Chapter-VII

PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS REGARDING LEGISLATIONS
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LEGISLATIONS

The government has hoped to hide is the news that, no matter how the data are analyzed official efforts to end the exploitation of child labourers are woefully deficient. Former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, for example, made much of his initiative, announced in 1994, to bring two million children out of hazardous employment by the year 2000. Two, million represents only 1.7 to 3.3 percent of the nation's child labourers; the fate of the other 58 to 113 million children was not addressed. In a welcome move, the United Front Government, elected in May 1996, has promised to eradicate child labour in all occupations and industries, and has stated that the right to free compulsory elementary education should be made a fundamental right and enforced through suitable statutory measures. It remains to be seen what measures the government will take to fulfill these promises.

Central Government Interventions

* National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education:

The National Programme for Nutritional support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE), popularly known as Midday Meal
Scheme, was launched in 1995. The programme is designed to give a boost to the universalisation of primary education by impactting enrolment, attendance, retention and the nutritional needs of children in primary classes.

* **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched a new scheme called the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. (Education for all) to incorporate all the existing schemes and programmes in the elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. There will be a special focus on girls, children belonging to SC/ST communities, urban slum-dwellers and low female literacy blocks.

* **Early Childhood Education [ECE]**

The ECE scheme is being implemented as a strategy to reduce dropout rates and to improve the rate of retention of children in schools. The scheme is run by voluntary organisation through 4365 centres in nine educationally backward states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

* **An Integrated Programme for Street Children**:

The programme provides for shelter, nutrition, health care, education and recreation facilities to street children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation.
**National Child Labour Policy (NCLP)**

A Major activity undertaken under the NCLP is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care etc., to children withdrawn from employment.

**India Government Policy on Child Labour**

From the time of its independence, India has committed itself to be against child labour. Article 24 of the Indian constitution clearly states that "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any hazardous employment" (Constitution of India cited in Jain 1985,218). Article 39 (e) directs State policy such "that the health and strength of workers... and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength" (Constitution of India cited in Human Rights Watch 1996,29). These two articles show that India has always had the goal of taking care of its children and ensuring the safety of workers. The Bonded Labour System Act of 1976 fulfills the Indian Constitution's directive of ending forced labour. The Act "frees all bonded labourers, cancels any outstanding debts against them, prohibits the creation of new bondage agreements, and orders the economic rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers by the state" (Human Rights Watch 1996,30). In regard to child
labour, the Indian government implemented the Child Labour Act in 1986. The purpose of this act is to "prohibit the employment of children who have not completed their 14th year in specified hazardous occupations and processes" (Narayan 1988, 146). ILO Convention No. 138 suggests that the minimum age for employment should not be less than fifteen years, and thus the Child Labour Act of 1986 does not meet this target (Subrahmany 1987,105).

A recent advance in government policy occurred in August of 1994, when then Prime Minister Narasimha Rao announced his proposal of an Elimination of Child Labour Programme. This program pledges to end child labour for two million children in hazardous industries as defined in the Child Labour Act of 1986, by the year 2000. The program revolves around an incentive for children to quit their work and enter non-formal schooling: a one hundred rupee payment as well as one meal a day for attending school (Human Rights Watch 1996, 119-120). Where the funds for this programme will come from is unknown. The government needs eight and a half billion dollars for the program over five years, and yet "about 4 percent of the five year estimated cost was allocated for child labour elimination programs in 1995-1996" (Human Rights Watch 1996, 120).

All of the policies that the Indian government has in place are in accordance with the Constitution of India, and all support
the eradication of Child Labour. The problem of child labour still remains even though all of these policies are existent. Enforcement is the key aspect that is lacking in the government's efforts. No enforcement data for child labour laws are available: "A glaring sign of neglect of their duties by officials charged with enforcing child labour laws is the failure to collect, maintain, and disseminate accurate statistics regarding enforcement efforts" (Human Rights Watch 1996, 131). Although the lack of data does not mean enforcement is non-existent, the number of child labourers and their work participation rates show that enforcement, if existent, is ineffective.

Article 45 of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years" (Jain 1985, 219). It is obvious that "the State" has not achieved this goal, shown by the literacy, dropout, and child work participation rates. A National Policy on Education was adopted in 1986, and it addresses the need to "expand and improve basic education" (The World Bank 1995, 124). Recently, the Central Government implemented The District Primary Education Program (DPEP), is an attempt to act on the recommendations of the National Policy on Education. The program involves the subsidizing of approved investments, by
the Government of India. The central government will provide a grant of 85% on expenditures by the states (The World Bank 1995,123). Since these measures have been implemented very recently, results cannot be obtained and the effectiveness of the DPEP cannot be commented on at this time.

The Constitution of India clearly states that child labour is wrong and that measures should be taken to end it. The government of India has implemented the Child Labour Act in 1986 that outlaws child labour in certain areas and sets the minimum age of employment at fourteen. This Act falls short of making all child labour illegal, and fails to meet the ILO guideline concerning the minimum age of employment set at fifteen years of age. Though policies are in place that could potentially reduce the incidence of child labour, enforcement is a problem. If child labour is to be eradicated in India, the government and those responsible for enforcement need to start doing their jobs. Policies can and will be developed concerning child labour, but without enforcement they are all useless.

The Government of India is determined to eradicate child labour in the country. The world’s largest child labour elimination program is being implemented at the grass roots level in India, with primary education targeted for nearly 250 million. In this a large number of non-governmental and voluntary organizations are involved. Special investigation cells
have been set up in States to enforce existing laws banning employment of children in hazardous industries. The allocation of the Government of India for the elimination of child labour was $10 million in 1995-96 and $16 million in 1996-97. The allocation for the current year is $21 million.

The International Program on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has the world's largest international initiative on child labour in India. The total outlay under this program between 1992 and 1996 has been $4.15 million.

In India, the post-independence era has seen an unequivocal commitment of the government to the cause of children through constitutional provisions, legislation, policies and programs. The Constitution of India in Article 39 of the Directive Principles of State Policy pledges that "the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing ... that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused, and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner, and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation, and against moral and material abandonment"

As a follow-up of this commitment, and being a party to the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child 1959, India adopted
the National Policy on Children in 1974. The policy reaffirmed the constitutional provisions and stated that "it shall be the policy of the State to provide adequate services to children, both before and after birth and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. The State shall progressively increase the scope of such services so that within a reasonable time all children in the country enjoy optimum conditions for their balanced growth."

India has also ratified on December 2, 1992, the convention on the Rights of the Child which came into force in 1990. This ratification implies that India will ensure wide awareness about issues relating to children among government agencies, implementing agencies, the media, the judiciary, the public and children themselves. The Government's endeavor is to meet the goals of the Convention and to amend all legislation, policies and schemes to meet the standards set in the Convention.

India is also a signatory to the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection, and Development of Children. In pursuance of the commitment made at the World Summit, the Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a National Plan of Action for Children. Most of the recommendations of the World Summit Action Plan are reflected in India's National Plan of Action.
India's policy on child labour has evolved over the years against this backdrop and its present regime of laws relating to child labour has a pragmatic foundation, consistent with the International Labour Conference resolution of 1979. This ILO resolution calls for a combination of prohibitory measures and measures for humanizing child labour, wherever such labour cannot be eliminated altogether in the short run. It should also be mentioned that India is second to none in its commitment to and in the upholding of the core international labour standards such as freedom of association, collective bargaining, non-discrimination, etc. India is signatory to a record 36 ILO labour conventions.

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 of India prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in factories, mines and in other forms of hazardous employment, and regulates the working conditions of children in other employment India has announced a National Policy of Child Labour as early as 1987, and was probably the first among the developing countries to have such a progressive policy. Through a notification dated May 26, 1993, the working conditions of children have been regulated in all employment not prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. Further, following up on a preliminary notification issued on October 5, 1993, the government has also prohibited employment of children in occupations such as
abattoirs/slaughter houses, printing, cashew de-scaling and processing, and soldering.

The announcement by the Prime Minister on India's Independence Day in 1994 that child labour would be abolished in hazardous occupations by the year 2000, reflects a national consensus and commitment. After this declaration, several far-reaching initiatives have been taken by the Government to effectively tackle the problem with the setting up the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) under the chairmanship of the Labour minister, Government of India, a convergence of services and schemes for eliminating child is being achieved. The NAECL, comprising representatives from the Central Ministries, meets the need for an umbrella organisation to coordinate the efforts of the different arms of the Government for the progressive elimination of child labour.

The child labour programme in India is national in character and involves the Government of India, the governments of the States and the Union Territories of India, as well as such tripartite fora as the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A massive national and regional media campaign has been launched to sensitize society against child labour. Funds have been allocated to districts identified as child labour endemic for surveys to identify child labour, and for awareness generation programs among employers, parents and the working children themselves.
There are many significant aspects of India's constitutional and legislative provisions relating to child labour, the enforcement of these provisions, and programs being undertaken nation-wide to eliminate child labour.

India's first act on the subject was the enactment of the Children (Pledging of Labour) Act of February 1933. This was followed by the Employment of Children Act in 1938. Subsequently, twelve additional legislations were passed that progressively extended legal protection to children. Provisions relating to child labour under various enactment such as the Factories Act, the Mines Act, the Plantation Labour Act etc. have concentrated on aspects such as reducing working hours, increasing minimum wage and prohibiting employment of children in occupations and processes detrimental to their health and development.

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 of India was the culmination of efforts and ideas that emerged from the deliberations and recommendations of various committees on child labour. Significant among them are the National Commission on Labour (1966-69), Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour (1979), and the Sanañ Meñta Committee (1984).

A major activity undertaken under NCLP is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend,
health care, etc., to children withdrawn from employment. During 1999-2000 (till end of January 2000), 100 NCLPs have been sanctioned in child labour endemic States for rehabilitation of nearly 2 lakh children who were removed from work.

**Rehabilitation of children working in Hazardous occupations**

A major program was launched on 15th August 1994 for withdrawing child labour working in hazardous occupations and for rehabilitating them through special schools. Under the program a total of two million children are sought to be brought out of work and put in special schools where they will be provided with education, vocational training, monthly stipends, nutrition and health checks. As a follow-up, a high powered body, the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) was constituted on 26th September, 1994 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour, Government of India. The functions of NAECL are:

- to lay down policies and programs for the elimination of child labour, particularly in hazardous employment.
- to monitor the progress of the implementation of programs, projects and schemes for the elimination of child labour;
- to coordinate the implementation of child labour related projects of the various sister Ministries of the Government of India (to ensure convergence of services for the benefit of the families of child labour)

Secretaries to Government of India in the Ministries of

It would be worthwhile to note the observations of the Court in the M.C. Mehta case:

"The gamut of the Convention covers the full personality of the child in every dimension. Having acceded to the said instrument, that very fact is reinforcement of the tryst of the Republic with the children of India which shall be redeemed. A constellation of legislations have been enacted and many occupations and processes have been prohibited for children. Quite a few directives have been issued to the States, particularly to abolish child labour, and the Court has been at pains to pragmatise the whole situation. The right to free and compulsory education of children has been, by Court ruling, given the status of a fundamental right. The finest investment in the future for any country to make is in nourishment, physical and mental, to babies, boys and girls."

The emergence of the judiciary as a champion of child rights is one of the most encouraging and significant
developments in recent times. The influence and role of the judiciary will be a crucial factor in sensitising the other arms of the Government on child rights and in activating the provisions of the CRC.

The Constitution of India, through its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, provides for basic human rights for the people of India. In case of violations, an aggrieved person can approach a Court of Law or any competent authority such as the National Human Rights Commission, the State Human Rights Commission, etc., for redressal. The provisions of the CRC can be directly invoked before Courts, Commissions and other bodies in India. Wherever the provisions are reflected in the laws of the land, they are justiciable and any violation of these rights will lead to their restoration and to the imposition of penalties on the offending party. The CRC, in fact, has been a guiding document for several judicial pronouncements in India.

The DWCD is the nodal department in the Government for all issues pertaining to children and it is invariably consulted on all major initiatives relating to children, including amendments to existing legislation, or introduction of new legislation. This process enables the Government to reduce the possibility of any conflicts. Moreover, since the principles underlying the Convention are the same as those underlying the Constitution of

264
India, there is little or no likelihood of any conflict arising between the Convention and national legislation.

The National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCL) was set up in March 1993 with the objective of assisting Central and State Governments, NGOs, policy makers, legislators and social groups through a variety of interventions and to develop capabilities of the target groups. The NRCCL has compiled a large documentation on child labour and is now assisting the Ministry of Labour, GOI, in the implementation of Child Labour Projects. Besides collaborating with ILO, UNICEF and various State Labour Institutes, the NRCCL has established a network with about 400 NGOs and trade unions of the purpose of assisting them in the implementation of child labour programmes.

**Government's commitment**

Government's commitment to addressing the problems of child labour is reflected in the National Agenda of Governance. The agenda states that the aim is to ensure that no child remains illiterate, hungry or lacks medical care, and that measures will be taken to eliminate child labour.¹

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**Box 7 (i): Employment of Children: protective legal provisions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Act</th>
<th>Protective provisions regarding children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Children (Pledging of labour) Act, 1933</td>
<td>Any agreement to pledge the labour of children is void.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Factories Act, 1948</td>
<td>Employment of children under 14 years of age is prohibited under these various laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mines Act, 1952</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986</td>
<td>Except in the process of family-based work or recognised school-based activities, children are not permitted to work in occupations concerned with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Passenger, goods mail transport in railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Carpet weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cinder picking, cleaning of ash pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cement manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Building operation construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cloth printing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Dyeing, weaving
- Manufacturing of matches, explosives, fireworks.
- Catering establishment in railway premises or port limits or port units. Beedi making
- Mica, cutting, splitting
- Abattoirs
- "Hazardous process" and "dangerous operations" as defined, notified in Section 2(cb) and Section 87 of the Factories Act 1948 respectively.
- Wool cleaning
- Printing, as defined in Section 2(k) of the Factories Act, 1948
- Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing
- Soldering processes in electronic industries
In occupations and processes other than the above mentioned, work by children is permissible only for six hours between 8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. with one day's weekly rest. Occupier of establishment employing children to give notice to local inspector and maintain prescribed register.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act or Law</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Plantation Labour Act, 1951</td>
<td>Children/adolescents are allowed to work 27 hours a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Minimum Wages Act, 1948</td>
<td>Child work is not allowed during night i.e. 7.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. Children are permitted to work in plantation only where certificate of fitness is granted by a certifying surgeon. On completion of 15 days, leave with wages is to be allowed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Annual Report, 1999-2000, Ministry of Labour, GOI*
Legislation

The present regime of laws relating to child labour have a pragmatic foundation and are consistent with the International Labour Conference Resolution of 1979 which calls for a combination of prohibitory measures and measures for humanising child labour wherever it cannot be immediately outright in the short run. (See Box 7 (i)).

Provision of education in a suitable institution for the child withdrawn from work. In a related judgement on 7th May 1999, the Supreme Court of India in a writ petition (Civil No. 12125/84 and 11643/85)-Bandhwa Mukti Marcha, etc. vs. Union of India and others, has also given a number of directions on the identification, release and rehabilitation of child labour. The Court, inter alia, directed the Government of India to convene a meeting with the State Government to evolve principles/policies for progressive elimination of employment of children below 14 years in all employment consistent with the scheme laid down in Civil Writ Petition No. 465/86. These directions were given by the Court in the context of employment of children in the carpet industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh. In this case, the Court issue the following directions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh:

(i) Investigate the conditions of employment of children.

(ii) Issue such welfare directions as are appropriate for total prohibition of employment below 14 years of age.
(iii) Provide facilitates for education, health, sanitation, nutritious food, etc.

The implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court is being monitored by the Ministry of Labour and compliance of the directions reported to the Court on the basis of information received from the State/UT Governments.\textsuperscript{16} The Ministry of Labour issued guidelines to State Governments. Receipt of materials from the State Governments is monitored and affidavits filed before the Court from time to time.

Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child


Children have a right to live and to develop their full potential. The government needs to support programmes of early child-care and development. (A Human Rights Perspective)

Children are our supremely important assets. More than 27 million children are born in India every year. Despite the steady decline in birth rates and increased child survival rates. Around 3 million children under the age of 5 still die every year. Of those who survive, not all realize their full development potential or active learning capacity. To safe guard and promote children's survival growth and development, effective early childhood care is required.

\textbf{A Vision for young children in the 21st Century.}

The vision within the normative and ethical framework provided by the constitution of India's Directive Principles of
State policy (DPSP) and the UN convention on the of child particularly commits us to;

- Ensure the best possible start to the life of the young child for the child's learning to learn; learning to do, learning to live together.

- A Common understanding of early child development as and entry point for India's Human Development strategy, where the vest possible start of life within a nurturing family environment is the basic foundation for the child future growth and development.

- A comprehensive child-centered approach which respect cultural pattern and diversity and which take into consideration the health, nutrition, cognitive, emotional and social needs of the child. An approach driven by the best interests of the child.

- A family focused approaches, which empower families as the first line of action in providing care an protection and encourage shared parenting and caring responsibilities.

- A Community based approach, which is locally relevant, and is conceived, planned and managed by the community. One that lead to a community-based mechanism to monitor and track child care and development especially for families and children at risk.

- A gender sensitive approach that seeks to ensure the
realization of the right of girl and women, through focused intervention across the life cycle, and especially in the early childhood.

- Create and enabling joyful learning environment for young child-in the family/ community and at childcare centers.
- Build a Flexible, locally relevant intervention that respect cultural diversity.
- Promote preventive approaches to malnutrition and disability- intervening as early as possible, across the life cycle, ensuring early childhood care for survival, growth development, protection and participation.
- Focus on the more crucial and vulnerable age group- prenatal-under 3 years period. Especially addressing children and families/ communities that are disadvantaged, especially vulnerable and at risk.
- An equity norm, which entitles every family to claim access to equity childcare intervention and support.
- Ensuring that children can realize their full potential in health, learning and earning, as respected and informal citizens, able to participate indecision which affect their lives.
- Ensuring that realization of child rights flows from, and contributes to, the growth of cohesive and inclusive societies.
- A right perspective, where in every child right to survival,
development, protection and participation are fulfilled through new partnerships of parents, communities, civil societies and government to meet their obligations to children.

The basic strategy should be to ensure improved health and nutritional status through the "Life cycle Approach" which includes:

In the end, we believe that the government should emphasize upon bottom-up approach rather than top-down approach, focusing on local solutions using resources available in the community and builds on positive local traditions of childcare. The six-pronged strategies of the bottom-up approach are:

- Effective community mobilisation through formation of village health committee and proactive dialogue between social groups and institutions, using methods such as organise.
- Convergence and partnership between the service provides, administration and NGOs involved in implementation,
- Capacity building of child care functionaries and community, community empowerment for organising nutrition and childcare activities.
- Developing community based nutrition counseling and child care sessions,
- Bringing behavioral change through effective communication and
Promoting gender sensitive childcare practices in families and other institutions.

We believe that an integrated approach with bottom-up strategy will be the key to work for child rights.

The most immediate consequence of child who cannot hope to grow into a healthy and creative adult. It has also wider socio economic ramifications.

If we look at the supply side of child labour, we find that all the cause of the supply of child labour have positive feedback efforts. Poverty, for example is the primary cause of child labour, but child labour in creases adult unemployment and lowers adult wages and hence effects is iridious as it mars formation of human capital for the future labour market so that he or she will be unable to earn more as an adult. Hence any partial and segmented approach will not be effective. Developmental factors including educational measures and social security Measures must be integrated into any strategy for elimination of child labour.

The supply of based on low technology will hamper modernisation and higher productivity. The continuation of child labour is a recipe for any economy to get stuck at low wages, low productivity and low growth rates.

In this chapter we have discussed the knowledge, perception and awareness of the child labour regarding legislations, conventions etc.
Thou there are many Legislative measures, different Acts, Convention, Regulations, Policies and Projects for prevention of child labour. Their are National and International Agencies working for this social problem but they are useless untill the beneficiary is not aware. There is a need of generating awareness among masses regarding this problem, so that the laymen can understand the depth of the problem.

Some of the respondents agree that they should not work at small age, it is illegal but due to various causes they have indulged in economic activities. These respondents are unaware about the Government interventions, Conventions etc. They are unable to estimate the future problems cause due to Child Labour.
Table No. - 49

Table showing knowledge regarding compulsory primary education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>49.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Can't Say</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>38.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above table that 49.7 percent of the child labour have the knowledge that primary education is compulsory till the age of 14 years but in their opinion due to poverty they have to work for full time to earn their living on the other hand 38.3 percent response was can't say regarding the primary education and while 12 percent had no knowledge regarding the compulsory primary education upto the age of 14 years.

This reflects that the respondents had awareness regarding compulsory primary education. They were aware of Government policies of Education and the benefit of being educated, but poverty being the main cause of their working, they were unable to attend school.
Table No. - 50
Knowledge regarding existing Child Labour Acts/Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Can't Say</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>82.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is apparent from the above table that 82.60 percent respondents can't say anything regarding the existing Child Labour Acts / Regulations. 14.7 percent had no knowledge at all regarding these regulations. On the other hand only 2.7 percent respondents knew that there are some regulations which says that children below 14 years should not work but they were unaware of the details of these Acts, Regulations and Policies.
Table No. - 51

Table showing awareness of the respondents regarding different organisations working for prevention of child labour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Can't Say</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>86.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reflects that 86.7 percent of the working children can't say anything regarding the organisations working for prevention of child labours that means they have no information. On the other hand 13.3 percent of the child labourers responded that there are no such organizations who work for child labours, as they have not seen or met any body of such organisations in the area. In Jhansi city there are many NGOs working but there is no organisation working particularly for prevention of child labour.

This finding can plan an important part in recommendation to State Government or Local bodies in order to work on projects or make proposals for child labour abolition in
Jhansi District of Bundelkhand region. As this area (Child labour) seems to be untouched by organisations working for removal of Social problems. This finding can act as a major suggestion.
Graph No. 16

Graph showing awareness of respondents regarding organisations working for prevention of child labour.