

CHILD HOPE

Newsletter on Child Labour

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From the Director General's Desk

A substantial proportion of child labour constitutes children of the poor who are the landless and from the excluded and vulnerable social groups. Due to extreme economic distress the Scheduled Tribes forego the education of their children and their resultant influx into work that are mostly low paid and involve hard labour. The Census Reports which indicate that out of all social groups the incidence of child labour was highest among Scheduled Tribes in 2011 and the incidence of child labour among Scheduled Castes was also reported to be higher as compared to other groups in 2011. The proportion of child workers in the 5 to 9 years age group increased from 14.6 percent in 2001 to 24.8 percent in 2011. While 14.2 percent of main child workers were in the 5 to 9 years age group in 2001, the numbers increased to 25.6 percent in 2011.

The younger the child and the more burdensome the work, the more obvious the incompatibility. Some problems which range from physical to psychological are cuts and bruises, bacterial infections, skin disorders, headache, vomiting and nausea due to pesticide exposures, accidents, fatigue and aching bones, burns, vision impairment, toxicity, respiratory disorders, orthopedic disorders, malnutrition and fatigue, poisoning, other ailments, back problems, allergies, chemical burns, psychological impairment, verbal and physical abuse, sexual abuse, deafness, mutilation and death, loss of limbs, depression, dehydration, malaria, diarrhea, tuberculosis, chronic cough, fatal accidents, overexertion, illnesses specific to fishermen, infections and water-borne diseases, heat stroke, arthritis and spinal problems, insect bites and ticks, nerve disorders, cuts and amputations, joint pain, back problems, mercury poisoning, musculoskeletal problems, dizziness, death due to explosions, death by floor caving in, addiction, carbon monoxide poisoning and viral infections. There should be fairness in ensuring child rights. Children may be employed for enhancing the short-term economic condition, but it is definitely adversative to the long-term sustainable economic development.

Child labour is the most violated Child rights which fall within the frame work of human rights when their rights are violated children very often feel that they have nowhere to go. Therefore, it is important to work towards providing an enabling environment to encourage children to overcome their fear and report when their rights are violated. There is also a need to create a support system for children. Better reporting is required in bringing together all the social partners and stake-holders who need to work towards creating participation across geographical regions and communities. Youth groups should be trained in providing information on employment of children in violation of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (CALPR Act). They could be encouraged for suggesting ways and means to ensure the rights of children. Correct application of law needs to be ensured with providing important focus on prevention and elimination of child labour.

Institutions whether it is school or family are created to protect the children. Since the resources are limited, the existing mechanisms and structures need to be improved and effectively utilized. There is also need for continuous public awareness as a pro-active measure. Rehabilitation of children rescued from work is extremely important and it is crucial that they are provided with accessibility to professional to help them in their psycho-social well-being. Community vigilance should be enhanced through the village child protection committees to create awareness and report cases of child labour to the concerned authorities for timely remedy. Extensive capacity building and training and orientation programmes at regular intervals for different sections of the society and anation-wide awareness generation in a campaign mode is required to create widespread awareness on the issue of child labour towards ending this social evil.

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

- Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNI, and Coordinator, National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCL) at the VVGNI, contributed to the deliberations of the open house discussion on “Rising incidents of sexual violence against children” organized by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 15th May 2018. The discussion was chaired by Honorable Justice H. L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC.
- On the World Day against Child Labour this year, the Coordinator, National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCL) at the VVGNI, sensitized different sections of the population including the Community in and around Nithari Village, representatives of different Civil Society Organizations, Child Line, Officials of District Administration, Gautam Budh Nagar District, and the Officials of Labour Department, and Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. This event was jointly organized by Labour Department, SADRAG and District Legal Services Authority on 12th June 2018.
- Dr. Helen R. Sekar sensitized the village community at Alangulam during the “Awareness and Annual Day Programme of the Special Training Centre” on 25th May 2018. This programme was jointly organized by the National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Tirunelveli District, and St. Xavier College, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu.

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

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

District-level Sports & Cultural Meet organized for the students of NCLP Special Training Centers (STCs) on 26th February 2018 at Agricultural University Campus, Raichur, Karnataka. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri M.C. Nadgouda, Member Secretary, District Legal Aid Service Authority, Raichur. Certificate and Prizes

were distributed to the winners. Smt. Mangala Hegade President, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Shri. Prabhudev Patil, Member CWC, and Smt. Arati, Labour Officer, were also present to encourage the NCLP children. Shri Manjunath Reddy, Project Director, NCLP proposed the Vote of Thanks.





NCLP, Tiruchirapalli District, (Tamil Nadu)



Awareness Programme on Child and Adolescent Labours' Education, on Child Rights and Child Protection at School Level, Tiruchirappalli.



**National Child Labour Project
Tiruchirappalli District**



Anti Child Labour Day awareness meeting was inaugurated by District Collector.



District Collector begins Anti Child Labour Day Rally by waving the flag.



Annual Meet School Children took part in Rally to celebrate Anti Child Labour Day.



Anti Child Labour Day poster & stickers pasted on vehicle by the District Collector.



District Collector had inaugurated Signature Campaign.



District Collector gave Anti Child Labour Day awareness speech in P.M. Radio & Local channels.



Anti Child Labour Day Cards taken by District Collector.



Anti Child Labour Day Chalks were taken by Governmental officers under the lead of District Collector.



District Collector gave award for EX Child Labourer's show who got higher marks in 10th & 12th Standard.



18 women sponsored by District Collector organized the event of Anti Child Labour Day.

NCLP, Manuguru District, Telangana



NCLP, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu

On the occasion of Anti-Child Labour Day on 12th June 2018, NCLP, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu, did various activities. On 9th June 2018, Child Labour Awareness bit notice issued among the public and signature camapaign done by the NCLP Project Staff in Kundrathur Bus Stand in Kundrathur Block and Chengalpattu Bus Stand in Kattankolathur Block. On 11th June 2018 Child Labour Awareness bit notice issued among the public and Signature campaign done by the NCLP Project Staff in Kannagi Nagar, St. Thomas Mount Block. Anti-Child Labour Day oath was taken by all the Government Officials in the Presence of the District Revenue Officer

at Collectorate Campus, Kanchipuram on 12th June 2018. The Certificates and Mementos given by the District Revenue Officer to the 10th and 12th Students (Mainstreamed STC Children) who have scored highest marks in the public examinations. The District Revenue Officer rleased the Child Help Line (1098) and Hand in Hand India Child Labour Elimination Programme Awarness stickers and pamphlets. Signature Campaign against Child Labour conducted on 12th June 2018 at Gandhi Road, Kanchipuram in the presence of the Secretary / P.A. (Accts.) to Collector, National Child Labour project.





காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறை எதிர்ப்பு தினத்தையொட்டி, குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர்களாக இருந்து விடுகப்பட்ட, கல்வி பயிற்று, மார்ச் 2018ல் நடைபெற்ற 10ஆம் வகுப்பு மற்றும் 12ஆம் வகுப்பு அரசு பொது தேர்வுகள் பரீட்சிற்று, அதிக மதிப்பெண்கள் பெற்ற 6 மாணவமாணவிகளுக்கு மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் திரு.அ.நார்முகம்மது அவர்கள் சான்றிதழ்களையும், பரிசு கோப்பையினையும் வழங்கினார்.



காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறை எதிர்ப்பு தின உறுதிமொழியை மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் திரு.அ.நார்முகம்மது அவர்கள் தலைமையில் அரசுத்துறை அலுவலர்கள் எடுத்தல் கொண்டனர்.

இந்தியாவில் அதிக படங்களுடன் வெளிவரும் ஒரே மாத நாளிதழ்

மாலை தமிழகம்



காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறை எதிர்ப்பு தின உறுதிமொழியை மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் நார்முகம்மது தலைமையில் அரசுத்துறை அலுவலர்கள் எடுத்து கொண்டனர். இதில் தனித்தனியான ஆட்சியர் சக்திவேல், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் [பொது] முருகேசன், தேசிய குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் படத்தின் திட்ட இயக்குநர் முத்துபிரகாஷ் உட்பட பலர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.



NCLP, Bankura District, West Bengal

“World Day against Child Labour – 12th June - 2018” was celebrated throughout the district in all the Blocks in the District with the involvement of the Students, Voluntary Educational/ Vocational Instructors, and other staff of the Special Training

Centres (STCs) The Society was sensitized to end the social evils like the child marriage and child labour and were required to motivate and encourage the students to continue their studies and take up higher education.

NCLP, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh



पेंसिल पोर्टल पर प्राप्त शिकायत के संदर्भ में जांच पर शिकायत सही पाई गई, परिणामस्वरूप बच्चे को कार्य से पृथक किया गया।



बच्चे के माता-पिता द्वारा सकारात्मक रवैया अपनाये जाकर, बच्चे को राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजनान्तर्गत संचालित विशेष प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में दर्ज कराया गया। वर्तमान में बच्चा कक्षा आठवीं में अन्यत्र स्थानीयशाला में नियमित रूप से अध्ययनरत् है।



टीम द्वारा बच्चे के माता-पिता से चर्चा कर पूरे परिवार को समुचित परामर्श प्रदान किया गया।



10 दिवसीय ग्रीष्मकालीन प्रशिक्षण शिविर का आयोजन दिनांक 21 से 31 मई 2018 तक किया गया।



प्रशिक्षण शिविर में विशेष प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में अध्ययनरत बच्चों को विभिन्न विधाओं में प्रशिक्षित किया गया।



प्रशिक्षण में बच्चियों को कुशल प्रशिक्षिका द्वारा ब्यूटी पार्लर का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया।



शिविर के अंतिम दिन प्रशिक्षण के दौरान बच्चों के द्वारा तैयार किये गये सामग्री की प्रदर्शनी लगाई गयी।



प्रदर्शनी का अवलोकन करते हुए संभाग जबलपुर के सहायक श्रमायुक्त महोदय

Success Story of Rehabilitation through the intervention of NCLP Badwani District, Madhya Pradesh

शा. कन्या माध्यमिक स्कूल अंजड जिला बड़वानी राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना जिला बड़वानी, मध्य प्रदेश

कन्या माध्यमिक स्कूल अंजड जिला बड़वानी, मध्य प्रदेश

ग्राम गायबैडा अंजड की टीना चौहान बचपन से पढ़ने में होशियार थी वह हमेशा से बहुत पढ़ना चाहती थी किन्तु कुदरत को कुछ और मंजूर था। वे तीन बहनें थी जिसमें से टीना सबसे बड़ी है। टीना कक्षा दूसरी में पढ़ाई करती थी किन्तु उनके पिता किशन अत्यधिक शराब पीते थे जिससे तंग आकर टीना की माँ माना ने तलाक ले लिया और अपनी तीन बच्चियों सहित अपने मायके गाय बैड़ा अंजड आ गई। वहाँ पर टीना को अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़नी पड़ी। कुछ समय बाद उसकी माता-पिता ने दूसरी शादी कर ली तब तीनों बहनों के भरण-पोषण की जिम्मेदारी उनके मामा-मामी, लया और सोनू के ऊपर आ गई। गरीब मामा-मामी 3-3 बच्चों को पढ़ाने के बारे में सोच भी नहीं सकते थे।

वर्ष 2013 में **इस वर्ष** के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना जिला बड़वानी के द्वारा बालश्रम विद्यालय प्रारम्भ किया गया। गायबैड़ा में सर्वे के दौरान टीना व रीना दोनो बहनों का नाम लिखा गया।

दिनांक 10.04.2013 से विशेष विद्यालय में प्रवेश दिलाये जाने के बाद से वे लगातार स्कूल आने लगी। संस्था के शिक्षक समय-समय पर टीना को प्रोत्साहित करते रहे कि वह अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखे। आखिर में टीना ने सत्र 2013-14 में पाँचवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा दी व उत्तीर्ण हो गई। उसके बाद उसके मामा मामी को भी विश्वास हो गया कि टीना पढ़ सकती है, इसलिये उन्होंने पहल संस्था के सहयोग से उसका दाखिला शा. कन्या माध्यमिक स्कूल अंजड में करवा दिया। इस बार टीना ने कक्षा 9वीं की परीक्षा दी है, पास होने के बाद कक्षा 10 वीं में अपना अध्ययन जारी रखेगी। उसकी यह लगन देखकर उसके मामा मामी ने उसकी बहन रीना को भी विशेष विद्यालय से ही पढ़ाई करवाई तथा वह कक्षा 8 वीं में है व उनकी छोटी बहन आशा को भी सरकारी स्कूल से पढ़ाई करवा रहे हैं। टीना के मामा का कहना है कि वह यदि **इस वर्ष** के माध्यम से **इस वर्ष** का संचालन नहीं होता तो हम इन तीनों बहनों को शायद ही पढ़ाई करवा पाते। किन्तु तीनों बहनें पढ़ाई कर रही हैं यह देखकर हमें भी काफी खुशी हो रही है। अब हम भी हमारी भांजियों को उच्च शिक्षा दिलवायेंगे।

Trafficking and Child Labour in India: Identifying vulnerabilities and preventive measures

JUANITA KAKOTY¹

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016 says that trafficking for sexual exploitation and for forced labour are the most prominently detected forms.² Human trafficking earns profits of roughly \$150 billion a year for traffickers (International Labour Organization Report, 2014)³ and the number of prosecutions of traffickers is alarmingly low - there were only 14,894 prosecutions and 9,071 convictions for trafficking globally in 2016⁴. It is estimated that during 2002-2016, the vast majority of identified victims entered the trafficking process through labour migration, and a large share of identified child victims in 2014–2016 were sold by their families or entered the trafficking process through family or relatives.⁵

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines ‘child labour’ as work that ‘deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to

physical and mental development.’⁶ It lays out that child labour includes any work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; interferes with their schooling by (a) depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, (b) obliging them to leave school prematurely, or (c) requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.⁷ The ILO definition also highlights that ‘in its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age.’⁸

According to recent estimates, there are 218 million children between 5 - 17 years who are in employment all over the world; among whom, 73 million work in hazardous child labour.⁹ In India, there are 5.8 million children, between 5 - 17 years, who are working, representing the highest rate of child labour in South Asia.¹⁰ Reports say that while the agriculture industry has the highest number of child labourers, other industries such as the garment sector are increasingly attracting more child workers as they expand.¹¹ It is reported that a number of children are trafficked and are made to work in garment sector; home-based operations;

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Global Estimates of Child Labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016, Geneva, September 2017. Accessed at <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm#a2>

¹⁰ Geeta Sekhon, ‘Forced Labor and Child Trafficking in India’s Garment Sector’, Asia Foundation, 20 September 2017, accessed at <https://asiafoundation.org/2017/09/20/forced-labor-child-trafficking-indias-garment-sector/> on 14 August 2018.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹ The Author works for ‘ARPAN’ an organization works in the area of Child Protection and Care

² UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.16.IV.6, ISBN: 978-92-1-130339-1, e-ISBN: 978-92-1-058408-1, p.8. Accessed at https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf on 15 August 2018.

³ Refer to Human Rights First, accessed at <https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/resource/human-trafficking-numbers> 15 August 2018.

⁴ State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report 2017, accessed at <https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/resource/human-trafficking-numbers> on 15 August 2018.

⁵ Refer to Migration Data Portal, launched in December 2017 and managed and developed by International Organisation for Migration’s (IOM) Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC). Accessed at <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/human-trafficking> on 13 August 2018.

⁶ Refer to ILO homepage at <https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--en/index.htm> (accessed on 14 August 2018).

factories; and in cotton mills. A study by the India Committee of the Netherlands suggests that almost half a million children—the majority of them girls from Dalit (low caste) and Adivasi (tribal) families—work on cottonseed farms.¹² A number of children reported to have been missing from India's remote tribal areas as the demand for domestic child labour in urban districts of the country has gone up.¹³

Identify vulnerabilities that results in child labour

While dealing with the issue of child labour in India, it is important to understand the vulnerabilities that result in the occurrence of child labour. Often, it is the prevalence of several inter-sectional inequalities of caste, class, age, gender, geography, race, etc. that traps the households in existential situations that results in a child being forced into different forms of work. In a recent study conducted by the author with some of the field activists from *Apne Aap Women Worldwide*, the vulnerabilities that the children of the *Sapera* community in Najafgarh, Delhi were assessed. The *Singhi* community is mostly illiterate or low-level literates. The highest level of education among the adults is primary-school level. During the survey, which was conducted in February-June 2016, it was discovered that only six children out of approximately 60 *Singhi* children attended school (and that too at the primary-level). Other children in the community worked and contributed to the family income either as rag pickers or as cobblers. The six children who attended school were very irregular: The prime reason behind their absence being children

start work as early as eight or nine years of age in this community. The boys around the age of thirteen do not go to school as they are busy being groomed as cobblers. None of the children in the community has reached senior secondary level education. The parents, due to poverty and a lack of appreciation for education, do not encourage their children to go to school. They raise questions - 'What will they do with education', 'nobody in our community has ever got a job in a government or a private office, who will give our children jobs?' They see no merit in education and not able to imagine what benefits education can bring to their children and their communities. They feel that the time spent by children in school is a waste and they can be better off contributing to the family-earnings.

The *Singhis* are in the list of De-notified Tribes (DNT). The DNTs were earlier branded as hereditary criminals by a series of Acts under the British Administration since 1871. Another DNT community the *Sapera*, live in Najafgarh with similar challenges. Most of the *Sapera* families are semi-nomadic. They move from one place to another in search of earning opportunities. They move to a place, select a desolate location and set up their makeshift *jhuggis*. They live in these places for a month or two depending on the money they earn and then move to a different place. The *Sapera* boys contribute to the family income by helping their fathers and uncles; hence, do not go to school. They earn their livelihood by playing drums at weddings, religious ceremonies and festivals, and by exhibiting their snakes and monkeys. Since the income from these activities is irregular, they take loans from the local Money Lenders and end up in debt traps. They do not possess the documents needed for availing bank loans and therefore not able to approach formal

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Sutirtha Sahariah, *The Guardian*, 28 Apr 2015 accessed at <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/apr/28/child-trafficking-india-domestic-labour-chhattisgarh> on 14 August 2018.

Institutions. They approach Upper Caste Money Lenders for availing loans who normally lend money at 10% interest rate. Because of lack of education, and therefore not being able to read or write, those who belong to the *Saper* community, keep paying money for many years not knowing whether they have returned the whole amount. If they don't pay, the Money Lenders send goons to threaten them.

Children at times trafficked into domestic work. Years later when they realize that they had been sold, they are extremely hurt and in tears. It was known from the interaction with these children that their life has been tough and most of the days they work from six in the morning until midnight cooking meals, cleaning the house of the employer, taking care of their children and massaging the legs of employers before going to bed, and many other errands. They are scolded for any lapse in carrying out the work assigned.¹⁴ It was also reported that some of the parents do not report the case of their missing children to the police due to fear of police and mistrust on the system.¹⁵

Child labour is Preventable

As it is evident from the cases cited above, children from marginalized communities or lower castes are more likely to drop out of school to work. Child labour is preventable through concerted efforts from stakeholders across all sectors. There is a need for proper implementation of existing laws to prosecute recruiters and employers of child labour and there is a need to invest in the prevention of trafficking of children for labour. There

should be vulnerability mapping of areas where marginalised communities live and the government should invest in building strong education systems in those areas that take into account both formal and non-formal schooling of children from these communities. These children should be linked to scholarships so that could be an incentive to their families for sending them to school. It is also important that these communities are imparted skills training, and it is equally important to link them and their skills to the market.

In the end, as we think of strategies to combat child trafficking for labour, we need to keep the definition of human trafficking in mind as laid out by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. It says that trafficking in persons 'shall mean the **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt** of persons, by means of the **threat or use of force** or other forms of **coercion**, of **abduction**, of **fraud**, of **deception**, of the **abuse of power** or of a **position of vulnerability** or of the giving or receiving of **payments or benefits** to achieve the **consent** of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of **exploitation**. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the **prostitution** of others or other forms of **sexual exploitation**, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.'¹⁶ And it has to be remembered that **the consent of a victim of trafficking (child or adult) shall be irrelevant**.¹⁷

¹⁴ Sutirtha Sahariah, The Guardian, 28 Apr 2015 accessed at <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/apr/28/child-trafficking-india-domestic-labour-chhattisgarh> on 14 August 2018.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol. Refer to the UNODC homepage at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html> (accessed on 15 August 2018).

¹⁷ Article 3 (b) of the Protocol. Refer to the UNODC homepage at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html> (accessed on 15 August 2018).



13-06-2018

காஞ்சிபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் எதிர்ப்பு தின கையெழுத்து இயக்கம்



காஞ்சிபுரம், ஜூன் 13- குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறை எதிர்ப்பு தினம் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் ஜூன் 12 ஆம் தேதி கடைப்பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்தவகையில், காஞ்சிபுரம் தோட்டபகுதியில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறையினை முற்றிலும் அகற்றுவதற்காக பொது மக்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்தும் வகையில் கையெழுத்து இயக்கம் நடைபெற்றது. இந்தக் கையெழுத்து இயக்கத்தினை மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரிடம் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (கணக்கு) சிவிவாசன் தொடங்கி வைத்தார். தொழிலாளர் நல துணை ஆணையர் ரவி ஜெயராம் தலைமை

தாங்கினார். தேசிய குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் திட்டத்தின் திட்ட இயக்குனர் முத்து பிரசாஷ், மாவட்ட சைஸ் டிவிஷன் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கிருபாகரன், ஹேண்ட் இன் ஹேண்ட் திட்டத்தின் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கர் நம்பிராஜ், வெங்கடேசன், கரேஷ் குமார் ஆகியோர் முன்னிலை வகித்தனர். மாவட்ட குழந்தைகள் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர் மதியழகன், தொழிலாளர் நல துணை ஆய்வாளர்கள், ஆனந்தன், பொன்னி வனவன் ஆகியோர் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறையினை அகற்றுவது தொடர்பான பேச்சுப் போட்டி, கட்டுரைப் போட்டி மற்றும் ஒவியப்

போட்டியில் வெற்றி பெற்று முதல் 3 இடங்களைப் பிடித்த பாரதி யார் உண்டு உறைவிட சிறப்புப் பதிற்சி எம்.எம்.பூங்காவனம் பள்ளி மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு சார் நிதிகளை வழங்கினார். பின்னர் பொது மக்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்தும் விதத்தில் பல்வேறு இடங்களில் துண்டுப் பிரகாரங்கள் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்திசைவில் காஞ்சி தேசிய குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் திட்ட களப் பணியாளர்கள் ஹேண்ட் இன் ஹேண்ட் தொண்டு திறவன களப் பணியாளர்கள் ஆகியோர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

தினமலர் - 13.06.2018

குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் விழிப்புணர்வு

குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறையை ஒழிக்க, உறுதிமொழி எடுத்த மாணவியர், இடம் அரசு மகளிர் மேல்நிலைப் பள்ளி, திருப்போரூர்.

திருப்போரூர், ஜூன் 13- குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறை எதிர்ப்பு பந்திய விழிப்புணர்வு திகழ்ச்சி, திருப்போரூர், அரசு மகளிர் மேல்நிலைப் பள்ளியில் நடந்தது. இடம், குழந்தைகள் உரிமைக்கான தேர்வுமேல் கூட்டமைப்பின் தலைவர், கருமுகேசன், மாவட்ட சைஸ் டிவிஷன் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கிருபாகரன், ஹேண்ட் இன் ஹேண்ட் திட்டத்தின் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கர் நம்பிராஜ், வெங்கடேசன், கரேஷ் குமார் ஆகியோர் முன்னிலை வகித்தனர். மாவட்ட குழந்தைகள் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர் மதியழகன், தொழிலாளர் நல துணை ஆணையர் ரவி ஜெயராம் தலைமை

விழிப்புணர்வு திகழ்ச்சி, திருப்போரூர் பள்ளியில் நேற்று நடந்தது. இடம், குழந்தைகள் உரிமைக்கான தேர்வுமேல் கூட்டமைப்பின் தலைவர், கருமுகேசன், மாவட்ட சைஸ் டிவிஷன் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கிருபாகரன், ஹேண்ட் இன் ஹேண்ட் திட்டத்தின் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் கர் நம்பிராஜ், வெங்கடேசன், கரேஷ் குமார் ஆகியோர் முன்னிலை வகித்தனர். மாவட்ட குழந்தைகள் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர் மதியழகன், தொழிலாளர் நல துணை ஆணையர் ரவி ஜெயராம் தலைமை

வினக்கினார். பள்ளி மாணவியர் உறுதி மொழி எடுத்தனர். அதுபோல, திருக் கருமுகேசன் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றிய அலுவலகத்திலும், "ஹேண்ட் இன் ஹேண்ட் திட்டம்" என்ற தொண்டு திறவனம் மூலம், குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் முறையை அகற்றுவதற்கான உறுதிமொழி ஏற்பு நடந்தது.

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REHABILITATION HOLDS GOOD FOR THESE RESCUED CHILD LABOURERS

Chennai: Dreams and aspirations of rescued child labourers just got one step closer as seven of eight children rehabilitated into the school system cleared the class X level exams. Incidentally, one of them — the one with the highest score — aims to be a doctor. S. Chananathan had once been a major contributor to his family's income. This year, he moves his parents proud by graduating from higher secondary school with a score of 92.5. He now wants to work towards becoming a doctor. The boy was rescued from a knitwear company in Tirupur, where he had been employed after having completed class VI for a salary of ₹1,000. "I think the officials, who rescued me and helped me continue my education, I could not have achieved this if they had not helped me join a special school," said Chananathan. Stating that he wishes to serve the poor through a career in medicine, he appealed to the government to extend financial assistance for his medical education too. Raghuram, one among the eight, had also been rescued from a knitwear company in Tirupur. I. Jegadeesh, L. Soori, V. Dinesh, V. Lavanya, B. Rameshvardhan and P. Subhavi were the other students. National Child Labour Project Director D. Vijayakumar stated that efforts to admit them in private colleges, according to courses they liked, would be arranged for with the help of philanthropists.

DECCAN Chronicle

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED ENGLISH DAILY IN SOUTH INDIA

CHENNAI • THURSDAY 17 MAY 2018

7 ex-child workers come off with flying colours

7 ex-child workers who were rescued from a knitwear company in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, have successfully cleared their Class X board exams. One of them, S. Chananathan, scored the highest marks of 92.5. He aims to become a doctor. The other seven students also performed well. National Child Labour Project Director D. Vijayakumar stated that efforts to admit them in private colleges, according to courses they liked, would be arranged for with the help of philanthropists.

दुकानों से लेकर बड़े प्रांतेष्टान तक में चलेगा बाल श्रम अभियान

जबलपुर। नईदुनिया प्रतिनिधि

जेलों में बाल श्रम कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ विशेष अभियान शुरू किया गया। सभी तरह के छोटे-बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों, बाजार क्षेत्रों में श्रम विभाग, चाइल्ड लाइन पुलिस, वयसेवी संस्था व संबंधित विभागों के कर्मचारी जांच करेंगे। 11 जून तक चलने वाले इस अभियान में नियमित जानकारी देने के अलावा प्रकरणों की तैयारी किए जाएंगे। पहले दिन गोरिया क्षेत्र से अभियान की शुरुआत की गई। अभियान समाप्त होने के बाद 12 जून को कैडल मार्च निकाला जाएगा।

बाजार क्षेत्र की सूची तैयार-बाल

अभियान के बाद 12 जून को कैडल मार्च निकाला जाएगा

श्रम कानून का पालन कराने के लिए श्रम विभाग की ओर से शहर के बाजार क्षेत्रों की सूची तैयार की गई है। इन क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग दल जांच व कार्रवाई करेंगे। इनमें गोलपुर, गाजी नगर, रद्दी चौकी, मदार टेकरी, ठक्करग्राम, पसियाना, पंचकुइया, मोहरिया, बाबाटोला, टेढ़ी नीम, रिछाई, अधरताल के अलावा बड़ा फहारा, छोटी ओमती, बड़ी ओमती, गुरदी को शामिल किया गया है। पहले दिन की जांच में परियोजना अधिकारी सरला पांडे, प्रबंधक बालकृष्ण, नोडल अधिकारी राहुल चौकसे आदि मौजूद थे।

Child Labour Prohibition Week commences



■ Staff Reporter

ON THE occasion of the International Child Labour Prohibition Day, Collector, President of National Child Labour Project inaugurated series of events to be held under the Child Labour Prohibition Week.

The week-long series of events would conclude on June 12 by organising a candle march. The programme is organised under the banner of National Child Labour Prohibition Project. The areas which will be covered in series of programmes

includes Gohalpur, Gad Nager, Radhi Chowki, Madar Tekri, Thakergarh, Moharia, Babaria, Telidover, Bikhsh, Adharal, and few other areas as well.

During the week, course of action will be carried out by the child labour officers, the officers of Work Department along with the local police force visited shops, factories, hotels, gangans and few others places to inspect the respective places. During this, Smta Panchay, Bakharia, Nodal officer Radhi Chowki and few other staff of the project were present.

बालश्रमिकों को चिन्हित करने विशेष निरीक्षण सप्ताह

जबलपुर | 12 जून को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम निषेध दिवस के पूर्व कलेक्टर छवि भारद्वाज के निर्देश पर बालश्रमिकों को चिन्हित करने के लिए विशेष निरीक्षण सप्ताह आयोजित किया जाएगा। जनकारी के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के तत्वावधान में विशेष निरीक्षण सप्ताह की शुरुआत गुरुवार से हुई तथा इसका आयोजन 11 जून तक किया जाएगा। 12 जून को कैडल मार्च निकालकर कार्यक्रम का समापन होगा। इसी कड़ी में कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत मोहरिया मक्का नगर से की गई। जहां अधिकारियों ने जाकर बाल श्रमिकों को चिन्हित किया। इस दौरान सरला पांडे, बालकृष्ण, राहुल चौकसे आदि मौजूद रहे।

होटलों, कारखानों का निरीक्षण

जबलपुर। राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के तत्वावधान में 11 जून तक बालश्रम निषेध सप्ताह मनाया जा रहा है। इसके तहत श्रम विभाग और चाइल्ड लाइन के अधिकारियों ने गुरुवार को गोलपुर, रद्दी चौकी, मदार टेकरी, ठक्करग्राम, पंचकुइया, बाबाटोला, रिछाई, अधरताल आदि क्षेत्रों की दुकानों, होटलों और कारखानों का निरीक्षण किया। 12



जून को कैडल मार्च से अभियान का समापन होगा। इस दौरान सरला पांडे, बालकृष्ण और राहुल चौकसे आदि मौजूद थे।

पत्रिका Fri, 08 June 2018
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बालश्रम के विरोध में निकाला कैडल मार्च

जबलपुर। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम निषेध दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में कलेक्टर अण्ण्व राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के निर्देशक राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के तत्वावधान में बालश्रम जैसी सामाजिक कुप्रथा के प्रति जागरूकता एवं संवेदनशीलता जागृत करने के उद्देश्य से बालश्रम विरोध सप्ताह में बालश्रम के विरोध में सघन निरीक्षण कार्यक्रम के समापन अवसर पर सायं 7 बजे से रद्दी चौकी से गोलपुर चौक तक कैडल मार्च का आयोजन किया गया, इस अवसर पर स्थानीय, दुकान, गैराज, कारखाना, होटल आदि के संचालकों से यह अपील की गई कि वे अपने स्थापनाओं में बालश्रमिकों को काम पर न लगायें, बच्चों को शिक्षा से जोड़ने हेतु प्रेरित करें, कैडल मार्च में श्रम विभाग के सहायक श्रमायुक्त एएस उददे, श्रम पदाधिकारी डीपी बाजपेई, आरके मिश्रा, एवं अन्य श्रम निरीक्षकगण, विभिन्न स्वयं सेवी संगठनों के पदाधिकारी, चाइल्ड लाइन के अधिकारी, परियोजना स्टाफ, परियोजना अधिकारी सरला पाण्डेय, प्रबंधक बालकृष्ण, तरुण पंचोली, कृष्णाकांत दीक्षित, श्रीमति भगवती भारद्वाज आदि उपस्थित थे।

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श्रम के अधिचारे से शिक्षा के उजियारे का संदेश देने निकाला कैडल मार्च

जबलपुर। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम निषेध दिवस के उपलक्ष्य पर कलेक्टर/अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के निर्देशक राष्ट्रीय बालश्रम परियोजना के तत्वावधान में बालश्रम जैसी सामाजिक कुप्रथा के प्रति जागरूकता एवं संवेदनशीलता जागृत करने के उद्देश्य से बालश्रम विरोध सप्ताह में बालश्रम के विरोध में सघन निरीक्षण कार्यक्रम के समापन अवसर पर सायं 7 बजे से रद्दी चौकी से गोलपुर चौक तक कैडल मार्च का आयोजन किया गया, इस अवसर पर स्थानीय, दुकान, गैराज, कारखाना, होटल आदि के संचालकों से यह अपील की गई कि वे अपने स्थापनाओं में बालश्रमिकों को काम पर न लगायें, बच्चों को शिक्षा से जोड़ने हेतु प्रेरित करें, कैडल मार्च में श्रम विभाग के सहायक श्रमायुक्त एएस उददे, श्रम पदाधिकारी डीपी बाजपेई, आरके मिश्रा, एवं अन्य श्रम निरीक्षकगण, विभिन्न स्वयं सेवी संगठनों के पदाधिकारी, चाइल्ड लाइन के अधिकारी, परियोजना स्टाफ, परियोजना अधिकारी सरला पाण्डेय, प्रबंधक बालकृष्ण, तरुण पंचोली, कृष्णाकांत दीक्षित, श्रीमति भगवती भारद्वाज आदि उपस्थित थे।

National Child Labour Project, Jalna District, Maharashtra

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National Child Labour Project, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu



From vat & tea stall, boys spin success

MANASH PRATIM DUTTA

Guwahati: From garbage vat and tea stalls to first division in High School Leaving Examination — the stories of child labourers Bitumoni Das and Ravi Poddar are sterling examples of what support and determination can do.

Bitumoni, son of a bus conductor, used to pick plastic bottles from dustbins to help his family make ends meet.

"We first saw him in 2010 at Maligaon, where he was collecting plastic bottles from a dustbin. We observed him for a while. He was very polite and obedient. We admitted him to the Centre for Education of Child Labour under the Na-

tional Child Labour Project (NCLP). In 2013, we admitted him to Pandu Adarsha High School. It was hard work, but he continued his studies despite economic constraints. He went to school in the morning and then worked as a waiter in a tea shop. Our help and his parents' support helped. His hard work paid off in the HSLC. He secured first division and letter marks in mathematics," Kasturi Das, coordinator of Avas Foundation, told **The Telegraph**.

Avas Foundation, an NGO working under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP), supported Bitumoni under NCLP till Class V.

From Class VI, Avas supported his education but he



Bitumoni Das, Ravi Poddar

worked part-time in a tea shop to support his studies and his family. Bitumoni wants to pursue technical or commerce education.

"We hope God will help

him fulfil his aim in life," Das said.

Ravi used to work in a small tea stall at Bamunimaidan here and also helped his father sell kerosene on the foot-

path, when he was offered support by Avas in 2009.

He, too, was initially sent to the Centre for Education of Child Labour in the area and Avas supported his education.

In 2012, he was admitted to Rashtra Bhasha Shanti Niketan High School in Bamunimaidan. He passed the HSLC examination this year with a first division and letter marks in mathematics, said Das.

Ravi wants to study further and dreams of doing business in future.

"Bitumoni and Ravi are our success stories but this is not the end. They will have to study further and establish themselves as meaningful human resource for the country. They are bound to face

challenges in future as they still dwell in poverty. But a person has come forward to take Ravi's responsibility and we are looking for well-wishers for Bitumoni too," Das said.

Sampriti Barman, project director of NCLP, Kamrup (metro), expressing joy over the twin successes, said, "This success is the fruit of our endless hard work. We will venture further and also seek public cooperation at every step."

The NCLP had started in Assam in 2008. It conducts operations in Kamrup (metro), Lakhimpur and Nagaon districts.

The HSLC is conducted by the Board of Secondary Education Assam (Sbea).



News Paper Clippings



Events on Child Labour at the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India



Release of January to March 2018 issue of “CHILD HOPE” on 1st May 2018

Volume 7 No. 1 January to March issue of the Newsletter “Child Hope” was released by Shri Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, and Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon’ble Minister of State for Labour & Employment (Independent Charge) during the International Labour Day celebrations. This event was organized by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, on 1st May 2018 at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi. During the release of this issue of Newsletter the dignitaries, delegates and the participants were informed that the “Child Hope” is a quarterly Newsletter is an initiative of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and is published by its autonomous body the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute. It was

also informed that the first issue of “Child Hope” was published in the year 2010. This Newsletter documents the success stories and best practices of the Special Training Centres and the National Child Labour Project Societies for dissemination and replicability among the NCLP Districts across the country. “Child Hope” covers a range of issues relating to Child Labour with the purpose of generating awareness and sensitizing different sections of population towards progressive elimination of child labour. The objective of this Newsletter is also to create collective memory bank and knowledge-base that is accessible and helpful to different social partners and stakeholders who are striving to end child labour.