Appendix 1

CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT, 1986

(No.61 of 1986)

[23 December 1986]

PART I

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement-

(i) This act may be called the child labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(ii) It extends to the whole of India.

(iii) The provisions of this act, other than part III, shall come into force once, and part III shall come into force on such date as the central government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, and different may be appointed for different states and for different classes of establishments.

2. Definitions- In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

(i) "Appropriate government," means, in relation to an establishment under the control of the central government or a railway administration or a major port or a mine or oilfield, the central government and in all other cases, the State Government;

(ii) "Child" means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age;

(iii) "Day" means a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight;

(iv) "Establishment" includes a shop, commercial establishment, workshop, farm, residential hotel, restaurant, eating house, theatre or other place of public amusement or entertainment;

(v) "Family", in relation to an occupier, means the individual, the wife or husband, as the case may be, of such individual, and their children, brother or sister of such individual;

(vi) "Occupier", in relation to an establishment or a workshop, means he person who has the ultimate control over the affairs of the establishment of workshop;

(vii) "Port authority" means authority administering a port;

(viii) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under section 18;

(ix) "Week" means a period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday night or such other night as may be approved in writing for particular area by the inspector;
"Workshop" means any premises (including the precincts thereof) wherein any industrial process is carried out, but does not include any premises to which the provisions of section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948), for the time being, apply.

PART II

Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and process

3. Prohibition of the employment of children in certain occupations and process.

No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations set forth in Part A of the Schedule or in any workshop where any of the processes set forth in Part B of the Schedule is carried on:

4. Power to amend Schedule.- The Central Government, after giving by notification in the official Gazette, not less than three months' notice of its intention so to do, may, by like notification, add any occupation or process to the Schedule and thereupon the Schedule shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.


(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute an advisory committee to be called the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee (hereafter referred to as the Committee) to advise the Central Government for the purpose of addition of occupation and processes to the Schedule.

(2) The committee shall consist of a chairman and such other members not exceeding 10, as may be appointed by the Central Government.

(3) The committee shall meet as often as it may consider necessary and shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

(4) The committee may, if it deems it necessary so to do, constitute 1 or more sub-committee and may appointment to any such sub-committee, whether generally or for the consideration of any particular matter, any person who is not a member of the committee.

(5) The term of office of, the manner of filling casual vacancies in the office of, and the allowances, if any, payable to, the chairman and other members of the Committee, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which the Committee as a member of any of its sub-committee shall be such as may be prescribed.
PART - III

Regulations of conditions of work of children.

6. **Application of Part** – The provisions of this Part shall apply to an establishment or a class of establishments in which none of the occupations or process referred to in Section 3 is carried on.

7. **Hours and period of work.**

   (1) No child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment in access of such number of hours as may be prescribed for such establishment or class of establishment.

   (2) The period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed three hours and that no child shall work for more than three hours before he had an interval for rest for at least one hour.

   (3) The period of work of a child shall so arranged that inclusive of his interval for rest, under sub section (2), it shall not be spread over more than six hours, including the time spend in waiting for work on any day.

   (4) No child shall be permitted or required to work between 7 pm and 8 pm.

   (5) No child shall be required or permitted to work over time.

   (6) No child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment on any day on which he has already been working in another establishment.

8. **Weekly holidays** – Every child employed in an establishment shall be allowed in each week, a holiday of one whole day, which day shall be specified by the occupier in a notice permanently. Exhibited in a conspicuous place in the establishment and the day so specified shall not be altered by the occupier more than once in three months.

9. **Notice to Inspector** –

   (1) Every occupier in relation to an establishment in which a child was employed or permitted to work immediately before the date of commencement of this Act in relation to such establishment shall within a period of 30 days from such commencement, send to the inspector within whose local limits the establishment is situated a return notice containing the following particulars, namely : -

   (a) The same and situation of the establishment.

   (b) The bane if the person in actual management of the establishment;

   (c) The address to which communications relating to the establishment should be sent; and
(d) The nature of the occupation or process carried on in the establishment.

(2) Every occupier in relation to an establishment, who employees or permits to work any child after the date of commencement of this Act in relation to such establishment, shall within a period of thirty days from the date of such employment, send to the Inspector within whose local limits the establishment is situated, a written notice containing the particulars as are mentioned in sub-section (i).

Explanation- For the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (2), “date of commencement of this Act in relation to an establishment” means the date of bringing into force of this Act in relation to such establishment.

(3) Nothing in section 7, 8 and 9 shall apply to any establishment where in any school established by, or receiving assistance or recognition from, government.

10. Disputes as to age.- If any question arises between an inspector and an occupier as to the age of any child who is employed or permitted to work by him in an establishment, the question shall, in the absence of a certificate as to the age of such child granted by the prescribed medical authority, be referred by the inspector for the decision to the prescribed medical authority.

11. Maintenance of register.- There shall be maintained by every occupier in respect of children employed or permitted work in establishment, a register to be available for inspection by an inspector at all times during working hours or when work is being carried on any such establishment showing:

(a) the name and date of birth of every child so employed or permitted to work:

(b) hours and periods of work off end its freedom from nuisance any such child and the intervals of rest to which he is entitled;

(c) the nature of work of any such child; and

(d) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

12. Display of notice containing abstract of section 3 and 14.-

Every railway administration, every port authority and every occupier shall cause to be displayed in a conspicuous and accessible place at very station on its railway or within the limits of a port or at the place of work, as the case may be, a notice in the local language and in the English language containing as abstract of section 3 to 14.
13. **Health and safety’s**

(1) The appropriate government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the health and safety of the children employed or permitted to work in any establishment or class of establishments.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the said rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:
   (a) cleanliness in the place of work and its freedom from nuisance;
   (b) disposal of wastes and effluents;
   (c) ventilation of temperature;
   (d) dust and fume;
   (e) artificial humidification;
   (f) lighting;
   (g) drinking water;
   (h) latrine and urinals;
   (i) spit toms;
   (j) fencing of machinery;
   (k) work at or near machinery in motion;
   (l) employment of children on dangerous machines;
   (m) instruction, training ad supervision in relation to employment of children on dangerous machines;
   (n) device for cutting off power;
   (o) self acting machines;
   (p) easing of new machinery;
   (q) floor, stairs and means of access;
   (r) pits, sumps, opening in floors, etc.;
   (s) excessive weight;
   (t) protection of eyes;
   (u) explosive or inflammable dust, gas, etc.;
   (v) precaution in case of fire;
   (w) maintenance of buildings; and
   (x) safety of building and machinery.

**PART IV**

**Miscellaneous**

14. **Penalties** –

(1) Whoever employs and child or permits any child to work in contravention of the previous of Section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three month but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both.

(2) Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under Section 3, commits a like offence afterwards, shall be punishable with
Imprisonment for a terms which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years.

(3) Whoever –

(a) fails to give as required by Section 9, or

(b) fails to maintain a register as required by Section ii or makes any false entry in any such register, or

(c) fails to comply with or contravenes any other provisions of this Act or the rules made there under, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

15. Modified application of certain laws in relation to penalties. –

(1) Where any person is found guilty and convicted to contravention of any of provisions mentioned in sub-section (2), he shall be liable to penalties as provide in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 14 of this act and not under the Acts in which those provisions are contained.

(2) The provisions referred to in sub-section (1) and the provisions mentioned below :-

(a) Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
(b) Section 40 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952);
(c) Section 109 of the Merchant Shipping act, 1958 (44 of 1958); and
(d) Section 21 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 (27 of 1961)

16. Procedure relating of offences. –

(1) Any person, police officer or Inspector may file a person, police officer or Inspector may file a compliant of the commission of an offender under this Act in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Every certificate as to the age of the child, which has been granted by a prescribed medical authority, shall, for the purpose of this act, be conclusive evidence as to the age of the child to whom it relates.

(3) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this act.

17. Appointment of Inspectors. - The appropriate Government may appoint Inspectors for the purposes of securing compliance with the provisions of this act and any Inspector so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant with in the meaning of the Indian Penal code (45 of 1860)
18. **Power to make rules:**

(1) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying into effect the provision of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the term of office of, the manner of filling casual vacancies of, and the allowances payable to, the Chairman and members of the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee and the conditions and restrictions subject to which a non-member may be appointed to a sub-committee under sub-section (5) of section 5;

(b) number of hours for which a child may be required or permitted to work under sub-section (10) of Section 7;

(c) grant of certificates of age in respect of young persons in employment or seeking employment, the medical authorities which may issue such certificate, the form of such certificate, the charges which may be made thereunder and the manner in which such certificate may be issued; provided that no charge shall be made for the issue of any such certificate if the application is accompanied by evidence of age deemed satisfactory by the authority concerned.

(d) the other particulars which a register maintained under Section 11 should contain.

19. **Rules and notifications to be laid before parliament or State legislature.**

(1) Every rule made under this Act by the Central Government and every notification issued under Section 4, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issue, before each House of Parliament, which it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and it, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or in two or more successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in marking any modification, in the rule of notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

(2) Every rule made by a State Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before that legislature of that State.
20. Certain other provisions of law not barred – Subject to the provisions contained in Section 15, the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1943), the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (69 of 1951), and the mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952).

21. Power to remove difficulties.

(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty. Provided that no such made after the expiry of a period of three years from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Houses of Parliament.

22. Repeal and Saving.

(1) The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (26 of 1938), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken under the Act so repealed shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.


- In Section 2 of the minimum Wages Act, 1948,

(i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted namely:-

(aa) ‘adolescent’ means a person who has completed his fourteenth year of age but has not completed his eighteenth year;

(a) ‘adult’ means a person who has completed his eighteenth year of age;”

(ii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted namely:-

(bb) ‘child’ means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age;”

24. Amendment of Act 69 of 1951 – In the Plantations Labour Act, 1951,

(a) In section 2 in clause (a) and (c), for the word “fifteenth”, the word “fourteenth” shall be substituted;
(b) Section 24 shall be omitted;

(c) In section 26, in the opening portion, the words “who has completed his twelfth year” shall be omitted.

25. Amendment of Act 44 of 1958. — In the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, in section 1009, for the word “fifteen”, the word “fourteen” shall be substituted.

26. Amendment of Act 27 of 1961. — In the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, in section 2, in clause (a) and (c), for the word “fifteen”, the word “fourteenth” shall be substituted.

The Schedule

(See Section 3)

Occupation

Any occupation connected 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 or a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employed of the establishment from one platform 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 lines;

(5) A port authority with in the limits of any port.

(6) [Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses]¹

(7) [Abattoirs]²

PART B

(1) Bidi – making

(2) Carpet – weaving,

(3) Cement manufacturing, including baggage of cement.

(4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.
(5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.

(6) Mica – cutting and splitting.

(7) Shellac manufacture.

(8) Tanning.

(9) Wool – cleaning.

(10) Building and construction industry.

(11) Manufacture of slate pencil (including packing)

(12) Manufacture of product from agate.

(13) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substance such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium benzene, pesticides and asbestos]

(14) ‘Hazardous process’ as defined in section 2cd* and ‘dangerous operation’ as notified in rules made under Section 87** of the factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

(15) Printing as Defined in Section 2(k)(iv) *** of the factories Act, 1948(63 of 1948).

(16) Cashew and cashew nut rescaling and processing.

(17) Soldering processes in electronic industries ²

Notes:

Section 2(cd): of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

‘hazardous process means any process of activity in relation to an industry specified in the first schedule where unless special care is taken, raw materials used therein or the intermediate or finished products, by products wastes or effluents there of would.

(i) cause material impairment to the health of the persons engaged in or connected therewith, or

(ii) result in the pollution of the general environment provided that the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the first schedule by way of addition, omission or variation of Industry specified in the said schedule.

²
THIS FIRST SCHEDULE

List of Industries involving Hazardous Processes:

1. Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
   Integrated Iron & Steel
   Ferrous – alloys
   Special Steels

2. Non – Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
   Primary metallurgical Industries namely, zinc, lead, copper, manganese and aluminium.

3. Foundries (Ferrous and Non – Ferrous)
   Castings and forgings, including cleaning or smoothening/toughening by sand and shot blasting.

4. Coal (including coke) Industries
   Coal, Lignite, Coke, etc.
   Fuel Gases (including coal gas, producer gas, water, gas).

5. Power Generating Industries.

6. Pulp and paper (including paper products) Industries

7. Fertilizer Industries
   Nitrogenous
   Phosphatic
   Mixed

8. Cement Industries
   Portland cement (including slag cement, puzzolna cement and their products)

9. Petroleum Industries
   Oil refining
   Lubricating oils and greases.


11. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industries
    Narcotics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

12. Fermentation Industries (Distilleries and Breweries)

13. Rubber (Synthetic) Industries

14. Paints and pigment Industries

15. Leather Tanning Industries.

17. Chemical Industries.
   Coke oven by products and Coal Tar Distillation Products
   Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, acetylene, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, sulphur, dioxide, nitrous oxide, halogenated, hydrocarbon, ozone etc.)
   Industrial Carbon
   Alkalies and Acids.
   Chromates and dichromate
   Leads and its compounds
   Electro – chemicals (metallic sodium, potassium, and chlorates, perchlorates and peroxides)
   Electro – thermal produces (artificial abrasive, calcium carbide)
   Nitrogenous compounds (cynamides and other nitrogenous compounds)
   Phosphorus and its compounds (Chlorine Fluorine, Bromine and Iodine)
   Insecticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other Pesticides Industries.
18. Insecticides, Fungicides, herbicides and other Pesticides Industries.
19. Synthetic Resins and plastics.
22. Glass and Ceramics.
23. Grinding or glazing of metals
24. Manufacture, handling and processing of asbestos and its products.
25. Extraction of oils and fats from vegetables and animals sources.
26. Manufacture, handling and use of benzene and substances containing benzene.
27. Manufacturing process and operation involving carbon disulphide.
28. Dyes and dyestuffs including their intermediates.
29. Highly inflammable liquids and gases.
APPENDIX 2

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE BRICK KILNS CHILD LABOURERS

Date
Time
Duration
Name of the Employer
Name of the roadside Brick kiln
Identification Data
1. Name
2. Age
   5-10 yrs.
   10-14 yrs.
3. Sex
   Male/Female.
4. Marital Status
   Married / Unmarried
5. Permanent Address
6. Mother Tongue
7. Religion
   Hindu / Muslim / Christian / Any other
8. Caste, specify the name
   Is it
   Forward / Backward / Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribe
9. Education
   No education / 1-5 standard / 6-8 standard / 8-10 standard

Family Constellation

10. Family size
11. Type of family
Nuclear /Joint /Extended

12. Do your parents also work with you at the Brick kiln: Yes/No

13. If yes, what do they do in the Brick kiln
Specify.

14. If no, where are they? Where do they work and what kind of work they do?
Specify

15. Have you got any brothers and sisters? Yes/No

   Brothers......
   Sisters..............

17. If yes, what do they do?

Education

18. Have you ever gone to school? Yes/No

19. If yes, where and for how long? Specify.

20. Did you like being in the school? Yes/No

21. Were you given books free of cost at school? Yes/No

22. Were you given midday meals/snacks? Yes/No

23. Did you leave the school?
   By on your own
   By on parents insistence

24. Are your brothers/sisters going to school? Yes/No

25. Do you feel that you should also have been given a chance to go to school? Yes/No

26. Have you heard of night schools? Yes/No

27. If given a chance will you choose to go to school? Yes/No

28. If no, give reasons
   Too late
   Dissatisfied
Not essential
Any other reason (specify)

Living Conditions

29. Are you staying away from your native place? Yes / No

30. Why did you leave your native Place? Specify.

31. Did you leave your native place?
   On your own initiative on parents suggestion

32. Do you feel that the living conditions of your native place is better than here?

33. If yes, in. what ways?

34. If no, specify.

35. Pattern or type of house Pucca Semi pucca Kutchta Tiled Thatched
   Occupational Data

36. How long you have been working in this Brick kiln?
   0-6 months
   7-12 months
   12-24 months
   If more than that, specify.

37. What were you doing before joining this Brick kiln?
   Going to school
   Working in other area of employment
   Any other

Working Conditions

38. Why did you select this Brick kiln work?
   Because of your parents
   Because it is easier than other occupations
   Seasonal so that you can go home during off season Any other reason

39. Type of work
   Pathnewala
   Dhonewala
   Assistant to cook
   Any other

40. Hours of work
Less than 8 hours Between 8-12 hours More than 12 hours

41. Do you have any intervals for rest? : Yes/No between working hours?

42. Are any additional benefits given to you by your employer? Yes/No

43. If yes, what type? Specify?

44. Have you ever been scolded or punished by your employee? Yes/No

45. If yes, why?

46. Have you ever been forced to work overtime by your parents/employees? Yes/No

47. Mode of payment

: Daily/weekly/Monthly

48. Number of days of holidays that you can enjoy per year (other than weekly holidays):

Casual Leave
Sick Leave
Annual Leave
National & Festival Holidays
Any other

49. Are you happy in your present occupation? Yes/No

50. If not, give reasons:

Low wages
Low respects for the job Long hours of work
Any other reasons, if any

51. Are you harassed by your Employer? Yes/No/No reaction

52. If yes, what type of treatment do you get from your Employer?
Scolding
Beating
Fining
Threatening
Any other type

53. Have you suffered from any type of sickness? Yes/No

If yes, what type of sickness?

54. Do you think that this sickness is because of working in the Brick kiln? Yes/no
55. Reported Health Problems
Health Problem
Occurrence in the last one month
Symptoms

56. Is there any clinic/dispensary for the worker organized by the employer? Yes/No

57. Where do you usually seek help from when you are ill?
Facility provided by employer
Govt. Hospital
Private Clinic nearly
Self Medication
Others(specify)

58. Do you have urinals and bathing facilities in the Brick kiln? Yes/No

59. Do you have any recreational facilities in the Brick kiln? Yes/No
Playing
Talking to other workers
Any others

60. In case of sickness, does the Brick kiln owner provide the medical facilities: Yes/No

61. If yes, in what way? Financially
Timings
Any other way, specify

62. Are you planning to go in for a different job? Yes/No

63. If yes, specify your future plans
APPENDIX 3

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE LABOURERS WORKING IN BRICK KILNS

Date
Time
Duration
Name of the Employer
Name of the Brick kiln
Identification Data
1. Name
2. Age
   18-30 yrs.
   31-45 yrs.
   More than 45 year
3. Sex
   Male/Female.
4. Marital Status
   Married / Unmarried
5. Permanent Address
6. Mother Tongue
7. Religion
   Hindu/ Muslim/ Christian/ Any other
8. Caste, specify the name
   Is it
   Forward/ Backward/ Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled/Tribe
9. Education
   No education/ 1-5 standard/. 6-8 standard/ 8-10 standard

Family Constellation

10. Family size

11. Type of family
   Nuclear/ Joint/ Extended

12. Do your parents also work with you at the brick kiln: Yes/No
13. If yes, what do they do in the Brick kiln Specify.

14. If no, where are they? Where do they work and what kind of work they do? Specify.

15. Have you got any brothers and sisters. Yes/No

   Brothers... ... ....
   Sisters. ..............

17. If yes, what do they do?

**Education**

18. Have you ever gone to school? Yes/No

19. If yes, where and for how long? Specify.

20. Did you leave the school? Yes/No
   By on your own
   By on parents insistence

21. Do you feel that you should also have been given a chance to go to school?

22. Have you heard of night schools? Yes/No

**Living Conditions**

23. Are you staying away from your native place? Yes/ No

24. Why did you leave your native place? Specify.

25. Did you leave your native place? On your own initiative
   on parents suggestion
   any other reason

26. Do you feel that the living condition of your native place is better than here?

27. If yes, in. what ways?

28. If no, specify.
29. Pattern or type of house Pucca/Semi pucca/Kutcha /Tiled Thatched

Occupational Data

30. How long you have been working in this Brick kiln
   0-6 months
   7-12 months
   12-24 months
   If more than that, specify.

31. What were you doing before joining this Brick Kiln?
   Working in other area of employment
   Wanted to be independent
   Any other

Working Conditions :

32. Why did you select this brick kiln work?
   Because it is more paying
   Because it is easier than other occupations
   Seasonal so that you can go home during off season
   No other work available

33. Type of work
   Pathnewala
   Dhonewala
   Beldar
   Rabishwala
   Jhokawa
   Nikasi
   Any other

34. Hours of work
   Less than 8 hours
   Between 8-12 hours
   More than 12 hours

35. Nature of appointment
   Permanent
   Temporary
   Part Time

36. Do you have any intervals for rest : Yes/No between working hours?

37. Do you have weekly holidays? : Yes/No

38. Do you have paid holidays? : Yes/No

39. Are any additional benefits given to : Yes/No you by your employer?

40. If yes, what type? Specify?
41. Do you get any bonus? Yes/No

42. Do you have supervisor? Yes/No

43. If yes, your supervisor is strict kind gives you freedom to complete work in your own place. Any other (specify).

44. Have you ever been scolded or punished by your supervisor / employee? Yes/No

45. If yes, why?

46. Have you ever been forced to work overtime by your supervisor/employees If yes, specify. : Yes/No

47. Mode of payment: Daily/weekly/Monthly

48. Total monthly earnings:
X Below Rs.300/Rs.300-600 Rs.600-1000 Rs.1000 and above

49. Are you able to save money? Yes/No

50. In what form do you save money
   Cash/S.B. A/c, Chit Fund, Any other.
51. Do you have any Loan? Yes/No

If yes,
Amount of borrowing Purpose of borrowing

52. Number of days of holidays that you can enjoy per year (other than weekly holidays):
   Casual Leave
   Sick Leave
   Annual Leave
   National & Festival Holidays
   Any other

53. Do you get wages according to the Minimum Wages Act, applicable to Cottage Industry? Yes/No

54. Do you get advances? If yes, how much? Yes/No

55. Are you happy in your present occupation? Yes/No
56. If not, give reasons:
Low wages
Low respects for the job
Long hours of work
Any other reasons, if any

57. Do you like Brick kiln job: Yes/No
If not, why? Specify.

58. Are you harassed by your Employer?: Yes/No/No reaction

59. If yes, what type of treatment do you get from your Employer?
Scolding
Fining
Threatening
Any other type

60. Have you suffered from any type of sickness? Yes/No sickness?

61. Do you think that this sickness is because of working in the Brick kiln? Yes/No

62. Reported health problems Occurrence in past One year

63. Is there any clinic/dispensary for the worker organized by the employer? Yes/No

64. Where do you usually seek help from when you are ill?
Facility provided by employer
Govt. Hospital
Private Clinic nearly
Self Medication
Others (specify)

65. Do you have urinals and bathing facilities in the Brick kiln? Yes/No

66. Do you have any recreational facilities in the Brick kiln? Yes/No
Playing
Talking to other workers
Any others

67. In case of sickness, does the Brick kiln owner provide the medical facilities: Yes/No

68. If yes, in what way? Financially
Timings
Any other way, specify

69. In case of sickness, does the Management provide the medical facilities?
70. Are you planning to go in for a different job? Yes/No

71. If yes, specify your future plans

72. Are you interested in politics? Yes/No

73. If yes, are you a member of any political or trade union? Specify.

74. Do you think Trade Unions are helpful to workers? Specify.

75. What is the mode of Savings? Bank, Post Office, Personal, Any other if any.
APPENDIX 4
GUIDELINES FOR CASE STUDIES FOR WORKING CHILDREN IN BRICK KILN

You are migrated from
What is your caste?
Are you studying? Or dropout
How long have you been working in this present job?
What job did you do before joining this particular job?
Why did you take up this job?
Who helped you to find this job?
How is your payment made in this job and is the job of a secure nature?
How many hours a day do you work?
Do you get enough time for leisure and recreation?
Are you happy with your job or would you like to study, If so, why?
Are there any accidents at the work site?
Did you face any accidents at work?
In case of accidents who provides with medical aid?
Did you have any illness during your work in brick kiln? If so what?
What are the health facilities given to you at the work site?
Where do you go for treatment?
Would you like to do this same job forever? Give reasons.
What would you like to do when you grow up?
APPENDIX 5
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BRICK KILN OWNER

1. Identification Data
2. Name of the Employer:
3. Age
4. Sex
5. Marital Status
6. Religion
7. Level of Education
   (a) Academic
   (b) Technical
8. Is the Brick kiln official registered? Yes/No
9. How much do you pay towards electricity charges? Rs. 500/ Rs. 1000/ Rs. 1500/ Rs. 2000 or more
10. How many people work in your brick kiln
11. How many of the workers are below 14 years?

Employment Conditions
12. nature of their job
13. Generally how they are appointed?
   (a) Sent by parents
   (b) Came on their own
   (c) Through intermediaries (Middle-men)
   (d) Any other
1. Is there any particular procedure If yes, what is it?
2. Any fixed hours of work, If No why?
3. Are they asked to work over time?
4. Are they given leave?
   With payment
   Without payment
5. Do you appoint anyone else when they are away?
6. Are there any first aid provisions given by you to the Brick kiln children?
7. In case of any accident, how do you handle?
8. Do they fulfill your expectations?
   Often
   Sometimes
   Never
9. If never, specify reasons?
10. Are the children employed by you medically examined before giving them employment?
11. Do you have any educational facilities for the child labourers?
12. Any incentives given to the child labour
   Service Benefit: Yes/No
   Bonus: Yes/No Yes/No
   Provident Fund: Yes/No
   Gratuity: Yes/No
13. What are your general impressions/opinion about children who are working? Are you aware of Child Labour Act?
14. If yes who are they?
15. What action did they take against you?
16. How did you deal with the situation?
17. As an employer what do you think is your role in improving their employment and working conditions?
Brick kilns in North India thrive employing children of seasonal, migrant labour because they are cheap and unorganised.

HARISH TYAGI

On a hot summer day at Meerut, a group of dishevelled kids toil at a small brick-kiln unit on the city's outskirts, their nimble hands blistered by firming scores of bricks each day. brick-making. The small, scarred hands tell the story of their uncared-for childhood and future of the rural youth in the country. But authorities and civil society have no support from civil society and local people who look on them as outsiders. Visits to the kilns would reveal that though employing children under 14 is banned under Indian law, the children are involved in nearly all the burdensome and stressful work at the factories. This is of course, denied outright by the kiln-owners who wish to garner maximum profits by employing child labour.

My repeated journeys to these children's sweatshops made me reflect on the plight of the government towards the plight of the young migrant workers who undergo hardships one working season after another. The small, scarred hands tell the story of their unsecured future. But authorities and civil society does not spare a thought that houses and offices they inhabit or work from are made at an enormous cost of sacrificing the childhood and future of the rural youth in the country.

An advantage of working in this industry, which is also a big drawback, is that the owners often give the worker an "advance" for which they charge no interest. This can be used for weddings, buying a house or a piece of land or for emergency medical needs. The accounts are settled only after the brick-making season, which lasts for seven to eight months, is over. In short, with no written agreements to guide the transaction, and in the absence of unions, the owners pay what they want, at a time when the workers are looking at four to five months of unemployment.

Unseen plight

Migrant workers remain a low priority area for State authorities and have virtually no support from civil society and local people who look on them as outsiders. Visits to the kilns would reveal that though employing children under 14 is banned under Indian law, the children are involved in nearly all the burdensome and stressful work at the factories. This is of course, denied outright by the kiln-owners who wish to garner maximum profits by employing child labour.

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Under the National Foundation for India and India America foundation media fellowship programme.

The writer is a photo-journalist.

KAILASH HAS A GRIM OUTLOOK ON LIFE UNLIKE OTHERS OF HIS AGE WHO ARE BUSY LEARNING CYCLING, COMPUTERS AND CHESS.

LOST CHILDHOOD: Workers at a brick kiln. PHOTO: HARISH TYAGI

Economic necessities

Most migrant labourers in India work in the unorganised sector, including salt manufacturing units, construction work, sugarcane cropping and harvesting or brick-making. Brick-kilns are mostly situated in rural and semi-urban areas of States like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan. A majority of the workers at these units are migrant labourers from the impoverished sections of the countryside. Workers, considered the second-largest worldwide after China, are women and many of them children. They are temporary casual workers who earn low wages and draw no social security benefits. They have no unions and very little legislation to protect them. There is no option but to work in this industry because lack of job avenues elsewhere.

The workers usually work for five to seven months beginning around October. Their living conditions are miserable — they live in poorly-ventilated barn-like structures near the kilns which have no potable water or sanitation facilities. Because the shaping of bricks from clay is mostly done by children and more importantly, since they are cheap labour, the children are in high demand in the industry. But they often suffer from malnutrition, water-borne and various skin diseases because of the occupational hazards.

Many days, Nafis and the children work for up to 12 hours unloading bricks and heavy weights which take their toll on their delicate bodies making them susceptible to various illnesses. "My hands pain and I often feel weak and listless. Most of us are down with fever at regular intervals. But we have to work hard for the survival of the family," says nine-year-old Sanju.

Nafis's parents are distressed but have little choice. "We know about the effects on children but there is little we can do. The government does not provide any support, we only hear of mid-day meal schemes or other schemes to make child-care services on radio or TV," Nafis's mother, Jamila says. They don't get even the average nutrition which a child needs to survive. This is because the meagre amount they earn all goes into the family's saving for births, marriages or buying a piece of land.

The migrant worker involves his whole family because production time is limited and the more bricks they make, the more money they get.

Neither is there any access to education, the parents say, hastening to add that in any case their poor economic conditions would deter them from sending the children to school. Many children work along with their parents at the kilns, while others, some as young as eight, look after infant siblings. Babies are left behind to fend for themselves. There are no playgrounds or even safe playing areas and small children can be found playing in hazardous prone areas without any adult supervision.

Nafis feels uncomfortable when asked whether he goes to school. "Earlier I used to go to madrasas but these days I have to support my family. I have no time for school and it hardly matters anyway. It's a waste of time and money."

Eleven-year-old Kailash, who has three sisters and two brothers who also work at the kilns, has never been to school and also migrated from western Uttar Pradesh. "If we go to school we would have to pay there and spend money and time but here we make 1,000 bricks in a day over 10 hours. I get paid about Rs.150 and can sleep in peace at night. I cannot have more expectations from life for the time being," he says.

Kailash, who plans to go back with his parents at the end of the work season, has a grim outlook on life unlike others his age who are busy learning cycling, computers and chess. Ankit, Rekha, Rajkumar and Sonu, all between eight and 14 years of age who have come here for work from nearby districts in western Uttar Pradesh have the same story to tell.
Where children cook food, run houses and yet go to school

Parents, rescued from bonded labour, work in Kerala; earn Rs. 280 a day for making 1000 bricks

On their own: Children cooking and washing vessels at Edamanal panchayat, Kollidam block in Nagapattinam district in Tamil Nadu.

25 June 2006: Hindu, p. 3

SIRKAZHI (TAMIL NADU): Can you imagine households headed by children of 13 and 14 years? Children who are in charge for as long as six months at a stretch while both parents are at work hundreds of kilometres away?

Children of this age cook, attend to household chores, take care of younger siblings as well as attend school at Pudhuthur, a habitation in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.

Their parents, former bonded labour were rescued from Adhamangalam and housed in this settlement in Edamanal panchayat, Kollidam block by the Government in the late 1990s (Nineties). They migrate to Kerala for six months in a year to work in brick kilns, leaving their children behind.

“Children cook food, run houses and yet go to school!” says Anjalai who is 80.

“On an average, children run the household in 10 families when their parents go in rotation for employment to Kerala,” says T. Narasimhan and M. Jagadish of the M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation, a voluntary organisation which is working here. The foundation based in Secunderabad aims to abolish child labour.

The Government provided houses for us but no land,” says Marappan, father of two boys and a girl.

“We were rescued from bonded labour owing to the efforts of a voluntary organisation,” says his wife.

The Government provided houses for us but no land. In the absence of a means of livelihood, we have to go to Kerala. In most cases the wife accompanies her husband. “I come home every two months and stay for 3-6 days to check how my children are doing and to give them money for household expenses,” says Marappan.

“We call them up once a week to make sure they are fine and studying well. But we stay here for six months when it rains in Kerala. We do menial work as ‘coolies’ then.”

Kavitha (14) manages her household, made up of her younger sister Vembu (10) and her younger brother Sakhivel (8). “When our father visits us once in two or three months, he gives me Rs.300 to 500 to run the household,” says Kavitha.

“Who buys the provisions? ‘I do,’” she replies.

Vembu says her “akka” takes good care of her. “But I fetch water and help her clean the house,” she adds.

Vijayan (15) is a Standard VI drop out who has been persuaded to resume schooling. He is in charge of his sister Vijayalakshmi (9) and brother Shashi Kumar (6).

“We hate to leave them alone but what can we do,” shrugs Marappan, Bhoopalan and Sathyavel.

“There is no occupation available for us here — no agricultural land to cultivate. When we were bonded labour we were able to stay with our children, now we have to go far away in order to sustain ourselves. But we are a close knit group and if the children fall ill or in trouble, relations or the neighbours will step in to help — there is support from the community.”

“I feel very sad to leave them,” says 35-year-old Manjula, mother of three girls of 17, 14, 10 and a boy of eight.

“Only if we are accompanied by our spouses will we be able to earn enough and save up money. Otherwise we may spend it on liquor,” the men admit sheepishly.

The M. V. Foundation is involved in “making education a reality for every child,” says Shantha Sinha, secretary-treasurer of the foundation.

The foundation has helped the children at Pudhuthur by bringing them together, providing them with uniforms and notebooks, and paying attention to their nutrition and health needs.
Bonded labour: 93 kids rescued

They Were Working In Smokey, Cramped Jewellery Units In Karol Bagh

New Delhi: Ninety-three child labourers, 57 of whom are aged below 14 years, were rescued from Beadonpura area of Karol Bagh on Saturday. They were forced to work as bonded labourers in inhuman conditions in gold and silver jewellery units. All the children are from West Bengal.

The children were rescued after a three-hour-long raid carried out by the labour department of Delhi government in association with NGO Bachpan Bachao Andolan. When the team reached the spot, it found many children working in small rooms in cramped conditions, the air thick with the fumes of burning metal and no ventilation. “The staircases that led to these rooms were barely two feet in width,” said an official who had been a part of the team.

Deputy labour commissioner V S Arya said: “They were being made to work all day in such horrible conditions and not even paid because they were supposed to be trainees. They just got food in return.”

The children were made to live, work and sleep in the same room and the door was kept locked all the time to prevent them from escaping. Owners of all the 20-25 establishments that were searched had fled the place by then.

The labour department will now send the details of the rescued children to the West Bengal government, where their addresses will be verified and a team of officers will reach Delhi in a few days to take them home. Till then, the children have been handed over to the NGO, said joint labour commissioner Piyush Kumar.

“We send the details to the concerned state and then the state takes care of their being sent back home and rehabilitation,” he added.

Soon after the children were brought to Karol Bagh police station, a mob of 300-350 people gheraoed the building for close to two hours, raising slogans against the Delhi police and alleging that the labour department had “patronised” the NGO to get mileage out of it.

Just 24 and mother of 7 children

2.7 Lakh Such Women In India And 3 Lakh Mothers Below 15

By Samiran Chakravortti/Times

New Delhi: Child labour may now acquire a whole new meaning for you. Close to 300,000 girls under the age of 15 are not only married but have already borne children at least once, according to census figures just released. Of these, just over 1.7 lakh have borne two kids, and another 1.23 lakh have had one child. That means more than 20% of the over 15 lakh girls married under the age of 15 — in itself a disturbing figure— have already borne children.

While most of these girls — just under 1.5 lakh — are from rural areas, as many as 5 lakh were from urban areas, with 43,151 two-child urban married mothers below the age of 15. Amazingly, almost 2.7 lakh women under the age of 24 already have had 7 or more children, 86,500 have had 6 children, more than 22,000 have had 5 children and over 8 lakh have had 4 kids.

Even as the average number of children born to married women in India has fallen a wee bit to 2.03, from 3.07 a decade back and 3.36 in 1981, this fine print on underage mothers makes for startling reading. The average number of children born to each married girl below the age of 15 has increased dramatically to 0.31 from only 0.09 a decade back and 0.02 in 1981.

There is, however, a caveat to the comparison with figures from the earlier censuses. The figures for 1991 and 1981 census were based on sample rather than total figures, but the 2001 figures are the actual population totals that leave no doubt, showing an average of close to one child for every three married girls under the age of 15.

> 22% women have over 5 kids: P0
New Delhi: It's been more than 10 months since a 1986 ban on child labour was extended to the domestic and hospitality sectors but for those who work 10-hour days in the confines of urban homes or slave in streetfood stalls, the law hasn't held much hope. Life for them is still meagre wages, leftover food, cast-offs to wear, a space on the floor...and a lost childhood.

Just look at the numbers. Officially India has about 12 million workers under 14, more than any other nation. Voluntary groups put the number at a whopping 60 million - including both the formal and informal sector.

Comparatively, with efforts made by authorities to implement the 2006 ban - an extension of India's Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 which banned children under 14 from working in hazardous industries like fireworks and matchstick-making. According to figures submitted in the Rajya Sabha, the various state governments which are responsible for implementing the ban launched some 39,000 inspections of possible child labour sites. Though over 2,200 violations were detected, the number of prosecutions stands at just 211. Convictions are something that activists like Kailash Satyarthi, whose Bachpan Bachao Andolan rescued 22 children from a Delhi plastic factory just last week, only dream of.

"The ban is being flagrantly flouted...in your neighbour's home and mine, in hotels, dhabas, factories you name it. But the problem is that if the government shows no political will, the ban will lose its meaning," says Satyarthi.

The governments admits implementation has been difficult, specially when it comes to the domestic sector. "It's difficult to penetrate inside homes unless peer pressure has been created. The law alone can't tackle a problem that has economic and social implications," says M.L. Dhar, spokesperson for the labour ministry.

Campaigners disagree, saying concerted state action can make a difference. "It started out as a positive step but now, it doesn't look like anyone had the intention of implementing it," says Ingrid Srinath, CEO of Child Rights & You (CRY).

Srinath also points out that the ban also does little to address the reasons that compel the family to put children to work in the first place: poverty, debt and marginalisation. "Kids have no option but to work, parents have no option but to put them to work. There won't be any difference on the ground till these issues are addressed."

Till then, the ban remains only in letter and not in spirit.

### Child at Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Share of Workers (5-14 yrs)</th>
<th>Population (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>6.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>15.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>15.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>7.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>7.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>17.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among main workers (those in the formal sector) in the age group 5-14, only 14.07% were attending educational institutions. Child labourers have increased 10.68% from Census 1991 to 2001.

### Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Andhra

- Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra are the states where number of child workers has decreased from 1991 to 2001.
- Sikkim, Nagaland, Haryana & Himachal are the states where number of child workers has increased from 1991 to 2001.

20.28% of the workforce aged between 5 and 14 works on farms and the fishing and forestry sector.
'Government has failed to rehabilitate child workers'

Absence of effective laws, education and health care: Experts

Smriti Kak Ramachandran

NEW DELHI: In February this year, 12-year-old Pintoo Kumar was rescued from a house in South Delhi where he was made to work as a domestic help. Maltreated by his employer, deprived of food and subjected to frequent beatings, Pintoo was handed over to the Delhi Government’s Labour Department.

However, instead of being rehabilitated and reunited with his family, Pintoo continues to live in a remand home, while his former employer has been let off without any punitive action.

Eight months after the Central Government notified a ban on employment of children below 14 years of age in residences and the hospitality sector, activists working for eradication of child labour assert that the problem persists. They allege that the Government has failed to ensure effective enforcement of the law and has also not devised any rehabilitation scheme for children.

“...the least that the Labour Department could have done is to have fined the family and set an example,” said Subhash Bhatnagar, a social activist who helped rescue Pintoo.

Absence of education, health care and rehabilitation of rescued children are areas that activists say need immediate attention. “It is important to understand why children are forced to work. If there is no education and health care and no means of earning livelihood for the parents, children are forced to work. To make the ban work, the Government has to first address these concerns,” said V. Kram Srivastava, Manager (Development Support) of Child Rights and You (CRY).

According to CRY, there are 41,898 child labourers working in Delhi alone and they are involved in all kinds of work from brick kilns, weaving industry, scissor factories, to crenation grounds, agricultural fields, dhobis, domestic and household chores and even commercial sex. Pushing for strict implementation of the law banning child labour, Mr. Srivastava said: “The Government has to ensure means of livelihood, proper implementation of minimum wage laws for adults and equitable educational opportunities to all. CRY believes that in India child labour is largely the outcome of social inequality.”

Pointing out that India has the highest number of child labourers in the world, stakeholders blame insufficient awareness about the basic rights children for their exploitation.

“It will come as a surprise, but in far-flung villages where schools are more than 10 km away, children are keen to study. If you create awareness, provide free and compulsory education and health care, all children will opt for school,” said Ashok Agarwal of Social Jurist, a lawyers’ collective that works for securing children their right to education.

“Lack of punitive action has contributed to the violation of the law. It is easy to exploit children; there are no checks and no punishments. People walk away without as much as paying a fine.”
Study says most children face sexual harassment, physical abuse and are seldom paid for their work

'Child labour rampant in Gujarat cotton fields'

TEENA THACKER
HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 6

THE Gujarat Government may be denying reports about tribal children working in their Bt cotton fields but a latest study by the Rajasthan Mazdoor Union (RMU) has found a number of children below 14 years of age employed in the fields and facing sexual harassment and physical abuse.

The study was released at a conference by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in Hyderabad on Tuesday. The study revealed that of the two lakh-odd workers working in such fields, 33 per cent were below 14 years. Cases of sexual harassment, non-payment of wages, physical abuse and health problems due to the use of pesticides in the fields were found to be rampant.

According to the study, 36 per cent of the children working in the farmlands complained of verbal abuse while 12 per cent faced physical abuse.

Ashok Khandelwal, an advisor with the RMU who was involved in the study that concluded in September this year, said, "We have been working in this area for the last two years. However, false claims by the Government motivated us to conduct this study. It has been found that thousands of tribal children from Rajasthan are employed in

State of affairs in Gujarat

1. Every 18th child in the state is either working or searching for work instead of going to school.
2. Girls are deprived of the overall labour force 4.28 per cent of total workers are child labourers, Gujarat has the highest number of child labourers in these farms every year during the harvest season."

Till a few years back, Andhra Pradesh was the highest cultivator of cottonseeds. However, after NGOs like MV Foundation campaigned against the involvement of children in these fields, cotton farming took a back seat in the state. Gujarat is now an important cotton centre in India, with Surat, Vadodara and Kadi accounting for the maximum production. Most of the production of cottonseeds, especially for the purpose of cross pollination, is on behalf of companies, including many multinationals," said Khandelwal.

The study revealed that the children were being paid Rs 40-50 per day which was much lower than the minimum wage for agricultural workers. It also highlighted the fact that most children who came for work in cottonseed farms did not come on their own.

Around 68 per cent children said that their parents sent them to work. As much as 33 per cent said they missed their homes while 38.7 per cent claimed that they did not like the work. The working conditions too were not very suitable. About 37 per cent workers complained that even drinking water facility was not available.

"There is no protective clothing like high shoes or masks. Many of the children fall sick after inhaling pesticides. They also face dangers of snakebites. Moreover, on most of the farms there are no separate arrangements for boys and girls. 53.63 per cent workers were found to be sharing same space," the study revealed.

The study underlined the fact that with an increase in the demand for labourers, the number of child labourers has also increased.

"There is an enormous demand for the children as labourers. They are a source for cheap labour and can work for long hours. We saw that there was a depression of wages when children were working. The wages for adults increased three times when children were sent to school," said Dr Shantha Sinha, chairperson, NCPCR.

While the Union has tried to convince a small group in Banabantha cottonseed producers by signing an agreement in August this year, stating the new daily wage and banning child labour for cross pollination work, experts feel that there is a lot to be done and if the Government continues denying the problem, it won't ever be fixed.
बचपन बच्चों अंदरूनी, श्रम विभाग उरुपरिश ने छुटाया
सभी बाल मजदूर विहार या तेल्पाल के, डेड साल से ये बंधक

नई दिल्ली ( हायलैंड)। बचपन बच्चों अंदरूनी, श्रम विभाग उरुपरिश द्वारा की गई छुट्टिया दास्तानों में गुहार को टिकीं टिकली के खानपुर इलाके की छात्री ने छुट्टिया की जाती है। विहार के अंदरूनी से आए 12 वर्षीय मोहम्मद फतेहदी ने बताया कि पूरी 2 माह पूर्व बच्चा जवाबदेही से माता पिता को लिया चलाए पहले ही आया। माता-पिता तो भारी निराश हो रहे है। ना ही बच्चा से माता करने है। तो बच्चे के लिए चलते पत्र देते है। ने पत्र में बताया कि वह सभी बच्चों को लेकर बचपन बच्चों अंदरूनी के संस्थान के प्रमुख मुद्रिता, मनुष्यों, मनुष्यों, बर्दों, अतिरिक्त और तेल्पाल के रूप में काम करते हैं।

इस प्रकार में यह आकर्षक बाल मजदूरों में सबसे अधिक मात्रा की है। सभी मजदूर विहार के रूप में आकर्षक दरवाजों में मजदूरों को मजदूरी दी जाती है।

वहां करने वालों में एक मोहम्मद अली ने बताया कि हर मात्रा भी भर्ती खाना नहीं मिलता है और उसे पहचाने के कारण हमारे हाथों में अनसंगति हो जाती है। साथ ही जरूर को नहीं मिलते हैं। वहां से जो लोग आये हैं उनका नाम भी नहीं मिलता है।
हिंदुस्तान: नयी दिल्ली, 11 NOVEMBER 2007

जारी है आभियान

यूपी में बंधुआ मुक्ति के लिए संघर्ष में संयुक्त संयुक्त

• बंधुआ मुक्ति गोरख-लालमी संगठन (यूपी में डॉ. लेखन रुपूरवाली संस्थान की संयुक्त संयुक्त संयुक्त)

• दीनवाल्ला आर्मी अंटार्कटिक पुरुष, बहुमत क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही।

• दोल आंबेडकर

• आदिवासी कार्य करते रहते हैं।

• बंधुआ सिद्धांत के अनुसार, बंधुआ मुक्ति के लिए संयुक्त संयुक्त संयुक्त

• पत्रीय साहित्य संस्थान उप्री जलवायु-जलवायु संस्थान (सवारजसेबी)

• यूपी में बंधुआ मुक्ति के लिए संघर्ष में संयुक्त संयुक्त

प्रकृति में प्रमुख स्थान रहते हैं।

• यूपी में बंधुआ मुक्ति के लिए संघर्ष में संयुक्त संयुक्त

• यूपी में बंधुआ मुक्ति के लिए संघर्ष में संयुक्त संयुक्त

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झजर से 11 बाल बंधुआ मजदूर मुक्त

राजदीली (हाई स्टेट)। बचनन बच्चों आंदोलन ने हरियाणा के झजर तरलों से इंद्र भुट्टा का बाल करार वाले 11 बाल बंधुआ बच्चों की मुक्ति कराए है। सोमवार को एसएमएस राजराजेन्द्र जिले के कारिवाल में तीन बाल बंधुओं को हरियाणा के मुक्त बनाया गया। गए के बच्चों ने गोपनीय हिंदी में अभियान को दिल्ली के गंगी शाति प्रशासन में संवाददाताओं के साथ-साथ उन्नी से उन्नीं की अपनी प्रतिकूलता में काम कराने जाए था। ये बच्चे विहार के मुख्य कार्यालय में दललों के संगठन निरीक्षण के बाद हरियाणा छव्वैचेस के द्वारा काम कराया गया। वहां उन्होंने अपनी प्रतिकूलता में काम कराने जाया था।

मुक्ति करार के बाद बंधुआ भुट्टा ने बताया कि उन्होंने सुबह 5 बजे से लेकर तक तीन बाल बंधुओं को हरियाणा के मुक्त बनाया गया। कारिवाल में यह बाल बंधुओं का मुक्ति आंदोलन के विलेन मुक्तिमान साधन का रहस्य करार है। धरार के कुछ अभियानों को दर्शाते विंडिया के जारी कार्यालय के भावनात्मक बच्चों के पास जंतुधाराएं दिए। जहां उन्हें अपने भाषा वित्तियों में काम कराने पड़ा। इस पूरे संगठन के साथ दुखद फलस्वरूप वह है कि हरियाणा छव्वैचेस के बाल के संगणक जिकर चाहें रहे हैं कि उनके राज्य में कोई भी बाल मजदूर काम कराए। इसलिए बाल मजदूरों की मुक्ति के मामले में दर्शाया जाए भी अपनी जानकारी है।

प्रशासन (मुख्यालयिक विहार) बचनन के कुछ अभियानों के दर्शाते विंडिया के जारी कार्यालय के भावनात्मक बच्चों के पास जंतुधाराएं दिए। जहां उन्हें अपने भाषा वित्तियों में काम कराने पड़ा। इस पूरे संगठन के साथ दुखद फलस्वरूप वह है कि हरियाणा छव्वैचेस के बाल के संगणक जिकर चाहें रहे हैं कि उनके राज्य में कोई भी बाल मजदूर काम कराए। इसलिए बाल मजदूरों की मुक्ति के मामले में दर्शाया जाए भी अपनी जानकारी है।

दिल्ली में हैं बाल मजदूर, छुटाने का काम जारी

राजदीली (हाई स्टेट)। बंगलादेश के भाषा, राजिया सेवा का स्विकार करने हेतु राजस्व ने कहा कि राजस्वों में बच्चों मजदूर कारे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बाल बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिए तलाशकर घरेलू करा दिया। लंबित करने पर भारत का बाल मजदूरों को छुटाने के निर्देशन मुक्तमान बनाया गया। भारत के मोहन सिंह वियस के स्वागत के निर्देशन से भी संचालन का उपयोग कर चाहे है। वियस ने बताया कि इसके बाद लंबित बाल की पुकार करने जा रहा। वियस ने बताया कि सभी के अनुसार बाल की पुकार रही है - लंबित, जी-लंबित, घरेलू वियस, होटलों और रेस्तरां आदि में बाल लिया जाए।
बहुत से हिंदुस्तान में कागज़ों पर बाल या बंधुआ मजदूरों का ख़ल्म हो चुका है, पर अवस्था में यह जानी है। शहरों में बंधुआ मजदूरों का ख़ल्म हो चुका है। पर गांव-देहात और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में दिखाई देने पर भी सरकार इससे ऑखों फेरे रहती है और दंडन कार्यक्रम मालिकों के दो क्षेत्रों के डर से समाज अपना मुंह नहीं खोल पाता।

जिस तरह आपातकालीन करके उसके कस्म होने की दस्ती पी जाती है, उसी तरह बंधुआ मजदूरों के ख़ल्म के दाय के किए जाते रहे हैं। हालांकि बंधुआ मजदूरों को समय-समय पर आज़ाद भी किया जाता रहा है, लेकिन क्या वह मुक्त बालू उनकी आज़ादी होती है? प्रस्तुत है इसी मुंह पर हिंदुस्तान टीवी की गौरी नज़र।

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Burden of life...

...ON SLENDER SHOULDERS: A boy carries a sackful of goods in New Delhi on Tuesday, the World Day Against Child Labour. The International Labour Organisation of the United Nations has focussed on child trafficking this year. – PHOTO: PTI/SHAHBAZ KHAN
गढ़ी नज़र

दिवदाकर

सपना कहते हैं कि इस गढ़ी की नज़र के लिए वे इसे उचित नहीं करते। उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस गढ़ी का नज़र अच्छी नहीं है। यहीं पर जब उन्होंने इस गढ़ी की नज़र के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि यह गढ़ी अच्छी है।

अमरनाथ, फिर जल्दी के जल्दी नहीं है। इस गढ़ी के इस नज़र के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि इस गढ़ी का नज़र अच्छी है।

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उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस गढ़ी का नज़र अच्छी है। इस गढ़ी के इस नज़र के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि इस गढ़ी का नज़र अच्छी है।
New Delhi: International Labour Organisation (ILO) will target the agriculture sector in order to eliminate child labour engaged in hazardous tasks. An estimated 70% of child labour is engaged in this sector. ILO is approaching this mission with several international organisations like Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), among others.

On Monday, ILO signed a formal agreement of partnership with these organisations at Geneva. Some other bodies involved in the mission are Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers’ Associations (IUF).

"Through a concerted effort, we can reach the target of ending the worst forms of child labour by 2016," ILO director general, Juan Somavia, said in a statement.

Interestingly, ILO and other organisations have decided to keep outside the purview of restrictions those tasks which are appropriate to a child’s age and does not interfere with schooling and is normal part of growing up in a rural environment, an ILO spokesperson said. ILO stressed that “not all work that children undertake in agriculture is bad for them or would qualify as work to be eliminated under convention.”
समस्या है: पुनवास

झारखंड से हर साल दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा समेत अन्य राज्यों में जाते हैं के लिए बच्चों की संख्या में बढ़ा ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। इन से सैकड़ों बच्चे हमेशा में जल्दी संख्या में भार ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। इसमें से सैकड़ों बच्चे हमेशा में जल्दी संख्या में भार ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। इसमें से सैकड़ों बच्चे हमेशा में जल्दी संख्या में भार ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं।

झारखंड और बच्चों को जल्दी संख्या में भार ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। इसमें से सैकड़ों बच्चे हमेशा में जल्दी संख्या में भार ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा समेत अन्य राज्यों में जाते हैं के लिए बच्चों की संख्या में बढ़ा ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। बाल बच्चों की संख्या में बढ़ा ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा समेत अन्य राज्यों में जाते हैं के लिए बच्चों की संख्या में बढ़ा ब्रिफक प्रलाप करते हैं।

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Gullu with his khachchar (Mule)

Sheelu with her father
Workers at the brick kiln site

Child labourers at the bricks loading site
Researcher with contractor and brick kiln owner

Brick kiln worker at their house
Female Workers

Raju and sonu with his family at their house (brick kiln site)
Guddu and his sister working at the Brick kiln site

Child labourers at the brick kiln site
Researcher with workers at the Brick kiln site

Brick kiln site
Girl child Labour

Female workers preparing food in their house at the Brick kiln site
A Brick kiln site

Child Labour at the Brick kiln site
A Labour eating food

Baked bricks at Brick kiln site
Child Worker

Ramu with his family at the Brick kiln site

Workers at the Brick kiln site