Annexure
Annexure (A): QUESTIONNAIRE

<table>
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<th>Serial Number:</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Name:  
2. Age:   
3. Sex:   
4. Religion/Caste:  
5. Mother tongue:  
6. Educational level:  
7. Reasons for drop out from school:  
8. Size of the family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family member</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Relationship with child labour</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ix
9. Who brought you in this field?
10. Reasons for working:
11. Income (Daily / weekly / Monthly)
   Is it enough?
12. What do you do with your income?
13. Situation ambiance: What are the problems faced by you in the work place?
14. For how many hours you work in a day?
15. For how many days you work in a week?
16. Do you get interval while working?
17. What do you do after your work and on holidays?
18. Do you sometimes work at night also?
19. Do you have first aid facilities in your work place?
20. How your employer treats you during illness?
21. How general people treat you?
22. Do you get any help from the govt. / NGO?
23. Future plan:
24. Any other:
Annexure (B): The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and processes:

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 wherein any of the processes set forth in Part B of the Schedule is carried on:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family or to any school established by, or receiving assistance or recognition from Government.

PART A (Occupations)

An occupation connected with—

1. Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;
2. Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
3. Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or 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 within the limits of any port;
6. Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licences;
7. Abattoirs/slaughter Houses;
8. Automobile workshop and garages, hotels, restaurants, dhabas, motels, tea shops and other recreational centers;
9. Foundries;
10. Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
11. Handloom and power loom industry;
12. Mines (underground and underwater) and collieries;
13. Plastic units and fire glass workshops;

**PART B (Processes)**

1. Bidi-making;
2. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
4. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes, preparatory and incidental process thereof;
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works;
6. Mica-cutting and splitting;
7. Shellac manufacture;
8. Soap manufacture;
9. Tanning;
10. Wool-cleaning;
11. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones;
12. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
13. Manufacture of products from agate;
14. Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances, such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos;
15. "Hazardous process" as defined in section 2 (eb) and "dangerous operation" as notified in rules under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
16. Printing as defined in section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
17. Cashew and cashew nut descaling and processing;
18. Soldering processing in electronics industries;
19. Aggarbatti manufacturing;
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto, namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;
21. Brick kilns and roof titles units;
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
23. Detergent manufacturing;
24. Fabrication workshops;
25. Gem cutting and polishing;
26. Handling of chromite and managanese ores;
27. Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
28. Lime kilns and manufacture of lime;
29. Lock making;
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, plumbing;
31. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;
32. Manufacturing of glass and glassware;
33. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff;
34. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
35. Manufacturing of processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry;
36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;
37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;
38. Moulding and processing of fireglass and plastic;
39. Oil expelling and refinery;
40. Paper making;
41. Potteries and ceramic industry;
42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacture of brass goods in all forms;
43. Process in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;
44. Saw mill- all processes;
45. Sericulture processing;
46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;
47. Stone breaking and stone crushing;
48. Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form;
49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite benefication;
50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;

51. Zari making

52. Electroplating;

53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;

54. Grinding or glazing of metals;

55. Diamond cutting and polishing;

56. Extraction of slate from mines;

57. Rag picking and scavenging.
Annexure (C): LIST OF NGOs

- Action Aid India: The area of focus of Action Aid India is education and 'left out' children (including street and working children). The NGO has 12 regional offices (in Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mumbai and Patna).

- Butterflies: Butterflies provide alternative education as well as basic services to street children and working children in the New Delhi area.

- CARE India: One of the main areas of activity of CARE in India is girls' education. The NGO works in 11 Indian states.

- Child Relief and You (CRY): CRY targets underprivileged Indian children, including child workers. The NGO carries out child development initiatives all over India. It is based in Maharashtra. The NGO seeks to improve the quality of life of socially disadvantaged children living in urban areas through education, health and social mobilization.

- CINI ASHA: The primary beneficiaries of CINI ASHA programmes are street children, children living in slums and squatter colonies, and children of sex workers. The NGO is based in West Bengal.

- Concerned for Working Children (CWC): CWC works in the field of child labour in Karnataka. The NGO's work focuses on child labor related
activities. It has undertaken projects for the elimination and rehabilitation of child labour around Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

- Global March Against Child Labor: The Global March Against Child Labour is a global movement against child labour. It has partners in over 150 countries and is based in New Delhi.

- Prayas: Prayas works with destitute, street, and working children. It addresses issues related to lack of sensitivity and infrastructure for their rehabilitation, education, and reintegration. Prayas covers Delhi, Bihar and Gujarat. This NGO works with street and working children in and around New Delhi railway station. It provides basic services to the children, including formal and non-formal education.

- Save the Children (UK) in India: Save the Children works for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Currently, the international NGO runs three projects with working children in Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Jammu and Kashmir.

- M. Venkataramaiya Foundation: One of the primary goals of the Foundation is to eliminate child labour by universalizing school education. Although the Foundation mainly works in Andhra Pradesh but today the organization is regarded as the best of its kind and the government as well as other organizations seek its help for policy formulation and implementation.
Annexure (D): MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By 2015 all 189 United Nations Member States have pledged to:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
   - Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
   - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

2. Achieve universal primary education
   - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

3. Promote gender equality and empower women
   - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

4. Reduce child mortality
   - Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

5. Improve maternal health
   - Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
   - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
   - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

7. Ensure environmental sustainability
   - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies; reverse loss of environmental resources
• Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

• Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

8. Develop a global partnership for development

• Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally.

• Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction

• Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States

• Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term

• In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth

• In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
• In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communications technologies.

(All goals measured against baseline year, 1990)
Annexure (E): 'A World Fit for Children'

The U.N. General Assembly has adopted a document on May 2002 entitled “A world fit for children” The member nations have called upon all members of society to join in a global movement that will help to build a world fit for children by upholding the commitment to the following principles and objectives:

(1) Put children first. In all actions related to children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

(2) Eradicate poverty: invest in children. We reaffirm our vow to break the cycle of poverty within a single generation, united in the conviction that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty.

Immediate action must be taken to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

(3) Leave no child behind. Each girl and boy is born free and equal in dignity and rights; therefore, all forms of discrimination affecting children must end.

(4) Care for every child. Children must get the best possible start in life. Their survival, protection, growth and development in good health and with proper nutrition is the essential foundation of human development. We will make concerted efforts to fight
infectious diseases, tackle major causes of malnutrition and nurture children in a safe environment that enables them to be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and able to learn.

(5) Educate every child. All girls and boys must have access to and complete primary education that is free, compulsory and of good quality as a cornerstone of an inclusive basic education. Gender disparities in primary and secondary education must be eliminated.

(6) Protect children from harm and exploitation. Children must be protected against any acts of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination, as well as all forms of terrorism and hostagetaking.

(7) Protect children from war. Children must be protected from the horrors of armed conflict. Children under foreign occupation must also be protected, in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.


(9) Listen to children and ensure their participation. Children and adolescents are resourceful citizens capable of helping to build a better future for all. We must respect their right to express themselves and to participate in all matters affecting them, in
accordance with their age and maturity.

(10) Protect the Earth for children. We must safeguard our natural environment, with its diversity of life, its beauty and its resources, all of which enhance the quality of life, for present and future generations. We will give every assistance to protect children and minimize the impact of natural disasters and environmental degradation on them.
Annexure (F): Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

Article 1 Defines child as a person who is below the age of 18 years
Article 2 Non-discrimination
Article 3 Best interest of the child
Article 4 Measures for implementation of rights
Article 5 Parents, family, community rights and responsibilities
Article 6 Right to life
Article 7 Right to name and nationality
Article 8 Preservation of identity
Article 9 Non-separation from parents
Article 10 Family reunification
Article 11 Illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad
Article 12 Expression of opinion
Article 13 Freedom of expression and information
Article 14 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
Article 15 Freedom of association and peaceful assembly
Article 16 Privacy, honour, reputation
Article 17 Access to information and media
Article 18 Parental responsibilities
Article 19 Abuse and neglect (while in family or in care)
Article 20 Protection of child who is deprived of family environment

Article 21 Adoption

Article 22 Refugee children

Article 23 Disabled children

Article 24 Health care

Article 25 Periodic reviews of children in care

Article 26 Social security

Article 27 Standard of living

Article 28 Education

Article 29 Aims of education

Article 30 Children of minorities, indigenous children

Article 31 Play, recreation and participation in cultural life and the arts

Article 32 Economic exploitation

Article 33 Protection from narcotic and psychotropic substances abuse

Article 34 Sexual exploitation

Article 35 Abduction/sale/trafficking of children

Article 36 Other forms of exploitation

Article 37 Torture, capital punishment, deprivation of liberty

Article 38 Armed conflicts

Article 39 Recovery and reintegration (following abuse, torture, armed conflicts etc.)

Article 40 Juvenile Justice

Article 41 to 54 deals with other technical issues relating to the Convention.
Annexure (G): **Tables**

**Table (i): Distribution of Child Workers by Social Groups, 1999-2000, All-India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Groups</th>
<th>Rural Male</th>
<th>Rural Female</th>
<th>Rural Persons</th>
<th>Urban Male</th>
<th>Urban Female</th>
<th>Urban Persons</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
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<td>22.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<td>22.1</td>
<td>24.1</td>
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<td>40.2</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>36.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>22.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
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Source: Computed from NSSO 55th Round Data (1999-2000) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India

**Table (ii): Rural-urban and Sex division of child labour in India**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
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<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>92.15</td>
<td>90.50</td>
<td>94.57</td>
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<td>URBAN</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>9.50</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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Source: Census of India, 1981
Table (iii): Category of work and rural-urban divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY OF WORK</th>
<th>RURAL MALE</th>
<th>RURAL FEMALE</th>
<th>URBAN MALE</th>
<th>URBAN FEMALE</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivator</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>12.2</td>
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<td>Live stock, Forestry</td>
<td>7.8</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>Mining &amp; Quarrying</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>38.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<td>Transport &amp; Com</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>Service</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>24.6</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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Source: Census of India, 1991
Table (IV): Volume of Child Labour and Work Participation Rates (WPRs) by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. in Crores1981</th>
<th>No. in Crores1991</th>
<th>% change 1981-91</th>
<th>WPRs % 1981</th>
<th>WPRs % 1991</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Boys</strong></td>
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<td>Main workers</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main+marginal</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Girls</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main workers</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main+marginal</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main workers</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main+marginal</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
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Source: Registrar General of India, 1984; Quoted by Deshpande (2004).
Table (v): Basic Information of Nalbari District

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue Circle</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD Block</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Block</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIC</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaon Panchyat</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zila Parishad Constituency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchalik Panchyat Constituency</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>HPC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
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<td>Police Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police outpost</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Bank</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Bank</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperative Bank</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Head Post Office</td>
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<td>Post Office</td>
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<td>Sub Post Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Public Health Center</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Public Health Center</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Center</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Dispensaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Sub Center</td>
<td>217</td>
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Source: Nalbari District Administration, 2007