

COMBATING CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Submitted to

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Executive Summary

There is a remarkable reduction in the child labour engaged in wage employment particularly in rural areas. Similarly there is a significant increase in the percentage of children going to school education from 49.18 per cent in 1991 to 73.82 per cent in 2001. In the present study of 24 villages confirm that, out of school children has declined to bare minimum in rural areas.

The proportion of children forced to accept hazardous nature of work is also getting declined. The rural areas improved significantly in view of improved educational infrastructure and employment opportunities.

Andhra Pradesh was considered as Child Labour concentrated state in the country. In view of this, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has sanctioned NCLP schools to all the 23 districts, in a phased manner during 1995-1999. The dubious distinction of Andhra Pradesh having first rank with regard to size of Child Labour (1991) got declined to second by 2001. It is confirmed with the survey that, the child labour is not employed on permanent basis in agricultural activities. Child Labour is employed in agriculture, mostly for seasonal operations of agriculture.

The Child Labour in present study areas is still involved in the following operations.

In villages

- agriculture (own cultivation)
- processing of minor forest produce
- cotton cultivation operations
- cattle and goat rearing

In urban areas

- beedi rolling (girls)
- labeling and packaging
- collection of scrap materials
- hotel, restaurants, road side dabhas.
- domestic works
- brick kilnworks
- stone cutting
- Weaving and dying.
- Building and construction operations.
- Bakeries and biscuits making.

In spite of globalization of Indian economy, the poor households in study villages could not find better alternative sources of income and employment except farm operations. The income sources of rural poor are restricted to only to daily wage labour in agriculture and MGNREGS.

The growth of small, micro and medium industries is almost negligible in villages. As a result, the pace of rural-urban migration of distressed families is accelerating year after year due to non availability of gainful employment except MGNREGS and seasonal agricultural operations. Therefore, the poorest of the poor, distressed families, helpless households in the villages are making a bee-line to migrate into sub-urban and urban areas, mostly district head quarters, as a result the children

hither to admitted to school education are being shifted to urban areas and ultimately getting the into status of out of school children or child labor a major cause of concern.

Some of the poorest households in both rural and urban areas in the present study are admitting their children in private and English medium schools. However, the enrolment in government and aided schools is gradually declining.

- It is observed that there is still large number out of school children in some of the mandals selected for the purpose of the present study. Out of school children is considered as major problem and it is because of inefficient management of government schools. The teachers from Government school show a little interest to retain the children once they are admitted. Due to lack of follow up, some of the children do not turn up for school over a period. Such children appear to be remaining as out of school in the study villages.
- The NCLP schools are being managed by Non-Governmental Organizations in most of the districts of the state. However, in Khammam district the schools are directly managed by NCLP society. The most important activities of Child Labour schools are survey, mobilization, convergence, identification; enrollment, attendance, retention mainstreaming and child tracking. These functions are not properly attended by the NGOs and their functioning is found to be unsatisfactory.

- Kurnool and Mahabubnagar are among the selected districts for the present study. The NCLP schools were not functioning in these districts during 2009-10 and 2010-11. It is not that there are no children to be admitted.
- The Project Societies are not given priority by the district administration. It is very important to conduct executive meetings of NCLP societies at least once in 6 months to review the working of NCLP schools, identify issues, challenges and identify remedies to achieve the targeted goals. But in some of the NCLP organizations, the executive meetings were not even held for four years. In two of the four districts selected for the study, the meetings were conducted once in a year.
- The composition of NCLP societies is found to be loaded with maximum number of officials of convergent departments, but the representation to the trade unions, parents, youth clubs, women groups, and social workers is negligible.
- The number of teachers working in NCLP schools is two in each of the school. The female teachers out-numbered the male teachers. Teachers with matriculation or plus two standards are serving NCLP schools. Very few of them are qualified with B.Ed., while untrained teachers get training at local DIET institutions.
- Attendance of children in NCLP schools ranging between 50-65 per cent showing the ineffective management of NCLP schools.
- Children in the age group of 9-14 year constitute more than 55 per cent.

- Non-Child Labour children out numbered (80 per cent) the child labour in NCLP schools, indicating its declining trend similarly children working in hazardous nature of works are gradually declining. More than half of the NCLP admissions are found to be out of school children getting admitted to complete the enrollment of 50 candidates as stipulated by the Ministry.
- The executive meetings of project societies did not ensure serious discussion on survey, identification, enrollment, mainstreaming, tracking, nutrition, finance, accounting, and documentation, mobilization of civil society, support and periodical campaign against abuse of children by employers.
- The Project Directors are appointed from among retired officials, some times Assistant Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners or Officials from other departments are deputed as in-charges or with full additional charge to administer NCLP societies.
- Field officers, office typist cum clerk, accountant /steno are also appointed on the basis of minimum consolidated pay which does not provide meaningful livelihood to the working people in NCLP. The adhoc nature of appointments of PDs did not ensure efficient management of schools and finances and causing for closure of NCLP schools in some of the Project Societies of selected districts.
- Non-seriousness of in-charge and deputation PDs was responsible for delay while sending quarterly reports to the Ministry. It is revealed that, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India did not acknowledge the receipt of

reports and documents dispatched by the project societies. There is an element of laxity in between these two ends. Most of the NGOs did not continue the NCLP schools in Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts, due to non-release of funds by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi on time. Inordinate delay for release of finances was important reason for closure of the NCLP schools.

- Mobilization of support from parents, civil society organizations, Red Cross, employers and convergent departments is lacking. Always it is the headache of NCLP school teachers those who are putting all their efforts along with NGOs and PDs to run the NCLP schools. The initial enthusiasm and collective responsibility of convergent departments is gradually getting evaporated since inception of the programme.
- Convergence of officials and civil society regarding awareness generation campaign towards the targeted child labour is lacking.
- Vocational education is not given importance in most of the schools and the teachers are not appointed exclusively for this purpose.
- Distribution of reading and writing materials, provision of food and nutrition is found to be un-satisfactory. Stipend is getting deposited in post-offices as stipulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. Child trafficking activity is reasonably good in Khammam district.

- Nominal health check-ups are conducted in the schools. Skin diseases, cough and others health problems are common among the NCLP school children.
- Children attaining the age of 14 years are either admitted in formal SSA/ KGBVs/ Government welfare residential schools. However, significant number of children is getting back to labour market due to poverty and other economic problems in the families. It is to note that after mainstreaming the children to formal school the required child tracking is lacking in all the districts except Khammam.
- Mainstreaming is an important step in the process of rehabilitation of Child Labour. In all the four districts selected for the study, a significant number of Child Labour was mainstreamed every year and the level of enrollment was also stabilized, but very important aspect like child tracking is not taken care.
- The NCLP School buildings are in bad condition lacking white wash, toilets for both boys and girls in most of the schools in the selected districts.
- The Child Labour eradication is still a challenge in India; though the proportion of Child Labour is declining very fast. The hardcore child labour is still associated with poverty (urban), traditional occupations (agricultural), landlessness etc. in selected districts.
- There is mismatch between available seats in residential and welfare schools. In recent times poorer sections of SC/ST/OBC/OC are seeking admissions with residential status for their children. The availability of admissions with residential facility is limited. As a result the NCLP school children get less number of seats

in such schools. The accessibility for higher education is getting narrowed for NCLP mainstreamed children with increasing competition from regular school children.

- The government of Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced a lottery system for admitting students into residential hostels and schools for weaker sections. While mainstreaming the NCLP school children they are also being considered for admissions through the same lottery system. This new procedure has become detrimental to the NCLP school children. The admission policy of lottery system should not be applied to the NCLP school children.
- The concept of transit home was made operational in most of the districts in Andhra Pradesh. But in recent times some of these institutions are not working including Mahabubnagar and Kurnool districts. It is necessary to revive and establish transit homes and make it operational in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh to provide shelter education, and mainstreaming. The street children are being admitted to RBCs for few months.
- The housing particulars of rural poor show relatively a better situation due to Indira Awas Yojana programme. However, the localities of BPL families need to improve access to school education, electricity and drinking water facilities besides sanitation and toilets.
- The trends in budget sanctioned and expenditure incurred is not balanced during any year of the project period. There is always imbalance between budget

sanctioned and expenditure incurred. The inordinate delay in release of installments by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India is one of the major reasons for the imbalance. The unspent balances against certain programmes like survey, mobilization campaign and teachers training were causing excess balances in the closing accounts of Project Societies every year. The same excess balance was being added to the opening account for the succeeding year. This trend is observed in all the districts of the study, for almost entire period of the project in all the Project Societies under study.

- The parents are showing a general apathy to send their children for school education particularly among the households having professions like stone cutting, cattle rearing and agriculture. They feel that, the school education does not fetch any thing for their development, instead foregoing present wage earnings and income by opting for school education.
- The funds made available to the NCLP society are found to be inadequate and needs to be enhanced to meet expenditure on such as school uniform, footwear, nutritious and reading and writing material to children.
- The spirit of administration from district to national level is gradually declining and the NCLP programme is suffering. The administration at all levels is taking the programme as causal.
- The children those who got habituated for wage labour and earnings are continuing wage employment very frequently as a result their educational

programme is badly affecting. Since the NCLP schools are not residential most of children are motivated by their parents to opt for wage employment to supplement family income, in the process the purpose of establishment NCLP schools is getting defeated.

- Recent programmes like HUM ADMI, MGNREGS and INDIRA AVASA YOJANA are making significant impact on rural poor, breaking the shackle of acute poverty. There is definite break through in the mind set rural poor, particularly women folk motivating them to promote their children for school education.
- The situation among the urban is quite different. They are worst sufferers of object poverty; enable to promote their children for school education voluntarily.
- For the last one and half decades of NCLP programme the number of child labour admitted and mainstreamed is small fraction of the real problem. Actual solution lies in providing employment and income generation on sustainable foundation.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

The term Child Labour is often used synonymously with employed children or working child. Mr. Homer Folks, Chairman of the United States, National Child Labour Commission defined Child Labour as any work by children that interferes with full physical development and their opportunities for a desirable minimum level of education or their needed recreation. According to ILO, Child Labour includes children permanently leading adult lives working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, some times separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future.

In a brief, the definition of Child Labour is any work within or outside of the family that threatens health and mental development of the child by denying her or him fundamental as well as non-fundamental rights. The Child Labour is a work which involves some degree of exploitation i.e. physical, mental, economic and social which impairs the health and development of children. The Child Labour is mostly exploited in term of wages working hours and conditions. This is known as super exploitation of children in wage and quasi-wage employment. This is also referred as exploitation over and above economic exploitation i.e. physical and mental exploitation (in terms of long hours of work, hazardous working conditions, lack of health care facilities, denial of schooling and recreational facilities, and some in cases in terms of mental torture because of separation

from parents and other family members) which ultimately threatens the health and over all development of children.

Nature and Extent of Child Labour

Child Labour abolition has become part of developmental process at National and International level. Still, in this modern world, it is becoming an abuse of child and the human rights in third world countries including India. Child Labour has direct relation with poverty, health, trade, education, adult unemployment, human development and over all development of the society. The issue of the Child Labour has been linked with human rights, educational development, International relationship and National pride.

In recent past a large number of National and International initiatives had been taken up to combat the problem of Child Labour through enrolling the children in to schools.

The problem of Child Labour was basically an out come of the industrial revolution in many of the countries including developing societies. During the post- industrial revolution period Child Labour became a growing phenomenon up to the first half of the 20th century in the industrial countries. The problem of Child Labour has become serious among the developing countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia and Myanmar.

UNO estimate states that, there are 246 million child labourers in various countries of the world. Asian continent is possessing nearly 2/3rd of all child labourer in the world. Indian sub-continent has a dubious distinction of having largest number of child labour of all the countries. Almost 25 per cent of

world child labourer are found in Latin American countries. About only 1 per cent child labourer are living in United States, Europe and other developed countries. More than half of the estimated child labourers in the world are found working in hazardous nature of activities.

In Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand children below 15 rarely work in commercial agriculture because of the effective enforcement of laws passed in first half of the 20th century. In less developed countries millions of children as young as 9-10 years still are toiling in quarries, mines, factories, fields and service enterprises. They make up for more than 10 per cent in much of the labour force in some countries in the Middle-East and 2 to 10 per cent in much of Latin America and parts of Asia.

As per 2001 censuses, children in the age group of 0-14 years constituted about 360 million and accounted to be 35.3 per cent of total population. The 2001 censuses estimated child labour to be 12.7 million in the country, exceeding the estimates of 1991 (11.3 million). The Child Labour are found working in agriculture, small industries, household industries, road side restaurants, tea stalls and shops, construction sites and some times in factories. Similarly Table 1.1 and 1.2 explain the magnitude of the Child Labor in various states in India. Similarly, out of school children accounted to be 17.9 per cent of child population. There is sharp decline in the number of child labour over the last decades in our country. Hence, 2004-05 estimates show that, the number of Child Labour has declined in major states in India (Table 1.3). The total number of out of school children has drastically declined between 2001 and 2006.

Table 1.1
Magnitude of Child Labour and Out of School Children in India

Distribution of Children 2001	2001 Population Census	2006 Population Projection and Estimates	% of Children to Population	
			2001	2006
Child Population				
Male	132367710	125485000	N A	NA
Female	120795938	116274000	NA	NA
Total	253163648	241759000		
Child Labour (10-14)				
Male	6804336	4276744	8.8	6.7
Female	5862041	3894131	8.5	6.3
Total	12666377	8082954	8.7	6.6
Out of School Children				
Male	32428634	19199205	27.5	15.3
Female	45878836	24184992	38.0	20.8
Total	87126075	43274861	34.4	17.9

Source: Census, 2001

The estimates of 2006 indicate a significant decrease in percentage of Child Labour to the total child population. Similarly, out of school children declined to almost to fifty per cent between 2001 and 2006 estimates in India. There is a large difference between total Child Labour and out of School children. Hence, it is evident that the regulatory measures and rehabilitation programmes have yielded positive response for eradication of Child Labour in recent years.

The presence of Child Labour is not uniform in all the states in India. According to 2001 census U.P. stands number one in terms of absolute strength and percentage of Child Labour. The proportion of Child Labour is high in

North and Eastern states while it is low in Tamilnadu and Kerala. The percentage of Child Labour is also declining in western India (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2
Changes in the Magnitude of Child Labour and WPR between 1991 and 2001 (Children in age group 5-14Yrs)

State	Child Workers 1991	Child Workers 2001	Work Participation Rates		Percentage Share of Child Labour in the State	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	1661940	1363339	9.98	7.7	14.7	10.80
Arunachal Pradesh	12395	18482	5.65	6.06	0.10	0.10
Assam	327598	351416	5.46	5.07	2.90	2.80
Bihar	942245	1117500	3.99	4.68	8.30	8.80
Chattisgarh	NA	364572	NA	6.96	0.0	2.90
Delhi	27351	41899	1.27	1.35	0.20	0.30
Gujarat	523585	485530	5.26	4.28	4.60	3.80
Haryana	109691	253491	2.55	4.78	1.00	2.00
Himachal Pradesh	56438	107774	4.55	8.14	0.50	0.90
Karnataka	976247	822665	8.81	6.91	8.70	6.50
Kerala	34800	26156	0.58	0.47	0.30	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	1352563	1065259	8.08	6.71	12.00	8.40
Maharashtra	1068418	764075	5.73	3.54	9.50	6.00
Orissa	452394	377594	5.87	4.37	4.00	3.00
Punjab	142868	177268	3.04	3.23	1.30	1.40
Rajasthan	774199	1262570	6.46	8.25	6.90	10.00
Tamil Nadu	578889	418801	4.83	3.61	5.10	3.30
Uttar Pradesh	1410086	1927997	3.81	4.04	12.50	15.20
West Bengal	711691	857087	4.16	4.50	6.30	6.80
India	11285349	12666377	5.37	5.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled from Census of India 1991 and 2001

WPR: Work Participation Rate

Child Labour is declining very fast, wherever social development programmes such as education, health development and formation of social groups are being promoted. As a matter of fact child labour is linked with feudal and semi-capitalist relations besides consequential poverty.

The States with large proportion of Child Labour include Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Haryana and Punjab States also possess relatively large number of Child Labour compared to States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh in the country.

Table 1.3
NSSO Estimate of Child Labour in Major Indian States
(2004- 2005)

(in thousands)

State	Rural	Urban	All	% Share of Child Labour
Andhra Pradesh	1052	140	1201	13.2
Assam	124	8	133	1.5
Bihar	333	30	364	4.0
Chattisgarh	225	31	263	2.9
Delhi	0	10	9	0.10
Goa	3	2	6	0.10
Gujarat	220	77	302	3.3
Haryana	83	14	99	1.10
Himachal Pradesh	36	1	37	0.40
Jharkhand	167	38	206	2.30
Karnataka	510	41	571	6.30
Kerala	7	4	11	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	414	68	491	5.4
Maharashtra	664	84	783	8.60
Odissa	413	2	440	4.8
Punjab	23	21	101	1.10
Rajasthan	714	110	821	9.00
Tamil Nadu	95	79	173	1.90
Uttar Pradesh	1620	459	2074	22.90
West Bengal	488	217	690	7.60
India	7445	1525	9075	100.00

Source: Derived from Unit level Records of NSS, 2004-05

Andhra Pradesh was having a dubious distinction of having largest number of Child Labor in India (1991 census) but declined very fast in recent years. In rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh is concentrated with Child Labour in India. The total number of Child Labour comes to 20,79,000 followed by Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Chattisgarh. Least number of Child Labour is found in Goa, Delhi and Kerala.

Eleven districts in India having each more than eighty five thousand Child Labour are identified (see Table 1.4) including three in such districts (Guntur, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar) in Andhra Pradesh. All the eleven districts with high incidence of child labour in the country are found in six states in the country.

Table 1.4
Magnitude of Child Labour in India 2001
Top (11 districts having more than 85,000 Child Labour)

State	District	No. of Child Labour
Rajasthan	Alwar	140318
Andhra Pradesh	Mahabub Nagar*	138475
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool*	138326
Karnataka	Gulbarga	99914
Rajasthan	Jalor	99109
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	96643
West Bengal	Medinapur	95739
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur*	92075
West Bengal	Maldah	88556
West Bengal	Murshidabad	87968
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	85296

Source: Compiled from 2001 Census Data

* Selected for the Present Study

As many as 367 districts (72.96 per cent) have shown increase in Child Labour between 1991 and 2001 census. Only 136 districts have shown a decline in the magnitude of Child Labour. The increase is alarming in Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh states.

The tables 1.5 and 1.6 explain the sectoral distribution and child work participation rates in India. According to (2004-05) NSSO estimates 68.14 percentage of Child Labour is working in agriculture followed by manufacturing and trade and hotels in India. The percentage of Child Labour engaged in agriculture is still high in the States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan and Orissa. It is found very low in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This can be attributed to the social development activities initiated in early 1980's in the southern states, in continuation with British rule

The population of Child Labour engaged in manufacturing is high in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as compared to many other states in India.

Table 1.5
Sectoral Distribution of India's Child Labour (2004-05)

State	Agri.	Mining & Quar	Mfg.	Elec. Water	Cons.	Trade, Hotel	Transport	Finance	Com. Soc	Total
A.P.	68.96	0.96	9.70	0.00	3.20	9.02	1.05	0.00	7.11	100
Assam	69.26	1.78	8.42	0.00	1.78	7.76	0.05	0.00	10.96	100
Bihar	71.84	0.00	11.16	0.00	0.00	15.49	0.07	0.38	1.05	100
Delhi	0.00	0.00	11.08	0.00	0.00	57.83	0.00	0.00	31.09	100
Gujarat	76.69	1.04	2.58	0.00	0.28	17.77	0.16	0.00	1.48	100
H.P.	87.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	1.21	0.00	4.66	100
Haryana	65.57	0.00	3.81	0.00	7.03	8.08	0.00	0.00	15.51	100
Karnataka	82.60	0.22	9.27	0.00	1.19	5.73	0.70	0.00	0.30	100
Kerala	19.22	0.00	32.78	0.00	0.00	31.95	0.00	0.00	16.05	100
M.P.	82.89	0.00	9.93	0.00	1.50	4.33	0.00	0.00	1.34	100
Maharashtra	82.62	0.00	5.34	0.00	1.92	5.75	0.13	0.14	4.09	100
Odissa	73.18	0.88	17.36	0.00	3.25	3.34	0.91	0.00	1.08	100
Punjab	67.91	0.00	12.71	0.00	1.16	7.21	2.59	0.00	8.43	100
Rajasthan	75.78	0.00	9.60	0.19	2.94	7.26	0.05	3.74	0.44	100
T.N.	39.49	0.00	44.55	0.00	5.91	5.68	1.54	0.16	2.68	100
U.P.	61.24	0.00	25.34	0.00	0.40	9.73	0.68	0.50	2.11	100
W.B.	34.57	0.00	43.93	0.00	3.27	9.66	1.19	0.80	6.59	100
India	68.14	0.25	16.55	0.02	1.95	8.45	0.66	0.57	3.41	100

Source: Estimated from Unit Level Records of NSSO, 2004-05

Table 1.6
Child Workforce Participation Rates in Major Indian States (2004-05)
(In percentage)

State	5 – 9	10 – 14	5 – 14	All Population
Andhra Pradesh	0.56	12.38	6.61	50.48
Assam	0.19	3.44	1.82	38.55
Bihar	0.08	2.90	1.36	31.15
Chattisgarh	0.35	8.70	4.58	48.65
Delhi	0.00	0.49	0.26	33.21
Gujarat	0.14	4.83	2.53	46.79
Himachal Pradesh	0.16	4.97	2.73	52.35
Haryana	0.00	3.28	1.71	40.11
Karnataka	0.20	8.49	4.66	49.32
Kerala	0.00	0.39	0.20	39.33
Madhya Pradesh	0.14	5.74	2.82	43.30
Maharashtra	0.22	6.27	3.42	46.63
Odissa	0.50	9.18	4.87	43.64
Punjab	0.05	3.16	1.73	41.65
Rajasthan	0.41	9.42	4.86	43.32
Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.83	1.51	48.58
West Bengal	0.32	6.45	3.47	38.04
India	0.26	6.38	3.33	42.02

Source: Derived from Unit Level Records of NSS, 2004-05

As per the report of working group on Child Labour for the Eleventh five year plan, Uttar Pradesh ranked first with 19,27,997 Child Labour followed by Madhya Pradesh (13,65,259), Andhra Pradesh (13,63,339), Rajasthan (12,62,570), Bihar (11,17,500), West Bengal (8,57,087), Karnataka (8,22,615) and Jarkhand (4,07,200) Similarly, there are 12,19,470 child workers engaged in hazardous occupations like pan, beedi, construction, domestic works, spinning/wearing, brick–kiln tiles, dhabas, auto workshops, zeri, dimondcutting, Jewellery, carpet making, ceramics, agarbathi and other products and services

as per the 2001 censuses. In spite of massive level of financial resources spent on social development during last 50 years, the problem of Child Labour is still alarming.

The International organizations like ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and Ford Foundation have launched several programmes to combat Child Labour in various countries including India. Particularly, ILO has been implementing its programmes in 88 countries for elimination of Child Labour in the world. In India, besides these International organizations the Central and State Governments M.V foundation and other NGO's have been working for the last two and half decades to eliminate Child Labour. Similarly, INDUS programme launched by United States of America was taken up for child labour education programme in 21 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Earlier, Child Labour was vastly engaged in agriculture and informal sectors in India. Agriculture small industrial sector consisting of match industry, diamond industry, brass ware industry, carpet industry, lock making industry, slate industry, handloom and power loom industry, zari work, hosiery, pottery industry, beedi industry are some of the units which absorb large number of Child Labour in India.

As poorest of poor or distressed families migrating to the cities, child labour is getting concentrated in urban areas. The nature of urban working children is very complex and tedious, particularly in India. Because, most of the working children are found in urban unorganized sector and marginal occupations. Most of the children in India are found performing activities like

domestic work, wage labour, marginal economic activities and other productive services in hotels and restaurants. According 2001 census reveal that, 36.43 lakh children in the age group of 5-14 years are working in non-agricultural sector in the country out of which 12.19 lakh children are working in hazardous nature of occupations.

Recently, children in urban India are also found in large number, working in unorganized units. The problem of Child Labour in urban unorganized industrial and service sector is a serious problem in India. In urban areas, the children work in most of the activities under adverse conditions, subjected to physical and mental torture and they are also highly exploited. Child Labour in urban India is also engaged in domestic work on regular or casual basis, which is illegal, detrimental to their schooling and normal growth. The phenomenon of street children is the most serious problem in urban India, is characterized with poor health, infectious diseases, postural deformity and loss of eye sight. All these activities, adversely effect their physical, mental and psychological development.

Andhra Pradesh had the distinction of having largest number of Child Labour followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan Maharashtra, Karnataka and Odissa as per the censuses 1981. However, with all its massive level of Child Labour eradication programmes the state, it could bring down to the status of 2nd rank in terms of number.

According to 2001 censuses. Tamilnadu had the highest number of girl child labour followed by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The working conditions of child labourers are mostly unhygienic and hazardous, lacking basic facilities required for their growth and development. In manufacturing units, children are exposed to adverse working conditions. Working with harmful chemicals, handling of dangerous machines and other hazardous activities, children's health is badly affected. Children are also made to work for long time without any break. As a matter of fact, bulk of the urban child labour is very low paid, particularly those engaged in household activities and those supporting their parents and other family members at work sites. Even in the informal sector, a large number of children who work as apprentices are not paid on the excuse that, the employers are imparting free training and enable them to earn in future. Child labourer also paid on piece rate basis, some on monthly basis. Again there exists wage discrimination both between adult and child worker and between male and female child worker, though they may be generating the same level of productivity. This is one of the discriminating and inherent character of Indian child labour market evolved out of feudal relations evolved over the generations.

Constitutional and Legal Measures

The ILO adopted more than 180 conventions of which 20 of them are related to Child Labour. The 1979 and 1999 conventions specifically passed resolutions to adopt minimum age of Child Labour at 15 years and directed the member countries to adhere to and emphasize to creating conditions which will be conducive for free educational access to all children up to the age of 15 years.

There have been legislative attempts extending protection of law to working children over a long period. The Factories Act 1881 fixed minimum age of a child as seven years, subsequently 1891 Factories Act fixed at 9 years. Mines Act of 1901 fixed 12 years and the factories (Amendment) Act of 1922 fixed the age limit at 15 year. The Act also prohibited work of children between 7pm and 5.30am. The children (Pledging of Labour) Act 1933 also prohibited pledging of children that is taking of advances by parents and guardians. The Factories Act 1934 had elaborated provisions for regulating the employment of children of various age groups below 17 years. Similarly, the employments of children Act 1938 prohibited employment of children in occupations dangerous to their health and development. The constitution of India 1950 has special mention about children working during the nights. On the recommendations of M S Gurupada Swamy Committee, a comprehensive legislation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986) was passed by parliament and repealed the employment of children Act 1938. The Act defined the Child Labour, lists prohibited areas of employment, regulating Child Labour (under 14 years) work permitted and the lists of penalties for violation of Act. The Act covers importantly the following issues of Child Labour in India:

- i. to ban the employment of children i.e. those who have not completed completed age of 14th year , in specified occupations and processes;
- ii. to lay down procedure to decide modifications to the schedule of banned occupations or processes;
- iii. to regulate the conditions of work of children in employment where they are not prohibited from working ;

- iv. to fix enhanced penalties for the employment of children in violation of the provisions of this act and other acts which forbid the employment of children and;
- v. to bring about uniformity in the definition of “child” in related laws;

A brief sketch of legal and constitutional initiatives is given in the table 1.7 below.

Table – 1.7
History of Legislations Relating to Child Labour in India

Year	Legislation	Age that Regulations Apply	What it Says
1881	The Factories Act	7	Working hours limited to 9 hours
1891	The Factories Act	9	Working hours limited to 7 hours
1901	The Mines Act	12	Specifically for mines
1922	The Factories (Amendment) Act	15	Working hours limited to 6 hours
1923	The Indian Mines Act	13	Raised the age to 13 years
1926	The Factories (Amendment) Act	15	Working in two separate factories on same day prohibited
1931	The Indian Ports Act	12	Related to child labour handling goods At ports
1933	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act		First law against bonded labour
1934	The Factories (Amendment) Act	12-15	Employment prohibited in certain areas And employment hours restricted to 5 hrs.
1935	The Mines Amendment Act	15	Working hours regulated to 10 hours Above ground and 9 hours below
1938	The Employment of Children Act	13	Handling of goods allowed for 12-14 age
1951	The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act	17	Prohibited working for 15-17 at ports and railways
1951	The Plantations Labour Act	12	Prohibited working of children under 12
1952	The Mines Act	15	Required medical certificate for Underground work
1954	The Factories (Amendment) Act	17	Prohibited work at nights
1961	The Motor Transport Worker Act	15	Prohibits working in any motor transport undertaking
1966	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act	14	Prohibits working in tobacco factories
1978	The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act	15	Prohibits working on and near railway premises
1986	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act	14	Most comprehensive bans employment in specified industries regulates the working condition where not prohibited uniformity in definition of child in related laws

Source: M.V. foundations: Child Labour Education Programs in Andhra Pradesh

Developmental and Rehabilitation Programmes

Besides legal and constitutional measures, the Government of India, with the co- operation of state Governments have embarked up on various developmental and welfare measures. India has a long history of seeking to avoid exploitation of working children through various labour laws and with the specific provisions guaranteed by the constitution of India. The Government also initiated employment and income generation programmes for eradication of the problem o child labour in India.

During the 1970's the Government of India initiated employment generation programmes like food for work, RLEGP (1980), Community Development Programmes and recently the MGNREGS (2005). During the 1980's the Government of India initiated several action oriented rehabilitation programmes to withdraw children from work and prevent them from entering the labour markets. Several projects have been sanctioned both by the Ministry of Labour and by the Ministry of Social Justice and Welfare, Government of India, and grounded at the gross root level. The approach of the Department of Education is articulated in the National Policy on Education and is based on the assumption that poverty causes Child Labour. And this can be eradicated by is to providing them with some opportunity of Non- formal Education (NFE) which is an alternative channel for the larger number of children who do not attend school full time basis. The most significant step in this direction was the adoption of the National Child Labour Policy in 1987. The National Child Labour policy aimed at successfully rehabilitating Child Labour withdrawn from employment and reducing the incidence of Child Labour.

The three main special ingredients of the child labour policy are:

- a) legal action, including emphasis laid on strict and effective enforcement of legal provisions relating to child labour under various labour laws;
- b) utilizing on going general development programmes of other Ministries and Departments for the benefit of Child Labour, wherever possible, and
- c) launching projects for mainstreaming and welfare of working children in the areas of high concentration of Child Labour.

Considering the complexity and magnitude of Child Labour problem, the National Child Labour policy was announced in 1987 with a determined political will. In order to translate the National Policy, the Government of India initiated the National Child Labour Project Scheme in 1988. Initially Child Labour project schools were opened in 12 districts in the country and subsequently extended to 250 districts by end of 10th five year plan. As many as 3, 74,255 child labourers have been mainstreamed through the NCLP schools by end of Tenth five year plan. Particularly, Andhra Pradesh State has achieved significant progress by mainstreaming 1,73,297 Child Labour, nearly 40 per cent of total mainstreamed in India. Enforcement of Child Labour laws was more effective in Andhra Pradesh during 1996-2004. During this period, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated all possible measures to reduce the number of child labourers.

Child Labour Rehabilitation Programmes

The Government of India also initiated measures for improvement of educational infrastructure in every nook and corner of the country more so in Andhra Pradesh. The initiatives like residential schools welfare hostels buildings ITDA schools and many more educational infrastructural developments have picked up during 8th, 9th, 10th five year plans and continuing in the current 11th plan. The important initiatives include DPEP, SSA/RVM besides National Child Labour Project Schools. Under these programmes, Primary schools, Upper primary schools, High schools are established and adequate numbers of teachers were appointed. Construction of school buildings, providing library and computer facilities, improvement of school environment and liberal provisions for drinking water, sanitation and other maintenance grants are made available to each of the schools. Transit homes, Alternative schools, RBC's have been established for enrollment of out of school or never enrolled children for mainstreaming into normal life.

In brief, the Government of India has always followed a pro-active policy towards elimination of Child Labour. The constitution of India not only secures compulsory and universal primary education to all children. General development programmes (MNREGS) targeting poorest of the poor have been embarked upon elimination of poverty, the root cause of Child Labour in the country. Further, the project based plan of action focusing on areas with high concentration of Child Labour has been initiated through the National Child Labour Projects (NCLP).

The NCLP programmes were initiated in 1988 in 12 Districts of highly concentrated States with Child Labour in India and extended to 150 districts by end of 9th plan, 250 districts during the 10th plan period. In each of the districts selected for the project

The major objective of Project Society (PS) of NCLP is to withdraw children in the age group of 5-14 years working in hazardous occupations and mainstream them into the formal education system.

The project society plays very important role for eradication of child labour working in hazardous nature of activities.

Identified children in the age group of 9-14 years need to be withdrawn from the work/factory environment and rehabilitated through special schools run by the NCLP project society. Working children in the age group of 5-9 years are required to be mainstreamed directly to the formal education system through the programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) introduced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). This necessitates coordination between the NCLP (PSs), District Education Department and SSAs. Project Societies have been working since 1996 in AP and remarkable progress has been achieved. Andhra Pradesh state which earned a dubious distinction of having largest number of child labour, could slide down to second rank by 2001 census. Fifteen years have been completed since the initiation of the NCLP. Hence the evaluation of the project is significant.

The present evaluation study is undertaken in four districts of Andhra Pradesh State during the year 2011-12 to find out the status of Child Labour

regulation and rehabilitation programmes. The government has initiated employment generation programmes through RLEGP, NREGS, MGNERGS and other relevant steps to improve annual income of the poor so that they need not prefer the children for wage employment.

Methodology

It is imperative to conduct a policy oriented project evaluation study to analyze the out come of the policies and projects. The present study evaluation helps policy makes to identify gaps and initiate corrective measures to achieve the desired objectives and makes the programme more effective and responsive, which also helps to modify the strategies from time to time, keeping in mind the ground realities. In this context, the evaluation of Child Labour eradication projects assumes vital socio-economic importance. As per censuses 1991, Andhra Pradesh was having largest number of Child Labour, subsequently it slided to second rank in 2001 censuses. In view of this, the study of policy to combat Child Labour is gaining importance. It is long time, nearly two and half decades of Government policy of combating Child Labour in India and needs to evaluate and identify the gaps if any, and to suggest remedial measures. The Government of India, Planning Commission New Delhi sponsored the evaluation of the project on status of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh.

The proposed study employed multi-stage, stratified sampling method while selecting the districts, mandals, villages/schools and respondents. As mentioned above, at first stage three districts, one from each region - Andhra, Telangana, Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh have been selected. At second stage from each district three mandals, two villages in each mandal are selected.

At third stage the study was factored into developed and backward areas, concentration of Child Labour in different sectors, intensity of rural-urban migration etc, while selecting the districts, mandals and villages.

Selection of districts: Three districts Guntur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar in Andhra Pradesh have been identified for the present study. The selection is based on concentration of Child Labour in the districts in three regions of the State i.e. Telangana (Mahbubnagar), Costal Andhra (Guntur), Rayalaseema (Kurnool). Similarly three mandals in each district were selected based on literacy levels in the districts. Three mandals with lowest literacy rate, average literacy rate and high literacy rates have been selected. Similarly, two villages in each mandal with lowest and highest literacy rate are selected for administration of structured schedule on socio-economic and cultural background of sample households. Sample households in each village are chosen giving proportionate representation to the communities listed in MNREGS registration and Antyodaya programme.

Besides, three districts selected as per methodology approved by SER division, Planning Commission, New Delhi one more district Khammam from Telangana area is added to the study to verify the impact of the programme in view of its intensive activities. Khammam district is added to the study due to two important reasons. Firstly, NCLP schools were not functioning in Mahbubnagar district (selected for study) in Telangana region for the last two years. Selection of NCLP School children is important for collection of data from Child Labour schools and children households. Mahbubnagar district is one of the Child Labour concentrated districts in the country. But, the NCLP

schools in this district are not functioning at present. To make the study more significant, one more district from Telangana Region, i.e. Khammam is added. Secondly, on preliminary survey conducted in the State, the NCLP activities in Khammam district also motivated the project team to include in the study.

In all, 24 villages in four districts have been selected for collection of data on the socio-economic issues of poorest households in the state. In the process it was intended to assess the extent of Child Labour and out of school children in selected villages. This will help the policy makers to estimate the characteristic features of poor households and their preference to send their wards to school education. Fifty households from each of the twenty four villages are identified out of the list the households of poorest maintained by the mandal office. A total of 1200 households are selected in all the villages for the study. In addition, 150 households of three NCLP school children have been selected from three districts (Guntur, Kurnool and Khammam NCLP). The total households covered in this study are thirteen hundred and fifty.

The study covered four districts (Khammam, Guntur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar), twelve mandals, (three in each district) twenty four villages, (two from each mandal). The structured and closed questionnaire was administered to all these 1200 households in twenty four villages in four districts in Andhra Pradesh. Similarly interview schedules and structured schedule were administrated to the NCLP children households (150) and teachers.

Further, to strengthen the quality of the data seminars, workshops group discussions were organized in all the selected districts on the programmes under

implementation for combating Child Labour. Academicians, the experts, NCLP teachers and staff, district officials including revenue, labour, education, NGOs and other stake holders have participated in the seminars.

Multi dimensional approach was adopted to collect both qualitative and quantitative data at different levels. Project Societies, labour officers, Rajeev Vidya Mission, POs Teachers in NCLP Special Schools, parents and officials were covered for collecting data. For collecting quantitative data two different types of structured Data Capturing Formats Manuals (DCFMs) were developed. Before canvassing the structured schedules to the target groups, pre-test was conducted at different levels.

In addition to the schedules, different qualitative methods such as interview, direct observations, group discussions, case studies were also used to strengthen quality of data. The qualitative and quantitative data were collected from PDs, Labour Commissioners teachers, field officers, POs, RVMs, community leaders and members of youth associations.

Objectives of the present study

The objectives of present evaluation were as follows:

- i. to study the nature, extent and modality of Child Labour (between the age group of 9-14 years) prevailing in the three regions of Andhra Pradesh,
- ii. to analyze the various policies and programmes launched for the welfare of the children and examining their impact on combating the Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh,

- iii. to study the organizational structures of NCLP programme launched for rehabilitating Child Labour in the selected districts. Further, the impact of NCLP on the conditions of rescued children would also be analyzed,
- iv. to assess the conditions of the Child Labour working in the different sectors like industry, agriculture, domestic work, services – hotel, shops, automobile etc sectors in the selected districts,
- v. further, it is also aimed to study the government efforts to rehabilitate children and provide their legitimate human rights, to lead normal life in the civil society,
- vi. to study the nature and extent of child trafficking and examine the government measures to control it and rehabilitation of the rescued children,
- vii. to study the perceptions of the rehabilitated children about their future and expectations from the government and the society at large
- viii. to analyze the opinions of the elite civil society organizations, officials and others for assessing the age old problem of child labour
- ix. to identify some of the specific occupations, the Child Labour is involved and considered as hazardous in nature according to the perception of the study team, and
- x. to suggest measures for improving the living conditions of the children and protecting their legitimate rights.

Limitations of the Present Study

The study is based on the primary data collected from selected 24 villages in four districts of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the study has certain limitations mentioned below:

- due to the time constraint (2011) a complete census of NCLP in the selected districts could not be conducted to draw information on various parameters of abolition of Child Labour,
- primary data collected is based on sampling method and it has certain limitations, and
- the study is based on one point period of time (June- December, 2011) for assessment of the community and NCLP. Actual situation at the ground level may vary from time to time.

CHAPTER – II

CHILD LABOUR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

CHAPTER – II

CHILD LABOUR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh has a dubious distinction of having largest number of Child Labor in India (1991 Census). The State is consisting of 23 districts, converging 3 sub- regions coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and erstwhile Hyderabad State (8 districts) in 1956. It is the 5th largest State in the Indian Union both in terms of geographical area and population. According to 2001 census the population of the State was 76.2 million, however increased to 8.46 crores in 2011, with a decadal growth rate of 11.1 per cent.

For centuries together Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribes and the most backward communities are marginalized and remained backward, excluded in the process of growth and development. The State of Andhra Pradesh was lagging much behind the national average in respect of literacy rate 44.09 (1991) and GSDP also. However, there is a significant improvement in literacy level by 2011, reaching 67.77 percentages, thanks to the national policy and state government efforts for building and development of educational infrastructure facilities in nook and corner of the state.

Child Labour is engaged in multiple economic activities in Andhra Pradesh as mentioned below.

1. Agricultural operations
2. Sheep rearing
3. Cashew nut preparation
4. Chillies processing

5. Collection of minor forest produce
6. Hybrid cotton seedling preparation
7. Brick Kiln
8. Lime stone mining
9. Slate manufacturing
10. Beedi rolling
11. Bakery and Biscuits making
12. Scrap collection and
13. Stone cutting.

District wise literacy rates (2001 census) are presented in the following table 2.1. Population growth rate was at its peak in Andhra Pradesh during 1971-1991. Similarly, child population, proportion of illiterates was high in Andhra Pradesh, compared to Kerala, Tamil Nadu in Southern states. The literacy rate improved in the State from 15.21 per cent in 1951 to 61 per cent in 2001 67.79 in 2011. More than 50 per cent of households in Andhra Pradesh were living in acute poverty (till 1961 census). The percentage of people living below poverty line was at 43.60 in 1977-78, and declined to 36.40 per cent in 1983-84, 31.70 per cent in 1987-88, 22.20 per cent in 1993-94 and 12 per cent in 2004-05. In spite of all these changes, even by end of 2011, A.P. stands at seventh rank with largest child population in India. According to a report of the working group on Child Labour, still the number of working children in A.P. is second to U.P. in India.

Table - 2.1
Literacy Rates, Gender gaps in Literacy Rates Rural and Urban in A.P.

Sl. No.	District	Literacy Rate (2001)		Literacy Rate 2011 Census	Gender gap in Literacy Rate	
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	Srikakulam	52.9	74.3	62.3	24.0	19.5
2	Vizianagaram	46.1	72.7	59.5	23.5	18
3	Vishakapatnam	47.5	78.2	67.7	22.2	14.9
4	East Godavari	62.2	75.9	71.4	8.8	9.9
5	West Godavari	71.8	80.3	74.3	9.0	9.4
6	Krishna	64.7	77.6	74.4	11.7	10.1
7	Guntur	58.1	73.4	68.0	18.7	14.6
8	Prakasham	54.5	73.3	63.5	25.5	17.9
9	Nellore	61.4	77.7	69.2	18.6	12.9
10	Chittoor	63	80.2	72.4	23.5	15.6
11	Kadapa	60	72.6	67.9	28.2	20.1
12	Anantapur	61.6	69.5	64.3	26.7	20.1
13	Kurnool	48.9	67.1	61.0	28.0	19.1
14	Mahabubnagar	40.7	74.9	56.1	25.5	18.2
15	Ranga Reddy	52.6	77.3	78.1	24.6	13.6
16	Hyderabad		78.8	80.9	0.0	10.2
17	Medak	47.4	76.5	62.6	26.8	17.8
18	Nizamabad	47.7	71.4	62.3	26.9	17.8
19	Adilabad	46.3	69.9	61.6	26.6	19.1
20	Karimnagar	50.2	73.9	64.8	25.4	18.9
21	Warangal	51.7	79.2	66.1	25.0	18.9
22	Khammam	51.6	77.6	65.5	19.6	15.2
23	Nalgonda	53.5	80.2	65.1	25.5	17.3
State average		54.5	76.1	67.8	21.9	14.5

Source: Report on Evaluation of NCLPs in AP.NIRD (2011)

Still, there is a wide gap between rural and urban literacy level in Andhra Pradesh. The average rural literacy is found to be 54.5 per cent. According to 2011 census, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Vijayanagaram and Vizag districts are lagging behind the state average with less than 50 per cent Literacy in rural areas. Similarly, almost in all the districts the gender literacy gap in both rural and urban areas is highly disturbing. Gender literacy gap in rural areas is ranging between 8.8 per cent (East Godavari), 28.2 per cent in kadapa. Similarly in urban areas the gender literacy gap is comparatively less (between 9.4 and 20.1 per cent) almost in all

districts of the state. The state with 67.8 per cent of literacy, still far behind the National average of 74.04 (2011). Some of the districts like Vizianagaram, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Kurnool, Anantapur and Sreeakulam are still far behind the national average.

As a matter of fact the number of child labour in AP state is found to be still larger, next only to Uttar Pradesh in the country. Similarly, in some of the districts the Child Labour is highly concentrated. The districts-wise Child Labour data are presented in Tables 2.2 (a) and Table 2.2 (b).

Table 2.2(a)
District wise Magnitude of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Census – 2001			School Data	Number of out of School Children
		6 to 14			I to X	
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	Adilabad	337845	321486	659331	507384	151947
2	Anantapur	453393	424777	878170	628896	249274
3	Chittoor	406001	385153	791154	638004	153550
4	Kadapa	301200	285324	586524	481029	105495
5	East Godavari	553137	543356	1096493	748438	348055
6	Guntur	484636	570000	1054636	567442	387194
7	Hyderabad	443060	421352	864412	739262	125153
8	Karimnagar	404875	391273	796148	683304	112844
9	Khammam	316626	301616	618242	446557	171685
10	Krishna	459892	443397	903289	559625	343664
11	Kurnool	485087	451706	936793	653554	283239
12	Mahabubnagar	486078	451714	937792	658788	279004
13	Medak	347348	330459	677807	497431	180376
14	Nalgonda	413267	388406	801673	636722	164951
15	Nellore	289376	273269	562645	407674	154971
16	Nizamabad	291355	275774	567129	429975	137154
17	Prakasham	355265	334729	689994	469816	220178
18	Ranga Reddy	432027	410882	842909	817022	25887
19	Srikakulam	303773	248867	552640	407419	181221
20	Vizag	437499	413112	850611	487433	363178
21	Vizianagaram	257481	244891	502372	369988	132384
22	Warangal	400965	375821	776786	638651	138135
23	West Godavari	418284	411527	829811	529354	300457
	Total	9078873	8634891	17777361	13003768	4709996

Source: Child Labour Eradication Programme in AP M.V. Foundation

The Child Labour is significantly present in districts like East Godavari, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Vizag and Ranga Reddy. The presence of girl child labour is significant in East Godavari and Guntur districts. As per census data the total number of out of school children is estimated to be 4709996 compared to State (SSA) estimates district wise shown in table 2.2(b).

Table – 2.2 (b)
District Wise Out of School Children in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Number of Out of School Children		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Adilabad	5753	6746	12499
2	Anathapur	7422	8318	15740
3	Chittur	2048	2834	4882
4	Kadapa	2418	3362	5780
5	East Godavari	2609	2068	4677
6	Guntur	8105	10745	18850
7	Hyderabad	NA	NA	NA
8	Karimnagar	1016	1098	2114
9	Khammam	5991	6192	12183
10	Krishna	NA	NA	NA
11	Kurnool	7914	10317	18231
12	Mahabubnagar	16758	22562	39320
13	Medak	5251	6805	12056
14	Nalgonda	3894	6740	10634
15	Nellore	5837	5722	11559
16	Nizamabad	3231	3987	7218
17	Prakasham	5157	7043	12200
18	Ranga Reddy	3563	4273	7836
19	Srikakulam	2853	3573	6426
20	Vishakapatnam	NA	NA	NA
21	West Godavari	5340	4933	10273
22	Vijayanagaram	4032	5170	9202
23	Warangal	2833	3606	6439

Source: Records of SSA (RVM) in the State (2007)

The total number of out of school children found to be more than 47 lakh according to 2001 census, however the surveys conducted in each district by Rajiv Vidhya Mission estimates is at very low level indicating less number of out of school children (Table-2.2b). There is a large gap between census data and Rajiv Vidhya Mission (SSA) estimates. It is widely reported that RVM/SSA figures (2007) are under- estimates. Several mistakes have taken place while identifying out of school children. But, the number of out of school children must be some where between census estimates and RVM/SSA estimates. The Andhra Pradesh state Legislative Assembly passed a resolution treating all those out of school children in the age group of 6 to 14 year as child labour. It is evident from the table 2.2a that, the out of school children found be in large number in the districts like East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Vizag, West Godavari followed by Kurnool, Mahabubnagar and Ananthapur. The out of school children in Hyderabad city is not shown on the estimates. Due to accelerated rural–urban migration in recent years, the survey on out of school children in Hyderabad city is felt essential.

In view of the vigorous and sustained implementation of educational access programmes like DPEP, SSA and other international packages ILO / UNICEF during 1992-2004, there is a remarkable improvement in the literacy and decline in magnitude of Child Labour across the districts in case of Andhra Pradesh. This is shown in the table 2.3 given below.

Table – 2.3
Change in the Growth of Child Labour in India (1991-2001)

State	Districts where the Magnitude has increased		Districts where the Magnitude has declined		Total number of Districts
	No. of Districts	% to total Districts in the State	Number of Districts	% to total Districts in the State	
Uttarakhand	8	61.5	5	38.5	13
Uttar Pradesh	61	88.4	8	11.6	69
West Bengal	17	94.4	1	5.6	18
Odissa	20	66.7	10	33.3	30
Madhya Pradesh	37	82.2	8	17.8	45
Chhattisgarh	10	65.2	6	37.5	16
Gujarat	17	68.0	8	32.0	25
Maharashtra	18	51.4	17	48.6	35
Andhra Pradesh	4	17.4	19	82.6	23
Karnataka	12	44.4	15	55.6	27
Kerala	7	50.0	7	50.0	14
Tamil Nadu	11	36.7	19	63.3	30
Jharkhand	18	100.0	0	0.0	18
Assam	17	73.9	6	26.1	23
Haryana	18	94.7	1	5.3	19
Himachal Pradesh	12	100.0	0	0.0	12
Punjab	15	88.2	2	11.8	17
Rajasthan	30	93.8	2	6.3	32
Bihar	35	94.6	2	5.4	37
India	367	72.96	136	27.04	503

Source: National commission for protection of child rights, strategy for Eleventh Five Year Plan

As many as 367 districts (72.96 per cent) have shown increase in child labor between 1991 and 2001 census. Only 136 districts have shown decline in the magnitude of Child Labour. The increase is alarming in Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is interesting to note that, the Andhra Pradesh state recorded sharp decline in 19 of the 23 districts in the country.

The magnitude of Child Labour increased in only four districts of the state. There is a general decline in 19 districts showing significant achievement in this direction. In most of the States Child Labour magnitude has increased during 1991 – 2001. It is indisputable that, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated multi-dimensional welfare programmes and regulative measures to contain the growth the Child Labour in the state. They include welfare measures improvement of educational infrastructure like expansion of primary, middle and high schools. There are more than 80 thousand primary and upper primary schools with enrollment of 90 lakh and above children in Andhra Pradesh by the year 2005-06 besides residential hostel facilities for targeted social groups. Similarly, legal measures have been initiated against the offenders' employing Child Labour. The state of Andhra Pradesh stood first in the field of enforcement of Child Labour laws in the country (Table 2.4).

Table – 2.4
State-Wise Enforcement Data incubuses of Child Labour in India

State	Inspections conducted	Violations detected	Prosecutions launched	Convictions
Andhra Pradesh	206832	70922	31375	15294
Assam	14901	546	12	0
Bihar	199801	21582	2002	3
Delhi	26407	1355	801	257
Gujarat	13262	1028	477	18
Haryana	9193	150	113	91
Karnataka	95146	9968	1386	197
Kerala	10044	591	23	7
Madhya Pradesh	31976	1221	1221	243
Maharashtra	152992	2161	137	33
Orissa	1853	1145	303	7
Punjab	19139	91	103	61
Rajasthan	32015	567	1653	2141
Tamilnadu	1232060	6122	4165	917
Uttar Pradesh	12234	8123	6885	300
West Bengal	90656	4153	79	3

Source: National commission for protection of child rights, strategies for the eleventh five year plan

The NSSO 61st round reveals that still more than 68 per cent of child labourers are engaged in agricultural activities. Majority of male children are working in agriculture, trade, hotels, restaurants and manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, girl child labour is significantly engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and domestic services. Further, Child Labour in rural areas are significantly engaged in agriculture, while they are made to work in sectors like manufacturing restaurants, hotels, trade and domestic services only (Table 2.5).

Table - 2.5
Sectoral Distribution of Child Workers (5-14yrs) in Andhra Pradesh

Location and Sex	Agri	Mining And quarry	Manf	Elec, Gas etc.	Construct.	Trade hotel and rest.	Tranport	Finan. Intern etc.	All other services
Male	62.60	0.37	7.62	0	9	16.75	2.19	0	4.47
Female	74.81	1.5	11.61	0	0.63	1.9	0	0	9.54
Total	68.96	0.96	9.7	0	3.2	9.02	1.05	0	7.11
Rural									
Male	71.26	0.42	4.82	0	5.13	11.87	1.66	0	4.84
Female	82.07	1.67	7.64	0	0.7	1.63	0	0	6.29
Total	76.96	1.08	9.31	0	2.79	6.47	0.78	0	5.61
Urban									
Male	1.89	0	27.27	0	12.08	50.98	5.95	0	1.84
Female	10.18	0	47.04	0	0	4.29	0	0	38.49
Total	5.8	0	36.5	0	6.4	29.2	3.2	0	19

Source: NSSO 61st round (2004-05)

Table – 2.5 (a)
Enrollment in Primary Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2007 – 2008)

Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Central Schools	2235	2308	4543
State Government	127203	146796	273999
MP / ZP	1360517	1458417	2818934
Municipal	66616	76542	143158
Aided	153127	178884	332011
Un-aided	1010023	784281	1794304
Total	2719721	2647228	5366949

Table 2.5 (b)
Enrollment in Upper Primary Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2007- 2008)

Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Central Schools	0	0	0
State Government	50536	44795	95331
MP / ZP	760931	807193	1568124
Municipal	41842	46439	88281
Aided	52202	53631	105833
Un-aided	711392	542725	1254117
Total	1616903	1494783	3111686

Table - 2.5 (c)
Enrollment in High Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2007 – 2008)

Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Central Schools	6974	7232	14206
State Government	255982	295345	551327
MP / ZP	1206829	1206045	2412874
Municipal	59611	70526	130137
Aided	147944	167882	315826
Un-aided	968772	721300	1690072
Total	2646112	2468330	5114442

Table 2.5 (d)
Total Boys and Girls Enrollment in Andhra Pradesh
(upto SSC 2007 – 2008)

Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary schools	2719721	2647228	5366949
Upper Primary Schools	1616903	1494783	3111686
High Schools	2646112	2468330	5114442
Total	6982736	6610341	13593077

It is remarkable that access to school education improved many fold in Andhra Pradesh. The total enrolment is accounted to be more than 13 million in primary; upper primary and high schools both private and government institutions put together. More than 39 per cent of the enrolled children belong to primary section, 22.8 per cent to middle school and 37.6 to high schools. Establishment of primary, middle and higher school in every nook and corner of the state was initiated as part of DPEP and SSA during the period 1997-2007.

One significant observation with regard to enrolment of children is that parents are still discriminating girls by admitting them into government and aided schools while majority of boys into private/corporate schools. This trend can be seen in the tables 2.5(a), 2.5(b), 2.5(c) and 2.5 (d). Similarly, the state

government improved residential hostels for tribals, scheduled castes and OBC communities in a big way besides central institutions during last two decades.

In brief the state could achieve the following results in the field of primary, middle and high school education:

1. Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh increased from 61 per cent in 2001 to 67.80 per cent in 2011,
2. The enrollment of girl children is grater in State/ Central/ Municipal/ Aided schools (all types) compared to boys. It is necessary to note that, the enrollment of boys is greater in un-aided private schools in Andhra Pradesh. This shows discrimination treatment being mated out to girl children,
3. The government of Andhra Pradesh launched massive programmes of developing educational infrastructure through DPEP and SSA besides other international programmes. More than 11.30 million children are enrolled in primary, upper primary and high schools of all categories (Private and Government) during 2007-08. This is a remarkable achievement as for as Andhra Pradesh state is concerned,
4. With concerted efforts put up by State machinery and civil society, the percentage of Child Labour has declined in Andhra Pradesh,
5. The dubious rank of Child Labour concentrated state of Andhra Pradesh has also declined to second (2001) from that of first in 1991,
6. The overall literacy rate in the State has also improved significantly. However, the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes

and Other Backward Classes is found to be low at 5000 below in most of the districts particularly rural areas,

7. However, the discriminative attitude among the parents against girl children is still continuing. The enrollment of girl children is greater than boys among government schools. But the enrolment of boys is more in private unaided / corporate schools in the State, and
8. The number of out of school children is still significant in Mahabubnagar Guntur, Kurnool and Ananthapur districts.

CHAPTER – III

BRIEF PROFILE OF SELECTED DISTRICTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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BRIEF PROFILE OF SELECTED DISTRICTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The brief profile of selected districts and NCLP Societies is presented in this chapter. Though, there is significant progress in the programmes for combating child labour in Andhra Pradesh, still the proportion is alarmingly high and there is a need to put up sustained efforts in this direction. Three districts in Andhra Pradesh are concentrated with significant proportion of child labourer in India. They are Guntur, Kurnool, and Mahabubnagar selected for the study on combating Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh. Khammam district also is added to the present study in view of non-availability of NCLP Schools in Mahabubnagar district during year of study 2011-12. In all, 203 NCLP schools have been sanctioned to the selected districts including Khammam in the state. However, there are only 74 NCLP schools functioning at present (2011-12) in all the four districts selected for the purpose of present study..

Brief Profile of Selected Districts

Guntur district is located along the east-coast of Bay of Bengal. The district is an important center of learning in the state. It is also considered to be relatively developed compared to many of the districts in the state. Guntur district comprises of 3 Revenue Divisions, 57 Revenue Mandals. The population of the district is 48, 89,230 with a density of 429 per Sq.km the percentage of literacy 68.00 (2011 census).

The male population of the district is 24, 41,128, while that of their counter parts is 24, 48,102. The district is important center for cotton ginning

and spinning mills. The district has good number of large, medium scale industries mostly of mineral based. Child Labour is normally employed in quaries, spinning industry, lime stone, chappal making and mirchi industry.

Khammam district had a population of 27, 98,214 according to 2011 census, out of which 13, 91,936 males, 14, 06,278 females. Literacy rate in the district is recorded to be 65.46 per cent. Male and females literacy rates were 73.20 per cent and 57.85 per cent respectively. Khammam district is predominantly tribal with more than 30 per cent. Similarly forest, coal iron ore sand and other resources are abundantly available. Medium and small scale industries like Granite, Heavy Water Plant, Power generation units, and Ferro Alloys industries are established in the district.

Child Labour is generally employed in agriculture and domestic works. Similarly, they are also engaged in stone cutting, pesticide spraying, cotton picking, road and construction works. In urban areas Child Labour is engaged in hotels.

Mahabubnagar district had a population of 40, 42,191 out of which 20, 46,247 males and 19, 95,944 females (census 2011) respectively. Average literacy of the district is recorded to be 56.06 per cent according to 2011 census. Similarly male and female literacy is estimated to be 66.27 per cent and 45.05 per cent respectively. The district is known as famine stricken and significant percentage people migrate in search of daily wage employment. The migrant labour from this district is serving almost all the states in the county. There is one industrial estate in the district located at Mahabubnagar and four industrial development areas at Kothur, Jadcherla, Palem and Gadwal. The district is

comprised of the granite and minerals. The granite varieties are broadly divided into the pink and gray series and a “Mega Industrial Park” is established between Shadnagar and Jadcherla.

Child Labour was found in practice earlier in the areas like Achampet, Amrabad, Lingala, Gadwal, Gattu, Darur Maddur, Dameragidda, Narayanapet and Balumar in the district. The presence of Chenchu tribals is significant. Child Labour was employed in activities like cotton seedling, cattle grazing, own agriculture and domestic works.

In 2011, Kurnool had population of 40, 46,601 of which male and female were 20, 40,101 and 20, 06,500 respectively. The average literacy rates of Kurnool in 2011 were 61.13 per cent. Gender wise literacy levels are recorded as 71.36 per cent and 50.81 per cent respectively. Kurnool district possesses enormous deposits of lime-stone suitable for cement production; apart from this the important minerals of economic value in the district are barites, yellow shale and white shale. Earlier, problem of Child Labour was mostly found in areas like Allagadda, Sreeshilam, Veldurti, Pamulapadu and Adoni to some extent. Chenchu tribal population is significant in this district. Chenchus are poorest among the social groups in the district. Children are still working in domestic works, own agriculture, beedi making in their houses. Child Labour is still employed in lime and stone quarries, seed crossing (only girls) etc. They are also accompanying mothers for working as casual labour in agriculture and construction activity. Child Labour from Kurnool seasonally migrate to other far and near places like Bangalore, Guntur, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Bellary and other cities in AP and Karnataka.

In Kurnool, children migrate to the above cities mostly to be engaged in domestic works and small industrial units like manufacturing of chappals and plastic goods.

Of the 23 districts in the State four have been selected for the purpose of present study. There are 1,130 NLLP schools sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh state while 1032 schools are actually put to operation (Table 3.1). Since Andhra Pradesh state possesses a dubious distinction of a hub for Child Labour in the country, the Ministry of Labour and Employment Government of India sanctioned NCLP schools in all the 23 districts relatively large number compared to other states, to eradicate Child Labour as soon as possible. Project Societies have been formed to establish and organize Child Labour schools. The NCLP Schools were launched during the year 1996-97 except in Adilabad (1999), Krishna (2000) Mahabubnagar (1999) districts in the state. The composition of Project Societies included officials from labour, education, health, welfare, women and child welfare rural development besides NGOs social workers, individuals with reputation of service to communities.

Initially, there were regular meetings of the Project Societies (PS) to prepare programme as per the norms stipulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Government of India and to monitor the activities. The proceedings of the PS meetings included arrangement of teachers for vocational and non-vocational teaching, preparing district administration for propaganda against abuse of Child Labour survey on the problem of Child Labour, co-ordination and convergence of various departments for mobilization.

Figure – 1
Project Society – Organizational Structure

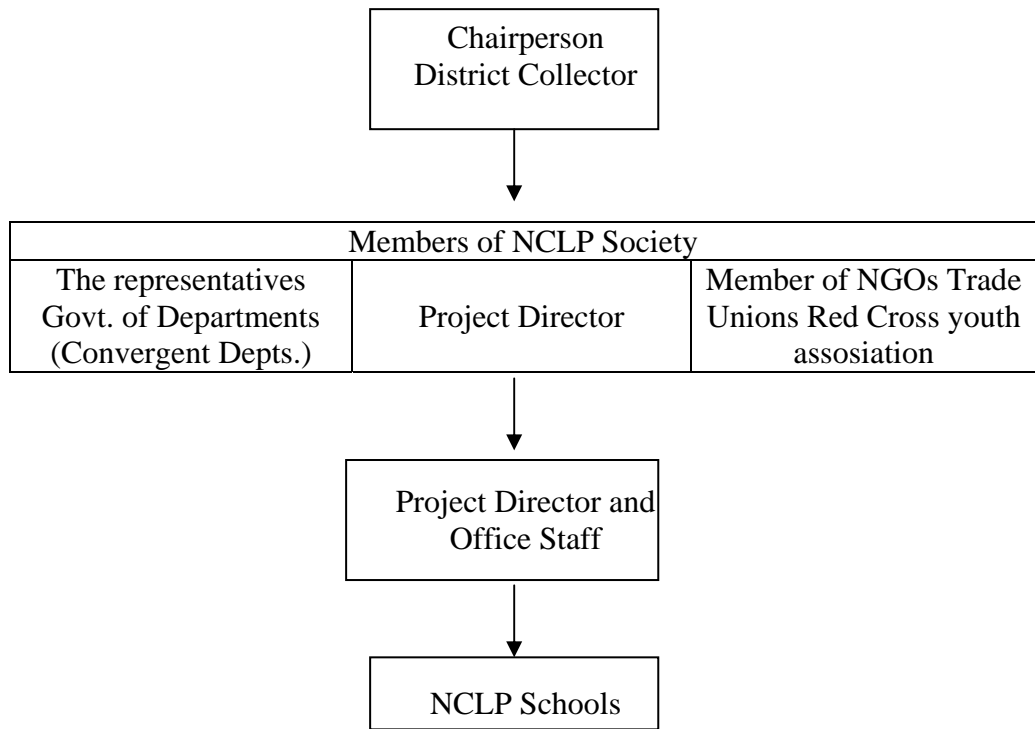


Figure-1: Explains the structure of NCLP society in the districts
Andhra Pradesh

Table – 3.1
Coverage of NCLP Schools in Andhra Pradesh
(Sanctioned, Opened, Working at Present)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Year of Sanction	Number of Schools		
			Sanctioned	Opened	Working in 2010-11
1	Adilabad	1999	40	40	7
2	Anantapur	1995	60	12	11
3	Chithur	1995	36	35	3
4	East Godavari	1995	40	28	40
5	Guntur	1995	30	29	30
6	Hyderabad	1995	74	109	0
7	Kadapa	1995	40	40	31
8	Karimnager	1995	45	50	31
9	Khammam	1995	40	48	38
10	Kurnool	1995	93	93	9
11	Mahabubnager	1999	40	40	0
12	Medak	1995	50	50	0
13	Nalgonda	1995	23	23	0
14	Nellore	1995	30	30	20
15	Nizambad	1995	34	40	15
16	Prakasham	1998	30	30	0
17	Rangareddy	1995	120	60	100
18	Srikakulam	1995	33	39	0
19	Vishakapatnam	1995	70	53	10
20	Vizianagaram	1995	40	40	23
21	Warangal	1995	60	60	60
22	West Godawari	1995	22	05	25
23	Krishna	2004	80	78	0

Source: Report on Evaluation of NCLPs in Andhra Pradesh NIRD (2011)

There is an over all decline in the activities of child labour eradication programmes in Andhra Pradesh, particularly since 2004. As a matter of fact at present the NLLP schools are not functioning in 7 districts of the state, all most for the last two year (2009-2011). These districts are Hyderabad, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Madak, Nalgonda, Prakasham and Srikakulam districts. Further, in Chittur district, out of 36 schools sanctioned only 3 are functioning. Similarly, in Kurnool 9 out of 93, Nellore 20 out of 30, Naziabad 15 out of 34,

Vishakhapatnam 10 out of 70, Vijayanagaram 23 out of 40 NCLP schools are functioning in the year 2010-2011 (Table 3.1). Surprisingly, Mahabubnagar and Kurnool being Child Labour concentrated districts could not organize NCLP Schools in recent years, though the problem is felt still acute. Not that there are no Child Labour, but it is due to financial and administrative reasons.

The NCLP Schools have been sanctioned to the selected districts on priority basis in 1995-96. But, at present the number of the schools has declined in Kurnool and there are no schools functioning in Mahabubnagar district since 2010-11 (table 3.2). The project society organizations are still intact with all their administrative structures in both Mahabubnagar and Kurnool district.

Table – 3.2
Sanctioned and Operational NCLP Schools in Selected Districts in A.P.

Sl. No.	District	NCLP Schools in 1995-96	Schools Operational in 2010-11		
			Rural	Urban	Total
1	Guntur	30	26	04	30
2	Khammam	40	33	05	38
3	Mahabubnagar	40	00	00	Nil
4	Kurnool	93	05	04	09
Total		203	67	13	77

Source: Office records of NCLPs

Out of the total 203 NCLP schools sanctioned only 77 are functioning in the selected districts. The number of schools in urban area is more than those in rural segments. It is to be noted that, the Child Labour is getting concentrated in urban areas in the districts, while it is receding in rural areas. It is because that rural children at primary level education have been migrating to urban centres along with their parents and joining in labour market. The problem is

still persisting in urban areas due to increasing flows of migration streams among rural poor.

The trends in out of school children in the selected mandals are presented in table 3.3.

Table- 3.3
Out of School Children in Selected Mandals in A.P.

Sl. No.	Selected Districts	Selected Mandal	Number of Out of School Children (OSC)		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	Guntur	Bollapalle	444	634	1078
		Tadikonda	130	160	290
		Amruthalur	73	70	143
2	Khammam	Bayyaram	111	118	229
		Pinpaka	78	71	149
		Wyra	19	18	37
3	Kurnool	Kosgi	717	720	1437
		Pagidyala	41	46	87
		Koilkuntla	29	29	58
4	Mahabubnagar	Gattu	188	238	426
		Jadcherla	107	143	250
		Midjil	105	126	231

Source: SSA Records of Selected Districts

The presence of out of school children is still significant in three of the four districts selected for the present study. The total number of out of school children is more in Guntur and Kurnool compare to Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts. Bollapalle mandal in Guntur and Kosgi mandal in Kurnool districts are possessing relatively large number of out of school children among the selected twelve mandals for the present study. The least number of out of school children are found in Khammam among the selected districts for the study. However, the SSA/RVM estimates of out of school children do not found comparable to that of census data.

As part of the abolition of Child Labour problem both the government of India and Andhra Pradesh have initiated, multi dimensional approach for improvement and development of school education. The development of infrastructure, access to school education, establishment of residential schools and welfare hostels to the targeted social and economic groups have been initiated.

The employment generation programmes and enforcement of labour laws was strengthened. Large scale recruitment of enforcement staff in labour department for conducting regular cases, collection of penalties and severe punishments against offenders' raids filing of cases was intensified under the supervision of high power monitoring committee at State and district level in Andhra Pradesh. Regular and periodical surveys have been conducted to identify child labour, out of school children, street children etc., and enrolling in the regular schools and hostels, providing vocational and bridge courses through RBCs to mainstream the child labourers in the process of regular educational carrier. Similarly, Kasturibha Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, Madaras for muslim children, Alternative Schools, Bridge schools and NLLP Schools have been established. Table 3.4 and 3.5 shows the details.

As a matter of fact the establishment of Kasturbha Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas is boon for girls among the rural poor mostly for other backward class communities and economically backward caste communities. The package of infrastructure and appointment of qualified teachers the physical conditions in the school campus of KGBVs is motivating parents and girl children to get enrolled for school education. The KGBVs are also admitting

the girls being mainstreamed by NCLP schools on request by the PDs and teachers.

Table – 3.4
Districts-Wise K G B Vs of Selected Districts in A.P. (2011-12)

Name of the District	No. of K G B Vs	Enrollment
Guntur	24	3814
Kurnool	53	7109
Mahabubnagar	65	10008
Khammam	33	2475

Source: Office Records of RVM / SSS in Selected Districts

Table – 3.5
Districts Wise Madarasa Schools in Selected Districts (2011-12)

Name of the District	Number of Madarasas	Boys	Girls	Total
Guntur	91	1989	2924	4958
Kurnool	86	2262	3131	5393
Mahabubnagar	44	1926	3258	4284
Khammam	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Office Records of RVM in Selected Districts

Madaras School for Muslim minority is functioning but these children are not getting admissions into KGBVs in view of language problem. There is no channel for Muslim minority children for mainstreaming from madarasa schools.

The management details of NLLP schools in the selected districts are shown in the table 3.6. Out of the 203 NCLP schools sanctioned in 1995-96 to the four districts only 77 are functioning during 2010-11.

Table - 3.6
NCLP Schools and Managements (Project Society / NGO) (2010-11)

Sl. No.	District	NCLP School Sanctioned in 1995-96	NCLP Schools Functioning in 2010-11	Schools Managed by NGO	Schools Managed by Project Society
1	Guntur	30	30	30	Nil
2	Khammam	40	38	Nil	33
3	Mahabubnagar	40	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Kurnool	93	09	09	Nil

Source: Office Records of NCLPS

The NCLP schools are managed by NGOs and project societies in the State. In the three of the four districts selected for study, the NCLP schools are managed by NGOs under the supervision of P.Ds. NCLP, while all the NCLP schools in Khammam district are managed by project society under the direct supervision of Project Director. The NCLP school teachers are also taking care of the problems of students in Khammam District.

Table 3.7(a)
Enrollment and Mainstreaming of Child Labour in NCLP Schools (1995-96 to 2010-11) During in Selected Districts

Year	Selected districts											
	Guntur			Khammam			Kurnool			Mahabubnagar		
	No. of Centers	No. of Enrolled	Main streamed	No. of Centers	No. of Enrolled	Main streamed	No. of Centers	No. of Enrolled	Main streamed	No. of Centers	No. of Enrolled	Main streamed
1995-96	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	37	1850	11	NA	NA	NA
1996-97	30	1500	1022	17	800	25	63	3150	407	NA	NA	NA
1997-98	30	1500	1022	17	505	104	68	3400	820	NA	NA	NA
1998-99	30	1500	1022	17	450	210	48	2400	1427	NA	NA	NA
1999-00	30	1500	1022	23	107	474	93	4650	1610	NA	NA	NA
2000-01	30	1500	443	31	433	413	93	4650	1771	40	1990	1252
2001-02	30	1500	1047	38	826	794	93	4650	3103	40	1998	1642
2002-03	30	1500	1122	38	848	605	93	4650	4027	40	1778	961
2003-04	30	1500	1012	36	715	714	93	4650	3634	40	1909	1102
2004-05	30	1500	978	46	665	884	93	4650	2355	40	1924	1537
2005-06	30	1500	1202	50	838	833	93	4650	2255	40	1768	1654
2006-07	30	1500	931	49	1146	850	87	4201	3734	38	1584	1272
2007-08	30	1500	478	38	966	714	87	1487	1256	20	905	605
2008-09	30	1500	1062	40	852	725	45	450	310	NA	NA	NA
2009-10	30	1474	1132	41	872	726	28	1200	750	03	155	150
2010-11	30	1500	NA	35	812	628	09	422	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		22447	13495		10835	9413		51110	27470		14011	10175

Source: Office Records of NCLP's in Selected Districts

* **Note:** The NCLP Records in Kurnool District have been spoiled due to devastating floods in Oct 2010

The total enrollment and mainstreamed children under NCLP schools in selected districts is presented in Tables 3.7 (a), for the period from 1995-96 to 2010-11. There is wide gap between the enrolled and mainstreamed children in NCLP Schools of selected districts. Out of the enrolled 98403 children 60553 have been mainstreamed i.e. 61.5 per cent of the admitted. The trends in enrolment and mainstreaming are not consistent and not uniform in all the districts. There is a decline in number of schools, enrolment and mainstreaming since 2007-08 itself in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar districts. It can be inferred that the identified children once enrolled into the NCLP schools are retained for long time. Significant proportion of children are getting drop-outs in the subsequent years in view of reversion to the work or shifting of residence from one place to another. However, some of the children attaining 14 years of age are leaving the school with out further progress. The number of NCLP Schools in Kurnool declined from 93 to just 9. Similarly, no schools are functioning in Mahabubnagar district. In both the districts schools were closed in view of non-release of grants on time by Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi. It is found that the Project Directors could not send the reports regularly. The ministry also delayed the release of funds for want of reports. There was inordinate delay for getting funds from the ministry. As a result the NGOs were not able to mobilize required funds for maintenance of the NCLP Schools in view of delay for release of funds by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. Hence most of NCLP schools were closed particularly in the seven districts in state.

There were no NCLP Schools in Mahabubnagar district during 2010-11, the period of present study taken for collecting required data. In view of this, collection of data from NCLP School children and their parents in Khammam district is included besides Mahabubnagar. Fifty NCLP School children households each have been selected from among the schools in Khammam, Guntur, and Kurnool districts.

The yearly budget sanctions and expenditure of the project societies in the selected districts are presented table 3.7(b).

Table – 3.7(b)
Year Wise Budget Sanctioned and Expenditure in Selected Districts

Year	Guntur		Khammam		Kurnool		Mahabubnagar	
	Budget Sanction	Expenditure	Budget Sanction	Expenditure	Budget Sanction	Expenditure	Budget Sanction	Expenditure
1995-96	NA	NA	12,22,560	1,91,989	32,46,678	16,26,298	NA	NA
1996-97	NA	NA	7,05,940	11,57,775	41,64,288	40,74,552	NA	NA
1997-98	NA	NA	17,00,000	18,43,393	96,58,022	60,77,186	NA	NA
1998-99	NA	NA	20,77,100	16,45,696	41,43,692	40,75,145	NA	NA
1999-00	NA	NA	24,46,830	19,78,354	94,00,652	89,27,172	NA	NA
2000-01	NA	NA	33,60,147	30,17,613	1,56,04,523	1,36,98,947	72,60,643	56,47,368
2001-02	NA	NA	29,74,900	44,41,867	1,95,48,397	1,72,18,028	69,90,555	82,74,315
2002-03	43101015	4310105	64,05,029	99,02,553	1,95,86,846	1,78,32,272	81,55,471	96,65,073
2003-04	3178300	3178300	47,95,215	50,90,964	1,94,98,042	1,91,92,870	74,38,902	74,28,768
2004-05	6312669	6212669	88,14,620	63,03,569	2,42,99,650	2,27,72,903	94,40,900	93,52,713
2005-06	5378470	5378470	77,65,203	72,39,633	2,55,44,526	2,09,61,078	1,00,18,312	83,95,715
2006-07	4076300	3084277	54,67,000	71,51,514	1,21,13,100	1,80,00,561	54,67,000	73,25,784
2007-08	4257880	5197967	87,09,014	60,05,256	1,41,53,107	46,41,933	NA	10,52,374
2008-09	4787525	7015054	50,25,100	49,28,577	92,12,174	47,89,620	41,17,842	25,71,951
2009-10	4017500	5633423	33,79,000	45,17,029	53,31,045	16,87,166	NA	13,70,823
2010-11	3152500	4989614	38,30,000	39,59,000	37,51,897	21,92,933	NA	5,87,260

The release of funds was not only delayed but also not uniform every year during the entire period beginning with 1995-96. The delay for releasing the budget was a major problem for smooth functioning of schools. Most of the NGOs could not manage the schools in a systematic way due to non-availability of financial resources. The honorarium payable to the volunteer teachers was not released on time. The teachers were facing financial problems. The Project Directors could not mobilize adequate finances to meet monthly payments to the staff and other requirements, as a result, the reports were delayed. It is concluded that cause and effect is delay in release of funds. Project Societies, which own unspent balances of earlier budget could meet the routine expenditure and submit the periodical reports and get budget in due course and manage system. Khammam Society is still functioning relatively better in spite of inordinate delay for releasing funds by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Government of India New Delhi.

The appointment of PDs was not uniform to suit to the requirements of NCLP schools. Officers those who got retired are appointed as PDs and the NCLP projects have become a rehabilitation centre for them. Similarly, the officers working in other departments were given in-charges or on additional duty (see Table-3.7c). Such persons officiating as PDs mostly did not show keen interest on effective management of schools and submission of reports on time to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. These PDs could not manage the financial systems of NCLP for releasing the half yearly grants by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. There are frequent changes of PDs of project societies mostly due to

political pressures causing much inconvenience and damage to the child labour eradication programmes.

Table – 3.7 (c)
Parent Department of PDs of NCLP Societies

Sl. No	District	Parent department before appointment district P.D.	Period of services of PDs	Nature of appointment
1	Guntur	Urban land ceilings special officer	2 Years	Full Additional Charge
		Assistant Director Physically Handicapped	2 Years	Full Additional Charge
		ED, SC – Corporation	4 Years	Full Additional Charge
		Retired Deputy Thasildar	1 Year	Full time (on consolidated)
		A.O. Education Department (Retd.)	4 Years	Full time
2	Khammam	SETCON Manager	6 Months	Full Additional Charge
		ACL	1 Year	Full Additional Charge
		DD Adult education	1 Year	Full Additional Charge
		AD Physically Handicapped	2 Years	Full Additional Charge
		CEO Zilla Parishad	1 Year	Full Additional Charge
		DD Adult Education (Retd.)	11 Years	Full time
3	Kurnool	DD Physically Handicapped	5 Years	Full Additional Charge
		DD Social Welfare	6 Months	Full Additional Charge
		DD Physically Handicapped	4 Years	Full Additional Charge
		Public Relation Officer	3 Years	Full Additional Charge
		Co-operative officer	1 Year	Full Additional Charge
		Education Officer	2 Years	Full time
4	Mahabub-nagar	DD Public information	3 Years	Full time
		DCL	6 Months	Full Additional Charge
		ACL	2 Years	Full Additional Charge

Table – 3.7 (d)
Schedule of Executive Meetings of Project Societies (NCLP Schools)

District	Executive Meeting Duration	Percentage Member Attended
Guntur	Every year	75%
Khammam	1 – 2 years	80%
Kurnool	4 Years	75%
Mahabubnagar	2 Years	75%

It is observed that, the meetings of executive committee of project society (NCLP) were not conducted twice a year in all the selected districts. Some of the project societies could conduct once in two years or four years or so on. The meetings were attended by almost 75 per cent of the members in the society. They normally discussed the agenda like enrollment, mainstreaming, reading and writing materials and management of NCLP schools by NGO. Some of the meetings were held only to meet the formalities with out use full agenda.

The particulars of selected NCLP schools, children enrolled as on 31/08/2011 are presented in the table 3.8.

Table – 3.8
Sample NCLP Schools in Selected Districts in A.P. (As on 31-03-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	NCLP Schools (2010-11)	Selected Schools	Number of Children in Two Schools		Selected ** Households
				Boys	Girls	
1	Guntur	30	02	38	34	50
2	Kurnool	09	02	39	49	50
3	Mahabubnagar*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Khammam	35	2	44	28	50

* NCLP schools did not function during the year 2010- 11

** In each selected district 50 NCLP school children and their households are selected for the present study

The following table shows that, the staffing pattern of NCLP societies is presented in table 3.9.

Table – 3.9
District-Wise Staffing Pattern of Selected NCLP Societies
(As on 31-08-2011)

Total Number of Paid Staff at Project Office							
Sl. No.	District	Project Director	Office Staff	Field Officers	Masters Trainers	Doctors #	Total
1	Guntur	01	04	02	01	01	09
2	Khammam	01	04	02	01	01	09
3	Mahabubnagar*	01	04	02	01	Nil	08
4	Kurnool**	01	04	02	01	01	09

* In charge Project Director; ** On deputation; # On part-time

Source: Office Records of NCLP Societies in Selected Districts

The total staff sanctioned to the Project Society is limited to its requirements. Project Directors are appointed mostly as in-charges, FACs. In certain cases retired persons from revenue and other departments are appointed on consolidated pay for long period. As a matter of fact, there is a need to appoint persons with educational and social service background so that they can manage the schools more effectively. Since, the District Collectors being competent authority to appoint the PDs the retired persons from revenue department must have influenced to get them rehabilitated in NCLP.

The office staff is on consolidated payment, a paltry amount, not even equivalent to minimum wages in operation. Doctors appointed for periodical check-up of children, of course attending the schools but the health conditions of children in NCLP Schools is not satisfactory.

The system of NCLP society is like an adhoc system, non-committal, non-serious towards the services of the school children.

The following are the some of the important findings with regard to the management issues of NCLP Societies in selected districts.

1. The coverage of NCLP schools has been declining in rural areas due to reduction of child labour presence in rural areas and it is a welcome sign. This is due to improvement of educational infrastructure facilities in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh,
2. There is a general awareness among poorer sections to admit their children for school education. The major factor contributing for continuation of Child Labour problem is rural – urban migration and consequent drop-out of school children. This is leading towards perpetuating the problem of Child Labour or out of school children in urban areas,
3. Due to financial problems like untimely release of funds by the ministry of labor and employment, the NCLP schools have been closed in seven of 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh. In some of the districts a few of the NCLP schools are functioning. Among the NGOs managed NCLP schools main streaming and child tracking is very poor,
4. The enrollment is found to be below the sanctioned strength in most of the NCLP schools,

5. Delay and untimely release of funds is causing much inconvenience and resulting in inefficient management of NCLP schools,
6. Full time appointed and committed PDs are successfully managing the NCLP schools while deputed officers have become a curse on Child Labour schools, and
7. The salaries of office staff in NCLP school are very low and affecting their morale and efficiency.

CHAPTER -IV

PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

As part of the present study, primary data are collected on socio-economic background of poor and poorest of the poor in 24 villages of four districts in Andhra Pradesh. The purpose of the data collection is to ascertain the situation of rural poor with regard to literacy levels, educational preferences of parents, extent out of school children, prevalence of child labour, economic status of households, in terms of land ownership, debt burden, primary and secondary occupations, ultimately household income of the respondents. The particulars of in selected villages' households are presented in Table (4.1).

Table – 4.1 (a)
Selected Districts, Mandals and Villages in Andhra Pradesh
(The figure in Parenthesis is Percentages)

Region	Districts	Mandals	Villages	No. of Households	Total & Percentage
Costal Andhra	Guntur	Bollapally	Gummanampadu	50	300 (25.00)
			Vellatur	50	
		Thadikonda	L.G.pudi	50	
			Ponnekal	50	
		Amruthalur	K.T.Paru	50	
			Yelavarru	50	
Telangana	Khammam	Wyra	Venkatrampuram	50	300 (25.00)
			Thatipudi	50	
		Pinpaka	Seethampeta	50	
			Edurla Bayyaram	50	
		Bayyaram	Kothapeta	50	
			Venkatrampuram	50	
	Mahaboobnagar	Gattu	Valgera	50	300 (25.00)
			Macherla	50	
		Jadcherla	Equvaipally	50	
			Gangapur	50	
		Midjil	Bairanpally	50	
			Vaspula	50	
Rayalaseema	Karnool	Koilkuntla	Guladurthi	50	300 (25.00)
			Pottipadu	50	
		Pagidyala	Prathakota	50	
			M.Ghanpuram	50	
		Kosigi	Irangal	50	
			Pallepadu	50	
Total				1200	(100.00)

Source: Field Data

Table - 4.1 (b)
Profiles of Selected Villages in Guntur, Khammam, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar Districts

Districts	Villages	Total Households	SC	ST	OBC	OC	Type of House			ICDA Center	PS	UPS	HS	Govt. Hospital	Out Migration	Wage Rate (Per day)			Post Office	Banking
							Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kucha							Male	Female	Child-ren		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Guntur	Panne kal	1225	300	200	50	250	1000	200	25	1	1	1	1	-	-	250	150	100	1	-
	L.G. Pudi	530	150	20	250	110	300	200	30	1	1	1	-	-	-	200	150	100	-	-
	K.T. Pavru	300	50	06	150	96	55	202	15	1	1	-	-	-	1	200	150	100	-	-
	Elavarru	250	40	05	170	35	45	195	10	1	1	1	1	-	1	200	150	100	-	-
	Vellatur	1100	90	35	750	225	600	400	100	1	1	1	1	-	1	200	100	60	1	-
	G.padu	750	154	-	541	55	150	500	100	1	1	1	1	-	1	100	80	80	-	-
Khammam	Kottapeta	295	75	210	10	-	200	75	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	120	100	100	-	-
	V.Puram	265	20	34	208	-	50	112	100	1	1	1	-	-	1	150	100	100	1	-
	Thatipudi	764	120	70	509	65	460	260	44	1	1	1	1	-	1	200	100	100	-	-
	Vallapur	246	100	-	78	68	170	71	05	1	1	1	-	-	-	200	100	100	-	-
	E.Bayyaram	1000	45	150	155	650	940	30	30	1	1	1	1	-	-	150	100	80	1	-
	S.peta	300	20	30	250	-	60	140	100	1	1	1	-	-	-	200	100	80	1	-
Kurnool	G.durthy	900	130	15	600	155	300	595	05	1	1	1	1	-	-	200	100	50	1	-
	Potti padu	235	45	-	110	65	45	184	06	1	1	-	-	-	1	200	100	70	1	-
	Palle padu	650	30	-	620	-	100	500	50	1	1	1	-	-	1	100	70	70	1	-
	Ivargal	300	65	-	220	15	50	190	60	1	1	-	-	-	1	100	70	70	1	-
	P.Kota west	1300	500	18	732	50	200	1085	15	1	1	1	1	-	-	150	100	80	1	-
	M.G.puram	271	80	05	134	52	150	121	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	200	100	100	1	-
Mahabubabad	Gangapur	1115	210	35	640	200	400	700	15	1	1	1	1	-	1	150	100	100	1	-
	Ekvaipally	230	10	02	168	50	110	100	20	1	1	-	-	-	1	150	100	80	1	-
	Macherla	1020	150	04	824	42	500	500	20	1	1	1	1	-	1	150	100	100	1	-
	Balgera	609	200	06	403	-	300	209	100	1	1	1	1	-	1	150	100	100	1	-
	Vaspula	250	100	02	75	73	125	125	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	200	150	-	1	-
	B.pally	230	30	120	10	160	65	05	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	200	150	100	1	-

The profiles of selected villages are presented in the table 4.1(b). It is to be observed that, the OBCs house holds are found in large number followed by Scheduled Castes in the selected villages. With regard to the housing particulars of households in the study villages a majority of inhabitants possessed pucca houses. It is important to note that housing facilities have been improved chiefly due to Indira Avasa Yojana programmes initiated during the 10th and 11th Five year plan. Similarly, primary, middle and higher secondary schools are established both in public and private sectors to improve accessibility of educational facilities in nook and corner of the selected villages. Further, it is also observed that the daily wages of male, female and child labourers are also increased significantly mostly due to implementation of MGNRES. The wage rates of male casual labourers are ranging between Rs.150 to Rs.250. Similarly, the daily wages of female labour is ranging between Rs 100-150 depending on the season. Presence of self help groups is catering micro credit facilities to the rural poor significantly reducing dependence on local money lenders. In view of these improved facilities, parents have been preferring their wards to the private management schools, and prepared for incur more than Rs. 300 per month per each child.

Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Caste communities constituted largest number of households in selected villages. Most of the households in the sample, possessed pucca houses. It is due to Indria Avasa Yojana Scheme initiated by State and Central Governments. Anganwadi centres are located in every village or hamlet of the selected area. Accessibility of school education is satisfactory. Primary schools are established in all the twenty four villages, upper primary schools are available in eighteen while high schools in eleven

of villages. In none of these selected villages PHC are available. Rural-Urban migration is found in fifteen of the twenty four villages. Both seasonal and permanent migration is found in 15 villages of the 24 villages were covered in the study.

As noted earlier, lowest, highest and average literate mandals are identified to select two villages in each mandal. From each of the villages 50 poor and poorest of the poor households are selected from Mandal records on the basis of stratified of sampling technique selection. Social, economic, educational, and employment back ground of the households is collected by administering closed structured questionnaire to 1200 households in 24 selected villages in Andhra Pradesh. It was intended to collect information on social and economic status. The preferences of poor and poorest households towards educational and employment options of their children below 14 years, were also collected. Further, it is aimed to estimate the out of school children and child labour if any in selected villages.

Out of the 1200 hundred households selected from the villages, 440 households constituting 36.70 per cent belong to Scheduled Caste communities (Table 4.2). However, the largest number of households of sample belong to Backward Caste communities (46.30 per cent) followed by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (14.50 per cent). The other communities (OC) are found to be insignificant (2.60 per cent). It is to be noted that both backward caste and scheduled caste communities are found significantly in the sample of poorest households in the villages. The percentage of scheduled tribes is significant (14.50 per cent) compared to their population in the state

(7.5 per cent). As a matter of fact majority of the poor and poorest belong to BC, SC and ST in Indian Social system. This is confirmed that majority of the 1200 sample households belong to weaker sections in the selected villages. Forward caste communities constitute just 2.6 percent of 1200 households.

Table - 4.2
Community Classification of Sample Households

Social Category	No. of Households	Percentage
SC	440	36.70
ST	174	14.50
BC	555	46.30
OC	31	2.60
Total	1200	100.00

The size of sample households is presented in the table (4.3). More than 67 per cent of the sample households are found in the category 4 to 5 size of the families. followed by the size of 3 and below. The percentage of households in the size of 6 to 7 is very low (11.7 per cent). It is important to note that the perception of the poor regarding the benefits of small size of families is improving slowly in rural areas. Model size of households is found to be 4-5 in the sample. The trends in growth of population in Andhra Pradesh and structure of family size are in conformity.

Table - 4.3
Sample Households - Size of Family

Size	No. of Households	Percentage
Below – 3	214	17.80
4-5	807	67.30
6-7	140	11.70
8-9	28	2.30
Above 9 members	11	0.90
Total	1200	100.0

The table (4.4) is projecting the age structure of respondents of the sample households. The age of the majority respondents (53.1 per cent) is found in the range of 31 to 45 years followed by 25- 30 years of age. The proportion of respondents between the 46 to 60 years is 16.8 per cent. It is significant to note that majority of the respondents are found to young and middle aged. Eight of the respondents found to be below 25 years. It is significant to note that most of the households are small sized and nuclear in nature.

Table - 4.4
Sample Households and Age Structure of Respondents

Age	No. of Households	Percentage
Below 25 years	8	0.70
25 to 30 years	315	26.30
31 to 45 years	637	53.10
46 to 60 years	201	16.80
Above 60 years	39	3.30
Total	1200	100.0

Table - 4.5
Sample Households and Educational Status of Respondents

Education Status	No. of Households	Percentage
Illiterate	655	54.10
Literate	53	4.40
Primary school education	166	13.80
Upper primary school education	113	9.40
High school education	161	13.40
Intermediate	38	3.20
Degree	13	1.10
Technical education	1	0.10
Total	1200	100.0

Out of the 1200 respondents, 655 (54.1 per cent) are found to be illiterates and 4.4 per cent semi-illiterates (can write their names and put signatures) and more than 13 per cent of respondents are found to be primary education status (Table 4.5) followed by high school and upper primary school education. Only 1.1 per cent of respondents possessed degree level education. The education level of the respondents is found to very low among the sample households. In spite of concerted efforts of the State and Central Governments for the last 5-6 decades, the extent of illiteracy is still high among the respondents of poor and poorest in the villages. Poverty and social backwardness is still hunting the lower rung of society. For generations together these communities are worst sufferers.

The structure of land ownership particulars of sample households is shown in table below (4.6). As many as 651 out of 1200 households are found landless. There are households constituting 25.8 per cent, possessing cultivable lands below one acre both dry and wet put together. These lands also found to be uneconomical holdings. Similarly, about 104 households (8.70 per cent) own agricultural lands in the range of 1-2 acres, followed by others. Since the selected sample households belong to poor and poorest in the villages, naturally landlessness is very high (54.3 per cent) and very few households possessed cultivable lands at higher range. Most of these small and marginal farmers are opting for dry crops such as groundnut cotton, green gram, red gram etc.

Table – 4.6
Sample Households and Ownership of Agriculture Land

Ownership of Land	No. of Households	Percentage
Landless	651	54.30
Below – 1 acre	309	25.80
1-2 acres	104	8.70
3-4 acres	64	5.30
4-5 acres	36	3.00
5-6 acres	10	0.80
6-7 acres	4	0.30
7-8 acres	14	1.20
8 acres and Above	8	0.70
Total	1200	100.0

The table 4.7 presents the particulars of major occupations of sample respondents. Majority of respondents (51.3 per cent) are engaged in daily wage employment i.e. casual labour in agriculture followed by cultivation of small holdings either owned or leased-in (30.6 per cent). About 6.2 per cent of households are self employed in household industries, cattle rearing, repairing agricultural implements, and vegetable vending, hawkers collecting and selling daily consumable goods to poor households in villages.

Non-agricultural daily wage employment is also major occupations for about 6 per cent of respondents in the sample. Monthly wage employment in non-agricultural activities in business, trading, and construction activities also figured in the major occupations of the respondents.

Table - 4.7
Major Occupations of the Sample Respondents

Major Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	367	30.60
Casual Labour	615	51.30
Salaried Agriculture Labour	20	1.70
Own Business	8	0.70
Self employed in Household Industry	18	1.50
Self employed in Services	74	6.20
Non-agriculture Casual Labour	67	5.60
Monthly wage	26	2.20
Livestock Management	5	5.00
Total	1200	100.0

The particulars of the primary occupations of the sample households are presented in the table 4.8. The largest number of households (59.7per cent) belongs to casual labor in agriculture and non agriculture, opting for the MGNREGS work regularly, Nearly 27 per cent of the households chiefly depend on cultivation of their own lands or leased-in. The number of households depending on village industries, cattle rearing found to be insignificant. Monthly wage employment also constituted to the tune of 3.3 per cent of total households in the sample. Therefore agriculture and wage labour sources of income are still primary source of income in villages, causing to low levels of income.

Table - 4.8
Sample Households - Primary Occupation

Primary Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	323	26.90
Agriculture Casual Labour / Non agri Casual Labour MNREGS	716	59.70
Self employed in Household Industry	92	7.70
Self employed in Services Family Chore/Live stock Management	13	1.10
Student / Dependent	13	1.10
Monthly Wage / Salaried agri. Work	39	3.30
Not applicable	4	0.30
Total	1200	100.0

Table - 4.9
Sample Households - Secondary Occupation

Secondary Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	34	2.80
Agriculture Casual Labour / Non agri Casual Labour	647	53.90
MGNREGS Self employed in Household Industry	8	0.70
Self employed in Services Family Chore/Live stock Management	117	9.80
Student / Dependent	2	0.20
Salaried Work / Salaried agri. Work	6	0.50
Not applicable	386	32.20
Total	1200	100.0

As many as 647 households have chosen causal labor and MGNREGS work as secondary occupation. Most of those households involved in small and marginal agricultural farming and joining in the MGNREGS work as secondary source of Income (Table 4.9). The MGNREGS is supporting significant proportion households for extra income in rural areas. For about

386 households there is no secondary occupation. However, nearly 10 per cent of the households of the sample households depend on self-employment and live stock as secondary source of income. It is clear that, the large number of rural poor do not have secondary source of income.

The table below (4.10) reveals the housing particulars of sample households in selected villages. More than 94 per cent of respondent are living in their own houses. Very few of them live in rented houses. As matter of fact, most of the SC ST and OBC households have been sanctioned residential plots and financial assistance in the housing programme called Indria Avas Yojana. Therefore, the number of respondents without dwellings is very few. The housing facilities have improved significantly with the massive financial allocation during 9th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plans. This is a significant achievement after rural development programs are initiated after 1980's. though, the poorer section are presently owning their own house, the infrastructure like electricity, access to government school R.C.C. roads are yet to be provided at satisfactory level.

Table - 4.10
Housing particulars of the Respondents

Residential Ownership	No. of Households	Percentage
Own	1134	94.5
Rented	55	4.6
Free	11	0.9
Total	1200	100.0

The table (4.11) given below explains the type of houses the poor are living. About 58 per cent of them live in pucca (RCC) houses mostly constructed with financial help under Indiramma Scheme sponsored jointly by

both State and Central Governments. About 18.5 per cent of the households live in temporary huts and tiles or thatched huts.

Table – 4.11
Sample Respondents and Type of Houses

Type of House	No. of Households	Percentage
Pucca	698	58.20
Semi Pucca	280	23.30
Kutch/Hut	222	18.50
Total	1200	100.0

The particulars for drinking water sources of sample households are shown in table 4.12. More than 21 per cent of households own drinking water tap connected to their houses. Similarly, 46.6 per cent of the houses fetch drinking water from public tap in their respective localities. The efforts of the State and Central Governments during the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans have been yielding positive results, providing housing and drinking water facilities in rural areas to the poor. But qualitative services have to be provided to most of the rural people.

Table – 4.12
Respondents Households and Major Sources of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	No. of Households	Percentage
Over head Tank (own tap)	261	21.80
Over head Tank (public tap)	559	46.60
Bore well (own tap)	34	2.80
Bore well (public tap)	131	10.90
Hand Pump	150	12.50
Open well	57	4.80
Purchased Water	8	0.70
Total	1200	100.0

Most of the sample households depend on monsoon for cultivation of lands (Table – 4.13) Percentage of households depending in tube wells and open wells is very less. However majority of the households are found to be landless.

Table – 4.13
Sample Households and Sources of Irrigation Facilities

Sources of Irrigation	No. of Households	Percentage
Rainfall	272	22.70
Canal	157	13.10
Open well	36	3.00
Tube well	92	7.70
Tank	17	1.40
Steam	1	0.10
Pond	1	0.10
Land less	624	52.00
Total	1200	100.0

The table 4.14 shows the particulars of agricultural income of sample households. As many as 758 (63.2 per cent) families do not get any income from agricultural sources during 2010-11. About 24.5 per cent of the households could get agricultural income just below Rs.20, 000 per year. There are very less number of respondents getting agricultural income above the range of Rs.20, 000 – Rs.30, 000.

Table – 4.14
Sample Households and Net Income from Agriculture

Income Range (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Nil	758	63.20
Below – 20000	294	24.50
20000 to 30000	44	3.70
30000 to 40000	23	1.90
40000 to 50000	29	2.40
50000 to 60000	24	2.00
60000 to 70000	28	2.30
Total	1200	100.0

Table – 4.15 shows the particulars of wage income of the households. About 16 per cent of the households do not get wage income. For majority households wage income is an important source in the selected villages. Large group of households get income below Rs. 20,000. About 3.90 per cent of households get wage income above Rs. 60,000 per annum.

Table – 4.15
Sample Households and Range of Agricultural Wage Income

Income Range (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Nil	194	16.20
Below – 20000	373	31.10
20000 to 30000	219	18.30
30000 to 40000	163	13.60
40000 to 50000	112	9.30
50000 to 60000	64	5.30
60000 and Above	75	6.3
Total	1200	100.0

Almost, 25 percent of households (table 4.16) do not get non-agricultural income in the villages under study. They depend on agricultural and others sources of income. Maximum numbers of households depending on non-agricultural income are found below Rs. 20,000 per year, followed by the

range of Rs. 20000 to Rs. 25,000 in the village. As a matter of fact, the non-agricultural sources have increased in recent years due to constructions, rural works, MGNREGS and other public works and services. There are 25 households constituting 2.1 per cent, getting non-agricultural sources of income between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 per year. Similarly, 23 households are getting income above Rs. 50,000.

Table – 4.16
Sample Households and Range of Non-Agricultural Income

Income Range (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Nil	295	24.60
Below – 20000	773	64.40
20000 to 25000	40	3.30
25000 to 30000	25	2.10
30000 to 40000	25	2.10
40000 and Above	42	3.5
Total	1200	100.0

The average annual income of the selected households is presented in the table 4.17. Since the sample of households is selected out of poor and poorest in the villages, 25.8 per cent of the households get income less than Rs. 40,000 per year. Majority of the selected households (46.3 per cent) are getting income in the range of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 per year. Similarly, nearly 16.90 per cent of households get income between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 80,000 per year from various sources like wage and agricultural income and others followed by 5.70 per cent in the range of Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 1, 20,000 and above (3.7 per cent).

Table - 4.17
Sample Households and Average Annual Income

Income Range (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Below 40000	310	25.80
40000-60000	555	46.30
60000-80000	203	16.90
80000-90000	68	5.70
90000-120000	27	2.30
120000 and Above	37	3.10
Total	1200	100.0

The following table (4.18) shows that, the particulars with regard to indebtedness among the sample households. Nearly 75 per cent of the households are indebted due to reasons like inherited debts, consumption expenditure over income, medical and health problems and agriculture expenditure. There are debt free households to the tune of 25.1 per cent.

Nearly 75 per cent of the households are indebted due to several reasons like inherited debts, consumption expenditure over income, medical and health problems and agriculture expenditure. There are debt free households to the tune of 25.1 per cent.

Table - 4.18
Sample Households and Indebtedness

Indebtedness	No. of Households	Percentage
Households having Debts	899	74.90
Households with out Debts	301	25.10
Total	1200	100.0

The major sources of barrowing of these households include SHGs bank linkage loans provided to the women members of the households. Money lenders, relations, shop keepers and micro finance institutions are other

sources of credit and debt to the poor in selected villages. The table (4.19) provides information with regard to the sources of borrowings. More than 51.2 per cent of the households borrowed from SHGs' bank linkage, followed by money lenders and shop keepers. It is to be noted that, the major source of borrowing is still money lenders and SHGs. Direct lending by the commercial banks to the rural poor is almost none. Collateral security and repayment capacity of the households are major problems they are facing for getting institutional credit.

Table – 4.19
Sample Households and Sources of Barrowing

Sources of Barrowing	No. of Households	Percentage
SHGs	614	51.20
Friends/Relatives/Money lenders/ Traders/Shopkeepers/MFI	285	23.70
No debts	301	25.10
Total	1200	100.0

The table 4.20 shows the preferences of parents to send the children for school education. As many as 816 households out of 1200 preferred government school for their wards' education. As matter of fact, private education is not affordable for the poor and poorest. They are inevitably opting for government school education. Only 0.8 per cent of the 1200 household sample sent their children to the NCLP schools. Similarly, 2.6 per cent of parents could send their children to the government welfare and residential schools. About 148 households (12.3 per cent) preferred private school education to their children. As a matter of fact even among the poorest households a sizeable (12.3 per cent) number of the households are opting for

private education. There is growing awareness among the poor to admit their children in the schools under private management. The confidence level among the rural people is gradually declining towards government schools for different reasons. About 190 households do not have children's so far.

Table - 4.20
Sample Households and Schools Preferred for Child Education

Institutions	No. of Households	Percentage
Government	816	68.0
Private	148	12.3
Residential	31	2.6
Velugu	6	0.5
NCLP school	9	0.8
Nil	190	15.8
Total	1200	100.0

Table - 4.21 reveals about never enrolled children among the selected households. About 3.4 per cent of the households did not send their wards in any of the schools available in the villages, encouraged them to be engaged in domestic work, cattle rearing, or to work in casual labor market. Though this segment of never enrolled children is small but can not be neglected. In recent decades significant improvements have taken place with regard to access to school education. Besides, anganwadies, primary and secondary schools high schools are established in relatively bigger villages making school education very close to the weaker sections like SC/ST/OBC and others. It is to be noted that the never enrolled children can be termed as child labour in the market. They must have been engaged in domestic or agricultural activities due to acute poverty.

Table - 4.21
Sample Households and Out of School Schools Children

Never/ever Schools Children	No. of Households	Percentage
Households never sending children to school	41	3.40
Households sending children to school	1159	96.60
Total	1200	100.0

Table – 4.22 explains the reasons for not sending their children to school. Twelve household (1 per cent) could not send their children for school education and never enrolled in the schools, only to support family income. About 18 families (1.5 per cent) engaged their children in the casual labour market for supplementing family income to tide over the debt burden. A few of the households engaged the children in domestic work as attached workers for affluent families on annual wage payment basis. In spite improved access to school education, in view of household economic problems, the children were not enrolled. Poverty and household issues still hamper the chances of children for educational opportunities in villages. The economic problems, household issues and other problems are major causes for not enrolling the children in the schools.

Table - 4.22
Never enrolled Children - Important Reasons

Reasons	No. of Households	Percentage
Too poor to attend	12	1.00
Earn money	18	1.50
Household chore	6	0.50
Student not interested	1	0.10
Parent not interested	4	0.30
Attending schools	1159	96.60
Total	1200	100.00

Table – 4.23 shows that, the awareness level of the sample households about Child Labour Acts. More than 57 per cent of the households in the sample revealed that, they are not aware of child labour Acts and regulations. Illiteracy and indifference attitude among the rural households are some of the important causes for low level of awareness about Child Labour Acts and other related regulations.

Table - 4.23
Sample Households and Extent of Awareness about Child Labour Acts

Awareness	No. of Households	Percentage
Yes	515	42.90
No	685	57.10
Total	1200	100.0

The table 4.24 explains the sources of awareness among the sample households regarding child labour acts and other important regulations. Nearly 39 per cent of the households are aware of the legal measures against abuse of children only due to school teachers, periodical campaign of government agencies. School teachers are promoting motivation among the parents to send their wards for NCLP school education. The impact of electronic and print media is also influencing the parents to become aware of the legal provisions against abuse of the child labour.

Table - 4.24
Child Labour Act and Sources of Awareness

Sources of Awareness	No. of Households	Percentage
TV	8	0.70
Print Media	36	3.00
Teacher	465	38.80
Parent	8	0.70
Not aware of Child Labour Acts	683	56.90
Total	1200	100.00

The table 4.25 explains the incentives needed to motivate the parents for sending their wards for school education instead of opting for wage employment. There is a need to support the family with enhanced financial incentives to supplement family income in addition to present stipend of Rs.100 per month. School environment is not conducive to children of poor economic background. Basic requirements like drinking water, toilets at least for girls, are lacking in most of the government schools. School environment is lacking in many of the schools in selected villages. The awareness campaigns are not organized to motivate parents for sending their children for school education. Poverty and disturbances in the families are major reasons for not enrolling children.

Table – 4.25
Sample Households- Support Expected for Parents to Opt for Schools

By the Government	No. of Households	Percentage
Increased financial support needed	569	47.40
Incentives and school environment	574	47.80
Increased awareness campaign	55	4.60
Not known	2	0.20
Total	1200	100.00

Table - 4.26
Staffing Particulars in NCLP Schools (2011-12)

District	Teachers per School	No. of Vocational Teachers	Honorarium per Month	Teacher Student Rating
Guntur	2	1	4000	16.66
Khammam	2	0	4000	25.00
Kurnool	2	1	4000	16.66
Mahabubnagar	2	1	4000	16.66

There are two teachers (table 4.26) for each school besides a book keeping employee. But the book keeping persons also work like teachers. There is a need for a teacher exclusively for vocational, sports, games, extra curricular activities for this group of deprived children to motivate and divert from others. There is no employment security to these teachers. Some of them are working for the last 15 years expecting reasonably good remuneration and other conditions. There is a need to improve their morale for better services to the children.

More than fifty per cent of BPL household respondents are found to be illiterates, landless is a major factor causing for poverty among BPL families and they are depending on casual labour for livelihood.

There is significant improvement in housing condition of BPL families in view of Indiramma Avas Yojana wage income constitutes major source of income. It is due to introduction of MGNREGS. The proportion of never enrolled children is found to be less at 3.40 per cent among the selected BPL households. It is remarkable improvement in the enrolment of school going children, but the drop outs may be reduced drastically. The MGNREGS

programme is working as a positive factor to combat rural-urban migration and motivating parents to continue their children for school education. In a way the distress migration is under check.

It is found that, the poor come out of object poverty, mostly owning pucca houses drawing potable water and having electrical connection. In view of improved employment opportunities both in farm and non farm sectors, the poorest of the poor is also motivated to send children for school education in the selected villages in the present study. As a result the proportion of children out of the school and never enrolled children is getting reduced to the level of bare minimum.

CHAPTER – V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF NCLP CHILD LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF NCLP CHILD LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS

The study on combating Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh is conducted in 24 villages of four districts and collected information on socio-economic and educational status of poor households. This was discussed in the earlier chapters. The present study also includes evaluation of selective NCLP Schools in 3 districts i.e. Guntur, Khammam and Kurnool to evaluate their functioning and progress of the children. A total of hundred and fifty NCLP School Child Labour households fifty from each of the districts are selected as shown in the table 5.1 below.

Table – 5.1
Selected NCLP Schools Children Households in A.P. (2011 – 2012)

Region in A.P.	Districts	Schools	No. of Sample Households	Percentage
Costal Andhra	Guntur	NCLP School, Chodavarram	50	33.30
Telangana	Khammam	NCLP School, Vikalanguala Colony	50	33.30
Rayalaseema	Kurnool	NCLP School, Kallur	50	33.30
Total			150	100.00

Source: The figures in parenthesis are percentages

During last 15 years of NCLP implementation, the NCLP schools have been shifted to the different localities wherever the child labour is prevalent. Initially, relatively more number of NCLP schools was opened in rural and semi-urban area. But, over the period the situation has changed more and

more NCLP schools are shifted to urban areas to enroll Child Labour concentrated due to rural-urban migration of labour households. Therefore, for the purpose of study two urban and one semi urban NCLP schools have been identified as shown in the table 5.1.

Social composition of NCLP schools children households is presented in table 5.2 below. Among the 150 NCLP schools children households 44 per cent belong to schedule caste, followed by 39.3 per cent OBCs and 13.3 per cent to scheduled tribes communities. It is to be noted that, SC and ST households put together constitute largest group (57.3 per cent) among the NCLP school children. This speaks volumes about the socio economic conditions of SC and STs. Similarly, the proportion OC communities is very low (3.3 per cent) among the sample households.

One important observation is that percentage of scheduled caste children is high (44 per cent) among the 150 NCLP school children. It is important to note that even among the poorest of the poor households and NCLP children, the proportion of SC is high compared to other communities. Migration of households with distress found to be more among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the selected districts. Therefore the percentage of children is high among these two disadvantaged communities. It is important to note the establishment of residential schools and welfare hostels, bridge schools, alternative schools could not solve the problem of child labour completely.

Table – 5.2
Communities and Sample Households of NCLP School Children (2011 – 2012)

Social Category	No. of Households	Percentage
SC	66	44.00
ST	20	13.30
OBC	59	39.30
OC	5	3.30
Total	150	100.00

The majority of NCLP Child Labour households in the sample are found to be engaged in construction and domestic work followed by casual labour in urban informal sector. The remaining households are found in agriculture and self employment in household industry.

The rural-urban migration is on the increase during post liberalization period. Employment opportunities in construction, transport hotels, restaurants have been increasing creating shortage of man power in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, like any other states in India. In view of agricultural crisis, poor households are unable to survive in rural areas, moving to near by townships in search of livelihood. Similarly, the district head quarters under study also attract poor households for working on daily wage basis. The parents of the NCLP school children also found in construction transport, hotels, households and various activities of urban informal sector.

The casual wage employment is major occupation among the households of NCLP children. Nearly 77 per cent of households chiefly depend on casual labour wage income construction transport, hotel and restaurants activities. Most of these respondents are casual labour in daily

wage labour market in the towns. Some of them work as auto drivers and workers in bread industry, scrap collection centres and other household industry. But their employment condition is most vulnerable an uncertain and insecure. The recent welfare measures initiated during 10th five year plan have been reaching the workers in unorganized sectorIn a slow pace

The family size of the NCLP Child Labour households is presented in the table – 5.3 below. Most of the households are found in the size group of 4 - 5. A very less number of households are found in higher size of family. It is important to note that the size of households is mostly restricted to below 5 members.

Table – 5.3
Sample NCLP Children Households and Size of Family

Size of the Family	No. of Households	Percentage
Below – 3	27	18.00
4-5	103	68.70
6-7	15	10.00
8 and Above	5	3.40
Total	150	100.0

More than 87 per cent of the NCLP children households have restricted their family size to the 5 or below. It is a welcome phenomenon that the size of family is low among the labour households coming from very poor economic background. In spite of economic problems, low levels of income, poorest of the poor households also prefer for small size of families. It is the social awareness through mobility, urban environment, living environment,

impact of electronic media, state propaganda which have contributed for improved awareness for low size of family.

The educational status of respondents of the sample NCLP schools children households is presented in the table – 5.4. About 69.3 per cent respondents of the households are found to be illiterates and semi-illiterates followed by 11.3 per cent up to primary educational status. Similarly, there are 6.7 per cent of respondents with high school level education. It is important to note that education of these respondents was neglected by earlier generations among the rural labour households. Therefore, large number of respondents in the sample is found to be illiterates. Similarly, at present their children also not motivated to attend schools regularly. The migrant families prefer to work for more hours if offered more wages. Similarly member of the family including the children opt for wage employment.

Migrant labour households settled in urban areas are always busy in search of employment and livelihood i.e. putting all efforts to get wage employment in one place or the other regularly. While migrating to the towns, these households also bring young children studying at primary school or some times nursery or anganwadi centers. After migration to the cities these families never try again to admit their children in the schools. As a result, most of the children became out of school children or drop out students. This is a major problem of migrant families in the study area in recent years. Most of them become drop-outs. Most of these children are motivated to supplement family income by opting for wage employment in hotels, rag picking, scrap collection, working in restaurants and repairing centres. The problem of

poverty is a main factor motivating the children to for wage employment or earning by way of casual labour or sometimes scraps collection etc. Migrant parents are encouraging their children to earn some paltry amount to supplement family income. Gradually this category of (peer) children working on their own to get some income, in the process, are working as child labour without caring for education. These children are being identified, motivated and enrolled by NCLP societies for enrolment and main streaming.

Table – 5.4
Sample NCLP Children and Educational Status of Respondents

Educational Status	No. of Households	Percentage
Illiterate	90	60.00
Semi – literate	14	9.30
Primary education	17	11.30
Upper primary school education	9	6.00
High school education	10	6.70
Intermediate and Degree	10	6.70
Total	1200	100.0

As a matter of fact, Child Labour is the effect of several problems like poverty, disturbances in the family, death of both the parents or some times either mother or father. The non-encouraging school environment in the localities is playing a negative role to divert children from schooling to earning activities again motivated by parents, mostly mother.

Table – 5.5 (a)
NCLP School Children Households and Reasons for Drop-Outs

Reasons for Drop-Out	No. of Households	Percentage
Poverty and indebtedness	58	38.67
No Mother	12	8.00
No father	18	12.00
Urban	22	14.67
Parents interested in domestic work	36	24.00
Not attended children	4	2.66
Total	150	100.00

The table 5.5 (a) shows the particulars of children getting drop-out or never enrolled and join in the labour market. Poverty is the primary cause for becoming drop-out (38.67 per cent) followed by parents interested for engaging children for additional income to meet family urgent requirements. It is also because of death of either mother of father or both. Significant number of children of NCLP Schools joined in labour market to supplement family income. Still significant proportion of NCLP school children earn few rupees a day though irregularly by way of casual labour, rag picking, collection of scrap and waste papers and empty bottles. Once the child is getting habituated to earn and spend on his own it is becoming hard to detach him from child labour process and mainstream to educational career. Most of the children of rural-urban migrants did not find government school in the vicinity of their living, as result, they become drop-outs immediately after migration from rural areas. These children in the process become child labour engaged in rag picking, scrap collection, some time begging etc.

Asked about the incentives needed for motivating children for further education, the parents/guardians expressed that they need adequate stipend of

Rs. 500 per month besides school uniform, foot wear, books, transport etc to their children. It is revealed that, the present earnings of children are certain while future of earnings of a literate youth is a myth. Parents with acute poverty and complex problems still prefer to send children for wage employment rather to opt for education in NCLP School or government school. Parents are worried about the present problem rather future benefits of education. The parents also questioned the prospects of employment after attainment of school education. They are citing the crisis of unemployment among educated youth in recent decades.

The major occupations of the sample households of NCLP school children are presented in the table – 5.6.

Table – 5.6
NCLP Sample Households Major Occupation

Major Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	17	11.30
Casual labour, transport, hotels/ Construction	115	76.70
Form servant	1	0.70
household industry/ domestic work/ quarries	16	10.60
Livestock	1	0.70
Total	150	100.0

Land ownership particulars of sample NCLP Child Labour households are presented in the table 5.7. Nearly 85 per cent of the households are found to be landless. As a matter fact, most of these rural migrants do not possess agricultural lands. Their main occupation is casual labour. Very few of them

own cultivable lands in the villages, but not under cultivation for long years due to migration and other reasons.

Table – 5.7
NCLP School Children Households – Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	No. of Households	Percentage
Land less	127	84.70
Below - 1 acre	17	11.30
1 – 2 acres	1	0.70
2 – 3 acres	3	2.00
4 and Above	2	1.40
Total	150	100.0

The poor people working in urban areas prefer to work in different activities. While husband is an auto driver wife engaged as domestic servant and another member a hotel servant. Therefore, many of the households are engaged in primary occupation, a main source of income and secondary occupation as a supplementary source of income.

Majority of NCLP School children households are primarily depending on casual daily wage employment (69.3 per cent) presented in the table – 5.8. Since the NCLP School children households are settled in urban and semi urban areas. The participation of these families in MGNREGS programme has become impracticable; therefore, their utilization is limited to 12 per cent. The number of households depending on agricultural as primary occupations is 17 (11.30 per cent) out of 150 households.

Table – 5.8
NCLP Sample Households - Primary Occupations

Primary Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Cultivation	17	11.30
Daily wage Employment	104	69.30
MGNREGS Self employed in Household Industry	18	12.00
Self employed in Services Family chore/Live stock management	2	1.30
Un employed	5	3.30
Servants in Shops and Repairs	4	2.70
Total	150	100.00

Significant number of these Child Labour households are not having any income generating work as secondary occupation as presented in table – 5.9. Significant number of households (21.3 per cent) opted for casual labour and MGNREGS as secondary occupation. Similarly, 18.7 per cent of the households opted for domestic work and livestock like milch animals as secondary occupation. As a matter of fact, the labour households in urban and semi urban areas are unable to find secondary sources of occupations. Since most of them are to illiterates and semi-illiterates it is only manual work they can opt but limited.

Table – 5.9
NCLP Sample Households - Secondary Occupations

Secondary Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	4	2.70
Casual Labour/ MGNREGS	32	21.30
Domestic work /Live stock	28	18.70
No Secondary Occupations	86	57.40
Total	150	100.0

The residential status of school children households is presented in table – 5.10 given below. Nearly, 66 per cent of these households possessed own house, about 26 per cent of them live in rented houses only 8 per cent in kucha huts located in private open lands.

Table – 5.10
NCLP Children Sample Households - Residential Status

Residential Status	No. of Households	Percentage
Own	99	66.00
Rented	39	26.00
Private open Lands	12	8.00
Total	150	100.0

The type of houses in which the child labour households are residing is presented in the table – 5.11. Nearly 47 per cent of these households do not possess either pucca or semi pucca houses. As a matter of fact, most of the child labour households are rural urban migrants settled in semi urban areas, growing areas of district head quarter, without owning any pucca houses. Since most of these families could not possess any residential plots, could not get any kind of assistance from Government sources. Unlike their counterparts in rural areas, the migrant labour in urban areas are mostly neglected while delivering welfare and developmental services to the urban poor. Most of these benefits including pucca houses are normally cornered by the permanent settlers, having close nexus with political leaders even among the urban poor. The migrant Child Labour households have to face all kinds of odds for getting ration card, Indiramma houses, deepam pathakam and public taps etc.

Table – 5.11
NCLP School Children Households and Type of House

Type of House	No. of Households	Percentage
Pucca	55	36.70
Semi Pucca	24	16.00
Kutch/Hut/Tent	71	47.30
Total	150	100.0

Particulars of drinking water sources of NCLP school children households are shown in the table 5.12. More than 50 per cent of households are drawing drinking water from public tap in the locality. Similarly, significant proportion of households (27.30 per cent) still depend on hand pump and drawing water tanker supplied water by the municipalities for drinking water needs. About 19.3 per cent of the households are getting through own tap connected to the own house. It is to be noted that almost all of them have some source of water in their vicinity. They are facing acute water problem during summer seasons every year. In all the towns and cities under study, the Municipal authorities have been providing water with tankers twice or thrice in a week. The migrant households are worst sufferers of severe summer season

Table – 5.12
NCLP School Children Households and Sources of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	No. of Households	Percentage
Over head tank (own tap)	29	19.30
Over head tank (public tap)	76	50.70
Hand pump / Tanker supply	41	27.30
Open well	3	2.00
Mineral water	4	2.70
Total	150	100.0

The particulars of average annual household income of NCLP school children households are presented in the 5.13 below. The households' income is low for significant number of respondents (28 per cent). Nearly 43.2 per cent of them get income in the range of Rs. 40,000 – Rs. 50,000 per annum. Only 7 households (4.7 per cent) get annual income above Rs. 80,000. Almost, all of them depend on casual labour, domestic work, self employment in urban unorganized establishments on monthly wage. Very few of them are depending on auto driving with hired autos.

Table – 5.13
NCLP School Children Households and Average Aggregate Income

Income Range (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Below 40000	42	28.00
40000-50000	65	43.30
50000-60000	27	18.00
60000-80000	9	6.00
80,000 and Above	7	4.70
Total	150	100.0

The State and Central Government have been initiating several programmes and driving to enlighten poor and poorest households regarding child education for the last two and half of decade since 1986. The department of labour has been making frequent raids against abuse of Child Labour. Mass publicity through print and electronic media was also used for eradication regulation of Child Labour. Social campaign, work shops, rallies by cultural troops were some of the programmes organized to raise the awareness level of parents to enroll their children for school education. In recent years the awareness and mobilization programmes have taken back seat. There is general laxity among the convergent departments in the study

area. Same is the case with Ministry o Labour and Employment, Government of India New Delhi while releasing grants at least on time. However, only 40.7 per cent of the respondents expressed that they are the aware of the Child Labour Act (Table 5.14).

Table – 5.14

NCLP school children households - extent of awareness of Child Labour Act

Awareness	No. of Households	Percentage
Fully aware	61	40.70
Just aware	89	59.30
Total	150	100.0

The table 5.15 below explains the sources of awareness among the respondents regarding regulating and rehabilitation measures under child labour Acts. The social campaign and teachers counseling to the parents, NGOs and other agencies improved the awareness level of parents about Child Labour Acts and Regulations. More than 59 per cent of the respondents became aware of the Child Labour Regulations through NGO and NCLP organizations. The impact of electronic and print media is found to be very limited in this regard.

Table – 5.15

NCLP School Children Households and Sources of Awareness

Source of Awareness	No. of Households	Percentage
TV	4	2.70
Social Campaign	53	35.30
Neighbors / Friends	4	2.70
NCLPS / NGO	89	59.30
Total	150	100.00

The Government of India have been suggesting and driving all the state governments to deliver all the welfare and developmental programmes to the households of child labour enrolled in NCLP schools. Out of 150 NCLP children households selected, 66.7 per cent could get welfare benefits like ration cards, old age pensions, SHG bank linkage credit and subsidies, house site plots etc. More than 33 per cent of the households are yet to get welfare benefits. As a matter of fact, the government of India policy envisages that the identified child labour households should be given top priority while delivering welfare and developmental programmes. But, in reality these households are discriminated in every field including social welfare and social security programmes.

Table – 5.16
NCLP School Children Households and Welfare Benefits

Welfare Benefits	No. of Households	Percentage
Receiving	100	66.70
Not receiving	50	33.30
Total	150	100.0

The class-wise strength of NCLP school children is presented in the table 5.17. The enrollment of children during the year 2011-12 was 33.3 per cent in nursery class, followed by 28.7 per cent in 1st class, 11.3 per cent in 2nd class, 16 per cent in 3rd class, 7.3 per cent in 4th class and 2.7 per cent in 5th class. It is observed that, the trend in enrollment of the children into the classes is disappointing the number of children in each upper class is declining sharply. One can draw the inference that, all the children enrolled in nursery are not retained for long time for advancing their education career. It is also reported that due to attainment of age over and above 14 years, the children

leave the school and join again in the labour market. Further, due to shifting of residence of parents from one locality to other is affecting strength of class. Significant number of children is again becoming dropping outs from NCLP schools.

Table – 5.17
Class-wise strength of NCLP School Children

Class	No. of Households	Percentage
Nursery	50	33.30
1 st Class	43	28.70
2 nd Class	17	11.30
3 rd Class	24	16.00
4 th Class	11	7.30
5 th Class	5	3.40
Total	150	100.00

The gender-wise strength of the NCLP school children is shown in the table 5.18 below.

The percentage of girls' strength is 54.7 while boys strength constitute 45.3 per cent. As a matter of fact, even among the poor and poorest, girls are being discriminated while boys are favored for private schools by parents. The parents normally prefer to admit boys in Private Schools while girls in Government, aided or NCLP Schools. The poor parents, if possible, are spending for education of boys in private schools. Further, girls enrolled in NCLP School can be occasionally withdrawn as and when gainful employment opportunities are available in rural and urban labour markets. In government and NCLP schools, parents need not pay any fee instead get stipend or scholarship in return.

Table – 5.18
Gender-wise distribution of NCLP School Children
2011 -2012

Gender	No. of Households	Percentage
Boy	68	45.30
Girl	82	54.70
Total	150	100.0

Normally, the child labour is identified, enrolled and mainstreamed by the NCLP Society with the help of labour, social welfare ICDS, and revenue department officials. There is a need for convergence of various departments for efficient functioning of NCLP programme. In reality, it is mostly, the NCLP Society and the teachers alone involve in the process of identification, enrollment and mainstreaming. Sixty percent of the enrolment is made by the teachers of NCLP schools, while 18 per cent by the parents on their own admitted , followed by labour officers (8.67 per cent) and social workers (13.3 per cent) as shown in table 5.19.

Table – 5.19
NCLP School Children Admitted by Source

Source of Admission	No. of Households	Percentage
Teachers	90	60.00
Parents	27	18.00
Labour Officers	13	8.67
Social Workers	20	13.33
Total	150	100.00

The convergence among various departments was effective in the initial years of NCLP establishment. The early enthusiasms generated in 1995-96 during inception of the NCLP are not shown in recent years. Drinking water, toilet facilities, playing grounds, which are very important for children

are lacking in many of the schools under study. At present, it is the responsibility of NCLP staff, teachers field officers and NGOs to make survey in the localities of slums and new establishments and enroll for every academic year. At present the number of NCLP school children is predominantly out-of school children.

Of the 150 NCLP school children selected for this study, only 33.3 per cent expressed that, they have toilet facilities. It is to be noted that, one of the three schools selected for the present study, provided toilet facilities to the children (Table 5.20). Similarly, 33.3 per cent of the children expressed that they have toilets separately for girls and boys (Table 5.21). Further, one-third of the children out of 150 samples revealed that, they have electricity and play ground for games and sports. In most of the NCLP schools toilet facilities are not found suitable for girl children. Similarly, electricity facility is not available. All the classes of NCLP School are being conducted in only two rooms. In most of these schools rooms are found congested, affecting classroom atmosphere badly. It is to be noted that vocationalization not followed as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Labour. Some of the students are made to site in the open ground.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme is in operation in all the operating NCLP schools. The street children are put up in transit homes in Khammam and Guntur districts.

In the field study, it is revealed that, Child Labour studying in NCLP schools is still engaged in wage employment working in cotton fields (seasonally), brick kiln, stone cutting, rag picking, bakeries, chili processing

during seasons. These children are accompanying parents to the work place during peak seasons.

The child labourer are classified into two categories – hard core Child Labour relieved from hazardous nature of work, and out of school children, the latter group has a perception about their educational carrier, while the former do not think of their future except day to -day life and earning. They have no definite plan about schooling in future.

The rehabilitation programme for Child Labour needs to be improved qualitatively and it should be on the lines of skill development and livelihood promotion.

The problem of street children is found in Guntur and Khammam. They include rag picking, beggars, orphans, destitutes and children from disturbed families.

Table – 5.20
NCLP School Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facilities	No. of Households	Percentage
Yes	50	33.30
No	100	66.70
Total	150	100.0

Table – 5.21
Selected NCLP Schools – Separate Toilets Facilities for Boys & Girls

Separate Toilets	No. of Households	Percentage
Yes	25	16.70
No	125	83.30
Total	150	100.0

Some of the households possess debt burden due to ill health, medical expenditure etc. The nature of employment and income of the households is irregular and uncertain. Hence, they borrow small amounts to meet the urgent needs. The female members of the households are also joining thrift groups. They also save small amounts on monthly basis with the informal groups and also borrow as and when required.

The range of debt particulars among the sample households are shown in the table 5.22. Nearly 34 per cent of the households are free from indebtedness. Most of the households are in lower range of debt i.e. below Rs. 20, 000. The households showing high range of debts borrowed significant amount prior to their migration from rural areas

Table – 5.22
Range of Indebtedness among Sample

Range of Debt (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
No debt	51	34.00
Up to 20,000	38	25.33
20,000 – 30,000	19	12.67
30,000 – 40,000	11	7.33
40,000 – 50,000	9	6.00
50,000 – 60,000	10	6.67
60,000 – 70,000	4	2.67
Above 70,000	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Major source of borrowing among the labour households is Self Help Groups / thrift groups and money lenders. Money lenders are still playing significant role while extending credit to the poor at 50-100 percent per annum,. Institutional finance could not reach the poorest of the poor except SHGs - bank linkage under Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty of State

Government (5.23). It is very difficult to get institutional credit for poorest households like distressed migrants in this area.

Table – 5.23:
Sample Households and Sources of Indebtedness

Source of Debt (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
SHGs-Bank Linkage	35	23.33
Money lender / Thrift groups	41	27.33
Traders and Shops	23	15.33
No debts	51	34.00
Total	150	100.00

Labour households utilized major portion of credit for consumption needs and house construction, followed by marriages and other occasions, funerals, and medical and health problems. Social classification of NCLP children households shows that 44 per cent of them belong to scheduled castes followed by OBCs 39.3 per cent and scheduled tribes (13.37). Again the model size of family is found to be in the range of 4-5 in conformity with their counterparts in villages. Poverty is considered to be major factor contributing for drop out of children those enrolled by NCLP schools. Nearly 85 per cent of the NCLP school children households do not possess assets worth, and primary occupation is daily wage employment in urban and semi-urban segment. Model annual income of the NCLP is found to be in the range of Rs. 40000 – Rs. 50000. NCLP families could get welfare benefits like ration card, old age pension, SHG-bank linkage, house site plot. Girls' strength is greater than boys in NCLP schools indicating the perpetuation of gender discrimination against girl children among BPL families. Infrastructural facilities like school building drinking water, toilets for boys and girls is found to unsatisfactory in some of the NCLP schools.

CHAPTER – VI

FUNCTIONING OF NCLP IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

CHAPTER – VI

FUNCTIONING OF NCLP IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

The performance of NCLP society Khammam seems to be better compared to other districts of the study. The National Child Labour Project was initiated in Khammam district in 1995-96 along with other districts in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Initially 17 schools were sanctioned to the district, later on increased to 40 by the year 2004. Most of the NCLP schools are located in rural and semi-urban areas (35/40). It is important to briefly discuss the factors responsible for better performance among the four districts of the present study. Following factors have been considered significant for better results:

- i) Ensuring public participation,
- ii) Co-ordination among the convergent departments,
- iii) Regular meetings of the governing body,
- iv) Sustained efforts of Project Society for the progress of mainstreamed children,
- v) Economy measures adopted by the Project Society, and
- vi) Active and dedicated role of PD of Project Society.

Public participation: The project society is organizing mobilization campaigns in industrial, urban and semi-urban by involving convergent departments besides public representatives, officials, cultural artists, social workers youth clubs, employers, SHGS MVF ANMs, Anganwadi workers, Sarpanches and NRIs. Periodically parents meetings are being conducted. NRIs and other social workers are motivated to help mainstreamed child

labour progressing for higher education like Engineering, Management, and PG courses. Local leaders are involved to motivate parents to send the children and collect food grains and other essentials to meet expenditure for regular food (two meal and breakfast besides summer school expenditure) to the students in NCLP Schools. Local people are generally motivated to provide school accommodation at nominal or free of rent. Similarly public contributions like rice, vegetables, text books, footwear, sewing machines are being mobilized to provide to the child labour in NCLP and those studying in high schools and collages.

Co-ordination among the convergent departments: The project director is putting all necessary efforts to take the help and cooperation of social welfare department, ICDS, labour department, Police, DEO, DIET, SC Corporation, ITDA, RVM/SSA, NGOs, Youth clubs, SHGs and other relevant agencies for coordination of various organizations rendering their services to the NCLP society in the district.

Regular meetings of the governing body: The project society meetings are held once in a year with specific agenda to strengthen the NCLP programme. The project Director is particular to ensure that almost all the members and invitees are attending the meeting. The project society meetings are being conducted regularly to review the activities and prepare the plan of action for next academic year. The school teachers are taking the responsibilities of identification, enrolment, teaching, mainstreaming and child tracking every year. The NCLP Schools are

functioning all the months during the year. Six out of the 37 schools are located in urban area and remaining in semi-urban, rural and tribal segments. Similarly, 23 schools are located in tribal habitations and remaining in plain areas. A few of the schools are specially opened for Odissa and Chattisgarh migrant labour (adivasi) households.

Reading and writing materials are being procured from RVM/SSA organization besides public contribution. The project director is mobilizing support of donors for providing uniforms and footwear to the children in NCLP schools. Nutrition is provided by drawing from RVM/ICDS sources. The children are being provided nutrition two times a day: 1) break fast at 10 A.M. and 2) lunch at 1.00 pm so that the children should not suffer from under nourishment.

Sustained efforts of Project Society: The Project Director is found to be dedicated to the NCLP children. She visits each and every school once in a month, besides field officers. She is relatively better placed compared to her counterparts in other districts with regard to collection of text books, note books, uniform footwear, donations for progression of education of mainstreaming children. It is noteworthy that child tracking one important activity NCLP in Khammam district. Hundreds of NCLP children are found in high schools, junior collages, degree Collages and professional collages in Khammam district. A significant number of these children are employed as school teachers, police constables, nursing staff etc. A few of them are working as sotware engineers and bank employees.

Parents Meetings

Khammam NCLP Society is conducting parents meeting for every six months in a year. The society is taking the services of PHCs for medical and health purpose of children in the district. Similarly, to provide un-interrupted provision of mid-day meal (MDM) during summer, the society is seeking rice and other essentials from civil society. Community participation is ensured for the enrolment of children.

Child Labour, out of school children are identified and enrolled during Chaduvula Pandaga and Badibata in the targeted areas. Awareness campaigns are organized in industrial, new colonies, coal belt areas of Khammam district to identify Child Labour and out of school children for enrollment. The Project Society is coordinating with Mandal Educational Officer, Asst. Labour Commissioner to identify the targeted children in the district.

The Project Society has so far enrolled about 15397 Child Labour by end of the year 2010-11 during the last fifteen years period and more than 8600 children have been mainstreamed in to residential /KGBVs and other formal schools. The particulars are shown in table 6.1 below. More than 1500 of the mainstreamed children were given vocational training in stitching, embroidery, handicrafts, and rod bending, sanitary works so on. The Project Society is availing every possible help from district administration, donors including NRIs to meet expenditure for mainstreamed children while progressing in to higher education.

Table - 6.1
Particulars of Mainstreamed Children (During 1995-2011)

Total Enrolment	15397
Children Mainstreamed	8699
Children Mainstreamed into Residential Formal Schools	6522
Girl Children Mainstreamed into KGBVs	2177
Children given Vocational Training	1527
Children given Sewing Machines	590
Placement in Red bending	21
Trained and Placement on in Hotel Management Course	11
Gem Cutting	08

Economy Measures

Earlier, NGO's were managing NCLP Schools, but it was dispensed with. The project society is managing all the NCLP schools on its own and saving financial resources by reducing expenditure on certain non-priority items like T.A and D.A. to the staff and rent for NCLP school accommodation. It is felt that there is no need for clerk to each of the NCLP school, the amount released is being saved and purposefully used. The stipend is released only to those children whose attendance is found satisfactory. The list of drop-outs is maintained every month to release the stipend. Water is also procured with the co-operation of village panchayat at free of cost. Electricity bill is minimized. Surplus and unspent balances are deposited and significant amount of interest is being earned. NRIs and lions clubs are also coming forward to provide uniform footwear school bags etc. Through the prudent methods of spending, surplus amount is made available on the closing day of budget, to be carried to the next financial year. The surplus amount is being spent during the following year and able to manage schools even if the budget is not released on time.

Stipend is remitted into the individual accounts of the children's in post-office, authorizing mothers to draw.

Mainstreaming

Very important and appreciable programme initiated by NCLP society in Khammam district is mainstreaming in true spirit and child tracking. The NCLP schools are functioning even during summer season (April-June) and the teachers are assigned additional duty to track the mainstreamed students in various residential and formal schools. The whereabouts of mainstreamed students are identified regularly. Regularly, information is collected about the progress made by the ex-students in the field of education during the successive years.

The following table 6.2 indicates the progress of mainstreamed children.

Table - 6.2
Particulars of Child Tracking in NCLP Society, Khammam

Year	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	Inter	Degree	B.Tech
2006	-	417	448	558	467	518	147	134	16	5	1
2007	-	235	284	536	509	345	190	129	131	17	5
2008	72	103	194	493	402	318	201	108	64	13	14
2009	110	133	390	492	441	395	326	179	122	50	16
2010	70	112	167	526	389	34	339	332	217	74	20

The project society is maintaining yearly records of mainstreamed children, besides periodical child tracking. The particulars shown in table 6.2

show the class wise tracking of NCLP children students' progress, during 2006-2010.

The table 6.3 indicates that, the class wise and community wise classification of NCLP students progressing at various levels. Many of the NCLP children got progressed to Inter, Degree, Post Graduation, and B.Tech. and others professional courses with the regular process of child tracking (Table 6.3). The Project Director is committed and hard working, coordinating all the convergent departments to avail the possible assistance. With the follow up action, several NCLP students were mainstreamed and they could get admissions into B.Tech. and other professional courses. Some of them are working as software Engineers. Jatothu Veeranna and Molothu Veeranna are working in Mahindra, Satyam IT Company as Software Engineers.

Table - 6.3
Progress of mainstreamed NCLP (Khammam district AP 2010-2011)

Educational Status	SC		ST		BC		OC		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Degree	07	08	18	19	06	11	01	-	70
Engineering	03	04	12	03	05	03	01	02	33
Intermediate	02	03	40	68	09	21	02	03	148
MPHW/DHML				13					13
B.Sc. Nursing		02							02
B.Pharmacy				01					01
B.Ed.			02						02
TTC				03					03
ITI			03		01				04
MBA			01						01
Post Graduation				01	01	01			03
Total:	12	17	76	176	22	36	04	05	

Source: Office Records of NCLP Khammam

Note: There are mainstreamed students in B. Pharmacy (1), B.Sc Nursing (2), B.Ed (2), MBA (2), ITI (4), PG (4) during the year 2010-11

The table 6.4 shows the particulars of NCLP student's performance in SSC examination held during 2010 and 2011. The large number of NCLP students has shown outstanding performance securing more than 60 percentages of marks. The NCLP children are given regular coaching by committed teachers, mostly women. They are regularly motivated to continue education beyond 14 years of age.

Table – 6.4

SSC Passed NCLP School Children in Khammam District A.P. (Post-Mainstreamed)

Grade	Marks Range	2010 No. of Students	2011 No. of Students
A1	600 – 509	-	07
A2	508 – 470	07	14
B1	469 – 435	23	11
B2	434 – 404	33	11
C1	403 – 374	51	17
C2	373 – 343	29	17
D1	342 – 308	06	22
D2	307 – 209	-	14
Total		148	134

The table 6.5 explains the admissions (mainstreaming) particulars of NCLP students for the year 2010-2011.

Table – 6.5

Progress of NCLP Mainstreamed students in Khammam district of AP. SSC (10th Class - 2010-2011)

School Management	Govt school		Social Welfare Hostel		APSWR Hostel		Ashram/tribal hostels		KGB V	Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Girls	
SC	01	-	-	-	12	03	-	-	04	20
ST	02	-	01	-	-	27	10	20	16	66
BC	02	01	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	05
OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02
Total:	05	01	01	-	12	32	10	20	22	103

Source: Office records of NCLP Khammam

Table - 6.6

Mainstreaming Particulars of NCLP Children (for the year 2011-12)

KGBVS	154
A.P.R. Schools	72
AP Tribal Welfare School	122
AP Ashram High Schools	33
Formal Schools	248
Total: boys 319 + girls 310	629
Boys	319
Girls	310
Total	629

Every year the Project Director of Project Society with active involvement of NCLP teachers put up all possible efforts to mainstream all those NCLP students into residential schools. Hundreds of these children are presently found in higher education and a few of them are employed in software industry. Khammam Project Society work should be a model for others in the state. Among the four districts under the present study the performance of Khammam district NCLP is reasonably good. It is suggested to evaluate the good practices they evolved for mobilization, enrolment, teaching and mainstreaming. The children are being provided breakfast, lunch and dinner by mobilizing food grains from donors in the villages and small towns where NCLP schools are located.

CHAPTER – VII

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER – VII

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a perceptible change in ilarly, there is a significant increase in the percentage of children going to school education from 49.18 per cent in 1991 to 73.82 per cent in 2001. In the present study 24 villages confirm that, out of school children has declined to bare minimum in rural areas.

There is a remarkable reduction in the child labour engaged in wage employment particularly in rural areas. Similarly there is a significant increase in the percentage of children going to school education from 49.18 per cent in 1991 to 73.82 per cent in 2001. In the the present study of 24 villages confirm that, out of school children has declined to bare minimum in rural areas.

The proportion of children forced to accept hazardous nature of work is also getting declined. The rural areas improved significantly in view of improved educational infrastructure and employment opportunities.

Andhra Pradesh was considered as Child Labour concentrated state in the country. In view of this, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has sanctioned NCLP schools to all the 23 districts, in a phased manner during 1995-1999. The dubious distinction of Andhra Pradesh having first rank with regard to size of Child Labour (1991) got declined to second by 2001. It is confined with the survey that, the child labour is not employed on permanent basis in agricultural activities. Child Labour is employed in agriculture, mostly seasonal operations of agriculture. They are accompanying parents particularly with mother. The school going girl children

are withdrawn for cotton picking, brick kiln (summer) for a brief period, causing much damage for educational progress of the children. Some times they are getting drop outs.

The Child Labour in present study areas is still involved in the following operations.

In villages

- agriculture (own cultivation)
- processing of minor forest produce
- cotton cultivation operations
- cattle and goat rearing

In urban areas

- beedi rolling (girls)
- labeling and packaging
- collection of scrap materials
- hotel, restaurants, road side dabhas.
- domestic works
- brick kilnworks
- stone cutting
- Weaving and dying.
- Building and construction operations.
- Bakeries and biscuits making.

Causal labour is an important source of income and employment and a major source of livelihood to parents of the child labour particularly girls.

In spite of globalization of Indian economy, the poor households in study villages could not find better alternative sources of income and employment except farm operations. The income sources of rural poor are restricted to only to daily wage labour in agriculture and MGNREGS.

The growth of small, micro and medium industries is almost negligible in villages. As a result, the pace of rural-urban migration of distressed families is accelerating year after year due to non availability of gainful employment except MGNREGS and seasonal agricultural operations. Therefore, the poorest of the poor, disturbed families, helpless households in the villages are making a bee-line to migrate into sub-urban and urban areas, mostly district head quarters, as a result the children hither to admitted to school education are being shifted to urban areas and ultimately getting the into status of out of school children or child labor a major cause of concern.

MGNREGS is one of the major sources of income and livelihood for BPL families in rural areas. Participation of SC/ST/OBC households in MGNREGS is making all the difference. There is a positive impact on wage rate, food security, and number of working days, bargaining power, and household income of rural labor. SHG-Bank linkage credit is another important factor to the BPL households improving accessibility to microfinance.

Some of the poorest households in both rural and urban areas in the present study are admitting their children in private and English medium schools. However, the enrolment in government and aided schools is gradually declining.

Some of the important findings are given below.

- It is observed that there is still large number out of school children in some of the mandals selected for the purpose of the present study. Out of school children is considered as major problem and it is because of inefficient management of government schools. The teachers from Government school show a little interest to retain the children once they are admitted. Due to lack of follow up, some of the children do not turn up for school over a period. Such children appear to be remaining as out of school in the study villages.
- The NCLP schools are being managed by Non-Governmental Organizations in most of the districts of the state. However, in Khammam district the schools are directly managed by NCLP society. The most important activities of Child Labour schools are survey, mobilization, convergence, identification; enrollment, attendance, retention mainstreaming and child tracking. These functions are not properly attended by the NGOs and their functioning is found to be unsatisfactory.
- Kurnool and Mahabubnagar are among the selected districts for the present study. The NCLP schools were not functioning in these

districts during 2009-10 and 2010-11. It is not that there are no children to be admitted.

- The Project Societies are not given priority by the district administration. It is very important to conduct executive meetings of NCLP societies at least once in 6 months to review the working of NCLP schools, identify issues, challenges and identify remedies to achieve the targeted goals. But in some of the NCLP organizations, the executive meetings were not even held for four years. In two of the four districts selected for the study, the meetings were conducted once in a year.
- The composition of NCLP societies is found to be loaded with maximum number of officials of convergent departments, but the representation to the trade unions, parents, youth clubs, women groups, and social workers is negligible.
- The number of teachers working in NCLP schools is two in each of the school. The female teachers out-numbered the male teachers. Teachers with matriculation or plus two standards are serving NCLP schools. Very few of them are qualified with B.Ed., while untrained teachers get training at local DIET institutions.
- Attendance of children in NCLP schools ranging between 50-65 per cent showing the ineffective management of NCLP schools.
- Children in the age group of 9-14 year constitute more than 55 per cent.

- Non-Child Labour children outnumbered (80 per cent) the child labour in NCLP schools, indicating its declining trend similarly children working in hazardous nature of works are gradually declining. More than half of the NCLP admissions are found to be out of school children getting admitted to complete the enrollment of 50 candidates as stipulated by the Ministry.
- The executive meetings of project societies did not ensure serious discussion on survey, identification, enrollment, mainstreaming, tracking, nutrition, finance, accounting, and documentation, mobilization of civil society, support and periodical campaign against abuse of children by employers.
- The Project Directors are appointed from among retired officials, some times Assistant Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners or Officials from other departments are deputed as in-charges or with full additional charge to administer NCLP societies.
- Field officers, office typist cum clerk, accountant /steno are also appointed on the basis of minimum consolidated pay which does not provide meaningful livelihood to the working people in NCLP. The adhoc nature of appointments of PDs did not ensure efficient management of schools and finances and causing for closure of NCLP schools in some of the Project Societies of selected districts.
- Non-seriousness of in-charge and deputation PDs was responsible for delay while sending quarterly reports to the Ministry. It is revealed

that, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India did not acknowledge the receipt of reports and documents dispatched by the project societies. There is an element of laxity in between these two ends. Most of the NGOs did not continue the NCLP schools in Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts, due to non-release of funds by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi on time. Inordinate delay for release of finances was important reason for closure of the NCLP schools.

- Mobilization of support from parents, civil society organizations, Red Cross, employers and convergent departments is lacking. Always it is the headache of NCLP school teachers those who are putting all their efforts along with NGOs and PDs to run the NCLP schools. The initial enthusiasm and collective responsibility of convergent departments is gradually getting evaporated since inception of the programme.
- Convergence of officials and civil society regarding awareness generation campaign towards the targeted child labour is lacking.
- Vocational education is not given importance in most of the schools and the teachers are not appointed exclusively for this purpose.
- Distribution of reading and writing materials, provision of food and nutrition is found to be un-satisfactory. Stipend is getting deposited in post-offices as stipulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. Child trafficking activity is reasonably good in Khammam district.

- Nominal health check-ups are conducted in the schools. Skin diseases, cough and others health problems are common among the NCLP school children.
- Children attaining the age of 14 years are either admitted in formal SSA/ KGBVs/ Government welfare residential schools. However, significant number of children is getting back to labour market due to poverty and other economic problems in the families. It is to note that after mainstreaming the children to formal school the required child tracking is lacking in all the districts except Khammam.
- Mainstreaming is an important step in the process of rehabilitation of Child Labour. In all the four districts selected for the study, a significant number of Child Labour was mainstreamed every year and the level of enrollment was also stabilized, but very important aspect like child tracking is not taken care.
- The NCLP School buildings are in bad condition lacking white wash, toilets for both boys and girls in most of the schools in the selected districts.
- The Child Labour eradication is still a challenge in India; though the proportion of Child Labour is declining very fast. The hardcore child labour is still associated with poverty (urban), traditional occupations (agricultural), landlessness etc. in selected districts.

- There is mismatch between available seats in residential and welfare schools. In recent times poorer sections of SC/ST/OBC/OC are seeking admissions with residential status for their children. The availability of admissions with residential facility is limited. As a result the NCLP school children get less number of seats in such schools. The accessibility for higher education is getting narrowed for NCLP mainstreamed children with increasing competition from regular school children.
- The government of Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced a lottery system for admitting students into residential hostels and schools for weaker sections. While mainstreaming the NCLP school children they are also being considered for admissions through the same lottery system. This new procedure has become detrimental to the NCLP school children. The admission policy of lottery system should not be applied to the NCLP school children.
- The concept of transit home was made operational in most of the districts in Andhra Pradesh. But in recent times some of these institutions are not working including Mahabubnagar and Kurnool districts. It is necessary to revive and establish transit homes and make it operational in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh to provide shelter education, and mainstreaming. The street children are being admitted to RBCs for few months.
- The housing particulars of rural poor show relatively a better situation due to Indira Awas Yojana programme. However, the localities of

BPL families need to improve access to school education, electricity and drinking water facilities besides sanitation and toilets.

- The trends in budget sanctioned and expenditure incurred is not balanced during any year of the project period. There is always imbalance between budget sanctioned and expenditure incurred. The inordinate delay in release of installments by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India is one of the major reasons for the imbalance. The unspent balances against certain programmes like survey, mobilization campaign and teachers training were causing excess balances in the closing accounts of Project Societies every year. The same excess balance was being added to the opening account for the succeeding year. This trend is observed in all the districts of the study, for almost entire period of the project in all the Project Societies under study.
- The parents are showing a general apathy to send their children for school education particularly among the households having professions like stone cutting, cattle rearing and agriculture. They feel that, the school education does not fetch any thing for their development, instead foregoing present wage earnings and income by opting for school education.
- The funds made available to the NCLP society are found to be inadequate and needs to be enhanced to meet expenditure on such as school uniform, footwear, nutritious and reading and writing material to children.

- The spirit of administration from district to national level is gradually declining and the NCLP programme is suffering. The administration at all levels is taking the programme as casual.
- The children those who got habituated for wage labour and earnings are continuing wage employment very frequently as a result their educational programme is badly affecting. Since the NCLP schools are not residential most of children are motivated by their parents to opt for wage employment to supplement family income, in the process the purpose of establishment NCLP schools is getting defeated.
- Recent programmes like HUM ADMI, MGNREGS and INDIRA AVASA YOJANA are making significant impact on rural poor, breaking the shackle of acute poverty. There is definite break through in the mind set rural poor, particularly women folk motivating them to promote their children for school education.
- The situation among the urban is quite different. They are worst sufferers of object poverty; enable to promote their children for school education voluntarily.
- For the last one and half decades of NCLP programme the number of child labour admitted and mainstreamed is small fraction of the real problem. Actual solution lies in providing employment and income generation on sustainable foundation.

Recommendations

- Still poverty is the root cause of child labour in urban areas of the study. Therefore, the social development model is only alternative for eradicating Child Labour problem. The process of development for poorer sections through promotion of compulsory education, health and skill development. The government schools are ineffectively functioning in the study villages contributing for child labour and out of school children. Effective and efficient management of the schools is a prerequisite for the solution.

- Promotions of non-agricultural economic activities like micro, small and medium industries are the best alternatives to improve employment and income generation for the rural poor. Literacy levels have been improving in recent decades and it is time to encourage production of mass consumption goods with involvement of educated women among the rural poor and arrest rural – urban migration. It is essential to arrest the rural-urban migration to eradicate Child Labour in urban areas. Basic needs like uninterrupted electricity, drinking water roads and transport, establishment of English medium schools accessible to poorer sections are some of the infrastructural facilities to be provided to arrest the rural-urban migration.

- Easy access to credit at affordable rate of interest is important factor to the rural poor to improve livelihood activities and to the Child Labour problem in state.

- Child Labour households rehabilitation programmes may be strengthened to minimize drop-outs/out of school children. Child Labour households may be given a special package of one time support so that livelihoods may be improved.
- Project societies may be reorganized with more members from SHGs, youth association, social workers and retired officials with good track record.
- Awareness generation programmes may be conducted with involvement of convergent departments, youth associations, SHGs, Civil Society members.
- The Government of India need not dilute the concept of NCLP societies, but to continue its campaign more vigorously despite the declining trend in the occurrence of Child Labour. As a matter of fact, the rural poverty is getting transferred to urban areas, consequently the Child Labour.
- A periodical review of NCLP societies by an independent organization in each of the district is essential for plugging the lapses and its limitations. Universities, research institutes may be assigned to study NCLP schools performance periodically and report the pitfalls and gaps to the district or state administration.
- It is felt that the physical facilities in the NCLP schools are found to be very poor, simply resembling the conditions of BPL households.

- The NCLP School children may also be given uniform, foot wear and pocket money on par with students in government residential schools.
- It is recommended that the NCLP children may be given decent and quality food for their sound physical and mental growth.
- The number of NCLP schools can be reduced by strengthening some of the schools situated in most vulnerable places. Adequate financial support, release of funds at least on time may be ensured. The number of children enrolled in each school may be increased from 50 to 100. With these measures, the state can rationalize the expenditure.
- The NCLP schools may be given the status of residential institutions giving education up to +2 levels.
- The NCLP schools may be reorganized on the lines of Kasturibha Schools so that physical and educational environment of the schools may be improved to give an impression of attraction to the poor children and their parents so that they are not neglected or marginalized while providing education through NCLP schools.
- The financial support to maintain the NCLP schools is found inadequate and affecting the physical facilities like drinking water, nutrition content, electricity, play grounds, uniform, footwear etc. These are very basic needs of school going children particularly poorer sections. The NCLP children may also be given.

- The Executive Committee meetings have to be conducted at least once in six months followed by awareness generation, identification and enrollment.
- State project implementation unit is required to review the performance of each district periodically to rectify the problems. District Collectors / Joint Collectors may be asked to attend the state level review meetings compulsory at least once in a year.
- Salaries of staff in NCLP society at district level are required to rationalize to suit for minimum needs or minimum wage at least that of like MGNREGS.
- Selection of NGOs for management of NCLP schools may be made based on the performance but not on political pressures. NGOs are being assigned NCLP schools with political pressure. The NCLP schools have become resource base for some of the NGOs though they are not serving to fulfill the objectives of eradicating Child Labour. Self- Help Groups, women organizations may be given priority to manage NCLP schools for better performance. NGOs management may be dispensed with.
- It is essential that the PDs are appointed with committed persons having good social work background. Similarly, field staff should also be drawn from social workers with track record.
- There is no proper mechanism in some of the NCLP societies for tracking of mainstreamed children except in Khammam district. Other

districts should emulate the system of child tracking from Khammam project society.

- Providing relevant and meaningful vocational education to the children of rural and urban poor migrant workers is an important factor to be attended for eradication of poverty and consequently Child Labour.
- It is suggested to establish residential schools up to +2 level for child labourers so that, there is no scope for getting drop outs in the middle of the school education. The NCLP school children can be regulated not to opt for wage employment by keeping them in the residential schools.
- All those mainstreamed children may be compulsorily provided admissions into residential schools without any conditions.
- The funding to the NCLP societies may be increased to meet basic requirement of growing children. The funds may also be released on time avoid the starvation of NCLP schools and ultimately closure of institutions, much detrimental to the very concept of combating child labour in India.
- Alternatively, it is necessary to inculcate technical and vocational skills to NCLP children till they attain the age of at least 16 years and graduate them in the labour market or for self employment promotion. As a matter of fact, unemployment and poverty are root causes of rural-urban migration in India. As long as rural urban migration

continues, Child Labour remains as a chronic problem in our country. The globalization and privatization also widened the gap between affluent and marginalized, which needs to be rectified to combat Child Labour in India. There is a need for initiation of sustained efforts for promotion of livelihood activity on sound foundation for eradication of child labour in India.

- Present nature of punishment like penalty, and imprisonment against the offender is felt grossly insufficient and unjustified. Child labour employers may be penalized with heavy penalties and imprisonment for long time. Employers are taking very easy for the present laws pertaining to abuse of child labour. The nature of punishment may be serious but not nominal.

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