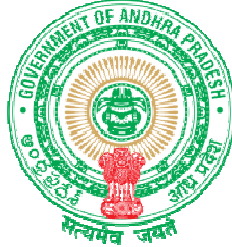


STATE ACTION PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR 2013



**LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND FACTORIES
DEPARTMENT**

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



STATE ACTION PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR 2013

Published by:

Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department,
"L" Block, A.P., Secretariat, Government of Andhra Pradesh

First edition: 2009

Revised edition: 2013

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Chapter - I

Introduction to State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour:

Children are the most precious human resource and hold the potential of future development of the nation. If children are deprived of their childhood, the social progress and economic development of the country would be adversely affected.

ILO conventions require total prohibition of employment of children. Convention No.138 of 1973 prescribes a minimum age of 15 years for all employments and 18 years for hazardous employments. Convention No.182 of 1999 deals with worst forms of child labour. UN convention on the rights of the child 1989 declares that every child is entitled to rights to survival, protection, development and participation.

Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens including children, who are protected against exploitation. Article 24 provides for prohibition of employment of children in factories, mines and hazardous industries which resulted in enactment of Factories Act, 1948 and Mines Act, 1952. Employment of Children Act, 1938 was replaced by Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 which is a comprehensive legislation that prohibits employment of children up to the age of 14 years in hazardous employments. Article 45, which was a directive principle of state policy, was elevated to a constitutional right to education to all children of 6-14 years age under Article 21(A) that resulted in enactment of Right of the Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Other Acts like Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 also contribute to elimination of child labour.

National policy on child labour was announced in 1987 and National Child Labour Project societies have been established in all states. In Andhra Pradesh NCLP Societies have been established in all 13 districts of the state. The initiatives of UNICEF and ILO facilitated acceleration of programmes of elimination of child labour in the state.

Vigorous enforcement of child labour laws commenced in the State in 1996 following the landmark judgment delivered by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of M.C. Mehta Vs State of Tamil Nadu and others. Sarva Siksha Abhyanlaunched in 2001-2002 ensured realization of the fundamental right of all children of 6-14 years age to free and compulsory education by providing substantial funds for strengthening school education infrastructure. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted in 2007 under Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act,2005 has been contributing to the cause of elimination of child labour as well as protection of child rights.The Commission for Protection of Child Rights has also been established for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The ILO AP State based project (Phase II) implemented during 2007 - 2009has facilitated drafting of State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour 2009 and establishment of institutional frame work like State Resource Centre, District Resource Centres and development of web site for tracking child labour.

In the State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour announced in 2009, the Government of Andhra Pradesh resolved to address the issues of child labour in all aspects with a convergence and institutional approach towards prevention and total elimination of child labour which yielded significant results, but the task remained incomplete. Child labour is a complex global phenomena prevailing in all developing countries and A.P is no exception. The four years period of implementation of SAP 2009 witnessed sea changes in the legislation with the emergence of RTE Act,2009 that translated the constitutional right to education into a statute mandating the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age of 6-14years which required amendment of Child Labour (P&R) Act, to provide for total prohibition of employment of children up to the age of 14 years,which is in active process.

The SAP for prevention and elimination of child labour 2013 aims at total prohibition of employment of children up to the age of 14 years by December 2015. The SAP 2013 approaches child labour with a wide definition that all children out of school are either child labour or potential child labour and the employers engaging the child labour as well as the public consuming the goods and services produced by the child labour abetting the offence, are employers.

Chapter - II

Magnitude of problem of child labour in A.P.:

According to 1991 census the number of working children in the combined state of A.P was 16.61 lakh which reduced to 13.63 lakh in 2001 whereas it was 3.80 lakh in 2011 in A.P. Data of out of school children in the combined state according to survey conducted by RVM indicates 6.2 lakh in 2003-04, 4.27 lakh in 2004-05, less than 3lakh in 2007-08 and 1.04 lakh in 2013 indicating a steady downward trend.

Incidence of child labour is more in the areas like agriculture, hotels and dhabas, domestic sector, construction activity, Beedi making, rag picking, shops and establishments, small factories, street vending and such informal sector.

The State Action Plan for elimination of child labour 2013 envisages state wide survey for collection of data on child labour for targeting specific areas with priority to worst forms of child labour and child labour engaged in hazardous employments to be followed up by other areas including agriculture.

Chapter – III

Vision, Objectives and Strategies of State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour 2013 :

Vision:

The duality of prohibition and regulation which has been the theme of national policy on elimination of child labour formulated in 1987 in accordance with which Child Labour(P&R) Act,1986 has come into force and NCLP Project organized, has been evolving in the direction of total prohibition of employment of children, following Right to Education Act, 2009. Accordingly the SAP ECL 2013 aims at total prohibition of child labour in all areas along with free and compulsory universal education upto the age of 14 years with thrust on protection of childhood and child rights which is non-negotiable.

Objectives of SAP 2013:

- a) Total elimination of child labour in all employments by December, 2015.
- b) Universalization of primary and elementary education.
- c) Rehabilitation and integration of all children withdrawn from work, through education, nutrition, primary healthcare, skill training and socio economic empowerment of their families.

Strategies:

- a) Wide Publicity by print, electronic and other media to impress on every citizen of the State the constitutional and legal mandate, the immediate need for total elimination of child labour and the social responsibility of every citizen to strive for the cause.
- b) Stringent enforcement of child labour laws and other related laws by the concerned departments with convergence and co-ordination.
- c) Special focus on worst forms of Child Labour, Child Labour engaged in hazardous employments and Girl and migrant child labour with distinct approach for each category.
- d) Straight enrolment of children of 5 to 9 years age in formal schools, transitional education for children of 10 to 13 years age and vocational skill training for adolescent children of age 15 to 18 years.
- e) Elaborate strategy for rescue, release and rehabilitation / repatriation of rescued child labour.

- f) Formation of Task Force and Rescue Teams.
- g) Establishment of Transit Homes.
- h) Planning for Action for undertaking rescue, release, rehabilitation and repatriation of children.
- i) Post rescue operations such as medical examination, investigation and collection of evidence, producing the child before CWC, preparation and filing of charge sheet, measures for protection of the child.
- j) Procedure for repatriation – Intra state and Inter state
- k) Rehabilitation and Social integration of the child and his/her family.
- l) Provision of Institutional support involving concerned Government Departments, NGOs and Civil Society.
- m) Adoption of area and employment approach to make a village / mandal / ward / municipality / a specific employment, child labour free.
- n) Provision of budget for implementation of SAP ECL 2013.
- o) Activating existing institutional structures at state, district, mandal, village level.
- p) Survey and mapping of areas and employments with incidence of child labour.
- q) Publicity and awareness generation.
- r) Training, orientation, sensitization and workshops for all stake holders.

Chapter – IV

Existing programmes towards prevention and elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have adopted integrated approach for the implementation of universal primary and elementary education and elimination of child labour initiatives. Every child out of school is viewed as potential child labour and convergent action is taken by School education department along with RVM(SSA) and Labour Department along with NCLP to address these two issues, supplemented by other Government Departments including Rural Development, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Women and Child Development and Social Welfare departments as follows:

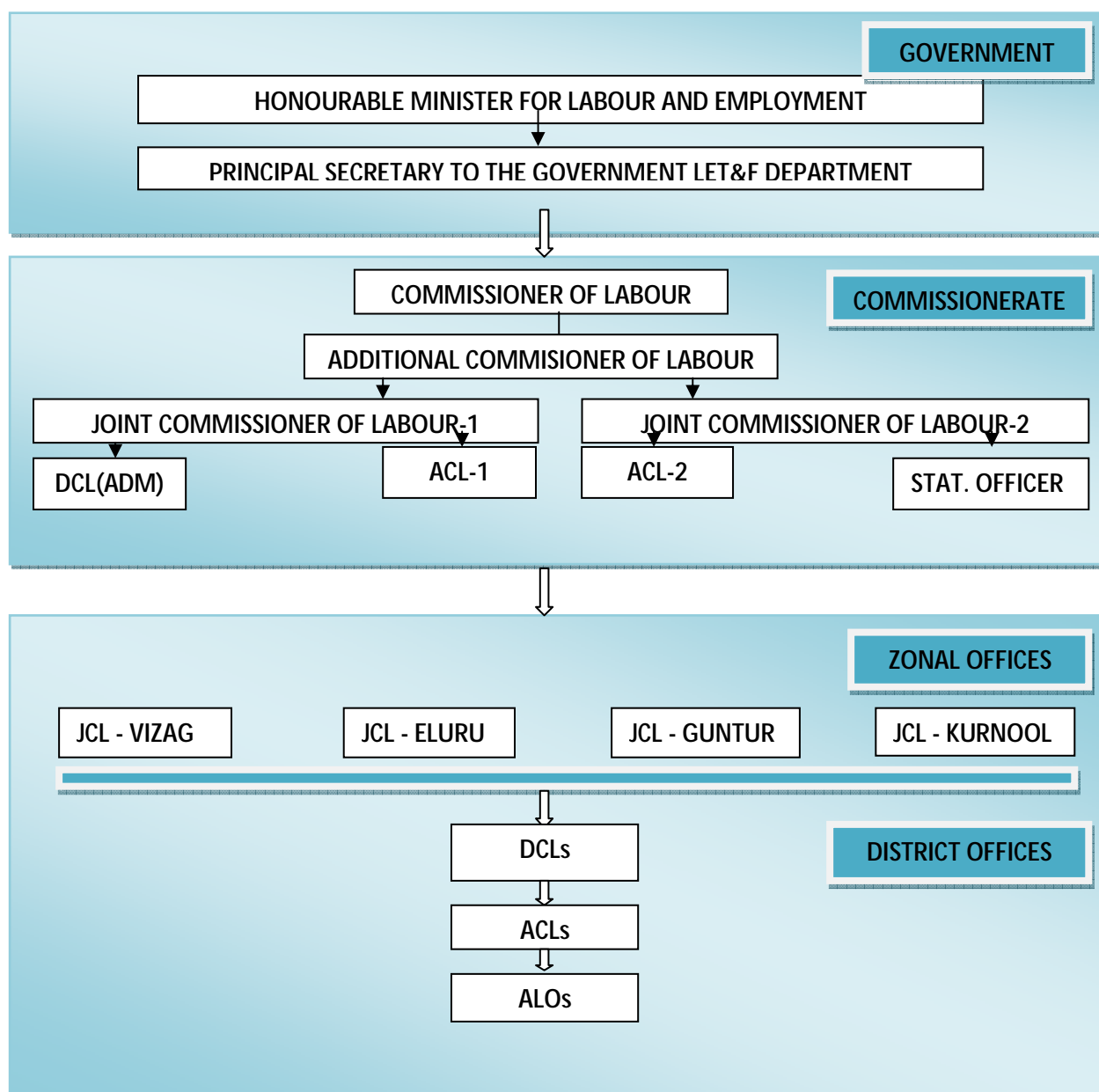
- a. Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) targets out of school children through special training centres and strengthens infrastructural facilities of schools.
- b. NCLP targets rehabilitation of working children through education, nutrition, family support and skill training.
- c. Joint inspection teams with various departments including Labour, Factories, Revenue and Police for enforcement of all child labour laws.
- d. Minimum wages special courts conducted by the Asst. Commissioners of Labour for settlement of claims of minimum wages of rescued child labour.
- e. Mainstreaming programmes with schools having boarding facilities in social welfare, BC welfare and tribal welfare departments, A.P. Residential Educational Institutions Society, AP Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) and Indira Kranthi Pathakam.
- f. Rehabilitation of families of working children is also being attempted through economic support programmes of SC/ST/BC/Minorities Corporations, Mission for elimination of poverty in Municipal areas (MEPMA) and Society for elimination of poverty in rural areas (SERP).
- g. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) with a guarantee of 100 days of employment to job seekers.
- h. Anganwadis for early childhood education and development.
- i. Rajiv Udyog Sree (RUS) for skill development.

Chapter – V

Institutional Framework existing for Elimination of Child labour.

- 1) Labour Department with all the field functionaries.
- 2) The institutional structures which emerged as a part of A.P State Based ILO Project for elimination of child labour, Phase-II.
- 3) State Level Monitoring Committee for monitoring, convergence and policy decisions on prevention and elimination of child labour.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH



The A.P. State based ILO Project for elimination of child labour Phase-I was implemented during the period from 2001 to 2004. The objectives of Phase-I of the Project are conducting a public awareness generation programme and Providing orientation and training to the officers of the Labour and Employment Departments.

The Phase-II of the Project implemented during 2007-2009 had the following components:-

- a) Establishment of State Resource Centre in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour.
- b) Establishment of District Resource Centre in all districts.
- c) Development of Child Labour Tracking System for maintaining a computerized data base on child labour at State and District levels.
- d) Monitoring the pace and progress of rescue/release and educational rehabilitation of working children, economic rehabilitation of parents, legal and penal action taken against all offending employers and tracking the rescued children by all agencies of enforcement and rehabilitation.

The composition and structure of the SRC and the DRC and the various activities undertaken by them are as under:

1) State Resource Centre:

This was established on 18.3.2008 with the following objectives:

- a) To finalise and update strategy for elimination of child labour;
- b) To issue guidelines for conducting surveys/periodically updating the data regarding prevalence of child labour in hazardous occupations;
- c) To approve action plans / programmes for release and rehabilitation of working children;
- d) To monitor the enforcement of relevant labour laws relating to release of children from hazardous occupations;
- e) To monitor programmes relating to educational rehabilitation of children who have been rescued/released from work with particular emphasis on implementation of National Child Labour Project and other ILO support projects in the State;

- f) To issue guidelines and monitor the economic rehabilitation of the parents of working children as per the directions of the Supreme Court;
- g) To monitor implementation of the other directions of the Supreme Court relating to setting up of District Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund;

The State Resource Centre was established with the following manpower:-

- 1) Director (Joint Commissioner of Labour ex-officio)
- 2) 2 Computer Experts;
- 3) 3 Project Officers
- 4) 2 Project Assistants;
- 5) 1 Assistant Commissioner of Labour.
- 6) 1 Superintendent
- 7) 2 Senior Assistants
- 8) 2 Junior Assistants

A sum of Rs.1.50 crore was allotted for the ILO assisted Project to coordinate the various activities of the SRC.

District Resource Centre:

13 District Resource Centres have been established in 13 districts with the following objectives:

- a) To finalise and update periodically the strategy for elimination of child labour in all the 13 districts;
- b) To issues guidelines for conducting surveys and periodical updating of the data regarding prevalence of child labour in hazardous occupations / processes;
- c) To approve action plans/programmes for rescue/release and rehabilitation of working children;
- d) To monitor the enforcement of relevant labour laws relating to rescue/release of children from hazardous occupations;
- e) To monitor programmes relating to educational rehabilitation of children released from work and in particular implementation of NCLP;
- f) To issue guidelines and monitor economic rehabilitation of parents of working children;
- g) To monitor the implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court regarding setting up of District Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund;

h) District Resource Committee was constituted with the following to facilitate discharge of the above functions by the DRC:-

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1) District Collector | - Chairman. |
| 2) Project Officer, SSA, | - Dy. Chairman. |
| 3) Project Director, DRDA | - Member |
| 4) Addl. Superintendent of Police | - Member |
| 5) Asst. Director, MEPMA | - Member |
| 6) Executive Director, S.C./B.C. Corporation | - Member |
| 7) Project Director, NCLP | - Member |
| 8) Project Director, ICDS, WD & CW Dept | - Member |
| 9) District Educational Officer | - Member |
| 10) Dy. Director, Social Welfare/ B.C. Welfare/
Tribal Welfare | - Member |
| 11) Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories | - Member |
| 12) District Employment Officer | - Member |
| 13) Joint Director, District Industries Center | - Member |
| 14) Representative of Trade union, APFTUCL | - Member |
| 15) Representative of NGOs/ CBO | - Member |
| 16) District Medical & Health Officer | - Member |
| 17) Representative of Employers / CEASE | - Member |
| 18) Representative of CWC | - Member |
| 19) Municipal Commissioners | - Member |
| 20) Deputy Commissioner of Labour | - Member Convener. |

State Action Plan (SAP) for elimination of Child Labour:

The Department of Labour & Employment in consultation with ILO, Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, Other stake holders and keeping in view the guidelines issued by the State Level Monitoring Committee formulated a State Level Action Plan for elimination of child labour in November, 2009 with the objective of complete elimination of child labour by October, 2010. The State Action Plan had the following components:

- a) Establishment of Residential Bridge Course Schools by the Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM);
- b) Special Schools run by the NCLP societies;
- c) Enforcement drive by joint inspection teams;
- d) Conducting Minimum Wage Courts;
- e) Skill development by Rajiv Udyoga Sree (rechristened as Rajiv YuvaKiranalu);

- f) Economic support from SC/ ST / BC / Minority Corporations and MEPMA.

The goals and objectives set out in the State Action Plan 2009 could not be reached within the prescribed time frame (October, 2010) on account of the following reasons:

- a) The convergence and coordination among various stake holders especially government departments, envisaged in the SAP could not be achieved.
- b) The total budgetary requirement for implementation of various activities like SRC, DRC, Implementation Committees at the Mandal, Municipal, Ward and Village level, Joint Enforcement drives, skill development, RBC's and economic rehabilitation of parents of the working children within Andhra Pradesh worked out to Rs.128.03 Crore which has not been made available by the Government. A sum of Rs. 1.94 Crore was released by the ILO which was utilized for conducting awareness meetings, establishing SRC, DRCs and developing child labour tracking system.
- c) The SRC and DRCs have been functioning with the meager funds allotted under the ILO A.P State Based Project for elimination of child labour (Phase-II) and the funds allotted by RVM in 2012 and 2013 (Rs.1.48 Crore).
- d) DRCs of Hyderabad, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar were not provided funds due to implementation of UNICEF Projects in those districts in 2009.

State Level Monitoring Committee on elimination of Child Labour:

SLMC constituted in 2007 was reconstituted vide G.O.Ms.No.9, dt.12.01.2012 and G.O.Ms.No.18, dt.07.02.2012 of LET & F (Lab.IV) Dept.,

The following are the Members of SLMC:

- Chief Secretary is Chairman of the SLMC &
- Principal Secretary, LET&F Dept. is member convener.

Other Members are Principal Secretaries of School Education, Finance, Law, Home, Social Welfare, BC Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Women Child & Disabled Welfare, Health Medical & Family Welfare, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Revenue, Industries & Commerce and Minorities Welfare Departments, Commissioner of Labour, Director of Factories, Commissioner Civil Supplies, State Project Director SSA, Director Juvenile Welfare, Child Protection Officer UNICEF, Regional Manager Aid-et-Action (NGO) & Save the Children (NGO).

The objectives of SLMC are:

- a) Monitor enforcement of laws related to release of working children.

- b) Monitor programmes of education including NCLP for children released from work.
- c) Issue of guidelines and monitoring rehabilitation of families of child labour as per the directions of Supreme Court.
- d) Monitor implementation of directions of Supreme Court on Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund.

Proposed Institutional Framework for SAP 2013

The existing institutional framework as enunciated above was created as part of the A.P. State Based ILO Project for elimination of child labour, Phase-II. The institutional structure envisaged under the project at the State, District, Mandal and Village level could not be made fully operational due to non-availability of funds. The activities which are currently in operation under the State Action Plan for elimination of child labour are limited to those involving no funds. A joint enforcement drive involving members of the rescue team drawn from different departments involves expenditure on account of logistic support like mobility. Additional funds are needed for orientation and training of field level functionaries from time to time.

In the combined state, on the request of the department to sustain the momentum of the enforcement drive the RVM (SSA) has allocated Rs.23 Lakhs @ 1 Lakh per district during 2011-2012 against the requirement of Rs.2.78 crore which was quite inadequate. During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs.1.25 crore was provided by RVM for mobility of the enforcement officers.

The proposed institutional framework will have to be viewed in the perspective of (a) Non-operationalization of the State Action Plan 2009 due to inadequacy of financial resources (b) RTE Act, 2009 becoming fully enforceable all over the country w.e.f. 01-04-2010 (SSA as a scheme is required to be implemented for all children including working children in 06-14 age group under RTE Act, 2009). (c) urgent and imperative need for close inter-sectoral coordination between Labour and Employment and School Education Department. The proposed institutional framework in the light of the above new perspective may be stated as under:

1. The State Level Monitoring Committee shall meet at least once in a quarter to meticulously review the performance of the role of each department under SAP 2013 and issue directions for further action. The detailed role of each department under the draft revised SAP has already been specified and communicated vide G.O.Ms .No.18 Dt. 07.02.2012 of Labour, employment, Training and Factories (Lab-IV) department.
2. State Resource Center (SRC) will continue from the office of the Commissioner of labour as envisaged under SAP2013, with the funds provided by RVM(SSA) and discharge the functions assigned to it. Review of performance of DRCs shall be held at least once in a quarter.

3. District Resource Center (DRC) will continue at the district level and the office of the DRC shall function from the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour under the control of DCL. District Resource Committee shall be convened at least once in a month and the minutes communicated to SRC. Implementation of district level activities under SAP 2013 shall be critically reviewed in the monthly meetings of DRC to ensure performance of every stake holder.
4. Implementation committees at the Mandal, Municipal, Ward and Village level would function on the availability of funds to be provided by the Government.
5. Elimination of child labour and Right to Free and Compulsory Education of all children in 6 to 14 years age group are inseparable and require very close inter-sectoral coordination between the two departments. Labour & Employment Department is starved of plan funds where as there is no dearth of funds with SSA. Since realization of the Right of all children 6 to 14 years age (which is the responsibility of the School Education Department) cannot be a reality until and unless all children of 6 to 14 years age have been rescued / released and brought to the fold of education through enrolment, the School Education Department should own all programmes relating to rescue / release of children from work as its own and should make available required funds for successful implementation of all enforcement drives launched by the Labour & Employment Department and also all other activities proposed under the SAP 2013.
6. The budget requirement of the labour department in the combined state for implementation of the revised State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour 2013 for the year 2013-2014 was Rs.10.85 crore which shall be examined thoroughly in the next SLMC meeting and appropriate decision taken.
7. Secretaries of the two Departments i.e. Labour & Employment and School Education should meet as often as possible to sort out the problems of inter-sector coordination including requirement of funds needed for successful implementation of all programmes under SAP 2013.
8. At the District level a task force may be constituted comprising of the following:

Collector and District Magistrate	- Chairman
Superintendent of Police	- Member
Chairman CWC under the JJ Act	- Member
District Social Welfare Officer	- Member
District Health & Medical Officer	- Member
An NGO of the District who is actively involved in	

rescue and rehabilitation of children	- Member
District SSA Project Manager	- Member
Deputy Commissioner of Labour	- Member Convener

The Taskforce so constituted will be responsible for all operations i.e., conducting of raids, rescue / release of working children, repatriation in case of migrant children, rehabilitation of all children withdrawn from work.

- a) Rescue / release of all children from work by way of conducting raids will be the responsibility of the District Level Rescue Team which will function under the overall direction of the District Level Task Force.
- b) The **rescue team** shall be a small and compact body comprising of representatives of a few departments including labour, factories, revenue, police, school education / RVM (SSA) and medical & health and also dedicated social partners like NGOs, trade unions and other civil society members wherever available.
- c) The activities of the District Level Task Force and those of the Rescue Team will be reviewed by the District Resource Committee every month and monitored by the State Level Monitoring Committee.
- d) The committees constituted at the Mandal, Municipal, Ward and Village Level may function with the funds available with them. The tasks pertaining to rescue / release and the resultant activities at these levels would also be looked after jointly by the functionaries of School Education and Labour Departments who are in position at these levels. They will be required to report their activities in relation to rescue / release of working children to the District Level Task Force.

The need for inter-sectoral coordination between a number of departments such as School Education, Labour and Employment, Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Urban & Rural Development, Home (Police), Law etc. and coordination among social partners i.e., employers' and workers' organizations, civil society organizations and NGOs is imperative.

Chapter - VI

Publicity and awareness campaign.

- The fact that the elimination of the child labour is a non-negotiable issue has to be impressed on the employers, workers, parents, community and society at large and all means of dissemination of message shall be pursued allocating sufficient funds. RVM (SSA) shall allot sufficient funds for the continuous publicity on elimination of child labour, by information and Public Relations department.

Methodology:

a) **Awareness meetings:** Awareness and sensitization meetings on elimination of child labour have to be organized for all stakeholders including peoples representatives, judicial officers, Government Departments, Teachers, NGOs, Trade Unions, Employers, Parents, residents welfare associations, religious associations, employers of specific employments like automobile workshops, hotels, factories, shops and construction industry and civil society. Representatives of Trade Unions and employers' associations may be involved in organizing the awareness meetings. A calendar shall be prepared by the labour department for conducting awareness meetings.

b) **Audiovisual:**

- Make short films on elimination of child labour.
- District administration to pursue with the licensing authority for screening of these films in cinemas / theatre halls, local city cable networks, railway stations, bus stations and through video on wheels.
- Establish link with railway authorities at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Rajahmundry and all other important junctions, APSRTC authorities and other private transport authorities and arrange showing of the films through internal circuit television at all major railway stations and bus stations in the State.

c) **TV:** Regular scrolling of warnings to employers on all important TV channels.

d) **Print Media:**

Publicity through pamphlets and brochures for distribution, stickers and posters to be pasted in all public places. Regular publication of the message in print media and publication of bulletins and calendar. The labour department along with the school education department/ RVM(SSA) shall get the above publicity material printed and distributed/ displayed throughout the State. The message shall be published in the print media regularly at least once in three months.

e) Wall painting:

- Identify areas for wall painting in consultation with local authorities and civil society organization networks and NGOs.
- Design messages along with pictures and arrange to display paintings at vantage points by the road side in child labour endemic villages and mandals.

f) Hoardings:

- Get the art work painted on hoardings at major road junctions, railway stations, bus stations, bus stands and other public places.

g) Bus shelters and pillar boards:

- Get the art work painted on bus shelters and on the pillar boards in all the major municipal towns of the state.

h) Stage shows:-

- Organise stage shows in all the schools (Government, Private, Aided and Non-Aided) with the help of school management.
- Hold major events like marathon runs for one to two kilometers, signature campaign, children art and craft carnival with elimination of child labour as the central message for wide publicity.

Chapter - VII

RESCUE, RELEASE, REHABILITATION AND REPATRIATION OF WORKING CHILDREN.

1. The rescue team shall comprise of the following:-

- a) Representative of the department of labour in the district not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Labour;
- b) Sub divisional Magistrate concerned or any other executive magistrate who has been vested with the power of a Judicial Magistrate U.s, 21(1) of the BLS (A) Act, as the case may be;
- c) Head / Nodal officer of Specialized Juvenile Police Unit under the JJ Act.
- d) District Project officer , RVM(SSA) or his authorized nominee;
- e) A member of CWC
- f) At least one NGO actively involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of working children in the same area or adjoining one;

2. Rescue operation:-

- (a) The rescue operation may be divided into two stages namely pre rescue and actual rescue.
- (b) Any person including NGOs, aware of the commission of any act involving child labour or the procurement and or abetment of a child to be used for labour or the likelihood of any child to be used for any form of child labour shall inform the responsible authority. Survey findings may also be a base for rescue operations. The authority receiving the information shall not insist on actual detailed information with regard to the alleged location or other specific details.
- (c) In case of extreme urgency where it is apprehended that the children may be harmed or may disappear or there is a serious threat to their health, safety and wellbeing, the rescue operation should commence forthwith.
- (d) The informant need not participate in the rescue operation in person unless he or she so desires; in that event he or she may be made a party to the information filed u/s 154 of the Cr PC, 1973 (FIR) or participate as a witness;
- (e) If it is apprehended that there is a serious threat in disclosing the specific location where the child is currently employed, the information may be withheld on the condition that the informant or his representative will accompany the police to the specific location at the time of actual release.

- (f) The source of information may be entered in the records of the authority receiving information.
- (g) Any rescue operation so designed has to include the details of location, entry and exit points, ways and means of removing the victim securely and preventing the disappearance of the accused. All entry and exit points must be sealed. There may be a need to carry out search of the place of rescue. An official conversant with the local language should be sent to the place in disguise. The help of a local NGO may be taken provided the information remains confidential. Ex working children of the area who are willing to cooperate may also be useful in the rescue operation. A sketch map of the area should be drawn up which should be used for briefing and for assigning specific duties to the officials who will be participating in the rescue operation. This includes (a) cordoning / guarding entry and exit points, locating the hide outs, identifying a safe place to keep the rescued children till completion of the rescue operation.
- (h) The authority responsible for conducting the rescue operation is the officer authorized by the collector/district magistrate. The said authority on receiving the information will initiate planning for raid and rescue at the earliest but not later than 24 hours of receipt of the information without fail.
- (i) The onus for sharing the information rests with the concerned officer who has received the information from the informant and not the informant.
- (j) The responsible authority should make a prima facie determination as to whether the information provided is true or not. The informant or the local NGO or any other party interested in facilitating the rescue of the child may help the responsible authority.
- (k) The responsible authority shall simultaneously inform the authorities of the concerned Government departments / agencies like Women and Child Welfare Development, Child Welfare Committee, Police, local bodies etc., to ensure adequate preparations for interim care and protection and subsequent rehabilitation of the child.
- (l) The District level taskforce and rescue committee should have a list of all Juvenile homes, welfare hostels, transit homes and such other means of rehabilitation.
- (m) Simultaneously facilities of food, clothing, shelter etc., are to be arranged. There will be need for educational intervention for some of the children through SSA till such time the rescued children are sent back home.
- (n) All staff members are to be given orientation as to how to care for the children who will be housed in such homes with kindness, compassion and consideration so that the children feel completely at home.
- (o) Transportation of rescued children to the home where the children have been assigned must be arranged at the earliest. Necessary arrangement for recording the evidence by the police and officers of the labour department should be made at the place where the children are located.

- (p) A rescue team should be constituted to carry out the rescue operation. The actual number of members of the team will be determined by the estimated number of children to be rescued, the geographical area of operation and any other significant factor.
- (q) The rescue team should ensure that the working children are rescued and brought to the Transit Home soon after the rescue operation and given necessary care and protection.
- (r) Being the Nodal Officer, the Asst. Commissioner of Labour as the case may be should be responsible for pre-rescue planning as also necessary coordination and liaison with all concerned.
- (s) A basic orientation should be provided to all persons who are involved in the rescue operation to ensure that the children are handled sensitively.
- (t) The rescue team member should be strategically placed in preplanned locations so that the actual employer in the area is identified and children are prevented from being pushed to the underground and remaining untraced.
- (u) The police personnel including women police officer shall accompany the rescue team wherever possible (this is necessary for handling working girl children). The police officer shall be in plain clothes.
- (v) During the rescue operation efforts should be made to separate the children from the employer as also to discourage the latter from communicating with the children as any such communication is likely to be prejudicial to the central objective of the rescue operation as also the safety and security of the children.
- (w) The members of the rescue team should simultaneously collect information in the form of a document and relevant photograph which can be used in prosecuting the employer. The Nodal Officer of the rescue team shall carry a digital camera for taking photographs for collection of evidence. The police officer (s) accompanying the rescue team should take possession of the legal and other supporting documents. This is intended to ensure that (a) the employer is made accountable for all acts of his omission and commission and (b) he is not allowed to escape with impunity.
- (x) Safety of the working child being rescued is of paramount importance and the children should be made to feel that whatever is being done is in their best interest.
- (y) The provision u/s 21 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act 2000 as amended up to date shall apply for rules regarding confidentiality.
- (z) Special care shall be undertaken to ensure that the arrangements for food and transportation are made.
- (aa) Immediately after the rescue operation is carried out the police shall file the information u/s 154 of Cr PC (FIR). The police shall ensure that the specific information of each child is recorded. The FIR should take cognizance of the offence under the appropriate criminal law as applicable.
- (bb) The FIR must incorporate the details of every child. In case the rescue is conducted by the official(s) of labour department alone during the normal

course of inspection or on any specific complaint, the responsibility of filing FIR of a cognizable offence under the appropriate criminal law, where ever applicable will be with the concerned labour department official.

- (cc) In case the rescued child is found to be a bonded child within the meaning of Section 2 (g) of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act simultaneous action should be initiated by the authorities under BLSA Act, 1976.
- (dd) Every rescued migrant or trafficked child has to be presented before the Child Welfare Committee constituted under Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006. However, in case of bonded children they need to be produced before the Sub Divisional Magistrate for grant of release certificate.

3. Procedure for interim care and protection of rescued children and legal proceedings:-

Medical examination:-

- (a) Soon after the rescue operation, the child should be medically examined by a competent medical officer to ascertain the health of the child and any symptoms of physical / sexual abuse for providing required medical care.
- (b) The Child Welfare Committee shall be the competent authority for determination of the age of the child while the prescribed medical authority appointed u/s 10 of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 shall be the competent authority for resolution of disputes related to determination of the age of the child.

4. Investigation and collection of evidence:-

- (a) The members of rescue team shall collect all necessary evidence which shall be used in the legal proceedings. This would include (a) documents of employment (b) attendance register or muster roll (c) photograph of work place (d) statements of children etc.
- (b) The inspector under child labour laws shall file charge sheet under the child labour (P&R) Act / other appropriate Act. In case of bonded labour the following information may be ascertained:

Source state / district of the child, whether the child came on its own or brought by parents / agent / contractor, whether the child is accompanied by parents, hours of work the child is engaged, whether wages paid regularly, amount of wage paid and mode of payment, whether the child is attending any school, whether employer provided medical facilities and other facilities like residential accommodation if the child is residing in the work place, whether any advance was paid in respect of the child and whether the employment is voluntary and if so whether the child is free to leave the employment.

- (c) In case of rescued child found to be a bonded child within the meaning of Section 2 (g) of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, simultaneous action should be initiated by the authorities under BLSA Act. u/s 16 & 18 of that Act.

Every rescued migrant or trafficked child has to be presented before the Child Welfare Committee constituted under Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. However, in case of bonded children they need to be produced before the Sub Divisional Magistrate for grant of release certificate. On issue of release certificate, the Social Welfare Department which is entrusted with rehabilitation of released bonded labour has to take up rehabilitation.

5. Procedure relating to production of the child before the Child Welfare Committee:-

- (a) Once the child has been rescued he/ she shall be produced before the child welfare committee which is the competent authority u/s 32 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2000.
- (b) It shall primarily be the joint responsibility of labour and police departments.
- (c) The CWC shall be the guardian of the rescued child; it has full powers to secure all relevant materials on record from any source and it is fully empowered to take decisions in the best interests of the child / children being produced before it. A permanent and meaningful rehabilitation – physical, emotional and psychological shall be the central objective of the proceeding before a CWC.

6. Preparation of charge sheet against every offending employer:-

- (a) Investigation in to the FIR of all cognizable offences will be carried out by the police having jurisdiction over the case. The investigating officer while carrying out the investigation and thereafter shall take particular care to ensure the following:-
 - (i) All relevant evidence - material and forensic has been collected and analyzed to build a proper case for prosecution;
 - (ii) Reference in the charge sheet has been made to all supplementary sources of information (statement recorded by members of the rescue team, orders of the CWC, reports prepared by the members of the rescue team, NGO inputs etc.)
 - (iii) The charges against every offending employer are foolproof and there are no loose ends which may provide an escape route.

9. Compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court of India in CWA No.465 (1986) M.C. Mehta vs State of Tamil Nadu & Others dt. 10-12-1996

- (a) According to the directions of the Apex Court a sum of Rs. 20,000/- per child is recoverable from every offending employer found responsible for employment of a child in hazardous work. For this the following procedure should be followed:-
- (b) Issue a show cause notice to every offending employer violating section 3 of child labour (P&R) Act directing him to deposit the said amount into the Child Labour rehabilitation cum Welfare Fund of the respective district.

- (c) If the offending employer does not comply with the direction issued through the show cause notice, a requisition should be sent to the Collector of the District to recover the amount under Revenue Recovery Act. If the employer denies liability, an opportunity may be given to explain as to why the amount should not be recovered from him, in order to fulfill the principles of natural justice.
- (d) The Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Fund shall be invested in fixed deposit to yield maximum interest.
- (e) The CLRW Fund shall be utilized for the welfare of the child labour rescued and rehabilitated.
- (f) In case of migrant child labour who is proposed to be repatriated, CLRW Fund in respect of such child shall be transmitted to the CLRW Fund of his / her native district to be utilized for the welfare of the child.

8. Special measures for protecting the child:-

The Probation Officer appointed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 or the honorary / voluntary Probation Officer shall prepare a plan specifically for each child for immediate rehabilitation as well as long term educational rehabilitation of the child and present it to the Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee for approval.

9. Procedure to be adopted for the repatriation of the child (relevant for migrant children only):-

(a) On the basis of the information provided by the child, the child welfare committee shall undertake a detailed assessment to verify the information provided and shall enter into a dialogue with the corresponding Child Welfare Committee in the relevant place of origin.

(b) Repatriation of the child shall be undertaken by the Child Welfare Committee if it is in the best interests of the child.

(c) For any child under the age of 14 years the CWC of the district in which the child is rescued shall coordinate with the CWC in the home district as to how and when repatriation exercise can be undertaken.

(d) For any child between the ages 15 to 18, the CWC shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate course of action, keeping the best interests of the child on a case by case basis.

(e) CWC in the home district shall coordinate with the Collector / District Magistrate for tracing of the family of the child and inform the CWC of the other district where the child is rescued, about the course of action contemplated.

(f) In case of migrant child labour who is proposed to be repatriated, CLRW Fund in respect of such child shall be transmitted to the CLRW fund of his / her native district to be utilized for the welfare of the child.

10 Procedure for rehabilitation of migrant children (both inter-state and intra-state) and reintegration of the working child into the mainstream of the family and the community:-

- (a) The repatriation plan shall include 2 independent components i.e. (i) the educational rehabilitation of the child (ii) economic rehabilitation of the family. The Collector / District Magistrate shall be responsible for implementing the rehabilitation programme in case of intra state migration.
- (b) In case of interstate repatriation a report shall be sought from the Child Welfare Committee in the home state towards ensuring effective rehabilitation of the child.
- (c) Such a repatriation plan should include measures which are sustainable and balance both the short term as well as long term rehabilitation of the child and its families.
- (d) Rehabilitation through education in the formal school system for all children released from work is of paramount importance.
- (e) Residential Special Training Centres established under RTE Act by RVM shall be integrated into the rehabilitation plan.
- (f) Such Special Training Centres meant for migrant children should have all the facilities specifically required by such children.

11. Child Labour Tracking System:-

This system is meant to provide online information on child labour prevalent in the State. Data of child labour identified by the labour department shall be uploaded in the child labour tracking system. Details of each rescued child including age, sex and socio economic status, prosecution and minimum wage claim filed against the employer, collection of child labour rehabilitation cum welfare fund, admission to school etc., are uploaded. Data of children admitted to NCLP special schools also entered in the data base. Details of rehabilitation of rescued children is to be entered by rehabilitation agencies like school education/ RVM (SSA) which was not done. The web based Child Labour Tracking System developed by CGG was not fully operational and did not serve its purpose due to various reasons.

The CLTS is required to be modified and further developed in the wake of RTE Act and should become fully functional within three months, so as to be useful for all stake holders for successful implementation of all the activities under the SAP 2013. RVM/ SSA has to provide the required funds for this purpose. The modified CLTS should hold all data of Child Labour rescued and released as well as data as per survey and mapping. Details including photograph of every child rescued and releases by Labour Department and rehabilitated by the School Education Department/ RVM(SSA)/ NCLP Society shall be entered by the respective departments and data updated as and when required.

CLTS shall be totally revamped and maintained and used by all stake holders and administered by the Labour Department. Data of out of school children as per survey of RVM may also be entered in the website. The deputy Commissioner of Labour of the respective District who is the convener of the DRC shall be responsible for the over all maintenance of CLTS and uploading of data of Child Labour rescued and released by the Labour Department and the joint inspection team/ rescue team. The PD, NCLP shall enter all data of Child Labour admitted to the NCLP special schools and their mainstreaming. The project officer, RVM (SSA) has to enter in the CLTS, the data of out of school children and also the details of rehabilitation of all Child Labour.

12. Role of Transit Home:-

Transit Home is where the rescued and released child is immediately lodged and prepared for admission to a regular school/ special training centre. Each child is provided with food and clothing and also play and study materials.

- (a) This is essentially an institutional mechanism for intensively preparing all working children who have been released from work for their enrolment into the formal school system. Such transit homes should be established in every district by RVM and maintained by Women Development and Child Welfare department. The transit home shall provide counseling and medical check up to the child and ascertain levels of educational equivalence.
- (b) The child prepared in the transit home shall be admitted to appropriate school or special training center.
- (c) The concept of transit home had yielded significant results in the state. It is necessary to revive this concept and make it operational in all the districts of the State for immediate rehabilitation of all children withdrawn from work.
- (d) At least two transit homes should be established by RVM(SSA) in each district within three months and the number may be increased as and when required.

13. Special Training Centres(STC):-

Special Training Centres, both residential and non residential shall be established by RVM(SSA) wherever required. The children released from work would first be lodged in a transit home for preparing for admission to a regular school or special training centre. The children who could not be admitted to a regular school will have to be admitted to a special Training centre. Special Training Centres, both residential and non residential have to be established in every district to provide transitory education to such children for mainstreaming in the regular school. The number of such Special Training Centres required to be established may continuously vary on the basis of the number of children released from work. RVM has to plan in close co-ordination with Labour Department, to establish the required number of Residential Special Training Centres in every district so as to admit all the children released from work in RSTCS. Since most of the working children are from downtrodden sections of the society it is desirable to admit such children only to a Residential Special Training Centre.

Chapter – VIII

Role of various Departments of the State in rescue, release and rehabilitation of all working Children

Elimination of child labour is not, cannot and was never intended to be the concern of one Ministry or one department, far less that of Labour and Employment Department. While the latter may function as the Nodal Department for the purpose of identification of areas, occupations and processes, working children employed therein, rescue and release of children from work and securing their rehabilitation through education, nutrition, check up of health and skill training as also monitoring and coordination of all these activities, there are a number of other Departments and Agencies who are equally concerned as stake holders in accomplishing the task of elimination of child labour.

Their role and contribution to elimination of child labour may be in shape of (a) providing intelligence to Labour Department about the location, occupations and processes where children are found working (b) logistic support by way of making available services of their officers to be appointed as Inspectors u/s 17 of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, members of Task Force / Rescue Team, provision of Vehicular support, bringing the children from where they are released, to the Transit Home for psychological counseling, check up of health and ascertaining levels of educational equivalence, production of children before the Child Welfare Committee constituted u/s 29 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act, 2000 and (c) making available resource persons for orientation and training of large number of functionaries involved in rescue, release and rehabilitation of children so released from work.

Since Labour Department has limited man power and is also starved of funds for taking up enforcement and other activities, it is necessary to pool resources from a variety of sources and integrate them imaginatively with a view to achieving the desired goals of convergence i.e., identification of working children, rescue and release of working children and rehabilitation of all children so released from work. The precise role of each department who can make a significant contribution to the task of elimination of child labour is outlined as under:-

1. Labour and Employment Department

- (a) Collection of information about the location of enterprises, occupations/processes where the children could be at work and sharing such information among the members of the District Level Task Force/Rescue Team, follow up action and activities.
- (b) Constitution of Task Force and Rescue Teams at the District level.
- (c) Carrying out raids through the Task Force and Rescue Teams to rescue / release working children from work.

- (d) Take up regular joint inspection drives at least one day a week for enforcement of child labour laws in accordance with a time bound schedule to cover all areas and employments where child labour prevail.
- (e) After completion of rescue and release operation, take up rehabilitation of the child by admission to a transit home /Special training centre / regular school.
- (f) Recording statement of the offending employer and that of the children employed and to make use of the same for launching prosecution against all offending employers u/s 3 of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and other appropriate Act.
- (g) Launching simultaneous legal and penal action against all offending employers.
- (h) Ensuring that all working children are remunerated for the period for which they have worked by filing claims under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (i) Authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to conduct special Minimum Wages Open Court at least once in fortnight for expeditious disposal of the claims.
- (j) Ensuring that a sum of Rs. 20,000/- per child is recovered from all offending employers for having employed the child in hazardous work and taking care to deposit the said amount in the District Child Labour-Welfare-cum rehabilitation fund.
- (k) A computerized data base on child labour for the whole State should be in place. All data of child labour shall be uploaded in child labour tracking system.
- (l) A calendar of training for all enforcement and rehabilitation officers associated with prevention and elimination of child labour should be drawn up and implemented through the institutes like DR MCR institute of HRD or the in house training facilities to be developed by the labour department.
- (m) A manual for the guidance of enforcement officers shall be prepared by the labour department and circulated within three months.

2. School Education Department:

It is the primary responsibility of the Department to ensure that all working children who have been withdrawn from work should, without any discrimination what so ever, be enabled and facilitated to have smooth and uninterrupted access to the formal school system and retention therein.

In order that the department is in a position to accomplish this objective, the following activities are required to be undertaken by way of planning and preparation:-

- (a) Generating awareness amongst all sections of the civil society about RTE, 2009 through programmes like celebration of education week / fortnight or back to school programme, creation of an environment conducive to RTE, 2009 by harnessing print, electronic and folk media etc;
- (b) Undertaking curricular reforms through the State Council of Educational Research and Training based on National curriculum Framework 2005, RTE 2009 and National Curriculum Framework for Teachers' Education, 2010; finalization of syllabus and text books, printing and distribution of text books well in time before the commencement of the academic session;
- (c) Joining the joint enforcement team at the district and Mandal level for undertaking an enforcement drive launched by Labour Department for rescue / release of children from work for their enrolment in formal school system;
- (d) Continuous evaluation of the content, process and impact of the programmes for enrolment and retention of children so withdrawn from work and taking timely and appropriate measures so that the children who are enrolled remain in the school and attain the desired levels of proficiency.
- (e) Establish and maintain transit home in all districts to immediately lodge the rescued children to preparing them for admission to special training centres/ regular schools.
- (f) Establish special training centres specially residential for all out of school children at convenient places in each district so that the out of school children acquire the desired competency levels and then enroll them in the formal school system on the basis of outcome of the assessment.
- (g) Creation of a computerized data base under SSA;
- (h) Ensure that opportunities and facilities are created to make childrens' participation in all aspects of implementation of RTE.
- (i) Care should be taken to make the entire process of learning joyous, exciting, interesting, innovative, relevant and worthwhile;
- (j) Holding the Education Officer and the Principal of the school accountable for their failure to retain the children and in particular, out of school children and working children receiving education in the formal school system;
- (k) Introducing regular programmes for counseling the parents of working children about the importance of enrolment and retention of all working children in the formal school system;

- (l) Monitoring of academically weaker children in schools with the involvement of NGO's;
- (m) The department should ensure that all the lower and upper primary schools under it have the following irreducible barest minimum norms and standards for management of education as required under the RTE, 2009;
- (n) All weather school buildings which are aesthetically pleasing, structurally safe and sound, functionally convenient with built in arrangements for furniture, repair and maintenance, play ground, uninterrupted supply of electricity, midday meal, potable water, conservancy facilities etc;
- (o) One class room-one teacher; Teacher pupil ratio at 1:30;Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE);No corporal punishment; No detention, no failure; Remedial teaching; Having trained and full time teachers; Having an inclusive curriculum; Special teaching arrangement for children with special needs; Using mother tongue as means of social communication; Having full time schools teaching minimum number of hours and days each year;

3. Women Development and Child Welfare Department:

The Department is primarily concerned with protection of childhood and creating conditions which will ensure realization of the right of the child to survival and development. For this purpose, the Department has been made responsible for implementation of ICDS services. The department is also responsible for rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection (Orphans, destitute, abandoned children, working children etc) under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act, 2000 as amended up to date.

In the context of identification and enumeration of working children, their rescue / release and rehabilitation through education, nutrition, skill training and checkup of health, the department will have to play the following role:-

The Department should designate a Nodal Officer at a senior level who can be part of the District Child Labour Task Force. The CWC of the District concerned should be asked by the Department to nominate a member who can be a part of the District Child Labour Task Force. Such a member can be a vital link between the District level Child Welfare Committee and the District Child Labour Task Force for all practical purposes such as:

- (a) Attending all pre rescue planning meetings of the Task Force;
- (b) Ensuring the interim care and custody of the rescued children;
- (c) Verification of all relevant details pertaining to the children and their families in the Transit Home where the children may be lodged for a week to a fortnight for psychological counseling, check up of health and levels of educational equivalence;

- (d) Keeping the observation Homes, Special Homes, Children's Homes and Shelter Homes for reception of all rescued children and for their stay in the Homes till such period the inquiry being conducted by the JJB / CWC, as the case may be, is over and subsequently for the rehabilitation of the child through the Home;
- (e) The Department is responsible for appointment and training of Probation Officers who have a very important role in promoting physical, economic and psychological rehabilitation of children released from work;
- (f) The Department should introduce a scheme for screening the health of all children in school and out of school and create facilities for such screening at the school premises, Anganwadis, Children's' Homes as may be conceivable and practicable;
- (g) The Department should pay particular attention to deal with the problem of stunting, wasting and low average BMI of all children and in particular working Girl children who have been found to be malnourished.
- (h) The Department may launch a massive programme of awareness generation for all sections of the civil society about (a) importance of nutrition in day-to-day life, (b) how to make food wholesome and nutritious within limitations of low income and pervasive ignorance and illiteracy of parents; (c) how to identify risks and hazards associated at the prenatal, early neonatal, late neonatal, neonatal, post natal, infancy and childhood phases of life and how to take preventive and corrective measures to ensure childhood survival and its development in its totality,

4. Health and Family Welfare Department:

- (a) The prescribed Medical Authority u/s 10 of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has to promptly issue a certificate of age of the child labour brought by the inspector under the Act. The decision of the authority is final and cannot be questioned in a court of law. It is imperative that such a responsibility is discharged with a lot of care and sensitivity.
- (b) After working children have been rescued and released and brought to a Transit Home, they have to undergo medical examination within 24 hours. Necessary instructions may be issued by the Department to the Civil Surgeon of the District, so that the health check-up may be completed in time and corrective measures may be provided to the child if found to be suffering from any disease.
- (c) Check-up of health of all children in school or out of school according to established norms should be squarely the responsibility of Health and Family

Welfare Department. The place meant for check-up of health and norms to be adopted for such check-up should also be laid down by the said Department.

- (d) Properly planned and coordinated efforts may be made for providing orientation and training to all officers of the department for their sensitization. Labour Department should provide necessary academic and technical support for the training.

5. Rural Development Department:

The Department is in-charge of three major poverty alleviation programmes namely: (a) Mahatma Gandhi NAREGA Scheme (b) Mobilization of BPL families into Self-Help Groups (c) Integrated Watershed Planning, Management and Development. With the help of Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty one crore households in the State have been mobilized and 10 lakh SHGs have been formed on the principle of thrift and credit in the combined state. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme was launched in 2006. Wages under MGNREGA are being paid at a piece rate with average earnings going upto Rs.120/- per day.

The above programmes are expected to ensure economic rehabilitation of poor parents. It has been recognized that adult parents push their children involuntarily to work as they themselves are not able to get avenues of stable and durable employment and in a large family size situation are required to feed a number of additional mouths. If economic rehabilitation of poor parents is assured it is fervently hoped that the incidence of child labour will come down. It should, therefore, be the endeavor of the Rural Development Department to intensify public works programmes in such a way that they ensure full, freely chosen and productive adult employment and adequate need based remuneration as an integral part of the employment so that in due course of time there will be no occasion for poor parents to push children to work.

Additionally the Department has a very large number of functionaries who need to be given orientation and training with a view to making them sensitive to the need for elimination of child labour. It should be the endeavor of the functionaries of the department to report instances of child labour detected by them anywhere in course of their field visits, to the Officers of Labour Department. They should, along with such reporting assist the officers of Labour Department to do a proper mapping of the children who have been found working by them. These Officers can be trained at an institute like NIRD.

6. Social Welfare Department:-

The Social Welfare Department is primarily responsible for promoting welfare of the members of the Schedule Caste. Education being one of the components of such welfare the department is running a network of hostels and residential schools for boys and girls belonging to the Schedule Caste. There are 2315 hostels and 288 residential schools being run by the department in the combined state. 60% of the seats in the Hostels are reserved for girls whereas 75% of the seats in residential

schools are reserved for SC and 25% for others. Orphans, destitutes, bonded labourers, working children and children of the prostitutes have a prior claim for getting admission into the hostels as well as residential schools.

The Department has very large number of functionaries who are in need of sensitization through orientation and training on elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh. A calendar for organizing such orientation and training could be prepared and the training provided in batches. The central objective of such orientation and training would be the following:-

- (a) Functionaries of the Department own the programme of identification, rescue/release and rehabilitation of all working children as their own;
- (b) They may help in collecting intelligence in course of their tours on prevalence of child labour in selected pockets and share the intelligence with officers of Labour Department so that raids can be conducted and children can be rescued / released;
- (c) They may assist the process of rehabilitation of the children released from work as also the process of economic rehabilitation of poor parents;

7. Tribal Welfare Department:-

Like the Social Welfare Department, the Tribal Welfare Department is also running residential schools and hostels. While the number of residential schools is 554 there are over 300 hostels in addition to the 130 residential schools under Gurukulam Scheme and 3000 Girijan Primary Schools up to Class II in the combined state. Unlike the residential schools of Social Welfare Department which are meant for students from class 6th to Class 12th, the residential schools of Tribal Welfare Department are meant for students from class 1 to Class 12th. Tribal parents are generally not inclined to send their children to day school. The residential schools and hostels have proved useful in improving the rate of enrolment and retention and reducing the rate of dropout. There is, however, no thinking at present to go in for general expansion of Ashram schools. The Tribal Welfare Department may obtain a list of pockets endemic from the point of prevalence of child labour from the officers of Labour department and make out a case for covering these pockets by residential schools/hostels on a selective basis.

Like the Social Welfare Department, the Tribal Welfare Department has also got a large number of functionaries numbering several thousands. All of them are not familiar with and committed to the task of elimination of child labour. A calendar for organizing a series of orientation and training programmes has to be prepared and the training conducted with the help of MCR HRD Institute and such other institutes with a view to sensitising the officers of the department.

8. Home (Police) Department:

The Department may contribute to the task of rescue / release of children from work in the following manner:-

- (a) Setting up Special Juvenile Police limits U/s. 63 of JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended up-to-date;
- (b) By joining as a member of District Level Task Force and providing protection to the members of the rescue team in the event of resistance from the employers concerned;
- (c) By assisting the members of the team in interrogating the employers as well as the working children to get full details of the employment, arrangements for ensuring health and safety of the workers etc.,;
- (d) Entertaining FIR and completing the investigation in time and filing prosecution against the offending employer for providing justice to the working children;

9. Urban Development Department:-

The Department may contribute to the task of elimination of child labour in the following manner:-

- (a) The Corporations / Municipalities under the Department issue licences to all shops and commercial establishments, hotels / motels / restaurants in urban areas; a condition may be imposed in the said license that the establishments will not employ children below the age of 14;
- (b) The Corporations / Municipalities permit private advertisers to put up hoardings at conspicuous locations within the city / municipal limits. Such advertisers may be directed to put up a few hoardings pertaining to the elimination of child labour; protection of child, childhood and childrens' rights;
- (c) The schools under the Corporations / Municipalities should provide access to free and compulsory education to all rescued working children irrespective of their age;
- (d) To monitor the content, quality and impact of non formal education programme run by NGO in various slums with a view to bringing all out- of- schools in the area into the fold of mainstream education;
- (e) Headmasters and Teachers of Corporation / Municipal Schools should hold a monthly meeting of all parents for sensitizing and counseling them about the education of their children;

- (f) The Municipal Corporation Commissioner / the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality may take the initiative of inviting the residential welfare associations within the Municipal area to hold a discussion with them and to persuade them to adopt a resolution to the effect that no apartment owner who is a member of residential welfare association would employ a domestic help below the age of 14 years as such employment already stands prohibited under Part-A of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act with effect from 10-10-2006;
- (g) The Department has an army of officials who are mostly discharging regulatory roles; a calendar for organizing orientation and training for sensitization of these officers may be prepared and the training conducted.

10. Civil Supplies Department:-

According to the survey conducted in the combined state by Aide-et-Action, South Asia Regional Office, Hyderabad more than 11 lakh people are migrating out of Andhra Pradesh and much larger number of persons are moving into Andhra Pradesh from the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh every year (The actual number of persons migrating into Andhra Pradesh – both intra and inter-state would be around 7 million. In majority of the cases children accompany the migrant parents and as they arrive at the work site they remain deprived of their access to the educational opportunity. Due to a number of factors such as (a) Payment of advance at the time of recruitment of the migrant families (b) irregular and erratic payment of wages at the worksite (c) non enforcement of minimum wage by the labour Law enforcement machinery, the migrant parents find it extremely difficult to eke out means of decent livelihood. They would find it equally difficult to meet the cost of education of their children by sending them to a good school. Since they don't have any ration card they have to buy all essential food grains and other commodities from the open market at a much higher rate. All these add up to their plight. With a view to providing some measure of relief to such migrant families the Food and Civil Supplies Department should issue ration cards / coupons to such families or alternatively may open retail outlets in the vicinity of the worksite to be managed by SHG groups on co-operatives, as the case may be so that the migrant families may have access to commodities. Labour Department should provide full details of the worksites, names of projects under execution, number and names of migrant families to enable the Food and Civil Supply Department to do the needful.

11. Revenue Department:-

There are five departments under Revenue Department entrusted with different responsibilities. The Department which controls the cadre of Tahasildars would be relevant for dealing with elimination of child labour in the following manner:-

- (a) The Tahasildar should be a member of the Mandal Level Rescue Team as and when the same is constituted and proceeds to conduct raids of establishments in the mandal area to rescue / release of working children;
- (b) The Revenue Department is responsible for grant of lease of minor minerals (such as sands in the river bed). In granting such lease a condition has to be stipulated that no child below the age of 14 years would be employed in extraction of minor minerals;
- (c) The officials of Revenue department having been conferred judicial powers under the BL Act have to take action under the said Act in cases of child labour who are also bonded labour.

12. Panchayati Raj Department:-

The Panchayats issue licence in rural areas for shops and commercial establishments, hotels / motels / restaurants / dhabas etc., In issuing all such licences a condition shall be imposed not to employ child below the age of 14 in any of these establishments.

Elimination of child labour would be included as an item in the curriculum and the syllabus of training for all officers and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Departments. A calendar of such training has to be in place and the training may commence for the Panchayati Raj functionaries for their orientation and sensitization through institutes like NIRD.

Panchayat Secretary with the help of functionaries like Anganwadi workers and Vidhya volunteers should identify all children out of school in the village and coordinate with the School education department in securing their admission to a school.

13. Mines and Geology Department:-

The Department is responsible for grant of lease of quarries. Usually the lease is granted to private individuals who employ children in the quarry operations for a variety of reasons. The Department has to incorporate a condition that while granting lease of the quarry children below the age of 18 year (which is the age of entry to the world of work in mines and quarries) should not be employed.

Chapter IX

Role of other stake holders in rescue, release and rehabilitation of all working children:

1. Role of Employers & Trade Union Organizations:

Child labour totally disappeared from the organized sector and significantly reduced in the small scale manufacturing sector. Children by and large continue to be employed in agriculture and other informal sectors in the country side which are largely scattered and fragmented.

If child labour is to be eliminated in such sectors of employment. We have to identify the employer's therein through survey and adopt a multi pronged approach to carry conviction to such employers that to employ children at a tender and formative stage of their lives is not in their interest nor in the best interests of the children. The employers should be impressed through their established channels such as Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other Associations that employment of children contributes negatively in the long run.

Trade Union Organisations are in existence for protecting and safeguarding the interests of labour. It may not be necessary to carry conviction to Trade Union Organisation that employment of children at a tender age at the cost of their health and education is violation of human rights of children to protection, survival and development and great loss to the nation. All that is required to be done is to have a meeting with representatives of all Trade Union Organisations and to issue an appeal to them to keep elimination of child labour as an important agenda in all their trade union activities such as meetings of the annual general body and executive committee of the trade unions, meetings and negotiation with the employers and all other important conferences of trade unions. They should also be requested to share the intelligence about prevalence of child labour in certain occupations and processes with the officers of Labour & Employment Department so that necessary corrective action can be taken by the later. The Trade Unions may also be requested to give prominence to the issue of elimination of child labour in all their publications and publicity materials so that the central message of elimination of child labour could be disseminated amongst the rank and file of working class.

If there are representatives of Trade Unions who are first rate social communicators and good trainers, Labour and Employment Department may enlist their services in all training programmes of the Department related to elimination of child labour.

Success stories emanating from involvement of Employers and Trade union Organisation in undertaking responsibility for elimination of child labour may be used for such training.

2. Role of NGOs:-

NGOs work under difficult conditions in remote, interior and inaccessible areas. They can complement and supplement Government initiatives for more than one reason such as (a) Government does not have the outreach to all areas and all sections of the people on account of certain limitations whereas NGOs have such outreach (b) Government cannot shoulder responsibility for anything and everything and (c) NGOs have a flexibility of structure and operations for which they can execute programmes in an unconventional and unorthodox manner which produces the desired results in less time and cost.

NGOs can contribute to elimination of child labour which is one of our major national concerns in the following manner:-

- (a) They can assist the District Administration in conducting a survey for identification and enumeration of working children in selected pockets which are endemic for elimination of child labour;
- (b) They can assist the District Administration in creation of an environment through a series of unconventional and unorthodox ways (undertaking kalajathas, nukkadnataks, street theatre, role plays etc.,) to spread the central message about importance of a child as a precious human resources, importance of protection of childhood and child rights which would remove negative mind sets and help in sensitizing all sections of the civil society on the importance of elimination of child labour;
- (c) They can assist the District Administration in conducting raids and in organizing rescue / release operations;
- (d) They can take the responsibility for rehabilitation of children released from work through education, nutrition, skill training, checkup of health; the special schools of NCLPs where these activities are implemented are mostly being managed by NGOs in many parts of the country;
- (e) They can help in mapping of interstate and intrastate migrant children who accompany the parents from one State to another or from one district to another; such mapping is an extremely useful exercise for the purpose of providing education for the migrant children;
- (f) They can take up evaluation of the content, process and impact of both programmes relating to educational rehabilitation of children and economic rehabilitation of their parents which are closely interlinked;

- (g) They can also bring to the notice of the concerned authorities in the SSA about the gaps, omissions and deficiencies in the UPE and UEE programmes at the ground level with suggestion for qualitative improvement and change;

The Labour Department shall adopt the following strategies to enlist the close involvement and support of the NGOs in the task of elimination of child labour:-

- (a) A small and compact consultative group under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary Labour & Employment shall be constituted to have a very close liaison and coordination with NGOs who are either working in the field of elimination of child labour or related fields so as to have the benefit of their experience and ideas; the consultative group may comprise of NGOs with a track record of dedicated social service;
- (b) The Principal Secretary of the Department should have from time to time a dialogue with a few selected NGOs who are active in the field of education and elimination of child labour and have an honest assessment of the ground level situation vis-à-vis his department from them;
- (c) The NGOs with outstanding contribution to elimination of child labour and rehabilitation of children released from work through education should be recognized and acknowledged by the Department. Such NGOs should be involved in all important activities of elimination of Child Labour.

3. Role of Civil Society:-

Civil society is a heterogeneous entity. Citizens who are members of the society are born differently, think differently and live differently. Their socio-cultural and economic backgrounds are different; so also are the life styles and standard of living. These differences notwithstanding, there are good, well meaning, diligent and socially conscientious individuals who have the urge, inclination and commitment to contribute to a cause like elimination of child labour which is an issue of major societal concern. The civil society members can lend their time, energy and resources to contribute to the cause of elimination of child labour and all those responsible for implementation of SAP should involve with the civil society members like doctors, teachers, advocates, resident associations, students, etc in all the activities of elimination of child labour.

There are many other sections of the civil society who can contribute in their own way to promote, protect and preserve childhood and childrens' rights and who can enable and facilitate children to grow from childhood to adolescence, adolescence to youth and youth to manhood. What is necessary and desirable is that we carry the central message to these sections of the society who are not sufficiently aware and sensitive that children matter, childhood and child rights matter and it is the bounden and collective duty and obligation of the society as a whole to

contribute to their promotion, protection and preservation. This process was carried out to a very large extent through the Andhra Pradesh State based project for elimination of child labour where all central employers and trade union organizations, rotary and lions club, media and communication outfits, red cross societies, religious bodies, local self governing bodies, professional associations (lawyers, teachers, doctors, engineers, architects etc.) were intensively involved; they thought, planned and worked together towards fulfillment of the common cause i.e., elimination of child labour, which shall be continued.

4. Role of media – Print, electronic & folk:

Like training media is an outlet of information, communication and education. It is an outlet for revelation of truth against tyranny, injustice and oppression. It is also an outlet against fads, taboos, obscurantist ideas and practices. It is a weapon against cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment of man against man. This is why it has been said that even though globalization has many demerits and pitfalls, one of its major plus points is that it has enabled and facilitated through revolution in technology, exposure of corruption, deception, fraudulent and manipulative practices and indiscriminate and heartless exploitation of man and scarce natural resources by a few greedy, selfish and acquisitive people in the society.

Media has played a key role in all social movements and mobilization of woman and men for a good cause – be it deliverance of the State from the clutches of colonialism and imperialism, be it deliverance of human beings from subjugation and oppression of their captors, be it restoration of the natural dignity, decency and justice to all human beings.

Media can play a similar useful and affective role in elimination of child labour in the following manner:-

- (a) It can help in dissemination of the central message that children matter, their childhood matters and it is the collective bounden duty and obligation of all sections of the civil society to promote, protect and preserve childhood;
- (b) It can be instrumental in spreading the message that elimination of child labour and right of access of all children to free and compulsory education go together and inseparable.
- (c) It can breathe hope, faith and conviction that elimination of child labour and realisation of the universal right to free and compulsory education are not utopian, but possible, feasible and achievable;
- (d) It can be used as a tool for dissemination of success stories of elimination of child labour and free and compulsory education; such success stories can be collected and compiled and sent to print and electronic medium for being published as also for being broadcast and telecast to create the desired impact.

ANNEXURE - 1
BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE ACTION PLAN FOR
ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR 2015

BUDGET FOR STATE RESOURCE CENTRE

Sl.No.	Activitiy	Amount per month (Rs.)	Amount per Annum (Rs.)
1	Salary for Data Entry Operator (2) for Help Line	25000	300000
2	Office Sub-ordinate (1)	10000	120000
3	Telephone, Mobile, Interenet, Fax, Sttionery, Computer Maintenace, Postage & Other misc office expenditure (32000/-) is added extra	25000	332000
4	Mobility (2 Hire Vehicles)	50000	600000
5	State Level Monitoring Committee Meeting (4 meetings x 25000)	0	100000
6	Workshop at State Level with all stake holders	0	200000
7	Website for Child Labour Tracking System (modification and Maintenance)	0	1200000
8	Training Programme for all Stake holders at State Level (6)	0	1200000
9	Awareness & Sensitization meetings at State Level (12 meetings x 100000)	0	1200000
10	Survey & Mapping of Child labour in all districts (13 districts x 2800000)	0	3250000
11	Documentation	0	200000
12	Publicity	0	9000000
	Total		17702000

II. Budget for District Resource Centres			
Sl.No	Activity	Amount per month (Rs)	Amount per annum (Rs)
1	Salaries for Data Entry Operators(13 DEOs, one for each DRC x12500 PM)	162500	1950000
2	District Co –ordination Committee meeting(1 per month x 12000x13)	156000	1872000
3	Telephone, Mobile, Internet, Fax, Stationery, Computer Maintenance, Postage & Other misc office expenditure(5000 per month per district x 13)	65000	780000
Total			4602000

III. Budget for Enforcement Activities(Joint Inspections & rescue operations)			
Sl.No	Activity	Amount per month (Rs)	Amount per annum (Rs)
1	Transport and other expenses for weekly joint inspections(48weeks x 4000x13 DCLs)	52000	2496000
2	Rescue operations(Rs.10000pm x 13 DCLs)	130000	1560000
3	District Level Workshops with all stakeholders(1 workshop in each district, 13 x100000)	0	1300000
4	Awareness meetings with all stakeholders at District level(12 meetings by each DCL, 13 x 12x15000)	195000	2340000
Total			7696000

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE ACTION PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR 2015

Sl.No	Activity	Budget requirement for 2015- 2016(Rs)
1	State Resource Centre	17702000
2	District Resource Centre	4602000
3	Enforcement Activities	7696000
	Total	30000000

Annexure- II

Child Labour Population Census -2011

Total Worker Population in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	1504501	866494	638007	1333436	743175	590261	171065	123319	47746
Vizianagaram	1262306	725485	536821	1076622	586068	490554	185684	139417	46267
Visakhapatnam	2096097	1344031	752066	1329156	743918	585238	766941	600113	166828
East Godavari	2255653	1634790	620863	1780017	1253993	526024	475636	380797	94839
West Godavari	1873740	1251142	622598	1576872	1020790	556082	296868	230352	66516
Krishna	2173387	1388741	784646	1466031	859825	606206	707356	528916	178440
Guntur	2491023	1492729	998294	1835448	1016710	818738	655575	476019	179556
Prakasam	1804252	1036534	767718	1549844	849937	699907	254408	186597	67811
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	1406350	907710	498640	1104619	670220	434399	301731	237490	64241
Y.S.R.District	1414487	867769	546718	1038981	590440	448541	375506	277329	98177
Kurnool	2164429	1225338	939091	1694099	902236	791863	470330	323102	147228
Anantapur	2190479	1280175	910304	1732650	950589	782061	457829	329586	128243
Chittoor	2022222	1248807	773415	1564453	906485	657968	457769	342322	115447
Andhra Pradesh	24658926	15269745	9389181	19082228	11094386	7987842	5576698	4175359	1401339

Source: Census, 2011

Child Population (5-14 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	492358	254381	237977	416225	215904	200321	76133	38477	37656
Vizianagaram	418819	215010	203809	337080	173883	163197	81739	41127	40612
Visakhapatnam	760993	389461	371532	430922	218490	212432	330071	170971	159100
East Godavari	885491	448660	436831	667711	338480	329231	217780	110180	107600
West Godavari	664222	336907	327315	530218	269470	260748	134004	67437	66567
Krishna	738897	379630	359267	444199	229011	215188	294698	150619	144079
Guntur	843988	435554	408434	560669	289978	270691	283319	145576	137743
Prakasam	635312	328557	306755	516704	267604	249100	118608	60953	57655
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	514870	266793	248077	375642	195013	180629	139228	71780	67448
Y.S.R.District	536371	277683	258688	355339	183834	171505	181032	93849	87183
Kurnool	851218	438592	412626	619648	319443	300205	231570	119149	112421
Anantapur	746174	385245	360929	537578	278393	259185	208596	106852	101744
Chittoor	719789	371042	348747	512118	264358	247760	207671	106684	100987
Andhra Pradesh	8808502	4527515	4280987	6304053	3243861	3060192	2504449	1283654	1220795

Source: Census, 2011

Main Worker(5-14 years)in Andhra Pradesh,2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	7055	3718	3337	6310	3259	3051	745	459	286
Vizianagaram	10127	5236	4891	9193	4629	4564	934	607	327
Visakhapatnam	17725	9654	8071	12909	6566	6343	4816	3088	1728
East Godavari	12159	8611	3548	10041	7099	2942	2118	1512	606
West Godavari	11971	7250	4721	10726	6423	4303	1245	827	418
Krishna	18734	10817	7917	12323	6617	5706	6411	4200	2211
Guntur	25954	12592	13362	20134	9120	11014	5820	3472	2348
Prakasam	17200	8345	8855	15633	7377	8256	1567	968	599
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	9909	6207	3702	8180	4989	3191	1729	1218	511
Y.S.R.District	9785	5451	4334	7156	3698	3458	2629	1753	876
Kurnool	47905	22119	25786	41050	17999	23051	6855	4120	2735
Anantapur	22115	12396	9719	17419	9368	8051	4696	3028	1668
Chittoor	14882	8507	6375	12385	6847	5538	2497	1660	837
Andhra Pradesh	225521	120903	104618	183459	93991	89468	42062	26912	15150

Source: Census, 2011

Marginal Worker (5-14 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural		Urban			
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	8055	3618	4437	7445	3272	4173	610	346	264
Vizianagaram	6684	2948	3736	6172	2661	3511	512	287	225
Visakhapatnam	23190	11367	11823	15415	7318	8097	7775	4049	3726
East Godavari	8428	4590	3838	6433	3482	2951	1995	1108	887
West Godavari	5680	2941	2739	4981	2576	2405	699	365	334
Krishna	11354	5584	5770	6447	3035	3412	4907	2549	2358
Guntur	12126	5631	6495	8668	3824	4844	3458	1807	1651
Prakasam	10421	4249	6172	9645	3876	5769	776	373	403
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	6338	3226	3112	5227	2612	2615	1111	614	497
Y.S.R.District	11639	5596	6043	9001	4139	4862	2638	1457	1181
Kurnool	26093	11677	14416	19575	8288	11287	6518	3389	3129
Anantapur	14011	6916	7095	11419	5496	5923	2592	1420	1172
Chittoor	10882	5461	5421	9186	4576	4610	1696	885	811
Andhra Pradesh	154901	73804	81097	119614	55155	64459	35287	18649	16638

Source: Census, 2011

Child Labour (5-14 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	15110	7336	7774	13755	6531	7224	1355	805	550
Vizianagaram	16811	8184	8627	15365	7290	8075	1446	894	552
Visakhapatnam	40915	21021	19894	28324	13884	14440	12591	7137	5454
East Godavari	20587	13201	7386	16474	10581	5893	4113	2620	1493
West Godavari	17651	10191	7460	15707	8999	6708	1944	1192	752
Krishna	30088	16401	13687	18770	9652	9118	11318	6749	4569
Guntur	38080	18223	19857	28802	12944	15858	9278	5279	3999
Prakasam	27621	12594	15027	25278	11253	14025	2343	1341	1002
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	16247	9433	6814	13407	7601	5806	2840	1832	1008
Y.S.R.District	21424	11047	10377	16157	7837	8320	5267	3210	2057
Kurnool	73998	33796	40202	60625	26287	34338	13373	7509	5864
Anantapur	36126	19312	16814	28838	14864	13974	7288	4448	2840
Chittoor	25764	13968	11796	21571	11423	10148	4193	2545	1648
Andhra Pradesh	380422	194707	185715	303073	149146	153927	77349	45561	31788

Source: Census, 2011

Percentage of Child Labour to Child Population (5-14 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	3.07	2.88	3.27	3.30	3.02	3.61	1.78	2.09	1.46
Vizianagaram	4.01	3.81	4.23	4.56	4.19	4.95	1.77	2.17	1.36
Visakhapatnam	5.38	5.40	5.35	6.57	6.35	6.80	3.81	4.17	3.43
East Godavari	2.32	2.94	1.69	2.47	3.13	1.79	1.89	2.38	1.39
West Godavari	2.66	3.02	2.28	2.96	3.34	2.57	1.45	1.77	1.13
Krishna	4.07	4.32	3.81	4.23	4.21	4.24	3.84	4.48	3.17
Guntur	4.51	4.18	4.86	5.14	4.46	5.86	3.27	3.63	2.90
Prakasam	4.35	3.83	4.90	4.89	4.21	5.63	1.98	2.20	1.74
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	3.16	3.54	2.75	3.57	3.90	3.21	2.04	2.55	1.49
Y.S.R.District	3.99	3.98	4.01	4.55	4.26	4.85	2.91	3.42	2.36
Kurnool	8.69	7.71	9.74	9.78	8.23	11.44	5.77	6.30	5.22
Anantapur	4.84	5.01	4.66	5.36	5.34	5.39	3.49	4.16	2.79
Chittoor	3.58	3.76	3.38	4.21	4.32	4.10	2.02	2.39	1.63
Andhra Pradesh	4.32	4.30	4.34	4.81	4.60	5.03	3.09	3.55	2.60

Percentage of Child Labour to Total Worker Population (5-14 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	1.00	0.85	1.22	1.03	0.88	1.22	0.79	0.65	1.15
Vizianagaram	1.33	1.13	1.61	1.43	1.24	1.65	0.78	0.64	1.19
Visakhapatnam	1.95	1.56	2.65	2.13	1.87	2.47	1.64	1.19	3.27
East Godavari	0.91	0.81	1.19	0.93	0.84	1.12	0.86	0.69	1.57
West Godavari	0.94	0.81	1.20	1.00	0.88	1.21	0.65	0.52	1.13
Krishna	1.38	1.18	1.74	1.28	1.12	1.50	1.60	1.28	2.56
Guntur	1.53	1.22	1.99	1.57	1.27	1.94	1.42	1.11	2.23
Prakasam	1.53	1.22	1.96	1.63	1.32	2.00	0.92	0.72	1.48
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	1.16	1.04	1.37	1.21	1.13	1.34	0.94	0.77	1.57
Y.S.R.District	1.51	1.27	1.90	1.56	1.33	1.85	1.40	1.16	2.10
Kurnool	3.42	2.76	4.28	3.58	2.91	4.34	2.84	2.32	3.98
Anantapur	1.65	1.51	1.85	1.66	1.56	1.79	1.59	1.35	2.21
Chittoor	1.27	1.12	1.53	1.38	1.26	1.54	0.92	0.74	1.43
Andhra Pradesh	1.54	1.28	1.98	1.59	1.34	1.93	1.39	1.09	2.27

Source: Census, 2011

Child Population (15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	256804	133026	123778	215519	112613	102906	41285	20413	20872
Vizianagaram	214869	110391	104478	169788	88139	81649	45081	22252	22829
Visakhapatnam	388888	197546	191342	207187	105704	101483	181701	91842	89859
East Godavari	487559	249462	238097	363847	188487	175360	123712	60975	62737
West Godavari	373437	192631	180806	293949	152575	141374	79488	40056	39432
Krishna	443109	231151	211958	244009	129625	114384	199100	101526	97574
Guntur	461689	238430	223259	295066	157437	137629	166623	80993	85630
Prakasam	307602	165413	142189	245307	133525	111782	62295	31888	30407
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	301772	161569	140203	190402	101257	89145	111370	60312	51058
Y.S.R.District	264768	138176	126592	171503	90897	80606	93265	47279	45986
Kurnool	407679	214548	193131	289102	154817	134285	118577	59731	58846
Anantapur	388002	203027	184975	274918	145504	129414	113084	57523	55561
Chittoor	376355	195547	180808	256746	135097	121649	119609	60450	59159
Andhra Pradesh	4672533	2430917	2241616	3217343	1695677	1521666	1455190	735240	719950

Source: Census, 2011

Main Worker(15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh,2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	46566	27351	19215	41651	24133	17518	4915	3218	1697
Vizianagaram	50588	29276	21312	45000	25250	19750	5588	4026	1562
Visakhapatnam	64724	38776	25948	49141	27695	21446	15583	11081	4502
East Godavari	92265	72122	20143	77751	60751	17000	14514	11371	3143
West Godavari	88581	59739	28842	79141	52735	26406	9440	7004	2436
Krishna	85793	53512	32281	62130	37292	24838	23663	16220	7443
Guntur	112567	64049	48518	87838	47097	40741	24729	16952	7777
Prakasam	82216	48073	34143	74823	42824	31999	7393	5249	2144
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	54003	36722	17281	44982	29695	15287	9021	7027	1994
Y.S.R.District	48713	31016	17697	35939	21543	14396	12774	9473	3301
Kurnool	134215	74656	59559	113003	60289	52714	21212	14367	6845
Anantapur	105531	63364	42167	85694	49448	36246	19837	13916	5921
Chittoor	76477	47349	29128	64140	38426	25714	12337	8923	3414
Andhra Pradesh	1042239	646005	396234	861233	517178	344055	181006	128827	52179

Source: Census, 2011

Marginal Worker (15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural				Urban	
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	45185	20631	24554	42835	19301	23534	2350	1330	1020
Vizianagaram	27201	12231	14970	25078	10988	14090	2123	1243	880
Visakhapatnam	55283	27599	27684	43300	20509	22791	11983	7090	4893
East Godavari	44343	26208	18135	38959	22756	16203	5384	3452	1932
West Godavari	31237	15889	15348	28537	14323	14214	2700	1566	1134
Krishna	35119	17569	17550	26185	12624	13561	8934	4945	3989
Guntur	31373	14821	16552	24673	11316	13357	6700	3505	3195
Prakasam	31489	13934	17555	29318	12740	16578	2171	1194	977
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	26947	13920	13027	23493	11716	11777	3454	2204	1250
Y.S.R.District	27692	13486	14206	22581	10599	11982	5111	2887	2224
Kurnool	46710	21885	24825	37648	17303	20345	9062	4582	4480
Anantapur	46862	22553	24309	40481	18947	21534	6381	3606	2775
Chittoor	28781	15138	13643	24446	12478	11968	4335	2660	1675
Andhra Pradesh	478222	235864	242358	407534	195600	211934	70688	40264	30424

Source: Census, 2011

Child Labour (15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	91751	47982	43769	84486	43434	41052	7265	4548	2717
Vizianagaram	77789	41507	36282	70078	36238	33840	7711	5269	2442
Visakhapatnam	120007	66375	53632	92441	48204	44237	27566	18171	9395
East Godavari	136608	98330	38278	116710	83507	33203	19898	14823	5075
West Godavari	119818	75628	44190	107678	67058	40620	12140	8570	3570
Krishna	120912	71081	49831	88315	49916	38399	32597	21165	11432
Guntur	143940	78870	65070	112511	58413	54098	31429	20457	10972
Prakasam	113705	62007	51698	104141	55564	48577	9564	6443	3121
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	80950	50642	30308	68475	41411	27064	12475	9231	3244
Y.S.R.District	76405	44502	31903	58520	32142	26378	17885	12360	5525
Kurnool	180925	96541	84384	150651	77592	73059	30274	18949	11325
Anantapur	152393	85917	66476	126175	68395	57780	26218	17522	8696
Chittoor	105258	62487	42771	88586	50904	37682	16672	11583	5089
Andhra Pradesh	1520461	881869	638592	1268767	712778	555989	251694	169091	82603

Source: Census, 2011

Percentage of Child Labour to Child Population (15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	35.73	36.07	35.36	39.20	38.57	39.89	17.60	22.28	13.02
Vizianagaram	36.20	37.60	34.73	41.27	41.11	41.45	17.10	23.68	10.70
Visakhapatnam	30.86	33.60	28.03	44.62	45.60	43.59	15.17	19.79	10.46
East Godavari	28.02	39.42	16.08	32.08	44.30	18.93	16.08	24.31	8.09
West Godavari	32.09	39.26	24.44	36.63	43.95	28.73	15.27	21.40	9.05
Krishna	27.29	30.75	23.51	36.19	38.51	33.57	16.37	20.85	11.72
Guntur	31.18	33.08	29.15	38.13	37.10	39.31	18.86	25.26	12.81
Prakasam	36.96	37.49	36.36	42.45	41.61	43.46	15.35	20.21	10.26
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	26.82	31.34	21.62	35.96	40.90	30.36	11.20	15.31	6.35
Y.S.R.District	28.86	32.21	25.20	34.12	35.36	32.72	19.18	26.14	12.01
Kurnool	44.38	45.00	43.69	52.11	50.12	54.41	25.53	31.72	19.25
Anantapur	39.28	42.32	35.94	45.90	47.01	44.65	23.18	30.46	15.65
Chittoor	27.97	31.95	23.66	34.50	37.68	30.98	13.94	19.16	8.60
Andhra Pradesh	32.54	36.28	28.49	39.44	42.04	36.54	17.30	23.00	11.47

Percentage of Child Labour to Total Worker Population (15-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	6.10	5.54	6.86	6.34	5.84	6.95	4.25	3.69	5.69
Vizianagaram	6.16	5.72	6.76	6.51	6.18	6.90	4.15	3.78	5.28
Visakhapatnam	5.73	4.94	7.13	6.95	6.48	7.56	3.59	3.03	5.63
East Godavari	6.06	6.01	6.17	6.56	6.66	6.31	4.18	3.89	5.35
West Godavari	6.39	6.04	7.10	6.83	6.57	7.30	4.09	3.72	5.37
Krishna	5.56	5.12	6.35	6.02	5.81	6.33	4.61	4.00	6.41
Guntur	5.78	5.28	6.52	6.13	5.75	6.61	4.79	4.30	6.11
Prakasam	6.30	5.98	6.73	6.72	6.54	6.94	3.76	3.45	4.60
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	5.76	5.58	6.08	6.20	6.18	6.23	4.13	3.89	5.05
Y.S.R.District	5.40	5.13	5.84	5.63	5.44	5.88	4.76	4.46	5.63
Kurnool	8.36	7.88	8.99	8.89	8.60	9.23	6.44	5.86	7.69
Anantapur	6.96	6.71	7.30	7.28	7.20	7.39	5.73	5.32	6.78
Chittoor	5.21	5.00	5.53	5.66	5.62	5.73	3.64	3.38	4.41
Andhra Pradesh	6.17	5.78	6.80	6.65	6.42	6.96	4.51	4.05	5.89
Source: Census, 2011									

Child Population (5-19 years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011									
	Total			Rural			Urban		
District	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls	Boys	Girls
Srikakulam	749162	387407	361755	631744	328517	303227	117418	58890	58528
Vizianagaram	633688	325401	308287	506868	262022	244846	126820	63379	63441
Visakhapatnam	1149881	587007	562874	638109	324194	313915	511772	262813	248959
East Godavari	1373050	698122	674928	1031558	526967	504591	341492	171155	170337
West Godavari	1037659	529538	508121	824167	422045	402122	213492	107493	105999
Krishna	1182006	610781	571225	688208	358636	329572	493798	252145	241653
Guntur	1305677	673984	631693	855735	447415	408320	449942	226569	223373
Prakasam	942914	493970	448944	762011	401129	360882	180903	92841	88062
Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	816642	428362	388280	566044	296270	269774	250598	132092	118506
Y.S.R.District	801139	415859	385280	526842	274731	252111	274297	141128	133169
Kurnool	1258897	653140	605757	908750	474260	434490	350147	178880	171267
Anantapur	1134176	588272	545904	812496	423897	388599	321680	164375	157305
Chittoor	1096144	566589	529555	768864	399455	369409	327280	167134	160146
Andhra Pradesh	13481035	6958432	6522603	9521396	4939538	4581858	3959639	2018894	1940745

Source: Census, 2011

District Wise Out of School Children survey conducted by RVM as on March 2013		
Sl. No.	Name of District	Out of School Children as per survey of RVM
1	2	3
1	Ananthapur	5775
2	Chittoor	1836
3	East Godavari	6429
4	Guntur	4296
5	Kadapa	3624
6	Krishna	3030
7	Kurnool	11918
8	Prakasam	9060
9	PS Nellore	6589
10	Srikakulam	1453
11	Visakhapatnam	1632
12	Vizianagaram	2748
13	West Godavari	3285
Total		61675

ANNEXURE –II

ABBREVIATIONS

ACL	Assistant Commissioner of Labour
ALO	Assistant Labour Officer
APFTUCL	Andhra Pradesh Federation of Trade Unions for elimination of Child Labour
BC	Backward Caste
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CEASE	Child Labour – Consortium of employer's Associations for Elimination of Child Labour
CRC	Convention of the Rights of Children
CL (P&R) Act	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CWA	Civil Writ Application
DCL	Deputy Commissioner of Labour
DM	District Magistrate
DRC	District Resource Centre
DRC	District Resource Committee
ECL	Elimination of Child Labour
FIR	First Information Report
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILC	International Labour Conference
JCL	Joint Commissioner of Labour
MEPMA	Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas
Dr MCR HRDI	Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resource Development Institute
MP	Member of Parliament
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NCPCR	National Commission on Protection of Child Rights
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PESHA	Extension of Panchayat in Scheduled Areas Act
RVM	Rajiv Vidya Mission
RTE Act,2009	Right to Education Act
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan
SAP	State Action Plan
SC	Supreme Court
SC	Schedule Caste
SRC	State Resource Centre
ST	Schedule Tribe
SLMC	State Level Monitoring Committee
UEE	Universalization of Elementary Education
UPE	Universalization of Primary Education

