

(a) to (c). The amount of deposits of nationalised banks functioning in the state of Madhya Pradesh for the last three years ending March 1992, March 1993 and March 1994 is indicated below:—

Year ending	Amount of deposits (Rs. Crores)
March, 1992	4657.88
March, 1993	5023.44
March, 1994	5722.25

The information relating to the amount of loan

disbursed by banks to small/medium industrialists and unemployed youth for various projects, is not generated separately by the date reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

However, Govt. of India are operating various schemes where loans are granted to unemployed Youth as well as others for various activities including industries. As per the information provided by RBI details of total advances granted under various schemes in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:—

Scheme	year	No. of applications sanctioned	amount sanctioned Rs. Crores
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (all commercial banks including nationalised banks)	1991-92	294810	6581.40*
	1992-93	184083	5654.15*
	1993-94	243673	7653.86*
Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) (all public sector banks)	1991-92	13220	764.48
	1992-93	13814	1005.48
	1993-94	17055	1516.37
Scheme for providing self employment to the educated unemployed youth (SEEUY)	1991-92@	7229	1685.10
	1992-93@	6173	1468.64
	1993-94@	5152	1308.73
Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)	1993-94	2558	1810.47
Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme	1991-92	6766	233.48

@: date provisional, * data in respect of IRDP relates to amount disbursed

(d) to (f). In view of the importance attached to the creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas and as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is playing an important role towards this and RBI has advised the banks, in July, 1991 and March, 1993, to ensure that programmes implemented by Khadi Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and other associates as also implementing agencies of KVIC do not suffer on account of delays in taking credit decisions. Further, in order to encourage flow of more credit to the KVIC sector, RBI have advised banks that all advances to KVI sector would be treated as priority sector advances.

Financial Assistance to Sick Units

2704. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in each State alongwith details thereof;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to these units during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of proposal pending with Government as on date for providing financial assistance to sick units in each State;

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be disposed of finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the rules.

Child Labour

2705. SHRI SHIVSHARAN VERMA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a conference in which leading social activities and representatives of non-Governmental organisations working in the field of child labour participated regarding the elimination of child labour or boycotting goods manufactured using child workers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding recommendations made at the Conference; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of a Conference held between 12-14th November, 1994 by a Non-Governmental Organisation called 'the Child Labour Action Network (CLAN) on 'Child Labour and Global Response'. It is understood that several social activists and representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations working in the field of child labour took part in it.

(b) A list of recommendations made at the Conference which was received from the Organisers on 16th December, 1994 is at Statement I attached.

(c) Under the Constitution, the Government is

committed to safeguard the interests of children. There are protective provisions in various labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 etc. In addition, Parts (A) and (B) of the Schedule of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 contains the occupations and processes where the employment of children below the age of 14 is prohibited. The Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee constituted under Section 5 (1) of the Act advises the Government for the purpose of additions of occupations and processes to the Schedule. On the advice of this Committee, the Central Government has made further additions to the Schedule of this Act. (parts A&B) of the Schedule to the Act incorporating the additions made is at Statement II attached. The approach of the Government is, inter-alia, to implement all the child related provisions of the various laws in a harmonious fashion and take steps to bring children out of work through a combination of educational, legislative and developmental initiatives.

STATEMENT-I

Gist of the recommendation of the IVth National Consultation of child labour action network held from 12 th to 14th November 1994 in New Delhi

Concerned by the extent and the gravity of the unmet needs of large numbers of children in most societies,

Aware that the situation of the children today shapes the world of tomorrow,

Convinced that the political will to improve the situation of the child is essential to any effort in this sense,

Recalling that the development strategies, the setting of priorities and the implementation of the necessary actions are important means for the sustainable improvement of the situation of working children,

Recalling furthermore the role of NGOs in collaboration with Governments, other concerned international agencies to identify unmet needs of children and to support the Government of India in planning and implementing appropriate action, as well as to promote awareness of these unmet needs and of available solutions,

1. The Child Labour Action Network urges all its member NGOs, other NGOs & Government of India to take into account the following aspects in the formulation and implementation of strategies for children:
 - (a) The purpose of development is the well being of all human beings through fulfilment of basic human needs and the building of human capacities in order to achieve this goal initial target should be preventive covering children in the 5—7 age group to ensure that they did not enter the labour force.
 - (b) Next, to try and wean away children below the age of ten years working in hazardous industries and gradually ELEMIMATE CHILD LABOUR.
 - (c) The strategies of children should be situated

within general development strategies and should take into account, inter-alia, national capacity building, poverty alleviation, people's in particular women's, empowerment and participation in planning and implementation, sustainability and environmental soundness, and co-ordinated and intersectoral policies, recognizing the necessity for adequate resources to achieve these objectives;

2. Keeping in view the Government's recent setting up of a national child labour elimination authority to end the exploitation of two million children working in hazardous occupations and the CLAN activities in the next five years will be focussed on this activity. It urged the NGOs to take up cause of atleast 30,000 children each year so the goal can be achieved.
3. CLAN demanded or basic education for all children and completion of primary education by at least 80%;
 - (b) enrolment of child workers in schools with the help of teachers unions;
 - (c) conducting of surveys to identify children working in hazardous occupations and informing the same to local authorities;
 - (d) CLAN also demands for life education for the child workers which have relevance in the future life of a child workers. This scheme is for those child workers who can not be withdrawn immediately from the workforce.
4. To Eliminate the child labour problem gradually, CLAN demanded the implementation of EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME in all the ten NCL areas and stress on payment of minimum wages, developing social safety nets for the poor to meet the challenges.
5. During the Consultation it was felt that elimination of child labour required political will, social organisation and reinforcement of family values.
6. The participants felt that in order to eliminate child labour it was essential to promote a cooperation strategy between the government authorities, international agencies and the NGOs.
7. CLAN feels that work with media is essential to sensitize journalists and provide them with information, to form journalists' groups at various levels in the country on the issue of child labour.
 - (a) Need was stressed to strengthen the child rights bulletin and it was demanded that production of child rights features and news letters should be promoted by the Government.
8. At the policy level CLAN demands:
 - (a) Promotion of research and the development of research capacity; development of quantitative and qualitative indicators and research methodologies for using them; guidelines on how to do rapid assessment and apply other monitoring

methodologies;

- (b) The development of partnerships, both with NGOs and government; and the development of their capacities for monitoring;
- (c) Inclusion of the CRC into curriculum in all kinds of academic and training institutions (legal social work, etc);
- (d) Support for information management systems, databases and statistics institutes in the field of child labour.
- (e) Provision of technical support and training in child rights for police, members of the judiciary system, awlayers, etc.
- (f) Support for social action litigation to promote children' rights.
- (g) The establishment of complaint mechanisms at District level such as Hotline/Tourture.

STATEMENT-II

THE SCHEDULE (See section 3)

PART A

Occupations

Any occupation connected with:—

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;
- (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 but 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 Houses.

PART B

Processes

- (1) Bidi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.
- (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.

(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 Section 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operations' as notified in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (83 of 1948).

(16) Printing as defined in Section 2 (k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948, (83 of 1948).

(17) Cashew and Cashewnut descaling and processing.

(18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

*Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 404 (E) dated the 5th June, 1989, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated 29th March, 1994, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

Cotton Godowns

2706. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cotton godowns-private co-operative or belonging to Cotton Corporation of India-destroyed in fire during last three years; and

(b) the extent of loss suffered on account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) No information is maintained regarding private and co-operative cotton godowns by the Government. As regards, the Cotton Corporation of India, no godown of CCI has been destroyed in fire.

[Translation]

Duty Free Import of Consumer Goods

2707. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced customs duty on all goods including consumer goods to be imported in India under General Agreement on Tariff and Trade;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that the countries falling under European Common Market have proposed to increase customs duty by 15 per cent to 80 per cent on garment, consumer goods including concentrates of fruits and flowers to be imported from India and all other developing countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):