

CHILD HOPE

Newsletter on Child Labour

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From the Director General's Desk

Child labour is one of a number of areas of concern in global supply chains. Globally child labour as an issue is moving higher on economic, trade and social policy agendas and the role of employers is crucial in the efforts to end employment of children and ensuring their right to education. They also play a powerful role in dissuading those who hire child labour, especially in both the rural and urban informal sectors. Child labour has no place in well-functioning and well regulated markets, or in any supply chains and therefore incremental changes have to be analysed leading to supply chain management free from child labour.

Tackling child labour is further complicated by the fact that it is just a symptom of larger problems. Even when brands have strict guidelines for suppliers, work often gets sub-contracted in search of ever-cheaper sources of labour. Recruiters convince parents in impoverished rural areas to send their children with promises of a well-paid job, comfortable accommodation, nutritious meals and opportunities for training and schooling, etc. Accredited brands must ensure with regular audits that all of the suppliers in each and every stage of production meet their code of child labour practices.

Business Houses have the potential to help in the collection of data on the incidence of child labour in various establishments and to influence the development of appropriate policies. Manufacturers/Exporters/Employers' Associations can help raise public awareness on the wrongs of child labour and rights of children thereby bringing about changes in the attitudes towards child labour.

An effective way of ensuring high supply chain standards is for companies to participate in third-party verification and certification systems. Another way to address the negative impacts and risks associated with child labour is through supply chain transparency which involves gathering, understanding and disclosing information about where products are coming from, the conditions under which they are produced and the efforts companies are taking to manage risks along the way.

In India, Employers' Organizations and their members have been active in support of child labour elimination efforts through a variety of capacity building measures including the development of guidelines for action to be followed by the employers. Export Councils should take proactive steps to restrict children's access to the workplace and raise awareness with the specific focus of addressing child labour in the supply chain and towards supporting education systems. Developing codes of conduct and stressing on the compliance by monitoring and social auditing will go a long way in protecting businesses

The approaches towards addressing the issue of child labour can be broadly categorized as preventive and protective. Preventive approaches are directed towards generating awareness and addressing the socio-economic ills that produce child labour. Protective measures aim at reaching out to the children who are already in the labour market by rescuing them and further rehabilitating them.

It is difficult to envision a successful campaign against child labour without ample participation from various social partners including the Private sector Companies and Business Houses. All the social partners and stakeholders should act in collaboration, building on their respective strengths to end child labour in supply chains and ensuring children their rights.

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

Training Programme on Conducting Child Labour Survey

Training Programme on ‘Conducting Child Labour Survey’ was organized during 2nd to 4th July 2019 with the objectives of developing understanding on various aspects relating to the issue of child labour; equipping with skills for developing survey formats and data elicitation Tools for conducting child labour surveys, and for their administration in the field. Attended by a total of 60 participants, they were also imparted training for formulating and designing programmes and implementing interventions. The participants were representing 11 States of India from 23 Districts namely Dhule, Gondia and Parbhani of Maharashtra; Districts Kanpur, Agra, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Lucknow and Varanasi of Uttar Pradesh; District Nawada of Bihar; District Rewa of Madhya Pradesh; Districts Lakhimpur, Guwahati and Nagaon of Assam; Districts Cuttack and Sundargarh of Odisha; District Vadodara of Gujarat; District Bhilwara of Rajasthan; District Jalandhar of Punjab; District Nellore of Andhra Pradesh and from Delhi. These are some of the source and destination Districts of child labour. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNLI, was the Course Director of this Training Programme.



Training Programme on Identification and Rescue of Migrant and Trafficked Children and Adolescents

Training Programme on ‘Identification and Rescue of Migrant and Trafficked Children and Adolescents’ was conducted during 30th July to 1st August 2019. This Training Programme was designed to acquire sharper understanding of the relevant Standard Operating Procedures of MoLE and MHA and to sensitize and motivate the stakeholders for effective implementation of the protocols and Standard operating procedures towards Identification and Rescue of Migrant and Trafficking children and adolescents so that they do not continue to be victims of labour exploitation. The objectives of the programme are to impart understanding of the legal provisions and the objectives of child labour laws,



to provide knowledge of International and National Protocols on the issue of Human Trafficking, to explore innovative ways to address Trafficking of Children/Adolescents for Labour Exploitation, to identify challenges and evolve strategies to address the difficulties in ensuring child protection and to acquire sharper understanding of the relevant Standard Operating Procedures of MoLE and MHA.



Thirty nine participants attended the programme and were drawn from the districts Guntur and Vizianagaram of Andhra Pradesh; District Guwahati of Assam; Districts Samastipur and Nawada of Bihar; District Hazaribagh of Jharkhand; Districts Dharwad and Hubli of Karnataka; Districts Beed and Gondia of Maharashtra; Districts Khandwa, Jabalpur, Morena, Sehore, Gwalior, Chhindwara, Vidisha, Satna, Rewa, Bosoda of Madhya Pradesh; District Sundargarh of Odisha; Districts Coimbatore, Salem, Dindigul of Tamil Nadu; District Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh and from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. These participants were District Child Protection Officer, Member of Child Welfare Committee, Coordinators, Sub-Inspector of Police, President of NGO, Secretary, Social Workers, Member of Panchayati Raj, Chairperson, Deputy Block Development Officer, and Manager. Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNLI, was the Course Director of this Training Programme.



Training Programme on Convergence for Ending Child Labour and Ensuring Child Protection

Training Programme on ‘Convergence for Ending Child Labour and Ensuring Child Protection’ was held during 6th to 8th August 2019 at V. V. Giri National Labour Institute. This Training Programme discussed and deliberated on the multi-pronged, integrated approach with Convergence of Multi-stakeholders efforts and also the sharing of experience from such efforts would constitute an unparalleled source of knowledge about the nature and dynamics of the child labour problem and effective measures for combating it. The objectives of the programme were to enable the participants to be able to understand the definitions of ‘child’ and ‘child labour’, understand causes and forms of child labour, understand the magnitude and geographic spread of child labour; to equip the participants with abilities towards forging convergence among various schemes focusing on child labour families; to impart skills of identifying children at work for effective rehabilitation and to share successful experiences of child labour prevention and elimination. The programme was attended by representatives from the Trade Unions, Child Welfare Committee, Police, Child line, NSS, NYK, and Civil Society Organizations. Seventeen participants took participation in the Programme and were drawn from the Districts Kamrup and Guwahati of Assam; Districts Jabalpur and Badwani of Madhya Pradesh; District Guntur of Andhra Pradesh; District Agra of Uttar Pradesh and from New Delhi. These participants were Consultants from NCPCR, Members of Child Welfare Committee, Chairpersons of Child Welfare Committee, Junior Assistant, Childline Counselors, Assistant Labour Officers, and Centre Coordinator. **Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNLI, was the Course Director of this Training Programme.**





Training Programme on Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post Rescue aspects of Child Labour

Training Programme on Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post Rescue aspects of Child Labour was held during 17th to 19th September 2019. The objectives of the programme were to impart skills of locating children / adolescents at work in different occupations and processes prohibited by law, to equip them with the knowledge and understanding of the legal provisions related to rescue and post-rescue and the procedures involved, to enhance the understanding of the participants about roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, to share successful experiences of child labour prevention and elimination and generate awareness about the possible challenges in each of the state. Forty Six participants took participation in the programme and they were drawn from the Districts Kurnool and Guntur from Andhra Pradesh; Districts Tirupur and Virudhnagar from Tamil Nadu; Disticts Cuttack, Gajapati, Subarnapur, Brahmapur, Jharsuguda and Nabrangpur from Odisha; District Barwani from Madhya Pradesh; District Gondia from Maharashtra; District Guwahati from Assam; District Sarguja from Chhattisgarh; District Jaipur from Rajasthan; District Firozabad from Uttar Pradesh. These participants were Assistant Labour Officer, NCLP Task Force Member, Rural Labour Inspector, District Child Protection Officer, Centre Coordinator Childline, Sub Inspector, Social Worker, Protection Officer (NIC), Counselor, Legal cum Probation Officer, Director, Assistant Sub Inspector of Police, Project Coordinator, Head Constable, Advisor, Chairperson of Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Project Secretary cum Documentor, Rescue Coordinator.



Technical Support provided by National Resource Centre on Child Labour

- To the Task Force for Ensuring Implementation of Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and to strategize for the objective of child labour free India on 3rd July 2019 at Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.
- To the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, (NCPCR), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, for dealing with the aspects of Child Labour and on children in distress at the NCPCR, New Delhi attended. This meeting was held on 18th July 2019 at VVGNLI, Noida.
- On 14th August 2019 technical guidance provided to “Goodweave” on the laws relating to child labour, Juvenile Justice and Bonded Labour and on how their amended configuration are interpreted/ applied in varied situations Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGNLI, had a meeting with
- **Technical Support provided to International Justice Mission (IJM)**, on 14th August 2019 on facilitating Interactive Forum for different Social Partners and Stakeholders to provide support in their Task of abolition of Bonded Labour through different Interventions.

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

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



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



POSTAL ID CARD

நமது பகுதியிலுள்ள post office சென்று **ID card application** என்று வாங்கி அதை பிழையில்லாமல் பூர்த்தி செய்து ஸ்டாம் சைஸ் போட்டோ ஓட்டி, நமக்கு ஏற்கனவே உள்ள ஆதார, வைசென்ஸ், Voter ID இதில் ஏதோ ஒன்றின் Xerox இணைத்து post office கொடுத்தால் 15 நாட்களில் **Central government Color ID card** பெற்றுகொள்ளலாம், ரயில்பயணம், போன்ற அனைத்துக்கும் பயன்படுத்தி கொள்ளலாம், தேவையில்லாம் மற்ற ஒரிஜினல் ID யை நாம் பாக்கெட்டில் வைக்க தேவையில்லை, !! டுத்தி



BREAKING NEWS



15/7/19

திருநெல்வேலி
மாவட்டம், பேட்டை,
மாணூர் பகுதிகளின்,
நாரிக்குறவர் இனத்தின், 37
மாணவ-மாணவிகளுக்கு,
சூபாம் 35,500 "கல்வி உத
வித்தொகை"யினை,மாவட்ட
ஆட்சியர் ஷில்பா, நேரில்,
வழங்கினார்.





SUCCESS STORY

National Child Labour Project -Transforming Lives

From Domestic Helper to a Graduate and Part-time Instructor

Preeti Rangey is presently 20 years old who girl belongs to Krishna Nagar, Gurugram, Haryana. Preeti's father works as a helper in a Shop and her mother works as a helper in a Guest House. Her family belongs to the economically weaker section and they struggle to meet their daily basic needs.

Preeti Rangey had been longing to go to school like all other children of her age that she used to see. But her family's economic conditions and circumstances compelled her to work as a 'Domestic' in the nearby houses when she was 11 years old. The District National Child Labour Project Society conducted the survey to identify the child labourers in the Gurugram area and Preeti was identified and enrolled in the Special Training Centre of the NCLP situated in Krishna Nagar in the year 2012. She was very happy that she could learn in fulfillment of her dreams. With continuous effort and support from the Educational Instructors of NCLP STC, she was mainstreamed into Government Primary School, Kadipur, Gurugram and continued her studies. Presently she is pursuing her Graduation in from Government Girls College in Sector 14, Gurugram. She also works as a part time instructor and supporting her family financially. She is grateful to the NCLP which transformed her life positively towards education through the intervention of NCLP.

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



Smt. Shilpa Prabhakar Satish, IAS, Collector and District Magistrate, Tirunelveli District interacting with the children of STCs and greeting them for their educational achievements



திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக கூட்ட அரங்கில் குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்கள் இருந்து மிகப்பட்டு முறையான பள்ளியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட மாணவிகளுக்கு பட்ட மேற்படிப்புப் படிப்பதற்கான உதவிதொகையை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி வினா பிரபாகர் சுதாஷ் இ.ஆ.ப. பாவகன் (24.07.2019) இன்று வழங்கினார்.



திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக கூட்ட அரங்கில் தேவை குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்கள் திருமதி வினா பிரபாகர் சுதாஷ் இ.ஆ.ப. பாவகன் தலைவரையில் ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம் 24.07.2019 இன்று நடைபெற்றது.



National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Jalandhar, Punjab



Identification as a process in Prevention and elimination of Child Labour in the existing Legal and Policy Frameworks

Helen R. Sekar*

'Identification' is most critical for initiating any preventive or responsive action for ending child labour. It is important to prepare in identification of child labour State and non-State Stakeholders in identification of child labour to enable them to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively. If the vulnerable children are not identified, no action will be possible to prevent their entry into the workforce or rescue them from places of work. Thus, the context in which the children are identified actually determines the nature of action to be initiated as to whether preventive action or action to rescue and rehabilitation.

Action for preventing and responding to child labour is most often taken up on the basis of complaints, reports or information that is received. There is an urgent need for initiating planned identification drives to identify vulnerable children, vulnerable families, and children engaged in work because if immediate efforts are not made in this direction, lives of many innocent children and their families that are in jeopardy may go unnoticed and they would become victims of child labour and its adverse impact. It must be recognized that pro-active steps are absolutely essential to identify the existing child labour and those who are vulnerable to child labour to be able to check the number of children adding to those already engaged in work.

Children at workplace can be identified through household and enterprise surveys. The potential child labour, i.e. children who are not at workplace but also not attending school, can also be identified through household surveys. The Focus of Household Surveys on child labour is to collect information on detailed activities of children especially across schooling and work and the time allocation to different activities. Household Surveys on child labour capture both economic and non-economic activities and time spent on main activities and marginal activities. Mixed approaches are used in conducting survey tracing children from household to workplace/school with the view to substantiate the household responses by following children at workplace/school.

Information regarding children who are working or out of school can also be sourced from Youth Groups, Faith-based Organizations (FBOs), Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Schools/Education Department, Department of

Labour, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban/Local Bodies, CWC, Child-line, Community-based organizations (CBOs), etc. In the case of children who are intercepted in the process of transit by Traffickers, the Police, Railway Police, Transport Department, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Child-line, etc., are potential sources of information for identification and planning prevention strategies. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP), *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), Labour Department, Department of Tribal Affairs, Social Welfare, also serve as knowledge-sharing platforms on Child Labour.

Other information source could be the parents, guardians, relatives of child labour, Labour Inspector/ District Nodal Officer in the Labour Department, NGO Workers, Outreach Workers or Social Workers, CWC/DCPU/ Community-level Child Protection Committee, Child Labour Victim herself/himself, Trade Unions, Railway Police, Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU), Legal Services Authority at the District, State and national levels, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)/ SCPC Rs, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)/ SHRCs, PRIs, Teachers/Members of School Management Committees, and any person, can report through phone, e-mail, helpline, in person, any other means can report and incident of potential Child Labour.

As per the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, (CALPR Act) 'a child below 14 years if found employed or working in any occupation or processes is a child labour'. Section 16 of the CALPR Act empowers Any person, Police Officer or Inspector to file a complaint about commission of an offence under the Act in any Court of competent jurisdiction but no court less than that of a Metropolitan Magistrate First Class shall try an offence under the CALPR Act.

Children can be identified through regular monitoring of Bus-Stands and Railway Stations. By observing the child/children and the behaviour of the accompanying adult/s, any Police or Departmental Staff, placed in these locations can successfully identify children-trafficking situations and the Traffickers. Geographical areas can be prioritized for identification of child labour for the purpose of initiating action for rescuing children from work situations and follow-up.

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Situation of Child Vendors and the Importance of Ensuring Child Rights: Glimpse from Alwar Town in Rajasthan

Dr. Manoj Jatav¹ & Ms. Deepika Jajoria²

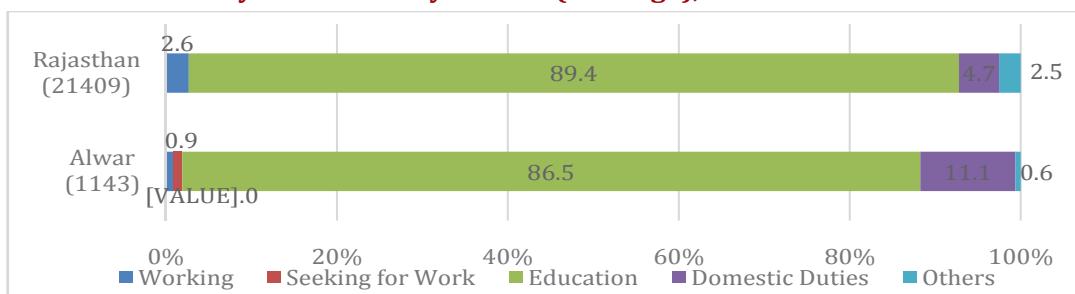
Diwali is the festival of lights celebrated in India, typically for five days starting from *Dhanteras* to *Bhai-dooj*. Households prepare for celebrating the festival by cleaning, renovating and decorating their abodes. People wear new clothes, light the abodes with lamps (*diyas*), worship the goddess of prosperity and wealth, and share gifts and sweets among relatives and friends, etc. That is why, the demand for various household goods and services increase by manifold during this festival period and the resultant demand for cheap labour including child labour, particularly in urban areas. The authors have made an attempt to locate the children at work during the festival season in one of the towns in the Northern state of Rajasthan in India. The authors have also looked into the vulnerable environment in which the migrant children from nearby villages as well as the slums of the town, are forced to work during the festival.

In India, the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act came into force from April 1, 2010. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

As per the Census of India 2011, Alwar has more than 3 lakhs population and it is a municipal council city of Rajasthan. Based on size of population, it is classified as tier-I town which witnessed a rapid increase in its total population at 20 percent between census 2001 and 2011. Growth of the city has not only created demand for various goods and services, but also generated livelihood opportunities for the rural households. On the other hand, prevalence of working children emerged as one of the negative effects of such growth which is evident during the festivals such as Diwali. Such participation of children at work is largely underestimated and often not reflected in the existing socio-economic surveys due to the periodicity of their involvement in work.

Though, the district of Alwar is not seen as a traditional hotspot region for incidence of working children, yet the children are exposed to the vulnerable environment at large extent, as it is quite evident from the recent data on child labour during 2017-18 (figure 1). Alwar, as compared to Rajasthan as whole, shows lower estimates for work participation rate among the child and adolescent age population, however, the rate of seeking for work/ unemployment is quite higher. In addition, in Alwar, more than 11 percent of the total children and adolescent usually spend most of their time in domestic duties and other related chores; on estimation, 13.5 percent of the children do not participate in education.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of Child & Adolescent Population by Usual Activity Status* (5-17 age), 2017-18



Source: Annual estimates, Periodic Labourforce Survey, 2017-18; Total population, adjusted with project census population, is given in parentheses (in thousands); * both principal and subsidiary activity combined

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Involvement of children in various forms of work has different dimension which has direct linkages with the negative effects of shocks and stressors (social, economic, political and natural) and incidence of poverty induced by a deteriorated access to various productive assets and sustainable sources of livelihoods among the households. The district of Alwar is characteristically semi-arid in nature where difficult agro-climatic situations along with varied seasonal access to assets, limit a particular section of the households to low earning occupations and processes, of which working children is an outcome. Apart from this, a higher share of the child population in domestic duties loosely indicate towards deteriorating access to common property resources (CPRs) such as drinking and domestic waters, fodder for livestock, fuel-wood, etc.



Hundreds of children are involved in vending in the town-market during Diwali festival. These are children of unorganized labour households residing in rural areas and unorganized localities in urban areas. These children become active during the festival in order to contribute to the household's income so that the household's own financial needs for Diwali festival are met. Also, these households get opportunity to earn supplemental income during the festival. Distressed conditions in the villages as well as unorganized setups in the town, push the children to participate in either economic activities or domestic duties which, as a result, hamper their education and personal development.

Children of distressed households, from both rural areas and slums within the Alwar town, can be seen working in the main bazaar of the town selling various goods such as posters, lamps, sculptures of Gods, toys, flower pots, colours, etc. On estimation, nearly 500 hundred children can be seen vending apparently on market-roads and can be identified in various forms e.g. (1) children independently managing and selling goods, (2) children selling goods under supervision of their old family member, (3) children helping their family members and learning the occupation, (4) children who are brought into the market by their family members for the purpose of entertainment, and (5) children who are taking care of the vending during day-time when their elderly family members are absent purposefully in order to earn money from other sources.

These children are usually seen vending in the scorching sun of the day without any shelter (Figure 2). Persistence of prevailing rural-urban inequalities and across the social-groups inequalities within rural and urban regions are the major challenges due to which children are induced into work particularly at the times when households are in dire need of finance. Forced involvement of children in such practice, even if it is only for a very short period, is harmful to their overall development as the children are gradually trapped into it. Indeed, these children are deemed to sell products leading to happiness to the urban class by compromising their own happiness.

Long-term impact of the climatic distress can be perceived among the rural households. It has gradually increased the dependence of the rural households on multiple sources of livelihoods, particularly during the dry season when natural resources such as water, fodder, etc. are not abundantly available, which has ultimately hampered the availability of local employment. Parents do not have enough resources for sending their children to school. Although the education is free, the cost of other expenditures like books, uniforms, transport etc. are too heavy a burden. Other reasons are the bad state of the school buildings and low quality of learning outcome. Besides, since the employment of most of the people is not regular, the earning members of the household usually commute or the entire household migrate to the urban areas. In case of entire household's migration, the parents are not convinced of sending

Figure 2: Child Vendors in the town-market, Alwar during Diwali festival



children searching for employment. In the place of destination all the members of the family have to work and the children do not attend school.

Besides the obvious need of the family for the child to work and problems with the approachability and quality of education, there are more factors into play. Among these are social and cultural factors; existing ideas with regard to children, children's roles and development, childhood and the caste system. Therefore it is important to strengthen enforcement of laws with a focus on the problem of child labour both in urban and rural areas because in reality child labour in rural areas and in urban areas are hard to separate. Whenever urban child worker is removed from its work, it will be replaced by a child from a rural area. This implies that there is a continuous chain of supply of children from the rural areas to the urban areas. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all children have a right to life, a right to development, a right to protection from exploitation and a right to participation. The right to life was defined by the Indian Supreme Court as the right to live a life with dignity. The protection of children ensuring their rights is of utmost importance. Further, in order to end child labour, the socio-economic factors, the mindsets of different sections of Indian society and the issue of education have to be taken into account. By effectively dealing with these issues, children can be ensured of their rights particularly their right to education and right to protection from economic exploitation.

their children to school because very often their children are not even welcomed to the schools since many of them belong to Dalit and tribal backgrounds. Households migrate to urban areas along with their

नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर स्कूल में मनाया विश्व आबादी दिवस



जालंधर | अजीत नौजवान सोसायटी की ओर से नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर स्कूल कोट रामदास में विश्व आबादी दिवस मनाया गया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता दीपक महेंद्र ने की। उन्होंने बच्चों को बताया कि आज के समय में बढ़ती आबादी पुरे विश्व की समस्या है। उन्होंने सभी को हम दो हमारे दो के बारे में बताया। इस अवसर पर बच्चों ने स्कूल में पेटिंग बना कर लोगों को जागरूक किया। यहां आर्यन, नंगेंद्र, सुखविंद्र कौर, राजरानी, बीना, शुभम, रिशभ और स्टूडेंट्स मौजूद रहे।



शहीद अजीत सिंह नौजवान सोसायटी की तरफ से नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर स्कूल में स्वच्छ भारत के तहत अपनी बाई गई पेटिंग के साथ जागरात आया। जागरण

बच्चों ने पेटिंग बनाकर दिया स्वच्छता का संदेश

ज्ञागरण संघादाता, जालंधर : शहीद अजीत सिंह नौजवान सोसायटी ने नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर स्कूल में स्वच्छ भारत पर आधारित भाषण और पेटिंग मुकाबले करवाए। इस दैर्घ्य मेधावी बच्चों को पुरस्कृत करके सम्मानित किया गया। प्रधान दीपक महेंद्र ने कहा कि बच्चों को छोटी सी उम्र में ही स्वच्छता का फायदा समझाने के उद्देश्य से ही यह गतिविधि करवाई गई ताकि वे किसी प्रकार की गंदगी फैलाने से परहेज करें और कूड़ेदान का इस्तेमाल करने की आदत डालें। इस मैंके पर आर्यन, कमलजीत, सुखचरण कौर आदि थे।



विदिआचरीआं ने जूम वैड्डन में सुमाइटी के मैंचर। पंजाबी जागरण रास्टरी खेड दिवस मनाइਆ

सीनीअर सटाट रिपोर्टर, जल्सर: शहीद अजीत सिंह नौजवान सुमाइटी द्वारा नेशनल चाइल्ड लेबर स्कूल दे विदिआचरीआं नाल रास्टरी खेड दिवस मनाइਆ गिए। इस में सुमाइटी पृष्ठ दीपक महेंद्र ने बिहा अंत पुरे भरत 'च हरकी दे जादूरार पिअरन्हर दा' नाम दिन रास्टरी खेड दिवस वांछे मनाइਆ जा रहा है। अंत मस्तु मसिहां ने उन्होंने जीवन ते खेड भावना ते पूरन सेंटी रचीली है। इस में विदिआचरीआं वॉले वॉले खेड़ा तिव्वे रेस, सैक रेस, लैमन रेस आदि 'च भरा है के आपली कला' दा पूरस्तन बीड़ा। अंत 'च मारे विदिआचरीआं ने जूम वैड्डन गिए। इस दैर्घ्य आर्यन, रिस्त, अमन, सुखविंद्र बैर, रिचा जादवा, बीना, रजन बाटी, जसविंदर बैर, कमलजीत, सुधरन आदि वी मेनुद सन।

தினமலர் - 11.10.2019

மருத்துவ பரிசோதனை முகாம்

காஞ்சிபுரம்: காஞ்சிபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில், குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் முறையை அகற்றும் நோக்கத் தோடு, தேசிய குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் திட்டம் செயல்படுகிறது.

இத்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் நடத்தப்படும், 28 சிறப்பு பயிற்சி மையங்களில், குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்களாக மீட்கப்பட்ட, 715 மாணவ - மாணவியர் பயில்கின்றனர்.

இதில், காஞ்சிபுரம் ஒன்றியம், கீழ்க்குறிப்புர் அம்மன் நகர் சிறப்பு பயிற்சி மையத்தில் பயிலும், 30 மாணவ - மாணவியருக்கு, தொற்று நோய் தடுப்புச் சோடிப்பட்டு, பரிசோதனை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Interventions of the Officials of Ministry of Labour and Employment and Chairperson, NCLP

The most significant step for elimination of child labour was the adoption of National Child Labour Policy in 1987. The National Child Labour Policy aimed at ending child labour progressively and effectively rehabilitating children who are rescued from different forms of work. Project-based plan of action is one of the three main ingredients of the National Child Labour Policy, 1987. Substantial initiatives have been taken to implement project-based plan of action through launching of the National Child Labour Projects for the educational rehabilitation of working children in the geographical areas of high concentration of child labour and economic rehabilitation of their families. The main thrust of the National Child Labour Projects is to reduce the incidence of child labour in the project

areas thereby encouraging the elimination of child labour progressively.



Smt. Shilpa Satish, IAS, District Collector & Chairperson,
NCLP Tirunelveli motivating STC Children

In the wake of the amendment of Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 on 22nd July 2016, the guidelines of the NCLP scheme was revised. The revised guidelines also ensured its aligning with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act) and with the objectives to contribute to the elimination of all child labour; to contribute to the elimination of all adolescent worker in Hazardous Occupations / Processes; to raise awareness amongst stakeholders and communities; and to create Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System. Since then the NCLP Special Schools have been called as Special Training Centres (STCs).

