

CHILD HOPE

Newsletter on Child Labour

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From the Director General's Desk

Child labour is one of the symptoms of the underlying problems of widespread poverty and inequality in society. Children who are constrained to join the workforce at an early stage do so without any formal education or skills that will help them to be upwardly mobile. In most cases, they are involved in monotonous and laborious tasks. Due to their poor economic condition even their children are forced to take up work. Therefore the cycle of child labour – poverty – illiteracy – child labour continues. This vicious cycle gets strengthened by adult unemployment owing to large number of children competing for jobs with adults. Moreover, not only does child labour increase labour supply and result in increasing underemployment and unemployment of adult workers, it makes the labour cheap and depresses the general wage level as well.

Adverse consequences of children working in hazardous occupations poses a challenge to the safety of the workers and the health hazards have more long-term implications in terms of making the person invalid for any work at an early age. The vulnerability of working children to health hazards is increased by the high incidence of malnutrition and undernourishment, in contrast to their increased requirement for energy utilization to perform heavy work activities. The incidence of communicable diseases is always higher among the working children.

A Multi-pronged approach is needed for elimination of Child Labour and it is important to regard children as individuals with rights in the child protection policies. There are two general approaches to defining child labour, the first guided by the International Labour Organization Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (1973), and the second by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. As the title of the ILO Convention on Minimum Age implies, its definition of child labour is driven exclusively by age, with 18 years set as the legal minimum age for performing hazardous work and 15 for 'light work'. The Convention on the Rights of the Child takes a more conditional approach, stating in Article 32 that children should be protected from 'performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development'. The practice of 'employing children' in different forms of work deprives children of their legitimate rights. Stabilization policies, labour supply shifts, and the wage rates of adults can impact incidence of child labour. A policy is needed to make education more meaningful and rewarding so that households are incentivized to enroll their children to school and ensure their retention in education. Increase in skilled wages would reduce child labour with the resultant increase in the demand for education and this in turn may have substitution effect of adults replacing child labour. In case of increase in unemployment for the educated, the demand for education can decline with the consequential increase in child labour. There can be a multiple equilibrium in the labour market such that one equilibrium has child labour with low wage rates while the other has higher wages but no child labour. Theoretical developments in the concept of childhood have influenced successful interventions aimed at its reduction. Theory-policy-practice partnership can be a catalyst for the development of successful 'Government-Businesses-Civil Society' programmes to reduce and end child labour.

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

Orientation Programme on “Sharing the Experience of Rehabilitation through NCLP”

Orientation Programme on “Sharing the Experience of Rehabilitation through NCLP” was organized at the VVGnLI campus during 7th to 10th August 2018 for the students of the Special Training Centres (STCs) and for personnel of Tirunelveli District National Child Labour Project (NCLP), the project of the Ministry of Labour and

Employment, Government of India, responding to the request for such programme by the Chairperson, NCLP, and District Collector. The objective is to give the participants, particularly the students of the Special Training Centres (STCs) exposure to a National Level Training Institution and also to provide them a forum in which they can share their rehabilitation experience that moulded their future aspirations.



These students were the children who were rescued from work by the NCLP. Most of these children belongs to the socially downtrodden nomadic communities. This Orientation Programme was attended by 41 participants of which 27 are students

from six different NCLP Special Training Centres and the others were Voluntary Vocational and Educational Instructors, Programme Managers/ Project Support Staff and Project Director of this NCLP District.



Training Programme on Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour

Training Programme on Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour was held on 27th September 2018. It was a Hand Holding Training for the Staff Members National Child Labour Project. The objective of the Training was to sensitize on the various aspects of National Child Labour Project in the light of changed requirements i.e. PENCIL, PFMS, EAT, Aadhaar



Seeding etc. and also to ensure implementation of the scheme as per modified guidelines. There were 8 participants in the programme held on 27th September. These participants were Assistant Labour Commissioner, Administrative Officer, Labour Enforcement Officers, Programme Manager, Field Officers and Project Director and they were from the Districts Dehradun and Uddham Singh Nagar of Uttarakhand; Districts Gurugram and Faridabad of Haryana.



Training Programme on Towards Effective Implementation of National Child Labour Project

Training Programme on Towards Effective Implementation of National Child Labour Project was held on 28th September 2018. It was a Hand Holding Training for the Staff Members National Child Labour Project. The objective of the Training was to sensitize on the various aspects of National Child Labour Project in the light of changed requirements i.e. PENCIL, PFMS, EAT, Aadhaar Seeding etc. and also to ensure implementation of

the scheme as per modified guidelines. Twenty - two participants who participated in the programme held on 28th September 2018. They were Project Director, Accountant, Steno cum Data Entry Operator, Clerk, Programme Manager, District Education Officer and Assistant Project Director. These participants were from the Districts Kota, Baran and Jaipur of Rajasthan; Districts Ludhiana and Amritsar of Punjab; District Srinagar of Jammu & Kashmir; District Panipat of Haryana; Districts Jabalpur, Katni and Sagar of Madhya Pradesh and District Durg of Chhattisgarh.



Orientation Programme on Social Dimensions of Child Labour with Focus on Select Industries and their Supply Chains

Orientation Programme on Social Dimensions of Child Labour with Focus on Select Industries and their Supply Chains was held on 15th October 2018. The programme was conducted for the Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University. Twenty-five Students from the Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, JNU, participated in the programme. The aim of the programme was to Sensitize students on the issue of Child Labour in Industries based on the Studies conducted by the VVG NLI. The objective was to make the Scholars aware of the situation of children in different forms of work, the socio-economic and cultural dimensions of and the Government's initiatives and also sensitize and motivate them to work towards strengthening the Government's effort in this direction.



Training Workshop on Convergence of Efforts and Services for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Jammu & Kashmir held during 29th to 31st October 2018, in Jammu

Training Workshop on Convergence of Efforts and Services for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Jammu & Kashmir was held during 29th to 31st October 2018, in Jammu. The objective was to generate awareness on the recent amendments of CALPR Act, its rules, JJ Act, POCSO Act and the other Acts addressing the issues of child labour and child protection and also of the various government initiatives to different Social Partners and Stakeholders including the representatives from the Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, Workers' Organizations, Elected Representatives of Local Governments, Youth Groups, Teachers' Associations, and others with a view of Sensitizing them on Child Protection. Eighty-one participants took part in this workshop. These participants were Councilor, Chairpersons of CWC, Members of CWC, Secretary, IRCS, Social Workers, Outreach Workers, Project Officers (NIC), Assistant Labour Commissioner, Labour Officer, Accountants, JJB Member, Joint Secretary from Gandhi Sewa Centre, Coordinator, District Project Officer, District Child Protection Officer from ICDS, Legal cum Probation Officer from ICPS, Assistant Professor, Journalist. These participants were drawn from the Districts Samba, Udhampur, Kathua, Poonch and Srinagar of Jammu.

Training Programme was followed by representing VVG NLI in the Exhibition held from 1st to 3rd November 2018, creating awareness on the issue of child labour in hazardous sectors.



Technical Support and Capacity-building by National Resource Centre on Child Labour

The Participants of the Workshop on Designing of Training Module for the Officials of Labour Department, Chhattisgarh were imparted training on General Framework of Training in Labour related Issues; Overview of the Training Module developed so far; and Discussion and Preparing a Model Curriculum for Training in Labour-related Issues in the Workshop by Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, and Coordinator, VVGNNLI. This, Workshop was organized by the Labour Department, Government of Chhattisgarh, on 12th July, 2018 and it was held at the Academy of Administration, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

- Sensitized the participants on the Vulnerabilities of Migrant Child Labour and also generated Awareness on Trafficking in Migrant Workers and their Insecurities by making a presentation on “Migrant Child Labour and Trafficking” followed by detailed interaction in the 3rd International Conference on “Migration in 21st Century: Asian-Pacific Experience” on 10th September 2018.
- Technical inputs Provided to the discussion on the Initiatives to Address Child Labour in Supply Chains in India: Mapping Sectoral Focus, on 1st October 2018, at the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India



- Contributed to the deliberations of the Task Force Committee Meeting on the Implementation of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 and to strategize for the objective of Child Labour Free India, at the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, on 17th October 2018.
- In-service Group ‘A’ Officers of Office of Registrar General, India (ORGI) who were the Trainees from the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida, were orientated on Labour Statistics with Special Focus on Trends in Child Labour Statistics” on 10th October 2018.

Pawan Kotwal inaugurates workshop on Child labour

Stresses on eradicating child labour menace



JAMMU, OCTOBER 29- Financial Commissioner Revenue Dr. Pawan Kotwal today inaugurated a three days workshop on child labour with special focus on Child & Adolescent Labour and (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016, which was jointly organized by State Mission Directorate ICPS Social Welfare, National Development Foundation, J&K Jammu and V.V. Giri National Labour Institute Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI. While inaugurating the workshop, Dr. Pawan Kotwal stressed upon the

participants to eliminate child labour and ensuring child protection. He said that ensuring child rights is the priority area of the State. Pawan Kotwal asked the officers to undertake field visits to ensure enforcement of labour laws and also to eradicate the menace of child labour in the state. He further asked to make all-out efforts for highlighting various schemes of the government for labourers. Dr. Kotwal while elaborating further said that we are an old civilization and civilizations are judged on how they deal with the dis-

advantaged sections of the society like women and children. Earlier, Mission Director, ICPS Social Welfare Department G. A. Sofi gave welcome address and brief intro of the programme while Dr. Helen R Sekar from V. V. Giri gave detailed outline and structure of the workshop. Rajiv Khajuria Founder Emeritus National Development Foundation Jammu also spoke on the occasion and discussed in detail child protection mechanisms available in the state and possible linkages.

Scanned by CamScanner

Special Programme Conducted in Jammu & Kashmir

V.V. Giri National Labour Institute participated in the Event “Rise in Jammu and Kashmir” (1-3 November, 2018) in Jammu. All the activities of the Institute and also major initiatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India were showcased in the stall allotted to the Institute. Hon'ble M.P. (RajyaShabha) Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas inaugurated the event, visited VVGNI stall and appreciated our efforts. Our Institute bagged the Best Stall for Information and Dissemination and 1st Runner up (second best stall overall). About 10,000 students from schools, colleges, universities and teachers /professors, general public visited the event. About 40 Government Ministries and organisations like Ministry of Ayush, Northern Railway, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, ISRO, Ministry of Tourism, Institute of Biological, SAIL, Ministry of Commerce, G.BPanth Institute etc. participated. The selection of the award was on the basis of the feedback forms received from visitors.



Exhibits of Child Labour Elimination Activities by VVGNI at the Exhibition on 'Rise in Jammu'



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

National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu

National Child Labour Project, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, and the Kongunadu Arts and Science College National Service Scheme jointly organized the Awareness Programme on Child and Adolescent Labour Act, 2016 on 18th July 2018.

Dr. V. Balasubramaniam, college principal and Dr. V. Chinnasamy, Chief Executive Officer were present in the function. Dr. V. Vijayakumar, Project Director, NCLP, delivered the Speech on Eradication of Child Labour. Mrs. Sugantha, College Dean, released the NCLP Awareness Sticker and Poster, Hand Bills and Dr. Palanivel NSS Programme Officer, gave Vote of Thanks.





Community support group meeting at K.V.R. Nagar, Tirupur corporation on 03.09.2018. Ex. ward Counsellor D. Arumugam, NCLP programme



manager K. Nambirajan, Save NGO District Co-ordinator John Hendry, local community leaders and 250 public participated.



Independence Day function at Madukkampalayam, Dharapuram, Tirupur Rural on 15.08.2018. NCLP Project Director D.V. Vijayakumar, Chamber Owner S. Kangaraj sweets to the NCLPSTC



children. NCLP teachers Mrs. S. Manimegalai, C. Rajeswari, K. Janaki, clerk cum record keeper A. Tamilvanthan and parents of child labourers participated.



National Child Labour Project, Tamil Nadu

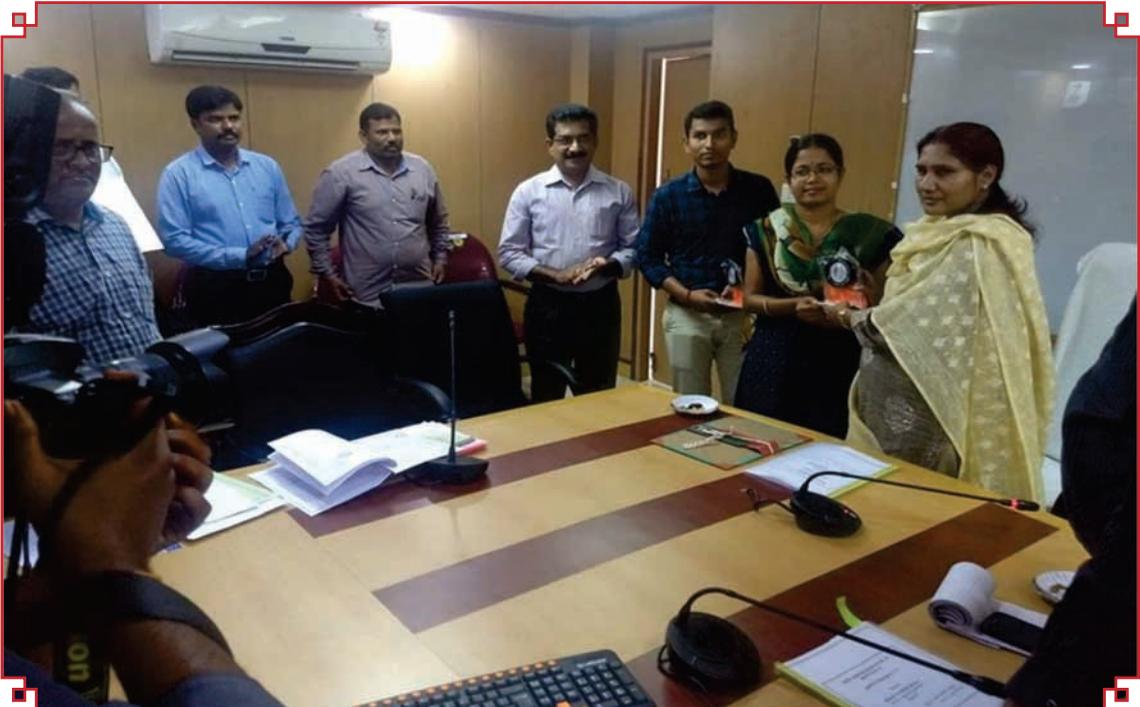
மாண்புமிகு பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்

திருமதி. விஜலாசக்தியானந்த்

பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் திருமதி. விஜலாசக்தியானந்த் மத்திய தொழில் மற்றும் வேலைவாய்ப்புத்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு.சந்தோஷ்குமார் கங்குவார் அவர்களை சந்தித்து தேசிய குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் திட்ட (NCLP) பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களில் பயிலும் குழந்தைகளுக்கான ஊக்கத்தொகை ரூபாய் 400/- டிசம்பர் 2016 முதல் விடுவிக்க கேட்டுக் கொண்டார் மேலும் குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் திட்டத்தில் பணிபுரியும் ஊழியர்களுக்கான ஊதியத்தை உயர்த்தி தரவேண்டும் என்று கோரிக்கை வைத்தார். உடனடியாக மாண்புமிகு மத்திய அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் துறைச்செயலாளரை அழைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கான ஊக்கத்தொகையை உடனடியாக விடுவிக்க உத்தரவிட்டார். மேலும் ஊழியர்களின் ஊதிய உயர்வு தொடர்பான கோரிக்கையை பரிசீலிப்பதாகவும் தெரிவித்தார்.



National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu



District Collector of Dharmapuri felicitating NCLP Ex-students who have completed their professional Studies (MBBS, BL, etc.)

National Child Labour Project, District Kanchipuram



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



NCLP Children provided with Dental Health Care facilities



**National Child Labour Project,
District Adilabad Telangana**

STOP CHILD LABOUR

1- పిల్లలు చదువు కొరకు సంపాదన కొరకు కాదు
 2- పిల్లల చేతిలో కలము ఉండాలి. పనిముట్లు కాదు
 3- చిన్న పిల్లలతో పని చేయించడం చట్టబద్ధకే నేరము

పిల్లలను పిల్లల పేర్లతో కల్పిత కోసం నియమించుట బాల
 నేరస్థుల నిరోధక చట్టం సెక్షన్ 3.14(1), 14(1) ప్రకారం నేరము
 దీనికి 6 నెలల నుండి 2 సం. లా జైలు శిక్ష లేదా రూ. 20,000 ల
 నుండి 50,000 ల వరకు జరిమానా లేదా ఈ రెండు రకాల
 శిక్ష విధించబడతారు.

బాలకార్మికులు లేని సమాజాన్ని నిర్మిద్దాం
మేము బాలకార్మికుల వ్యవస్థకి వ్యతిరేకులం మన సుమరు ???

NCLP
 ఆదిలాబాద్ జిల్లా

చిట్టా కలెక్టర్
 ఆదిలాబాద్.

చిట్టా కలెక్టర్
 ఆదిలాబాద్.

CHILD LINE : 1098

STOP CHILD LABOUR

**Let us Construct a New Society without Child Labourers
We are against the system of Child Labour**

Then What about You ?

NCLP
ADILABAD DISTRICT
CHILD LINE : 1098

Project Director
 NCLP, Adilabad.

District Collector
 Adilabad.

National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Khammam District, Telangana



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

Interaction of Dr. Y. Mariswamy, President, Child Rights Commission, with Manjunath Reddy, Project Director, Child Labour (NCLP) Raichur,

Karnataka, and other District Level Officers on the issue of child labour and trafficking of children for Labour Exploitation. He also ascertained the preventive measures taken towards controlling child labour and trafficking in the Raichur District of Karnataka.





**A movement towards
Child Labour Free J&K**



**Employing Children is a
CRIMINAL OFFENCE**

The punishment for violating The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act 2016 can be upto 3 years imprisonment, Rs. 20000-50000 penalty or both

Confining children within homes for domestic labour is considered as violating their Right to Education is also punishable





**LET CHILDREN
ENJOY
CHILDHOOD**

**STOP CHILD
LABOUR**



National Child Labour Project, Jalna, Maharashtra



National Child Labour Project, Patna



Cognitive Development - Child Labour

Jean Piaget gave a theory of cognitive development wherein he claimed that there are various stages of development. As children grow they go through various stages one by one and assimilate and accommodate the new information they receive, combining it with previous information they have stored. From about 2-7 years children form their own ideas of the world and represent it through symbols. This can roughly be called the phase where children start forming mental representations and start reasoning though not logically. They try to understand why things are the way they are by asking many questions. From 7-11 years of age the children's intuitive reasoning is replaced by logical reasoning. They are able to perform concrete operations involving concrete objects. From 11-about 15 years of age children, or now adolescents, are now able to think in terms of abstract concepts. They are able to differentiate between the ideal and the real. They are now on the journey to discovering themselves and forming their identity. There is a heightened sense of self during this period and they engage in attention seeking behavior and feel they are unique and no one can understand how they feel. According to Piaget children actively construct their knowledge and education merely refines the knowledge they have already acquired¹.

On the same lines, Lev Vygotsky said that while children do actively construct their knowledge their mental functions have social connections. According to him children developed systematic, logical and rational concepts through dialogue with a skilled helper and language and other people played an important role in the child's cognitive development. Thus according to his theory there is a zone of proximal development for children which can be defined as a range of tasks that are too difficult for the child to accomplish alone but these can be learned with guidance and assistance of adults or other children who are more skilled. He spoke about scaffolding wherein the level of support is changed according to the child's learning of the task. Thus

as the child keeps learning lesser and lesser support is given till the child is able to do those tasks on his own. So the child's unorganized concepts meets with the skilled helper's more systematic concepts thus helping the child organize his concepts. He maintained that education plays a central role in cognitive development, helping children learn the tools of the culture².

Thus Vygotsky brought in the role of culture in the cognitive development of an individual. In light of these theories it can be understood what happens when children are deprived of the guidance and scaffolding that is necessary for them to grow cognitively. This also brings out the need and importance of education. As education also helps children to grow cognitively especially when concepts like scaffolding are used to help children grow and learn new skills. The importance for the right kind of education cannot be overemphasized. It has been found in communities with small scale mining that there is high dropout rate because of children's work. Sometimes they are unable to afford to send their children to school and face a dilemma as to whether to send their children to earn or to learn. The problem is only intensified by the unavailability of good and adequate educational facilities³.

According to research, based on institutionalized Romanian children's brain scans along with children who have not been institutionalized, it has been found that exposure to adversity during childhood has a negative effect on brain development and this applies to children who have been institutionalized, exposed to abuse, abandonment, violence during war, and extreme poverty and other such adversities.⁴

² Santrock, J. W., (2008) Child development, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.

³ A Report of International Labour Organization (2005) Eliminating Child Labour in Mining and Quarrying, International Labour Office, Geneva. (<http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpro/lisbon/pdf/minas.pdf>)

⁴ Children's Hospital Boston, Social deprivation has a measurable effect on brain growth, *ScienceDaily*, July 23, 2012. Retrieved October 27, 2014 from www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/07/120723162652.htm

¹ Santrock, J. W., (2008) Child development, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.

One of the big risks associated with children working in the mines is that their work hours interrupts their education and in turn their cognitive development. For those who work and study their performance is lower than those children who only study⁵. Children's cognitive development will affect their development as adults.

Research shows us that healthy development of the child depends on the kind of relationships that are built with the significant people in his life. The important people in the child's life, usually parents, provide the child with experiences that are tailored to meet his individual needs. Thus he is able to develop as a self-confident member of society with sound mental health, a motivation to learn, resolve conflicts, differentiate between right and wrong, develop and sustain intimate relationships himself, and eventually become a good parent⁶.

In a working environment where children and their parents are working, it is difficult to develop these healthy relationships. It can be said that the consequences of not developing healthy relationships in childhood can have an adverse effect on their overall development. Children will be unable to form healthy relationship themselves as adults. They will be unable to differentiate between right and wrong, will have no motivation to learn and this will be passed down generations as this child when he becomes a parent will follow the same pattern in which he was parented. To break this cycle the importance of education and cognitive development cannot be undermined.

<> Gamble, A, Developmental effects of Child Labour, September 26, 2011. http://laborrightsblog.typepad.com/international_labor_right/2011/09/developmental-effects-of-child-labor.html

<> Shonkoff, J.P et al., Young children develop in an environment of relationships, National Scientific Council on the Developing child, Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University.

Work – Children's Development

There are major differences in the body structure of an adult and a child. This does not only include the difference in size. From the moment a child is born till he or she becomes an adult there are various developmental processes that occur both physically and in terms of cognition. While there are environmental factors that aid the developmental processes there are environmental factors that can hinder or damage the process resulting in long term effects.

In terms of physical growth as children grow their body fat declines and their bodies become longer. Different individuals have different growth patterns. It has been found that ethnic origin and nutrition are important contributors to height (Meredith, 1978)⁷. Physical problems like malnutrition and chronic infections during childhood can stunt growth⁸. For children working in coal mines they are exposed to coal dust which is harmful for them. Coal dust inhalation has been known to cause respiratory problems and chest infections⁹. They work in conditions that can affect their normal development resulting in stunted growth or growth that is not up to their original potential. Of course this also depends on factors such as nutrition and their living environment too. But it can be safely assumed that exposure to the coal mine environment is harmful for children's physical development.

During middle and late childhood (6-11 years) the skeletal and muscular systems increase in size and muscle mass increases resulting in greater strength. Also head circumference, waist circumference and leg length decrease in relation to body height. During this period as bones continue to harden they still yield to pressure and pull more than mature bones. But generally growth is relatively slower than at other stages of development. During adolescence while puberty takes place there is a surge of

⁷ Meredith, N. V., *Advances in child development and behavior*, 1978, Vol. 12, New York: Academic press.

⁸ Santrock, J. W., (2008) *Child development*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.

⁹ Saiyed, H. N & Tiwari, R. R., *Occupational Health Research in India*, Industrial Health, 2004, Vol. 42, pp. 141-148

hormonal activity. This hormonal activity interacts with the environment in determining the kind of behavior manifested by adolescents. It was found in a study that there was a link between adolescent risk taking behavior and the quality of parent-adolescent relationships, thus when the quality of this relationship decreased, testosterone-linked risk taking behavior and symptoms of depression increased¹⁰. Children working in the coal mine are also children who need an environment where their developmental needs are met adequately. If it is not met then these children might develop cognitive, physical and moral deficiencies. Once the developmental deficits set in then they cannot be cured or treated easily. It is much better if we remove them from harmful situations and give them an enriching environment at their living place itself.

During the period from childhood to adolescence rapid changes occur in the body in terms of physical growth. Skeletal growth occurs at a rapid rate. There are special growth centres in the bones that appear just before birth called epiphyses at the extreme ends of the long bones of the body. These aid the growth of the bones within the normal amount of physical activity¹¹. Research has shown that in sports frequent, intense practice leads to 'overuse injuries', sometimes fracturing the soft cartilage of the epiphyses of the long bones leading to premature closure and arrested growth (Matheson, 2001)¹². When children work in coal mines a part of their work includes carrying heavy loads, sitting in crouched positions, working with tools made in adult proportions. These activities over a long period of time can put intense pressure on the normal growth of a child and can lead to irrevocable injuries.

Children need approximately 8-9 hours of sleep on an average. This is difficult if they work and are expected to study as well. A good night's sleep facilitates healthy functioning of the brain and

ensures improved attention and concentration on tasks when combined with adequate nutrition and appropriate environment. Insufficient sleep can impair regulation of attention, emotion and behavior. (Dahl & Lewin, 2002)¹³.

In the period of late childhood and early adolescence the child's body undergoes a spurt of growth. This occurs earlier for girls and later for boys. Development of the brain keeps taking place through adolescence. Exposure to chemicals during this period can cause immense harm and impede the normal development of the child. Studies have shown that when adults and children are exposed to the same chemical doses, the child's body is likely to accumulate a greater proportion of the chemical resulting in a greater chemical concentration in the child's blood and tissues¹⁴.

Children are more susceptible to hearing loss compared to adults and workplace noise standards developed for adults are inadequate for children. Also children have a lower heat tolerance than adults as their sweat glands are still developing. This is of special importance as coal mines; underground mining has lot of heat pressure which causes adults to suffer immensely. We can safely assume that what is intolerable for an adult will definitely be extremely harmful for children.

It is important to note that children since they are in the developing and maturing phase are not as experienced as adults in determining potential risks and taking decisions regarding these potential risks. This combined with inexperience is more dangerous for children at work, and definitely so for children that work in the coal mines.

From the above given evidence one can safely say that children must not be allowed to work. It is harmful for them, from all angles, physically, mentally

¹³ Dahl, R. E., & Lewin, D. S., Pathways to adolescent healthy sleep regulation and behavior, *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 2002, Vol. 31, pp. 175-184.

¹⁴ Clark-Bennett, R., Hodne, C., & Sherer, J., Child labour and health Adult education workshop, Child labour publication education project, Child labour research initiative, University of Iowa Labour Center, University of Iowa Human Rights.

¹⁰ Santrock, J. W., (2008) *Child development*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.

¹¹ Berk, L. E., (2007) *Child Development*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi

¹² Matheson, G. O., *The dark side of kids' sports*, *Physician and Sports-medicine*, 2001, page 29.

and emotionally. Children if not provided with the adequate amount of stimulation that is required for their normal development can end up falling short of their potential as adults. This is very important to consider as this affects the kind of future we are giving our nation.

In terms of cognitive development, at different ages children develop well enough to perform various tasks. This also depends on their environment and nutrition. If adequate stimulation is not provided children might end up with cognitive deficits.

The Bucharest Early Intervention Project has helped in understanding the role of environment on the emotional, psychological and physical health of children. The study has monitored children in a Romanian orphanage from an early age and recorded any changes that occurred when the children were transferred to foster care. According to an article based on this study children lose one month of growth for every three months spent at the orphanage. And when put in foster care their physical growth increased in spurts but the associated psychological problems of deprivation were not fixed. Though children placed in foster care had fewer psychiatric problems than children in the orphanages, they still had behavioral and emotional problems. Girls were more likely to have emotional problems and boys were more likely to exhibit behavioral disorders. Compared to children who had never been institutionalized, children who had been institutionalized exhibited more psychological problems. Thus moving institutionalized children to stable family environments did not always guarantee improvement of their mental condition. In the same research Dr. Nelson found that institutionalized children had weaker brain activity compared to children who had never been institutionalized. Thus children are emotionally, mentally, and physically sensitive to deprivation in the environment.¹⁵

The kind of work conditions that children face while working in the mines is appalling. This has similar

¹⁵ Sample, I, "A loving family can boost children's intelligence", The Guardian, St. Louis, 18th February, 2006

kind of risks as is associated with institutionalized children. This is because children are constantly required to perform the work generally allotted to adults, in situations that are dangerous, and in which children are ill-equipped to function.

In the Jaintia Hills coal mines children are constantly exposed to noise, dust, heat, chemicals, toxins, and are more prone to accidents. They are required to work with pickaxes and crouch inside 'rat-holes' that are roughly 2 feet in height. They are not given any training, nor are they provided with proper safety equipment. They also wield sharp instruments, carry heavy loads, endure loud noises, stand or squat for long periods of time and perform physically demanding tasks that are risky and injurious in nature¹⁶.

When children are involved in work this affects their social development as they are unable to spend time with their peers and family, which fosters the development of positive relationships. When this is absent it can lead to the children growing up as insecure adults who are at risk for other emotional problems¹⁷. Working in an environment where there is constant fear for life and danger involved in the work done, such as among children working in the mines,¹⁸ is unhealthy for children. In such environments there is a dearth of proper, healthy communication which greatly hinders development. They can experience isolation and depression and will be unable to experience healthy emotions¹⁹.

¹⁶ Asian Human Rights Commission, An Exploratory study of children engaged in Rat Hole Mining in the coal mines of Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya, Impulse NGO Network, Meghalaya & Aide et Action, Assam, India.

¹⁷ Gamble, A, Developmental effects of Child Labour, September 26, 2011. http://laborrightsblog.typepad.com/international_labor_right/2011/09/developmental-effects-of-child-labor.html

¹⁸ Asian Human Rights Commission, An Exploratory study of children engaged in Rat Hole Mining in the coal mines of Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya, Impulse NGO Network, Meghalaya & Aide et Action, Assam, India.

¹⁹ Gamble, A, Developmental effects of Child Labour, September 26, 2011. http://laborrightsblog.typepad.com/international_labor_right/2011/09/developmental-effects-of-child-labor.html

News on the Events organized by the NCLPs

National Child Labour Projects in Print Media

NCLP, Erode District, Tamil Nadu

ಕಾಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ

ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಂತ | ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು | ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ

ಕಾಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ
ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಂತ | ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು | ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ. ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಂತ. ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು. ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ
ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಂತ | ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು | ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ

28 bonded labourers rescued from brick kilns

STAFF REPORTER
ERODE

Revenue officials rescued 28 bonded labourers, including children, from three brick kilns functioning at villages in Anthyur on Saturday.



Bonded labourers who were rescued from brick kiln units at villages in Anthyur in Erode district on Saturday.

The incident came to light when a worker, Selvam (39) of Anangoor in Villupuram district, consumed poison after he was beaten up by the unit owner in front of the other workers on Friday. He had sought permission to go home that was refused by the owner. Hence, he tried to escape and was caught and beaten up. An NGO, Rights Education and Development Centre, received information about the suicide attempt and it alerted the revenue officials and police.

He was admitted to Government Hospital at Anthyur and shifted to District Headquarters Hospital in Erode. The officials rescued the workers and release certificates were given to them. Also, 11 workers, who joined recently in these units, expressed willingness to go home. A complaint was lodged with Anthyur police. All the 39 people were sent home in the evening.

On Saturday, a team led by Gobichettipalayam Revenue Divisional Officer in-charge Pugalendi, Anthyur Tahsildar Balakumar and

3-day workshop on child labour concludes in Jammu

Jamwal assures full support of police to eradicate the menace

Early Times Report
JAMMU, Oct 31: Three days training workshop on Child Labour and Prospects Child Protection organized by Director of Social Welfare Jammu and Kashmir, National Development Foundation (NDF), Jammu, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (NLI), Ministry of Labour and Employment Govt of India, concluded on Wednesday at Conference Hall Convention Centre, Jammu.

Dr. S.D. Singh Jamwal was the chief guest in the valedictory session. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Pawan Kotwal, Financial Commissioner (Revenue) on October 29. A. S. Soti State Mission Director ICPNS, Rajiv Khajuria, Founder Emeritus NDF, Member Selection cum Senior Fellow Associate Khajuria, VVGNLI Fellow VVGNLI, Mr. Nisha Candaria, Child Operating Officer

Dr. S.D. Singh Jamwal, addressing 3-day workshop in Jammu.

NDF, Dr. Ashiq Raza Malik, Ms. Manoj Singh Programme coordinator, ICPNS, Chief, Hill Road Child Protection, Specialized Children, Prof. Anil Bakshi, HoD Department of Psychology, Prof. Anil Bakshi, Committee under Jt. Act, Mr. Ankur Mehra, Principal, Jammu and Kashmir Training and Taxation Institute, Jammu, were among the experts and panelists in various sessions during the training. The programme was addressed by over 100 participants including Chairpersons and members of Child Labour in Jammu and Kashmir, Role of Childline in Child Protection and eliminating child labour.

Labour Department rescues child engaged as labourer

JAMMU, Nov 14: A team of officers of labour Department under the supervision of Assistant Labour Commissioner Jammu, Renu Bala Saini today conducted surprise check of shops and establishments in Jammu area of Jammu District.

The rescued child labour was produced and handed over to concerned Child Welfare Committee at Trilokta Nagar

Team of labour department along with a child engaged as labourer was rescued at Jammu.

under the processing of Law. The necessary penal action against the erring employee who employed child labour in violation of law is being taken by the Labour Department and Child Welfare Committee as a convergent effort to eradicate the menace of child labour from district Jammu and to make it child labour free zone in view of recent amendments in the Act under which child has been defined upto age of 18 years.

News Clippings on Jammu Programme held during 29th to 31st October 2018

62% of child labourers in Raichur hail from SC, ST communities: Survey

SHEETAS HS 9th

The latest survey conducted by the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) department in Raichur revealed that over 60% of child labourers working in various sectors are from scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled tribe communities (ST).

In the district, according to the data, there are 1,200 child and adolescent labourers working in 23 diverse sectors. Among these 1,200 are child labourers of age groups below 14 years, 814 years and 168 of them fall between 15-18, who are categorized as adolescent workers.

The survey was kicked off in February for which NCLP roped in 24 non-government organizations (NGOs). The NCLP had made one volunteer and one providing officers for each NGO to monitor the work. Besides, each NGO had six workers to carry out the survey and Project Director of NCLP Mangaluru headed.

Although the survey was completed in a month, there was delay in data analysis as the software was not developed. For all the procedures to complete, it took around nine months for the NCLP.

Taluk-wise chart

Talukas	Child labourers	Adolescent labourers		
	M	F	M	F
Raichur	104	101	0	17
Masri	142	108	34	37
Derebarga	05	07	0	1
Lingsanapur	100	141	3	0
Bidhanpur	03	00	0	0

जीवन जीने की कला से वाकिफ हो रहे एसटीसी के बच्चे

जम्मर संवदना का: ब्रम विभाग की पहल पर हाल ही में शहर के वीर कुंवर सिंह मैदान के करीब ब्रिहार का पहला विशेष आवासीय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी) खोला गया है। जिसका संचालन पटना की संस्था सूची इंटरनेशनल कर रही है। जहां छावा दल द्वारा बाल मजदूरी के दलदल से निकाले गए 30 बच्चों को शिक्षा की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के लिए स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा दी जा रही है। अब यहां के बच्चों के मानसिक व शारीरिक विकास के लिए उन्हें जीवन जीने की कला सिखाई जा रही है। इसके लिए ब्रम विभाग की ओर से यश

इसके लिए, ब्रम विभाग की ओर से यश कार्यक्रम के तहत आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग संस्था के राज्य समन्वयक गणेश कुमार मुलानिवां यहां चार दिनों तक कैम्प करेगे। जिसकी शुरुआत सोमवार से कर दी गई है। वे बता के बच्चों को विश्व प्रसिद्ध सुदूरन क्रिया, सरल प्राणायाम, योग व ध्यान का अध्यास करा रहे हैं। राज्य समन्वयक ने बताया कि इससे बच्चों की एकता, आत्मविश्वास व वादचर्य बढ़ने के साथ ही उसका बौद्धिक व शारीरिक विकास भी होगा। जिससे वे कम समय में ही शिक्षा की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ कर खुद को सामान्य बच्चों की श्रेणी में खड़ा कर सकेंगे।

TUESDAY 30, OCTOBER 2018

Pawan Kotwal inaugurates workshop on Child labour

Stresses on eradicating child labour menace

JAMMU, OCTOBER 29: Child labour and ensuring child protection. He said that ensuring child rights is the priority area of the State. Pawan Kotwal asked the officers to undertake field visits to ensure enforcement of labour laws and also to eradicate the menace of child labour in the state. He further asked to make all-out efforts for highlighting various schemes of the government for labourers. Dr. Kotwal while elaborating further said that we are an old civilization and civilizations are judged on how they deal with the disadvantaged sections of the society like women and

children. Early, Mission Director, ICPNS, Social Welfare Department Gt A. Soti gave welcome address and brief intro of the programme while Dr. Helen R Sekar from V.V. Giri gave detailed outline and structure of the workshop. Rajiv Khajuria, Founder Emeritus, National Development Foundation Jammu also spoke on the occasion and discussed in detail child protection mechanisms available in the state and possible linkages. Participants from various departments including Labour Department, Social Welfare Department, NGOs and civil society attended the workshop and discussed in detail about the issues in implementation of CLPRA, reasons of child labour and shared recommendations for minimizing existence of child labour in the state. Vote of thanks was presented by Dr. Amitav Kuntia from V.V. Giri National Labour Institute Noida.

From a child labourer to a doctor: A story of grit and perseverance

by PonDhanasekaran Sep 3, 2018 Education comments

Moorthy's story is not different from many – he had to stop his school-education midway due to poverty and instead, work as a child labourer. But what made the difference was his perseverance and relentless efforts, which has ensured that he has now risen to the level of an MBBS doctor.

Born in Ooththankarai village in Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu, Moorthy's father was a labourer. He was pursuing his school education in his grandmother's place of Kailayapuram in Dharmapuri district, where his family was also staying. But poor living conditions forced them to shift to Bangalore (Bengaluru) city. Moorthy had to abandon his schooling, move to Bengaluru and work in construction sites along with his family members. He returned to his place after one-and-a-half years and joined the child labour welfare school as a Class 7 student.

His Class 9 and 10 schooling were in Tamil medium at the Oothtaankarai government school, where he scored 459 out of 500 in the SSLC examination and stood first in the district among the students who pursued studies after being child labourers. This prompted the then district collector Amudha and Dharmapuri District officials of National Child labour project to make arrangements for Moorthy to continue his free education in Vijaya Vidhyalaya Boys Higher Secondary School in Dharmapuri. Without any tuition, as he could not afford the same, he still

scored 1,123 out of 1,200 in Class 12 exams. His cut-off mark was 193 for MBBS admission. Being a Dalit, he got a seat in the Mohan Kumaramangalam Government Medical College, Salem in 2011.

“I received necessary support from the Dharmapuri District officials of National Child labour project. Though I managed to get admission in government medical college in 2011, my extremely poor family living in a thatched hut, had no means of providing for my studies. However, learning about my condition, Dr. Manikantan, who is running the Sugam hospital in Omalur and his wife Mrs. Uma Maheshwari came forward to bear the cost of my education. Initially, I found it difficult to study in the English medium in college, since I was a Tamil medium student. However, I managed to overcome the problem in about six months, started doing well in my classes and now have a medical degree as well,” says Moorthy.

“After that, I was working part-time in the Thiru hospital run by Dr. Thiruvarul Selvan in Salem for a few months, and was also preparing simultaneously for my entrance examination for the post-graduation medical course. Now I am staying in Chennai and undergoing training in a private coaching centre, thanks to his kind assistance. I dream of doing either MD General Medicine or MS Ortho. If I am able to get admission in post-graduation, I can then try to get a scholarship and on successful completion of the course, join government service,” he sounds quite hopeful and confident.

“My brother Bhoopalan is studying diploma to become a dialysis technician, whereas we need to celebrate the marriage of my younger sister, who has not completed her school education. I have to support my mother too and if I get employment, all these can be well taken care of,” adds Dr. Moorthy, as he prepares himself to take the entrance examinations for post-graduation studies in medicine scheduled to be held in this November and December, with confidence.



English

प्रवासी बच्चों के अधिकारों के संरक्षण और बाल श्रम की रोक-थाम पर हितधारकों की परामर्श बैठक

Stakeholder's Consultation on Protection of Rights of Migrant Children and Provention of Child Rights

Organised by Department of Labour, Bhopal
in collaboration of Aide-et-Action Intention
at Hotel Shubh Inn, Opposite Habibganj Railway Station
Bhopal Madhya Pradesh



Shri Mayank Dixit Official of Labour Department, Bhopal Sensitizing stakeholders

Once a child labourer, now a proud business owner

by PonDhanasekaran | Aug 15, 2018 | Farming | 0 comments



Poverty forced Muthuraj to drop out of school and work for a living. At 24, he is a young entrepreneur, running a tractor service business in Dharmapuri district.

Muthuraj belongs to Neruppur, in the Pennagaram zone of Dharmapuri district. His father Chinnamuthu and mother Valarmathi worked in the fields.



Muthuraj studied up to 6th standard in the government high school, but as his family had to shift to Karur and Kangeyam due to poverty, he had to discontinue his education without completing the 7th std. After dropping out of school, he was rearing goats.

Muthuraj's family returned to Neruppur, when he joined in 7th std. in a school meant for children rescued from child labour and studied there for two years.

Later, he joined the government high school there and completed his 9th and 10th classes. He passed the 10th examination in the second attempt, joined the ITI and studied A/C mechanic course. Meanwhile he also learnt tractor driving. As he lived in a village, he developed an interest in farm-based industries.

Muthuraj participated in the camp for entrepreneurs held in Madurai and got trained in that field.

Later, he got a loan of Rs 25 lakh from Indian Bank, thanks to the help of the Dharmapuri District National Child Labour Project Director and the recommendation of the district collector. Out of this, the government subsidy was Rs 10 lakh. However, people who seek loans have to remit an advance of Rs 5 lakh, which Muthuraj borrowed with the help of his family members and paid as required. He bought two tractors and other agricultural equipment with this amount, and started his tractor rental business in the Pennagaram area.

“I am running this centre for the past one and half years. I have no specific work timings. I drive the tractors to the fields whenever I get a call, whether in the day or in the night. I sometimes hire hands for work when there is a need. We undertake all types of services like tilling, harvesting etc. and hence, people used to call us for any sort of agricultural activity.

Ours is basically a dry belt and so, we have busy and lean periods in our work life. Yet, we somehow manage to earn about Rs 50,000 a month, after allowing for all expenses. Of this, I remit Rs 19,000 towards my bank loan. I am particular that I should not falter in the timely repayment of loan installments for any reason and always pay an additional EMI,” says Muthuraj.

“The bank has given loans to six people in our area including me. The others are relatively better off than me, but still they could not run this business properly and have since dropped out. However I am able to continue this successfully. My telephone number has been also added to the TN Agricultural App and hence, those in need of my service can call me through that also,” says Muthuraj with a justifiable pride.

His family is now engaged in rearing silk worms in the piece of land they have bought. Muthuraj has uploaded videos about the services he is providing with the help of agricultural instruments.

Muthuraj is a shining example of how a young man from a remote village, having only a school education against his name, can make progress in life by sheer dint of hard work.

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

Students of Special Training Centres of National Child Labour Project, the Project of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, visited Shram Shakti Bhawan and shared the experience of their rehabilitation and also expressed their gratitude to the Shri Santosh Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister, Labour & Employment, and to Ms. Kalpana Rajsinghot, Joint Secretary, for making their mainstreaming into education possible through the NCLP.



The 1st Meeting of the **Task Force for ensuring Implementation of Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986** and to strategize for the objective of child labour free India held on 17th October, 2018 in the Main Committee Room, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. This Task Force has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Task Force are as follows:

1. To formulate strategy for effective enforcement of the Act and smooth implementation of national Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme.
2. To monitor action taken on complaints registered on PENCIL Portal and complaints received from other sources including media reports.
3. To prepare a panel of officials from Ministry & CLC(C)/CLS for physical intervention for action against incidence of violation of the Act and to verify the implementation of NCLP Scheme in Districts.
4. To coordinate with State Governments and with other related Ministries of the Central Government for effective enforcement & exploring convergence with related Department/Ministries.
5. To conduct physical verification of enforcement agencies at State & District level to monitor implementation of legislative framework, if required.
6. Any other matters connected with the Child Labour issue as assigned by the Ministry.