment Industries.
- (17) Leather Tanning Industries.
- (18) Electro-plating Industries.
- (19) Chemical Industries:
  - (i) Coke Oven By-products and Coaltar Distillation products;
  - (ii) Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, acetylene, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, halogenated hydrocarbon, ozone, similar other gas);
  - (iii) Industrial Carbon;
  - (iv) Alkalies and Acids;
  - (v) Chromates and dichromates;
  - (vi) Lead and its compounds;
  - (vii) Electro chemicals (metallic sodium, potassium and magnesium, chlorates, per chlorates and peroxides);
  - (viii) Electro thermal produces (artificial abrasive, calcium carbide);
  - (ix) Nitrogenous compounds (cyanides, cyanamides, and other nitrogenous compounds);
  - (x) Phosphorus and its compounds;
  - (xi) Halogens and Halogenated compounds (chlorine, fluorine, bromine and iodine);
  - (xii) Explosives (including industrial explosives and detonators and fuses).
- (20) Insecticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other pesticides industries.
- (21) Synthetic Resin and Plastics.
- (22) Man-made Fiber (Cellulosic and non-cellulosic) industry.
- (23) Manufacture and repair of electrical accumulators.
- (24) Glass and Ceramics.
- (25) Grinding or glazing of metals.
- (26) Manufacture, handling and processing of asbestos and its products.
- (27) Extraction of oils and fats from vegetable and animal sources.
- (28) Manufacture, handling and use of benzene and substances containing benzene.
- (29) Manufacturing processes and operations involving carbon disulphide.
- (30) Dyes and dyestuff including their intermediates.
- (31) Highly flammable liquids and gases.
- (32) Process involving handling and processing of hazardous and toxic chemicals as specified in Part-II of the Schedule I to the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.
- (33) Work in slaughter houses and abattoirs including work with guillotines.
- (34) Work involving exposure to radioactive substances including electronic waste and incidental processes therein.
- (35) Ship breaking.
- (36) Salt Mining or Salt Pan Work.
- (37) Hazardous processes as specified in Schedule IX to the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998.
- (38) Work in beedi-making or processing of tobacco including manufacturing, pasting and handling tobacco or any drugs or psychotropic substance or alcohol in any form in food processing and beverage industry and at bars, pubs, parties or other similar occasions that serve alcoholic substances.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 3447 FOR 09.12.2019 BY SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA REGARDING OCCUPATIONS FOR CHILD LABOURERS.**

**List of occupations and processes where children are prohibited to help in family or family enterprises (in addition to Annexure-I)**

**Occupations**

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 one platform to another or into 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 tracks;
5. a port authority within the limits of any port;
6. automobile workshops and garages;
7. handloom and powerloom industry;
8. plastic units and fiberglass workshops;
9. domestic workers or servants;
10. dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, resorts;
11. diving;
12. circus;
13. caring of Elephant;
14. power driven bakery machine;
15. shoe making.

**Processes**

1. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
2. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
3. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes, preparatory and incidental thereto;
4. Shellac manufacture;
5. Soap manufacture;
6. Wool-cleaning;
7. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones; hauling and stacking materials; carpentry; masonry;
8. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
9. Manufacture of products from agate;
10. Cashew and cashew nut descaling and processing;
11. Metal cleaning, photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industries;
12. Aggarbatti manufacturing;

13. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;
14. Roof tiles units;
15. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
16. Detergent manufacturing;
17. Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non-ferrous);
18. Gem cutting and polishing;
19. Handling of chromite and manganese ores;
20. Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
21. Lime kilns and manufacture of lime;
22. Lock making;
23. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zincsilicate, 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, wire patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. shot making and lead glass blowing;
24. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;
25. Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products;
26. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
27. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances;
28. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;
29. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;
30. Oil expelling and refinery;
31. Paper making;
32. Potteries and ceramic industry;
33. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms;
34. Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;
35. Saw mill – all processes;
36. Sericulture processing;
37. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;
38. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation;
39. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;
40. 'Zari' making and processes involving the use of *zari* (all processes);
41. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
42. Grinding or glazing of metals;
43. Diamond cutting and polishing;
44. Rag picking and scavenging;
45. Mechanized fishing;
46. Food processing;
47. Beverage industry;
48. Cultivating, sorting, drying and packaging in spice industry;
49. Timber handling and loading;
50. Mechanical lumbering;

51. Warehousing;
52. Massage parlours, gymnasiums, or other recreational centres, or in medical facilities;
53. Operations involving the following dangerous machines:-
  - (a) hoists and lifts;
  - (b) lifting machines, chains, ropes and lifting tackles;
  - (c) revolving machinery;
  - (d) power presses;
  - (e) machine tools used in the metal trades;
54. Composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book-binding, as specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (k) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948.

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