

# CHILD HOPE

Newsletter on Child Labour

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## From the Director General's Desk

Education is antidote for child labour. The Education Policy of Government of India makes education more meaningful that the households are encouraged to enrol their children in school and retain them in education. According to the father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, education is the realization of the best in body, soul and spirit of any human being Gandhi ji maintained that education must be based on ethics and morality. He promoted an educational curriculum based on this pedagogical principle which can be translated with the phrase 'Basic Education for all'. He had realistic and pragmatic view of education and stressed on the activity-centered education wherein the child is not a passive recipient of knowledge but active participant in the learning process.

There is a need to strengthen the School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Councils/Committees with supervisory power and with a capacity to mobilise resources and mobilising citizens with concern for ensuring education thereby creating a real space for local citizens for monitoring and for assuming responsibility.

Adequate educational infrastructure should be in place as per the number of children in school-going age in a particular geographical area. Empirical studies conducted by the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute reveal that every parent wants their children to be educated and an overwhelming proportion of children expressed their desire to be educated. It is also not improper to say that the parents should also take keen interest and efforts in getting their children educated. In view of the fact that there is high aspiration for education both in the parents and children, involvement of citizens in a partnership system would go a long in ensuring education infrastructure and quality educational input and learning outcome.

The breakthrough must come breaking the vicious circle of poverty and child labour. The first step is to ensure education for every child as it is their fundamental right. The second step is creating a space for popular initiative, and formation of citizens' councils at the local level for management and resource mobilisation.

Successful initiatives and interventions of Government of India have resulted in continuous reduction in both the magnitude and incidence of child labour over the decades. Realization of the objectives of National Child Labour Policy through Project-based action has been successful in different parts of the country with thousands of children identified; rescued from different forms of work; enrolled in Special Training Centres, imparted academic and vocational training, and subsequently mainstreamed into formal education and reintegrated into the society with dignity after educational rehabilitation. Increase in skilled wages would reduce child labour with the resultant increase in the demand for education. This in turn will have substitution effect of adults replacing child labour and will have equilibrium in the labour market with higher wages and without child labour.

## Activities of National Resource Centre on Child Labour towards Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour

### Sensitization Programme on Child Labour for District Level Elected Representatives of the Panchayats

Sensitization Programme on Child Labour for District Level Elected Representatives of the Panchayats was conducted during 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019. The objectives of this Training programme were to develop skills of the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); to enhance their understanding on the importance of convergence of efforts and services towards socio-economic upliftment of child labour families; and also to enable them to contribute towards effective implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures.



Besides the PRIS, the stakeholders group that have been accelerating the initiatives, and those which are supporting the development activities of the PRIs have also attended this Training Programme. The participants were from four states of the country from the districts Bulandshahar and Jhansi of Uttar Pradesh; District Jaipur of Rajasthan; District Murshidabad of West Bengal and also from different Districts of Delhi. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNNLI was the Course Director of this Training Programme.

### Training Programme on Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Child Labour

Training programme on “Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Child Labour” was held during 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> November 2019. The aim of the programme was to develop skills for effective repatriation, rehabilitation of Child Labour and reintegration by ensuring children their rights and protection. The objectives of the programme were to enhance the

understanding of the participants on the procedures, and the stakeholders’ role and responsibilities; to develop skills for resource mobilization; and to highlight the importance of convergence of efforts and services for rehabilitation and reintegration; and to equip the participants to contribute towards effective implementation of various projects relating to child labour and child protection.

The programme was attended by 37 participants from 5 States spread over 13 Districts namely Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kaushambi and Devaria Districts of Uttar Pradesh; Districts Jajpur and Mayurbhanj of Odisha; Districts Sagar, Barwani and Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh; Districts Theni and Coimbatore of Tamil Nadu and District Barmer of Rajasthan. The participants profile includes Officials of line Departments of the State Governments such as Labour Department, Police Department, Department of Child Rights, Department of Women and Child Development, District Child Protection Officers, Chairpersons and Members Child Welfare Committees, Coordinators and Team Members of Child-Line, Civil Society Organizations and Social Workers. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNNLI, was the Course Director of this Training Programme.



### Training Programme on Educational Rehabilitation of Children Rescued from Different Forms of Labour Exploitation

The Training Programme on “Educational Rehabilitation of Children Rescued from Different Forms of Labour Exploitation” was organized during 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> December 2019 for Educational Instructors of the NCLP Special Training Centres. The aim of the programme was to equip NCLP Teachers for educational rehabilitation of Children rescued from different forms of labour through the NCLP Special Training Centres

and subsequently mainstreaming the children into formal education and then effective reintegration. The prime objectives of this Training Programme were to equip them skills on the Pedagogical methodology for enabling joyful Learning, to discuss and analyze area-specific determinants for incidence of child labour and to enhance understating on the importance of ensuring effective rehabilitation of children NCLP STCs and their subsequent mainstreaming into formal education.



The programme was attended by 33 participants from 11 Districts spread over 8 States of the country such as District Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh; Districts Tirunelveli and Virudhnagar of Tamil Nadu; District Guntur of Andhra Pradesh; Districts North 24 Parganas and Pashchim Medinapur; District Sundergarh of Odisha; Districts Rewa and Katni of Madhya Pradesh; District Kamrup of Assam; and District Jalna of Maharashtra. **Dr. Helen R. Sekar** was the Course Director of the Training Programme.



### Technical Support provided by National Resource Centre on Child Labour

1. The meeting on the project “Child Activities Data Collection through a Labour Force Survey (LFS): Phase I – Pilot test of a ‘model’ modified LFS Questionnaire applicable to children” was held on 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019 at the ILO office, New Delhi. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, participated and provided inputs to its discussion and deliberations. This meeting was attended by the ILO Officials from Geneva and the South Asia Regional Office, New Delhi.

2. Chaired by the Dr. Bhupendra Singh, DGP, Rajasthan, the Advisory Council Meeting of the Centre for Child Protection (CCP), Sardar Patel Police University, Government of Rajasthan, was held on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2019 at the Police Headquarters in Jaipur. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, attended this Meeting as a Member of the Centre’s Advisory Council and provided inputs on Convergence of different Departments for creating and promoting just, protective and enabling environment for children particularly on Child Protection and ending Child Labour.
3. Organized by UNICEF Office of Research–Innocenti, Florence, Italy, a Workshop on “Evidence on Educational Strategies to address Child Labour” was held in New Delhi on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2019. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, provided technical inputs on the trends and dynamics in education, identifying cost-effective, scalable educational interventions to reduce child labour in India as a part of the research project that aims to ending child labour in the South Asian region.
4. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, provided inputs to the discussion on the objectives, the methodology and the strategy for the evaluation of the National Child labour Projects in the Meeting held at the MoLE on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019
5. As a Special invitee to the Board Meeting of ‘Good Weave India’, Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, provided technical inputs and guidance for addressing child labour in supply chains and for ensuring education of at-risk children. This meeting was held on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019 at the Centre for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi.
6. In the Round Table Discussion on Child Labour that was organized by CHETNA in association with HCL Foundation, Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI, in her presentation highlighted the issues relating to child labour and the importance for evolving specific strategies for addressing Noida’s Street children who are in labour exploitation. Officials from different governments departments such as Labour, Police, Women and Child Development, Education, State Legal Service Authority and officials from the ILO and UNICEF attended this roundtable discussion which was held on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2019.

## Publication

### Family Labour in Small Holding Plantation Sector: A Study with Special Focus on Women and Children in Selected Areas of South India NLI Research Studies Series No.134/2019



This study is contextualised among the small holding plantation sector in South India with special reference to the small tea growers in the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu and the coffee growers of the Coorg district of Karnataka. The study seeks to explore the concept of family labour as elucidated through the engagement of the family in production of crops

such as tea and coffee. Aspects of gender relations, dynamics within family and the field elucidate the nuances that are intertwined in understanding the economies of production. The small grower sector is emerging as a significant contributor to production of cash crops not just globally but in India also. It is within these changing structural realms of the industry, this study holds relevance since it examines the contemporary social and economic aspects that surmount the small growers.

One of the pressing concerns for the growers is on the one hand increasing costs of production and on the other shortage of labour as a factor of production. It is with this broad macro-economic context that this study examines the nature of arrangements of labour. Using variables such as wages, production and profits, labour and gender relations this study clearly illustrates that despite a clear engagement of women as family and unpaid labour, and a decline of children in family labour due to various pro-active state policies; land ownership, memberships across associations are clearly dominated by the male growers. There is also a clear pattern that the present growers apart from working on their own farms are engaged in waged labour to supplement their household income. Importantly, there is also a tendency that the land use patterns are changing with the younger generation of farmers' children choosing to migrate out to nearby towns and cities for other employment opportunities.

Given such changing landscape it is imperative that a more extensive study across plantation crops and regions are required to be initiated by respective government organisations to highlight the trends and enable policy measures. This study will be of immense benefit to researchers, policy makers and activists working on the plantation sector in South India.

## Events of the National Child Labour Projects from different Districts of the Country

### National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Belgaum, Karnataka



Interaction with Parents of Child Labour in a Monthly Meeting



Awareness Programme in Hukkeri Taluka



Identification of Child labour in Brick Industry at Athani Taluka



Accessing Income Generation Programme to Child Labour Families

## National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Bellary, Karnataka



## National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Raichur, Karnataka



The Chairperson and Members of the KSCPCR, Dr. Anthony Sabastian, Honorable Chairman, Dr. Jayasree Channal, and Sri. Raghavendra, Members, along with Sri Manjunath Reddy PD, NCLP, Raichur, and Fr. Kuriyokose, visited the NCLP Special Training Centre, Don Bosco, Devodurga, Raichur, on 27<sup>th</sup>

November 2019, and interacted with the Children. The Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (KSCPCR) a Karnataka Governmental Commission, was established on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2009 by the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (an Act of the Parliament).

## National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh





**बालक एवं किशोर श्रम उन्मूलन पर हितधारकों की परामर्श सह क्षमता वर्धन कार्यशाला**

**Stakeholder's Consultation cum Capacity Building Workshop on Abolition of Child and Adolescent Labour**

“आइये बालश्रम मुक्त भोपाल बनाये”

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Organised by Office of Assistant Labour Commissioner - Bhopal in collaboration with Aide et Action International, DEBATE & UNICEF  
Date - November 20th, 2019  
Venue - The Residency Hotel, MP Nagar Zone-I, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



## National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Jalandhar, Punjab



National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Ludhiana, Punjab



National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Baran, Rajasthan





National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu



National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Khammam, Telangana





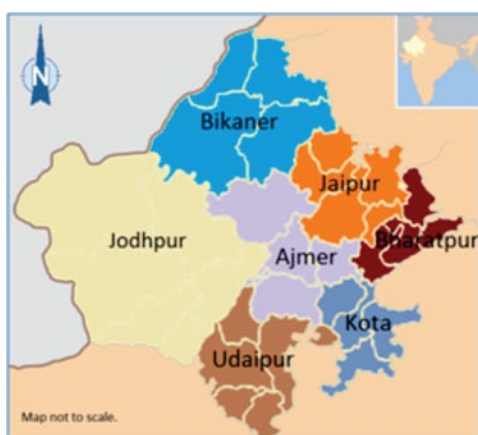
# Eradication of Child & Adolescent Labour in Rajasthan: How Many are the Target and Where?

Manoj Jatav\*

As per the Population Census 2011, Rajasthan is the largest state in India covering 10.4 percent of the total geographical area (3.4 lakhs Sq. Km). In terms of size of population, it is the eighth biggest state having 5.7 percent of the total population in India (68 million in 2011). However, the state is far behind the other

states in terms of general literacy rate (at 66.1 percent compared to that of India at 74.0 percent) and stands third from the states with the lowest rates. Located in the north-western part of India, the State of Rajasthan has 7 administrative divisions representing different agro-climatic and socio-cultural identities (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Location of Rajasthan in India and its Administrative Divisions**



Division	Districts
<b>Bikaner</b>	Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Churu
<b>Jodhpur</b>	Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Jalor, Sirohi
<b>Ajmer</b>	Nagaur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bhilwara
<b>Jaipur</b>	Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Alwar, Jaipur, Dausa
<b>Bharatpur</b>	Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karoli, Sawai Madhopur
<b>Kota</b>	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar
<b>Udaipur</b>	Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara

Being a low performing state in terms of economic growth, the state was also ranked third (after Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) in terms of magnitude of child workers in Census 2011, constituting 8.4 percent (0.85 million) of the total working children (5-14 age group) in India. This article seeks to update the knowledge-base on child labour by providing a situation assessment analysis for the year 2017-18. This article also attempts to analyze the incidence of child labour in Rajasthan across administrative divisions, social identities and production sectors. It also analyses the participation of children in various domestic duties and other chores, which can potentially lead to increasing incidence of labour exploitation of children.

## Data and Methods

Latest available estimates have been used to derive the analysis. The paper uses the first annual estimates from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) for the year 2017-18. Usual Status (Principal and Subsidiary Activities combined)<sup>1</sup> estimates have been taken

\* Associate Fellow, V.V Giri National Labour Institute, Noida

<sup>1</sup> Activity on which a person has spent relatively longer time of the preceding one year from the date of survey

and, wherever necessary, adjusted with the census population for the year 2017-18. Since, the recent amendment in the legislation related to child labour and its eradication<sup>2</sup> also restrict the adolescent population in hazardous occupations and processes, the analysis has been carried out for both children of 5-14 age and adolescent population (15-17 age) together. Incidence of child and adolescent labour (*henceforth, mentioned as child labour in the text*) has been examined as participation in the labour force (in terms of both size and rate) and labour density across different geographical settings. Apart from that, participation of child labour in domestic duties and other related chores, is also analyzed to quantify the potentially vulnerable population.

## State-wise Overview of Child & Adolescent Labour

Spatial distribution of the child labour force (figure 2.a) suggests that it is primarily concentrated in the Northern Plains of India, mainly comprised by Uttar Pradesh (2.67 million), Madhya Pradesh (1.04 million), West Bengal (0.80 million), Rajasthan (0.72

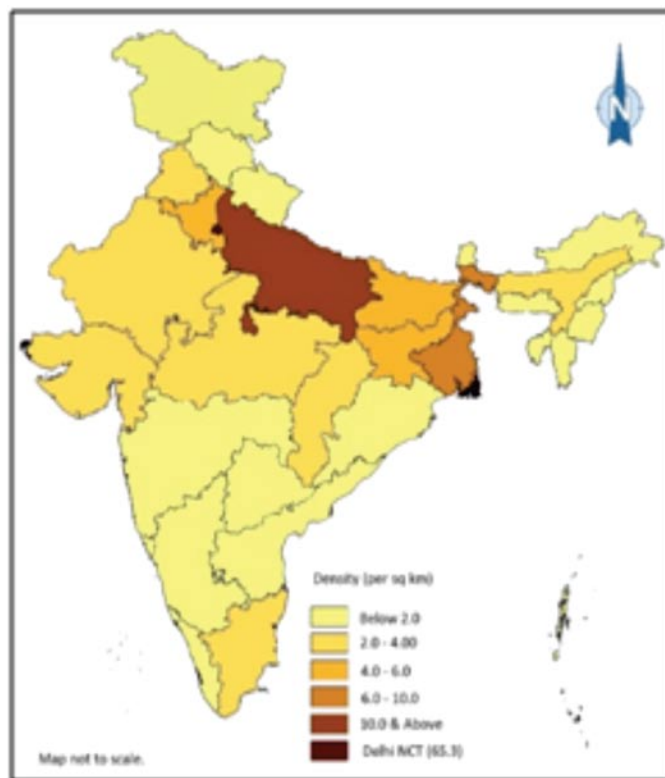
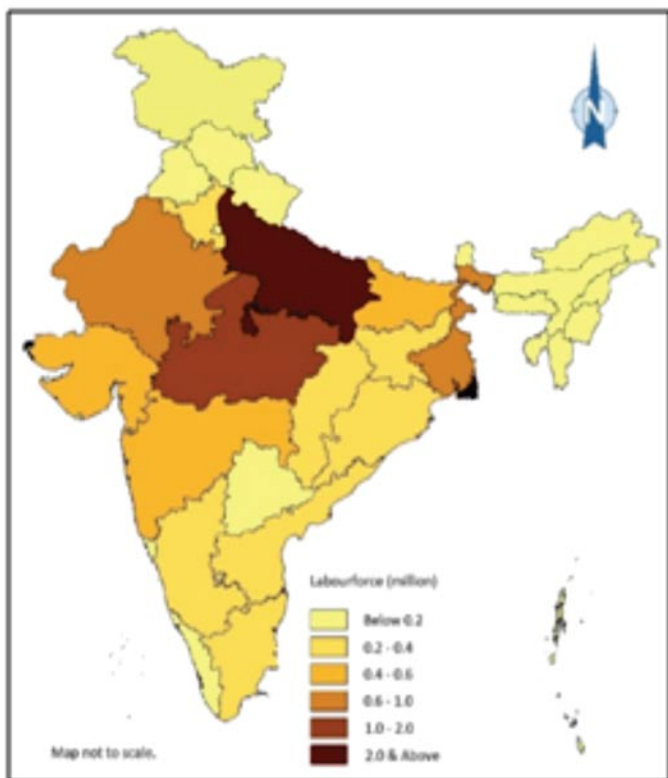
<sup>1</sup> The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

million) and Gujarat (0.52 million). In a separate analysis, the spatial pattern of child labour density (i.e. the prevalence of child labour measured as the number of children in the labour force per kilometer square geographical area) across the states reveals a different picture altogether (Figure 2.b). The NCT Delhi is the hub for accommodating children in the

labour force, with a record density of 66. After, NCT Delhi, Uttar Pradesh is the leading state depicting very high levels of child labour density (11), followed by West Bengal (9), Bihar (6), Haryana (5), Jharkhand (4), Madhya Pradesh (3), Punjab (3) and Gujarat (3). The State of Rajasthan is ranked at 13 with a density of 2 per sq km.

Figure 2.a: State-wise Labour Force (in million) under the Age-group 5-17 in India, 2017-18

Figure 2.b: State-wise Density of Child Labour in India, 2017-18



Source: Annual Estimates from PLFS, 2017-18; State/ UT wise area has been taken from Census of India, 2011

### Children’s Participation in Labour Force, Domestic Duties and Education

In a state level correlation analysis (table 1), it was found that the children’s entry into the labour force has a strong bearing with its potential forms of labour, i.e. their involvement in the extended-SNA activities (or the domestic duties along with related chores). It is estimated that participation of children in the labour force has a significant positive relationship with their participation in the domestic duties (table 1). However, on the other hand, participation of children in education has significant negative relationship with children’s entry into both the labour force and the domestic duties. In other words, education is the key to prevent children from vulnerable environment such as their involvement in economic activities and domestic duties.

Table 1: Relationship between Children’s Participation in Labour Force, Domestic Duties, and Education

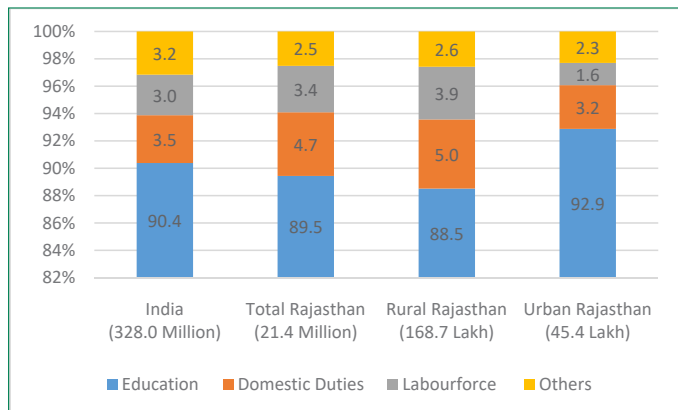
	LFPR	Education	Domestic Duties
LFPR	1		
Education	-.721**	1	
Domestic Duties	.415*	-.851**	1

Source: Annual Estimates from PLFS, 2017-18; \*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); \* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The level of such vulnerability is higher in the state of Rajasthan as compared it to the National level (figure 3). It is estimated that 3.4 per cent of the total population (21.4 million) of children under 5-17 age group in Rajasthan are engaged in the labour force at usual status, whereas it is 3.0 per cent at the National level. Similarly, children’s involvement in the domestic duties also found high in Rajasthan, compared to that at the National level. Such situation is even worse in

rural areas of Rajasthan where approximately 9 per cent of the total population of children (5-17 age) is engaged in both economic activities (5 per cent) and domestic duties (4 per cent).

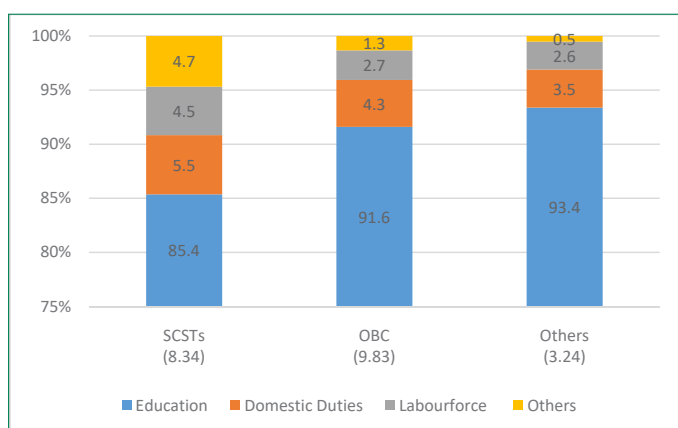
**Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of 5-17 Age Population by Usual Activity, 2017-18**



Source: Annual Estimates from PLFS, 2017-18; Total population is given in parentheses

In Rajasthan, more than a half (51.5 per cent) of the total child labour force (0.72 million) has come from the poor households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST), followed by 36.9 per cent and 11.6 per cent from Other Backward Castes (OBC) and Forward-Caste households (Others), respectively. Social-group wise analysis of the usual activity pattern of the population under 5-17 age, also indicates higher levels of participation of children in the labour force as well as domestic duties and consequently, lower levels of participation in education among SC/STs as compared to the children belong to OBCs and Others (Figure - 4).

**Figure 4 Percentage Distribution of 5-17 Age Population by Social Group and Usual Activity, Rajasthan, 2017-18**



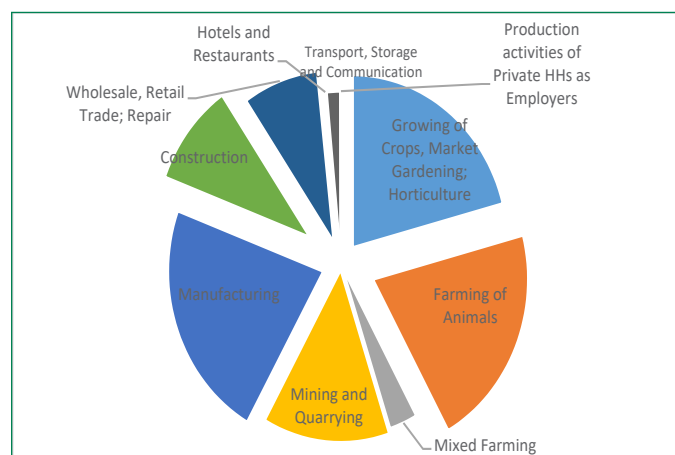
Source: Annual Estimates from PLFS, 2017-18; Total population (in million) is given in parentheses

## Industry-wide Distribution of Child Labour in Rajasthan

Share of agriculture and its allied sectors in total child labour corresponds to the sectoral pattern of employment in general, which indicates the predominant nature of the agricultural economy. Usual activity estimates reveal that child labour is primarily concentrated in agriculture and its allied sectors (figure 5). Approximately, 45 per cent (255 thousand) of the total child labour is engaged in various farm-based activities, such as cultivation, plantation, farming of animals and mixed farming. The total share of the primary sector (which includes agriculture and its allied activities along with mining and quarrying) has been estimated at 330 thousand (i.e. 58 per cent of the total child labour).

Secondary sector comprises approximately 32 per cent (183 thousand) of the total child labour in the state; manufacturing alone accommodates 128 thousand of the total child labour. Also, approximately 10 per cent (54 thousand) of the total child labour is working in the service sector, of which 45 thousand and 8.4 thousand are working exclusively in the Wholesale-Retail-Trade-Repair and Transport-Storage-Communication sectors, respectively.

**Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Child Labour by Usual Industry in Rajasthan, 2017-18**



Source: Annual Estimates from PLFS, 2017-18

## Hot-Spot Regions in Rajasthan

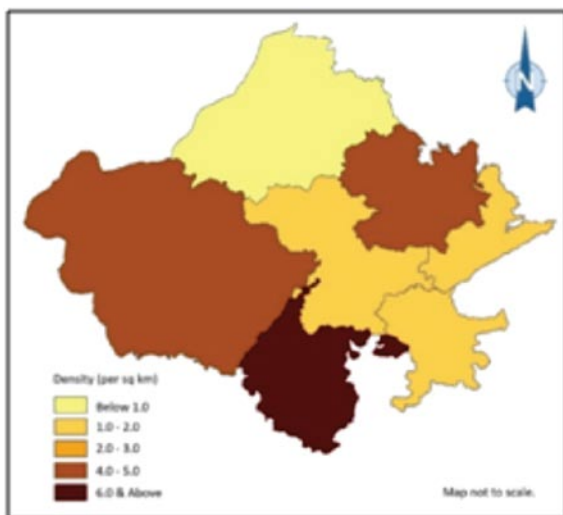
Spatial mapping helps identify the hot-spot regions, as administrative divisions, where the prevalence of child labour is found relatively higher compared to other regions in the state (figure 6.a – 6.d). The prevalence of child labour was found highest in Jodhpur division, where more than 2.68 lakhs

children are participating in the labour force. Jodhpur division represents three different cultural identities in the state viz. *Shekhawati* (Jaisalmer district), *Marwari* (Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Pali districts) and *Gorwar* (Sirohi district). Geographically, the division is also a part of the desert and semi-desert region in the state, known as *Thar*. In this division, the rate of children's participation in the labour force and size of their population in domestic duties was found highest (37 per cent and 3.8 lakhs respectively).

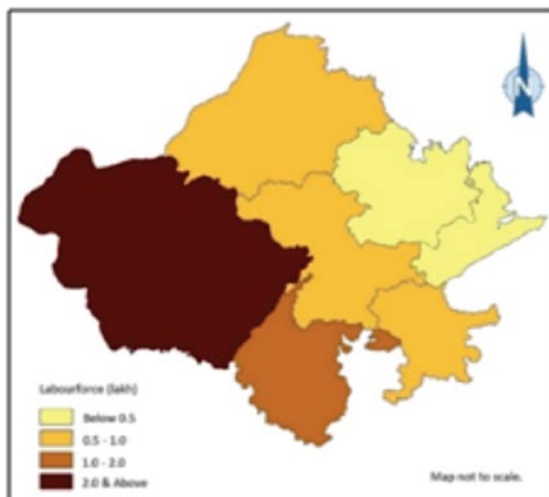
Apart from Jodhpur division, in terms of the prevalence of child labour, the second-highest ranked division is Udaipur which comprises six districts in the state representing two different cultural identities, viz. *Mewari* (Rajasamand, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh and Udaipur districts) and *Vagadi* (Dungarpur and Banswara district). Udaipur division is also identified as the region of the highest

concentration of ST population in the state; a major part of this division belongs to the Arawali Mountain Range, followed by the Eastern Plain regions. It is estimated that approximately more than 1.91 lakh children are participating in the labour force (at a rate of 26.4 per cent). Also, approximately 2.3 lakh children participate in domestic duties. In addition, the spatial pattern of density of child labour ranks the division on top with a density of 6.1 per sq km, followed by Jaipur division (6) and Jodhpur division (3). Despite lower rate of children's participation in the labour force, Jaipur division shows a higher density of child labour due to relatively higher concentration of urban population, particularly in Jaipur, Alwar and Sikar districts. Often, at a high scale, children in large numbers from the rural areas and the unorganised localities within the urban sphere tend to engage themselves in the petty work available in these districts.

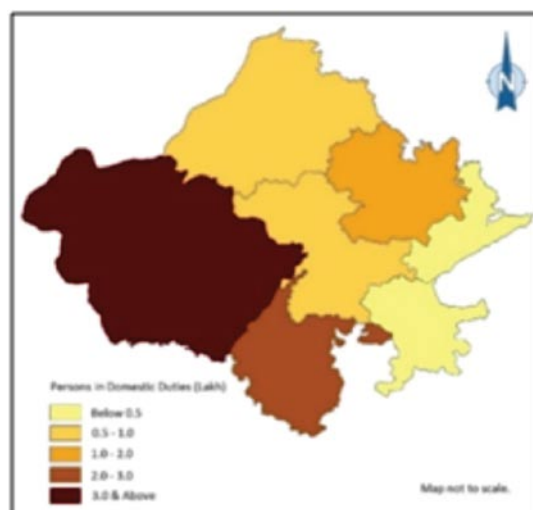
**Figure 6.a: Size of Child Labour Force (5-17 Age) in Rajasthan, 2017-18**



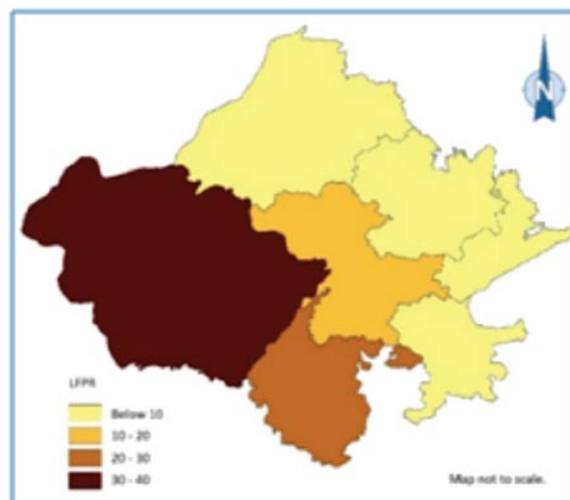
**Figure 6.c: Density of Child Labour in Rajasthan, 2017-18**



**Figure 6.b: Labour Force Participation Rate among 5-17 Age Population in Rajasthan, 2017-18**



**Figure 6.d: 5-17 Age Population in Domestic Duties and Other Related Chores, 2017-18**





**News on the Events organized by NCLP, Jalandhar, Punjab**



ਬਹੀਦ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਲੇਬਰ ਸਕੂਲ ਕੋਟ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਤੇ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਲ ਦਿਵਸ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ। ਤਸਵੀਰ : ਸੰਗ



**News on the Events organized by NCLP, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu**



## Workshop on “Mahatma Gandhi and Rural Industrialization”

The V. V. Giri National Labour Institute organised a Workshop on the then “Mahatma Gandhi and Rural industrialization” on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 as a part of the activities in commemoration of 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The Workshop began with Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, and Coordinator of the Workshop welcoming the participants. Dr. Sekar also informed the dignitaries and delegates on the various activities carried out so far by the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, since August 2019 in commemoration of 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.



Vision of industrialization, particularly Gram Swaraj or rural industrialization. The issue of exploitation of villagers was highlighted in the presentation. The other issues highlighted in the presentation included the importance of khadi and the philosophy of non-violence.

The Director General, VVG NLI, reflected that the Government of India had decided to celebrate 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma

The Workshop was presided over by Dr. H. Srinivas, Director General, V. V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVG NLI). The Programme began with the lighting of the lamp followed by the recitation of two poems on Gandhiji by Shri Narendra Kumar Mishra, ESIC, one of the dignitaries of the workshop. The Special Guest Speaker on this occasion was Prof. Amitabh Kundu.

Dr. Ramya Ranjan Patel, Associate Fellow, VVG NLI, made a presentation on the theme of the Workshop. The presentation focussed on the Gandhi’s

Gandhi and the VVG NLI had decided to conduct a series of workshop this year. He emphasized that the ‘rural industrialization’ is not mentioned in Gandhian Literature but the Institute chose to provide a broader overview of Gandhi’s idea on industrialization. He also stated that certain competition was held for young students at the Institute to ingrain Gandhian Philosophy in young minds. He also mentioned that the Institute has planted 150 saplings to commemorate 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He narrated various incidents in the life of Mahatma Gandhi and how he practiced non-violence. He referred to the Chauri Chaura incident and his idea of non-violence.

Dr. H. Srinivas reflected on the relevance of Gandhian Philosophy even in today’s context. He also referred to the emphasis given on agriculture in the first five year plan. The Plan laid emphasis on improving rural economy which Gandhiji had envisioned. While



drawing various examples from the life of Gandhiji, he mentioned about the practice of science with humanity. He referred to the Future of Work scenario and the need for a human centric approach. Finally, he stated that the government had embarked on Gandhi's idea of Swatch Bharat.



Prof. Amitabh Kundu, JNU, New Delhi, referred to the Gandhi's idea of 'bread labour' which was originated from the literary works of Leo Tolstoy. The idea of bread-labour was also mentioned in Christianity. He highlighted on the issue of sanitation as one of the aspects of bread-labour. A major initiative of bread labour can be said to have ended and began on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 when after achieving open Defecation



Free India, it has launched a day of voluntary collection of plastic wastes. The relevance of bread labour for employment was one of the prominent issues raised in Prof. Kundu's presentation. He also emphasized on the importance of promoting bread-labour through education as reflected in Gandhian Philosophy. Vocational education need to be a part of curriculum at school level.

Over eighty participants from different Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, Trade Unions, Self-Help Groups, Social Workers, etc. from various parts of the country namely the Districts Jalgaon, Ghatkopar, Pune, Bandra and Mumbai of Maharashtra, District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh; Districts Rourkela, Bhubneshwar, Ganjam, Angul and Koraput of Odisha; Districts Thiruvannamali, Krishnagiri and Tiruchirapally of Tamil Nadu; Districts Jhunjhun and Udaipur of Rajasthan; District Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh; Districts Murshidabad and Nadia of West Bengal; District Raipur of Chhattisgarh; Districts Gautam Budh Nagar, Sahibabad and Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh and from the NCR region participated in the Workshop.

## बेटी हूँ मैं

क्या हूँ मैं, कौन हूँ मैं, यही सवाल करती हूँ मैं,  
लड़की हो, लाचार, मजबूर, बेचारी हो, यही जवाब सुनती हूँ मैं।।  
बड़ी हुई, जब समाज की रस्मों को पहचाना,  
अपने ही सवाल का जवाब, तब मैंने खुद में ही पाया,  
लाचार नहीं, मजबूर नहीं मैं, एक धधकती चिंगारी हूँ,  
छेड़ों मत जल जाओगें, दुर्गा और काली हूँ मैं,  
परिवार का सम्मान, माँ-बाप का अभिमान हूँ मैं,  
औरत के सब रूपों में सबसे प्यारा रूप हूँ मैं,

जिसकों माँ ने बड़े प्यार से हैं पाला,  
उस माँ की बेटी हूँ मैं, उस माँ की बेटी हूँ मैं।।  
सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति का प्रारंभिक बीज हूँ मैं,  
नये-नये रिश्तों को बनाने वाली रीत हूँ मैं,  
रिश्तों को प्यार में बांधने वाली डोर हूँ मैं,  
जिसकों को हर मुश्किल में संभाला,  
उस पिता की बेटी हूँ मैं, उस पिता की बेटी हूँ मैं।।

ekfudk xprk