

Full Length Research Paper

“Child Labour”- A Product of Socio-Economic Problem for India, Findings and Preventives- A Case of Bhubaneswar (A State Capital of India)

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It has been observed in India and other countries, that the practice of ‘child labor’ is a socio-economic problem. Many appalling realities like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, low wages, ignorance, social prejudices, regressive traditions, poor standard of living, backwardness, superstition, low status of women have combined to give birth to the terrible practice of child labor. The prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the world at large, especially developing countries such as India. In many cases, child labour is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents. The main reason which gives rise to child labour is widespread unemployment and underemployment among the adult poor strata of the population, inter alia, due to sharp growth of population. Large families with low income and often lack of educational facilities, illiteracy and ignorance of parents about the importance of education as well as about the impact of labour on the health of their children are some of the reasons which breed child labour.

Keywords: Social evil, organized sector; unorganized sector, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, labour legislation.

INTRODUCTION

SHRI V.V. Giri – the former president of India has arrived on two concepts of child labour- first as a bad economic practice and second as an overt social evil. In the first, it is involvement of a child labour in profitable activities to augment the family income. The second context, namely child labour a social evil – is more complex in nature and extent. In order to assess the nature of the evil, and gauge the extent of damage, it becomes necessary to understand the character of the job in which the child is engaged, the dangers to which they are exposed and the development opportunities they are denied. Technically the term ‘Child Labour’ is used for children occupied in profitable activities, whether industrial or non industrial. It is especially applicable for activities which are detrimental to their physical, psychological, emotional, social and moral development needs. It has been researched and proven that the brain of a child develops till the age of

ten, muscles till the age of seventeen and his lungs till the age of fourteen. To be more specific, any activity which acts as a hazard for the natural growth and enhancement of these vital organs can be considered harmful for natural human growth and development and termed – “Child Labour”.

Over the years, however, global consciousness about the seriousness of the problem has been created. The constitution of India also committed to the protection and promotion of the welfare considerations over the economic ones. Therefore, series of committees and commissions have been appointed by the Government of India either specifically on the question of child labour, which gives us insights into the problem and to give suggestions to alleviate this problem. Policies of modern governments in relation to child labour and child development must be pragmatic and comprehensive. Any child out of school is a child labour. The contributing considerable amount of the Gross definition of child labour therefore encompasses Domestic Product. The term “child labour” is at every non-school going child irrespective of times used as a synonym for employed

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child. "Whether the child is engaged in wage or not-this sense, it is co-extensive with any work done, wage work or whether he or she is working for by the child for a gain. But more commonly than the family of others, employed in hazardous or not, the term 'child labour' is used in pejorative non-hazardous occupations, employed on a day sense. It suggests something, which is hateful wage or on a contract basis, is a child labour. Thus, Homer Floks, (Chairman of the United States Child Labour) the Factories Act of 1948 defining that "a person below the age of 14 years is to be regarded as a Committee, defined child labour "as work by child. Therefore, any physical labour undertaken children that interferes with their full physical by a child below 14 years either under compulsion development, their opportunities for desirable or voluntarily in an organized or unorganized minimum of education or their needed qualifies to be called as 'child labour.' Child labour became a global phenomenon. The prevalence of child labour is more or less today and is 'harsh reality. 'The 'harsh reality' is seen in all periods of time, it varies in nature and child labour arises out of the fact that in the dimension depending on the existing sociopresent state of development in the country, economic structure of society. Children are the many parents on account of poverty, have to blooming flowers of the garden of society and send their children to work in order to supplement valuable asset of a nation. Since 2002, World Education has been using education to address abusive forms of child labor. The International Labor Organization defines child labor as "work situations where children are compelled to work on a regular basis to earn a living for themselves and their families, and as a result are disadvantaged educationally and socially; where children work in conditions that are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development; where children are separated from their families, often deprived of educational and training opportunities; where children are forced to lead prematurely adult lives. "The worst forms of child labor are those situations where children work more than nine hours in a day; earn less than a minimum wage or no wages at all; work in hazardous conditions for health and safety; have no access to education; and, work outside of their family's home. World Education and its partners are reaching those children in the worst forms of child labor, including those exploited for the commercial sex industry and other forms of bonded labor in Africa and Asia. World Education is also working with children at risk of becoming child laborers, which means they are not enrolled in school; they are victims of domestic violence; they are orphaned or have only one parent; and, they are vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

They constitute their income and the income derived from the hidden treasure of potential development of a child labour, however, meager is essential to growing nation, childhood has been considered to sustain the family.

This is the 'poverty' argument as a most important period of life. During this period of child labour, the problem exists in almost all period moulding and shaping of the life, take place in all countries of the world but its scale varies from and the behaviour, conduct and sentiments from country to country. However, the predominance is developed. Paradoxically, it is unfortunate to say of child labour in many Third World countries that tragically most of the child life is lost and continues to be quite pronounced, even though poverty, destitution, malnutrition and poor and reliable data are limited. India has the largest unhygienic conditions, largely in the rural sector population of child labourers compared to the urban counterpart. Nearly seven per cent of the work force are Child labour, and is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents in many cases of the children. The main reason which give rise to child labour are widespread of absolute poverty, unemployment and underemployment among the adult workers, large families, lack of educational facilities, illiteracy and ignorance of parents about the importance of education as well as about the impact of labour on the health of their children are some of the reasons which breed child labour. Diverting the child from work means the loss of income to the parents and as additional expenditure on education, however small. The economic benefits resulting from child employment are generally high as it generates an income, which is higher than what is consumed in the family. Probably this is one of the reasons where workers do not feel that it is useful to send their children, to schools. Furthermore, there are some factors due to which employers also favour child labours. In the light of the above, a major reason for hiring children seems to be that non-economic children are easier to manage because they are less aware of their rights, less troublesome, less prone to complaint, more trustworthy, less likely to absent themselves from work and no problem of unions.

Literature Review

Vibhakar (2009), has highlighted about child labour. In India, it is an extensive human right issue. Naidu and Ramaiah (2006), discussed about the prevalence of child labour which is one of the most important problem confronting the world at large. A study of the Committee on child labour (1979) appointed by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India examined various dimensions of child labour in different occupations. The study revealed that the incidence of child labour was highest in Andhra Pradesh, where it accounted for about 9 percent of the total labour force, 9.2 per cent of the total child population and 3.7 percent the of the total population of the state in 1971. The child labour was more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas. The participation of children in the labour force in the age group of 10- 14 years was very high (28.9%) for males as

compared to females (20%). Another study on the working children in Bombay by Singh (1980) reveals that in the age group of 6- 15 years, it is found that most of the working children belonged to low income groups in urban centers who generally reside in slums and depressed areas. This study was conducted on 203 boys (67.7%) and 97 girls (32.3). Out of these 300 working children, 211 (70.3%) worked under employer and 89 (29.7%) were self-employed.

A study by Singh, R. (1980) revealed the implementation of various laws for the working conditions and welfare of child labour is concerned that employees had colossal ignorance about the existing laws. Only 20 were in favour of legislation for regulating employment of children. Similarly, the study by Sharma (1982) reveals on the working children to examine the extent of exploitation and socio- economic background of child labour, found that 565 of the respondents had to work for 15 to 18 hours per day for earning their livelihood, 44% for 10 – 15 hours per day. As for as payment of wages, 815 of the respondents were receiving up to Rs.50/- per month, while only 35 respondents received more than Rs 100/- per month.

The study by Weiner (1990) reveals that, historically in our country, child labour has been seen as an economic phenomenon. As per his study, the relationship between children and work is dictated to a great extent by the state of economic development or the system of production prevalent in the country. Another survey conducted by Vemuri and Anand (1998), reveals that child labour contributes to over 20 percent of GNP in India.

The child labour continues to be a reality in almost all parts of the world. Although the number of children working throughout the world is unknown. It is very large indeed and unquestionably in the hundreds of millions. In recent years, the child labour problem and its impact have received increased attention. Undoubtedly, this increased attention is due in part to the fact that child labour often has serious social, moral, economic and demographic implications for children, households, communities, societies and the world. Therefore, the elimination or reduction of child labour has been the aim of numerous fields in different parts of the world.

Over the years, however, global consciousness about the seriousness of the problem has created several non-government organizations that are working towards the welfare of these children. The constitution of India is also committed to the protection and promotion of the welfare considerations over the economic ones.

Child labor is a very complicated development issue, effecting human society all over the world. It is a matter of grave concern that children are not receiving the education and leisure which is important for their growing years, because they are sucked into commercial and laborious activities which is meant for people beyond

their years. According to the statistics given by ILO and other official agencies 73 million children between 10 to 14 years of age are employed in economic activities all over the world. The figure translates into 13.2 of all children between 10 to 14 being subjected to child labor.

Child labour is most rampant in Asia with 44.6 million or 13% percent of its children doing commercial work followed by Africa at 23.6 million or 26.3% which is the highest rate and Latin America at 5.1 million that is 9.8%. In India, 14.4% children between 10 and 14 years of age are employed in child labour. In Bangladesh, 30.1% in China, 11.6%, in Pakistan, 17.7%, in Turkey, 24%, in Cote D'Ivoire, 20.5%, in Egypt, 11.2%, in Kenya, 41.3%, in Nigeria, 25.8%, in Senegal, 31.4%, in Argentina, 4.5%, in Brazil, 16.1%, in Mexico, 6.7%, in Italy, 0.4% and in Portugal, 1.8%. The above figures only give part of the picture. No reliable figures of child workers below 10 years of age are available, though they comprise a significant amount. The same is true of children in the former age group on whom no official data is available. If it was possible to count the number of child workers properly and the number of young girls occupied in domestic labour taken into account – the figure will emerge as hundreds of millions.

Child labour is also prevalent in rich and industrialized countries, although less compared to poor nations. For example there are a large of children working for pay at home, in seasonal cycles, for street trade and small workshops in Southern Europe. India is a glaring example of a nation hounded by the evil of child labor. It is estimated that there are 60 to 115 million working children in India- which was the highest in 1996 according to human rights watch The problems coming from a centrally planned to market economy has led to the creation of many child workers in central and eastern Europe. Same is the case in America. The growth of the service sector, increasing provision of part time jobs and the need for flexible work force has given birth to a big market for child workers here.

Causes of child labour

Child labour is a socio-economic phenomenon. The socio-economic backwardness followed by poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, demographic expansion, deep social prejudices and above all the Government apathy are commonly considered as the most prominent causative factors for large-scale employment of children. It has been officially stated that “child labour is no longer a medium of economic exploitation but is necessitated by economic necessity of the parents and in many cases that of the child himself.” Gangrade (1978) believes that child labour is a product of such factors as customs, traditional attitude, lack of school or reluctance of parents to send their children to school, urbanization, industrialization, migration and so on. In addition to the

Table 1. Industries that extract child labour

Industry	Locations
Matches, Fireworks and Explosives	Sivakasi
Glass and Bangles	Ferozabad
Beedi Making	Nizamabad, North Arcot District
Carpet Making	Bhadoi, Varanasi , Mirzapur , Jammu and Kashmir
Lock-making	Aligarh
Brassware	Moradabad
Export Oriented Garment Industry	Tiruppur
Gem Polishing Export Industry	Jaipur, Rajasthan
Slate Mines and Manufacturing Units	Markkapur
Leather Units	Agra , Kanpur , Durg, Rajasthan
Diamond Industry	Surat

above mentioned factors responsible for child labour, there are several other causes too. Firstly, the provisions of the protective labour legislations are lopsided and do not cover agriculture and small-scale industries. Secondly, the enforcing machineries, which are provided by the state governments, are inadequate almost everywhere and fail to check up on child labour. The children are mostly silent listeners or non-listeners of the policies / programmes meant for them and hence, their problems are not properly realized, for which nobody pays serious attention to their plights and the safeguards extended for the prevention of child labour are just recently, Child Rights and You (CRY) also expressed its concern over the problem of child labour in India. According to CRY, child labour is not being addressed properly and the conviction rate is also low. It's not that only the hospitality sector is employing children as workers, but household manufacturing sector and many other sectors are doing the same (Table 1).

Present scenario

A recent incident shows the actual picture of child labour in India. An investigation conducted by a newspaper revealed that children in the Shahpur Jat area of New Delhi had been sold for ₹10 (1,000 rupees) into bonded labour. It is common for children to work 16 hour days for as little as 3p., hand-sewing clothing for Gap Inc intended for Christmas 2007 sales at Gap For Kids' European and American outlets. According to the Indian census of 1991, there are 11.28 million working children under the age of fourteen years in India. Over 85% of this child labor is in the country's rural areas, working in agricultural activities such as fanning, livestock rearing, forestry and fisheries. The world's highest number of working children is in India. ILO estimates that 218 million children were involved in child labour in 2004, of which 126 million were engaged in hazardous work. Estimates from 2000 study

suggest that 5.7 million were in forced or bonded labour, 1.8 million in prostitution and pornography and 1.2 million were victims of trafficking. In India, 1104 lakh children are working as labourers. Nothing has changed since Oct 10 last year. Child labour is still a major problem in India. The Hindi belt, including Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, account for 1.27 crore working children in the country, engaged in both hazardous and non-hazardous occupations and processes. Over 19 lakh child labourers in the 5-14 age group are in Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan accounts for over 12.6 lakh workers followed by Bihar with over 11 lakh and Madhya Pradesh with 10.6 lakh. However, according to the 2001 census, in state-wise distribution of working children in the 5-14 age group, Andhra Pradesh with 13.6 lakh child labour stands second in the national list after UP.

According to a UNICEF report, World's Children 2006, India has the largest number of working children and 17 per cent of them are under the age of 15. Girls aged 12-13 are the preferred choice of 90 per cent households (Table 2).

Child abuse

A recent study on Child Abuse: India 2007, conducted by Ministry of Women and Child development (GOI) revealed that across different kinds of abuse, it is young children, in the 5-12 year group, who are most at risk of abuse and exploitation. The abuse involves physical, sexual as well as emotional abuse. The study throws light on the following facts:

Physical Abuse

- Two out of every three children were physically abused.
- Out of 69% children physically abused 54.68% were boys.
- Over 50% children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.

Table 2.

Activities	Children of Age Group (5-14 years)					
	Number of Children (%)			Number of Children (in 100's)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Children engaged in "economic activities"	4.18	3.86	4.02	52967	45618	98392
Attended domestic duties only	0.30	3.15	1.67	3770	37208	40788
Attended domestic duties plus free collection of goods, tailoring, weaving for HH only	0.25	1.92	1.06	3178	22693	25897
Children at Work	4.73	8.93	6.75	59915	105519	165077
Attending schools	72.98	61.45	67.44	925350	725964	1651186
Children neither at work nor at school	17.26	20.42	18.80	218889	241255	460205

- Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents.
- The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states.
- 50.2% children worked seven days a week.
- Sexual Abuse
- 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys and girls.
- 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
- Children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
- 50% abuses are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
- Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect
- Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.
- Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.
- In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers.
- 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.
- To reduce child labor, World Education and its NGO partners are equipping children, aged 8-14 years old, in labor situations or at risk of being put into a labor situation with the basic skills and life skills boys and girls need to protect themselves and create opportunities for the future. From vocational and practical skills training to basic literacy classes for children, World Education helps girls and boys learn about personal safety, opportunities to enter or reenter the formal school system and equip them with practical vocational skills.

The case

Back ground: Street children in india

The Republic of India is the seventh largest and second most populous country in the world. With acceleration in

economic growth, India has become one of the fastest growing developing countries. This has created a rift between poor and rich; 22 per cent of the population lives below the income poverty line. Due to unemployment, increasing rural-urban migration, attraction of city life and a lack of political will India now have one largest number of child laborers in the world. Street children are subject to malnutrition, hunger, health problems, substance abuse, theft, CSE, harassment by the city police and rail.

Street children in Bhubaneswar

As the capital city of Orissa, a major railway hub of the east coast, Bhubaneswar attracts countless numbers of homeless and poverty-stricken families migrating from rural areas in search of work. Some 200,000 people are living in slums in unimaginable conditions where crime, drug and alcoholism are rampant. Of these slum inhabitants, some 80,000 are children who have found ways to survive on the streets, railways and rubbish heaps by rag-picking, begging, scavenging, and vending. Generally the people are living in these places are Bengali Muslim migrants those are migrated from west Bengal and they have scattered to Mali Sahi, FCI Godown near to Bhubaneswar railway station, Rehemad Nagar, Dumduma and several other places in the city Bhubaneswar.

RESULT

The followings are the major findings of the study.

1. The street children in the city of Bhubaneswar are the rag pickers those who generally stay with their parents and family members. Their parents and family members are Bengali Muslim migrants from various districts of West Bengal.
2. Their socio-economic condition is very poor which makes them to go for rap picking activities for their

livelihood and which ultimately makes children to drop out from school and involve in the rag picking activities from early childhood.

3. More boys are involved in the rather than the girls as the data shows 78% of boys and 22% girls and the age group of 11 to 14 years are more involved with the rag picking activities than in age group of 5 to 10 years.

4. There are more than 60% children are illiterate and never been to school and around 95% drop out rate in case of those are been to school and continuing rate is 5 percent.

5. These are the major hub in the city of Bhubaneswar such as Alugadi, Khandagiri, Bermunda, Sahid Nagar, No.9 & No 4, Nayapali, and Baliana where children generally goes for their rag picking activities. The average hours of work is 6 hours and the most favorable timing of work is 5 A.M to 11 A.M in the day time.

6. Whatever petty earnings they get out of the rag picking activities they utilize it for their family support, eating food, movies and entertainment although more than 85 percent of the children are not comfortable with the rag picking activities.

7. Around 60% of the children go for the movies which make them for way to tilted towards the film personalities and cricket personalities. The expertise areas of the children are dance, Singing, Drawing and plying cricket. They are dream to become actor, dance and good man in future. More than 80% of children are interested for the vocational training such as card making, tailoring, mechanic works etc.

8. More than 70% of the children have taken the preventive medicine or injection such as polio. They are accessible to safe drinking water. But frequency of fall sick is high because of unhygienic condition of staying in the house and the environment they are living. Children favorite dress up is pant and shirt for boys and frock for girls.

9. More than 85% children are not taking any kind of drug/alcohol/ smoke. But around 10 to 15 percent, age groups of 11 to 14 years of children are taking Bidi, Cigarette and Gutkhas for sake of fun and fantasy. Around 5 percent, age groups of 11 to 14 years of children are caught by the police in suspicion and theft during police patrolling in the city in early hours of morning.

10. All most all the children is interested for the shelter home and had given response like nice, good, well for a shelter home with good food, entertainment, education, vocational training, art, dance, song, theater, sports, etc which would be meant for the street children.

Community Based Contact Programme

In this programme the worker has to develop an "outreach programme" where the social worker has to contact children living and working on the streets, to

make them aware of the programme initiated for them. A contact centre not too far from the place of their stay should be established to encourage self referral.

The main objectives of the programme

1. To provide professional social work intervention
2. To create an awareness among them about their life and work situation, and stimulate in them motivation to help themselves.
3. To enable them to have an access to various basic services like education, health care, vocational training, employment, recreation and counseling for their growth and development.
4. To enable them to improve their self image and self esteem by meeting their emotional needs for love and acceptance.

Though individual and group counseling, children can be taken "off streets" and reunited with their families, or given education or vocational training for their reintegration into society. Some may be referred to residential homes.

1. As these children live in groups, working with groups is more effective than working in a one to one situation. Their strong influence on one another in a group situation enhances positive transference. They also need the assistance of their peers in problem solving. Thus it is important to involve children and youth themselves in planning and implementing the activities. Services of a contact centre may include: street contacts to build relationships
2. Health care
3. Facilities for toilet, bath and lockers
4. Awareness on health and hygiene, nutrition, drug abuse and family life education.
5. Recreational and cultural activities
6. Non formal education or holiday schools for working children
7. Vocational training
8. Educational visits and camps
9. Establishing contacts with the families of the children
10. Assistance in formation of cooperatives in the sale of waste material collected by street children for recycling
11. Facility to save money either in the center's piggy banks or in a bank account
12. Identity cards to be issued jointly by the NGO's forum and the Police Department to ensure the security of the children
13. Organizing children themselves, to voice their plight and demand rights for their own growth and development

Day care centre

The situational analysis from the above study shows that the street children in city of Bhubaneswar are staying with

their parents and family members and it clearly indicates that they have shelter to stay. But as they are roaming here and there for rag picking activities and not taking bath, proper food etc. which makes them vulnerable to many diseases. So there can be a Day Care Centre in which they can come after their work and they can take bath, good food, recreational facilities, education and some kind of vocational training which slowly make them to leave the rag picking activities once they realized that they can earn much more by doing vocational works with dignity and respect. Since children have a strong need for independence, group loyalty and group associations, an open house approach is best suited where they can organize their own activities with freedom and self respect.

Work with families and communities

The strategies to be taken which would be useful for working with families and communities are as follows:

1. Working with community leaders to generate self effort for upgrading the quality of life by getting more civic amenities.
2. Working with women's association to build the potential of women, strengthening the family life and preventing family breakdown that often pushes the child out of his or her home to take to street life.
3. Family counseling
4. Educational sponsorship to keep the child in school and within the family.
5. Adoption to give the destitute child a family.
6. Day foster care for the children of working mothers.
7. Foster care for families in crisis situations and single parent children.

What can be done to stop child labour?

A million dollar question with no specific solution. All sections of the society need to work together to stop misuse and abuse of children. Stakeholders to tackle these issues include:

1. National Governmental agencies
2. Nongovernmental organizations. (NGOs)
3. People's forums
4. Corporate entities
5. Individual social service activists

Let us analyse why child labour is in existence in spite of various pieces of legislation.

Poverty is the major cause for children being sent to work. The percentage of the Indian population living in poverty is high. It is estimated 37% of the urban population and 39% of the rural population is living in poverty. Poverty has an obvious relationship with child

labour. The hardships arising out of abject poverty coupled with vices like drugs and alcoholism compel illiterate families especially in rural areas to initiate their children into back breaking work under tiring and sometimes dangerous conditions. The childhood of many children is shattered in the sinks of city hotels, dusty construction sites, and hazardous factories and in waste heaps.

The second reason, especially in India, is lack of educational facilities in some parts of rural India e.g. Bihar, West Bengal etc. where abject poverty still exists.

The third reason is the migration of adult labour with their children to urban towns where construction work is booming and plenty of job opportunities exist for poor families including children who are exploited and paid poor wages.

Abject poverty and the lack of social security network systems are the basis of an even harsher type of child labour – bonded child labour. The bonded labour system is still prevailing in some states of India where poor peasants who owe money to land owners agree to give their children as bonded labour for long periods. In return they receive a one time payment or waiver of their loans.

Influential mafia groups are also engaged in trafficking children from remote rural areas to affluent towns. The children are then forced into labour and begging. Girls are forced into prostitution.

Role of stakeholders in stopping child labour

1. National government agencies

- a) National Agencies need to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (CRC)
- b) An effective legal system needs to be introduced to check employment of children below 14 years through proper legislation
- c) Economic sanctions to be enforced on countries that allow the employment of children for the manufacturer of export products
- d) Proper monitoring and implementing authorities to be set up to implement various acts passed by the National Government.
- e) National social welfare schemes to be introduced to supplement income for poor families whose children are removed from work sites

2. N.G.Os

- a) NGOs have a Key role in raising awareness and informing people about the misuse of children, denying them the fundamental rights of shelter, food and education. UNICEF has clarified the role of NGOs as essential players in many of the intervention stages with direct involvement in identification and rescue operations.
- b) Assist governmental agencies in implementing

various pieces of legislation

- c) Identify areas where child labour exists and bring to the notice of Government.
- d) Undertake advocacy with national governments for the implementing of strict legislation to ban child labour
- e) Organise rehabilitation centres to shelter children removed from work sites.

3. Civil society / peoples forum

- a) Civil society can play an active role in identifying and alerting authorities to child labour sites
- b) Create awareness among parents and the public about the effect of child labour on children.
- c) Motivate parents to send their children to school
- d) Organise counselling sessions for children and parents
- e) Organise joint protests, rallies, hoardings etc. against employing children below 14

4. Corporate entities

- a) Include banning of child labour in their mission
- b) Introduce welfare schemes for children
- c) Allot separate welfare funds as part of corporate social responsibilities to help organisations working for the cause to ban child labour
- d) Put up hoardings giving messages on the benefits of banning child labour

5. Individual social service activists

- a) Resist any form of child labour
- b) Openly oppose child labour activities which comes to their notice without any fear
- c) Be very assertive in expressing displeasure to shop owners and organisations that employ children for labour.

In India, there are many international and national NGOs campaigning for the abolition of child labour. A few important NGOs in the field are:

- a) Child right resource center (CRRC)
- b) Campaign against child labour (CACL)
- c) Child Line

CONCLUSION

All stake holders should jointly resist any form of child labour using whatever means available. A networking of international NGOs working in this field has to be created for advocacy with various departments to ban child labour. International funding organisations have to identify a contact organisation in each country to help NGOs who are working in this field undertaking activities for the banning of child labour and identify national

projects to be implemented in a transparent manner with good stewardship.

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Appendix

PERSONAL DATA

Sex		Age		Caste	Religion	Educational Qualification			Language known	
M	F	5 to10 yrs.	11 to14 yrs.	Suni	Islamism	Illiterate	I to V std.	IV & Above	Oriya & Bengali	Oriya, Bengali & Hindi
39	11	22	28	50	50	31	18	1	41	9

Nationality	Head earning member of family		House hold Income Per annum			Type of house		Have you been to school?		Important accessori esin home
Indian	Father	Mother	Rs 20,000 to 40,000/-	Rs 41,000 to 60,000/-	Rs 61,000/- & Above	Thatche d	Semi Thatche d	Contin uing	Drop out	Cycle, trolley, luggages, utencils, TV etc.
50	43	7	25	11	14	40	10	1	18	

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

Where do you work?	Time schedule of work		Time spend for work			How much do you earn a day?			How do you spend your earning?	Are you comfortable with the nature and payment of job?	
Alugadi, Khandagiri, Bermunda, Sahid Nagar, No.9 & No. 4, Nayapali, Baliana.	5 A.M to 10 P.M	5 A.M to 1 P.M	4 to 5 Hrs	6 to 7 Hrs.	8 Hrs. & Above	Rs. 20 to Rs.40/-	Rs. 41 to Rs.60/-	Rs. 61 & Above	Supporting family, Eating food, Movies	YES	NO
	13	37	19	27	4	23	19	8	50	8	42

How you enter into the profession?	Have you got any training for the job you are in or anything else?	Which is the peak season of income?	Which is the dry season of income and why?	Do you take any alternative way of income in dry season?
Self-Motivated	No	Winters	Rainy	No
50	50	50	50	50

HEALTH AND HYGIENIC FACTOR

Have taken any preventive medicine or injection since you borne?		When did you last fall sick?				Do you ever visit hospital/ doctor?	Where from you use drinking water?		What is your favorite dress up?	
Yes	No	Don't Remember	Last Month	2 to 6 Months	Last year	Yes	Only Handpump	Both Handpump & Public tape	Pant & Shirt (Boys)	Frock (girl)
36 (Polio)	14	18	15	11	6	50	25	25	39	11

Weekly how many times you take non-veg?		Have you any serious disease?	Do you go for work even in sickness?
2 to 3 times	4 & Above	No	No
41	9	50	50

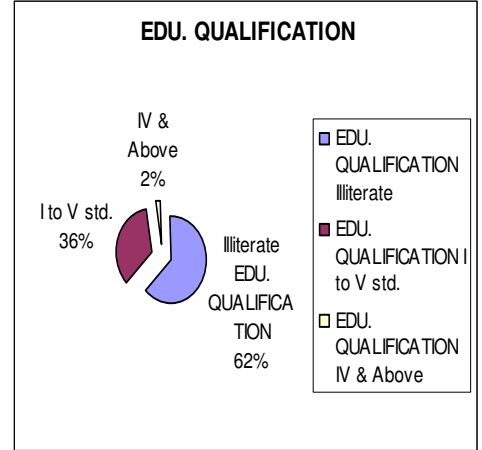
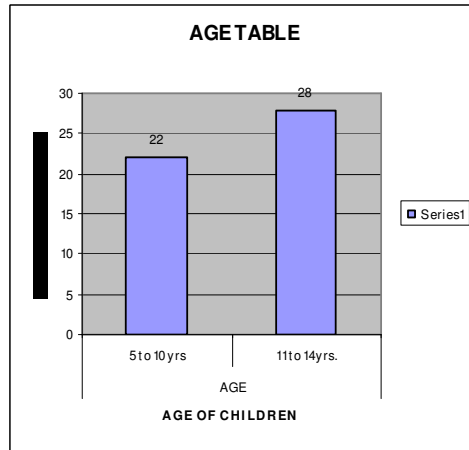
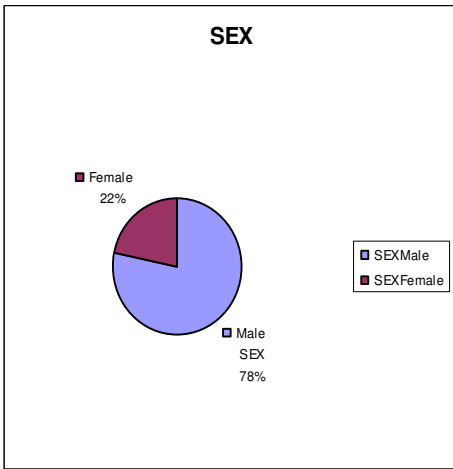
SPECIAL INFORMATION

Have you ever beaten up in house?		Have you Even tortured physically from outsiders?	Have you ever Taken any drug/ Alcohol/ smoke? If yes, what?		Have ever caught By police? why?		Have you ever committed any crime uncaught by others?
YES		No	Cigarette , Bidi		Suspicion & Theft		No
Very rare	Sometime		Yes	No	Yes	No	
18	32	50	6	44	2	48	50

Did you get any punishment?	Have you ever done crime for which you repent now?	Do you fear anybody? Y/n if y why?		How you feel if you provided with a shelter home with good food, entertainment, education, vocational training, art, dance, song, theater, sports, etc.?
No		Father & Mother		
		Yes	No	
50	50	2	48	Good, nice, very well.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

Graphs Showing Personal Status Of Children



GRAPHS SHOWING SPECIAL INFO.STATUS OF CHILDREN

