



CHILD HOPE

Newsletter on Child Labour Vol. 3, No. 12-15, July-Sep, Oct-Dec; Jan-March & April-June 2014

CONTENTS

- From the Director General's Desk1
- Training Programmes / Workshops conducted by the National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCL)2
- Female Child Labour in India: An Econometric Analysis.....6
- Events of National Child Labour Projects from different parts of the Country12
- Achievement of NCLP in News15
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime.....17
- fl l drk cpi u22
- Success Stories of NCLP23

Editor-in-Chief
SHRI PARTHA PRATIM MITRA
Director General

Editor
Dr. HELEN R. SEKAR
Senior Fellow

Printed and Published by
V.V. Giri National Labour Institute,
Sector-24, Noida-201301,
Distt.-Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P., India
Phone : 0120-2411533-34-35
Fax : 0120-2411474, 2411536
E-mail : vvgnli@vsnl.com

From the Director General's Desk

Children trafficked for labour is a tragedy which forces families to abandon and forget their children. Acute poverty, fluctuations in employment, natural disasters, and oppressive social milieu are some of the push factors for both temporary and permanent migration of the poor and the marginalized wherein children are uprooted from their native places and are deprived of the opportunities of childhood and denied of their rights. In agricultural areas that solely depend on monsoon, the receding water table and dry conditions lead to unstable and poor agriculture with the resultant wide fluctuations in employment for agriculture labour. Acquisition of land from remote tribal and rural areas causes displacement of poor in large numbers. Natural disasters are precipitous within impoverished circumstances and place families in a very vulnerable situation. For those who live in abject poverty with no scope for employment, such situation means that selling one child will allow the rest of the family to survive little longer.

In different geographical regions of the country the NCLP has been making effective intervention by systematically targeting families in vulnerable situations as beneficiaries of social security programmes thereby paving way for their socio-economic rehabilitation. The NCLP staff has taken measures to ensure that the benefits of different development programmes reach the child labour families particularly the poorest of the poor in remote and backward regions. Over three decades NCLP has reached out to thousands of children in difficult circumstances by building linkages between community and the child care institutions, municipal bodies, Health Department, Education Department, Labour Enforcement Machinery etc.

Mitesh from Tasniwadi, in Surat District could go to school now because of the intervention of NCLP in targeting his family to benefit from 'Manav Kalyan Yojna'. The risk of Mitesh becoming a child labour has been addressed by the NCLP. Talat Afroz Ansari from Mitthikhadi in Surat, who was once a child labour is now studying in school. With the convergence approach of the NCLP, Talat's family was made a beneficiary of the unique economic-income generation scheme of Gujarat State Government. Similarly Murthy from Salem District of Tamil Nadu was rescued from construction work by the NCLP staff who later enrolled him in the special school. Murthy is now a medical student. Sankaralingam who is rescued from Match work industry was rehabilitated by NCLP, and now he is a Police posted with the Madurai City Police. Rajeswari was also rescued from Match works industry and with the help of NCLP, she is the Headmistress at the Pachayat union primary school, Odakkarai in Ramanad district. Mohan Govintharaj, presently a Software Engineer was an ex-student of NCLP special school in Salem District. He was rescued from a factory, manufacturing Silver-Anklets, where he was a child labour. NCLP has positively intervened in the lives of many more children who were either victims or potential victims of child trafficking and forced labour. NCLP rescued them from gloom and made their lives bloom.

Training Programmes / Workshops conducted by the National Resource Centre on Child Labour (NRCCL)

Orientation Training-workshop on Bonded Labour was organized for Trade Union Leaders during 4-6 September 2013 at the Institute's campus in Noida. The Training Workshop was conducted as a part of the ILO-RVBIPDW Project. The Objectives of the workshop was to enhance understanding on the issue of Bonded Labour and enslaved forms of child labour and the strategies to address the problem. The aim was also to equip Trade Unions to work towards reducing vulnerability to all enslaved forms of labour and to enable them to play an active role in identification and release of Bonded Labour and also contribute towards effective implementation of various programmes aimed at rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. The Training-workshop was attended by 30 Participants from Delhi, Kolkata, Panipat District of Haryana; Gautambudh Nagar, Varanasi, Mathura and Kannauj Districts of Uttar Pradesh; Sundergarh District of Odisha; Bharatpur District of Rajasthan; Amritsar District of Punjab; Pune and Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra; and Vishakapatnam, Hyderabad and Karimnagar Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

As a part of the ILO Project - Reducing Vulnerability to Bondage in India through Promotion of Decent Work, a **Sensitisation Training-workshop on Forced Labour** was held during 11-13 September 2013 at the Institute. The Objectives of the workshop were to develop skills for releasing those who are in bondage and contribute to State and non-state interventions for rehabilitation of rescued bonded labourers. The workshop was attended by officers from Central Labour Services and State Labour Departments and also the representatives of Workers' organizations and Civil Society Organizations from *Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Sujagriti Samaj Sevi Sanstha, ADHAR, Dashmesh Sewa Sansthan, Sparsh Rural and Urban Development Society, Bolangir Bikash Parishad, Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Evam Sodh Sansthan, Bundelkhand Kisan Organisation, Asangathit Karmchari Union, INTUC - Uttar Pradesh and Gramin Mazdoor Sanghathan*. The Participants were drawn from the Districts Lucknow, Kanpur, Mathura, Banda, Noida, Jhansi, Agra and



Shahjapur of Uttar Pradesh; District Lakhimpur of Assam; Districts Morena, Shoopur, Dantiya and Tikamgarh of Madhya Pradesh; District Gurgaon of Haryana; Districts Mayurbhanj and Bolangir of Odisha and from New Delhi.

Orientation and Sensitization Training Workshop on Forced/Bonded Labour for Social Partners

was organized by the Institute at its campus in Noida from 3rd to 5th October 2013. The workshop was organized as part of the ILO-Reducing Vulnerability to Bondage in India through Promotion of Decent Work (ILO- RVBIPDW) Project. The objectives of the programme were: to enhance understanding on the issue of Bonded Labour and Forced Labour including children in enslaved forms of labour; to impart skills, methods and techniques for identification of Forced/Bonded Labour; to develop skills for releasing those who are in bondage; to equip for contributing effectively towards rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers and to prevent influx into bondage. The Programme was attended by participants from the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Participants representing Government Departments comprised of Labour officers, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Deputy Labour Commissioners. There were representatives from prominent Social organizations such as Pratisruti, Sparsh Rural and Urban Development Society, HOPE, Yuwak Vikas Samiti, Action in Rural Technologies and Service, Kangmong Nupi Thoulgal Marup, Centre for Child & Women Development, Rural Voluntary Organisation, Rural Environment Development Society, Snehalaya, and Dalit Bahujan Front. National Domestic Workers Movement (Domestic Workers Welfare Trust), Bundelkhand Kisan Union, Construction, Forest, Brick Kiln and Wood Workers Union and National Domestic Workers Movement are some of the Workers' organizations represented in the Training Workshop.

Orientation Programme on conducting socio-economic survey was organized on the 25th November 2013 for Government functionaries of West Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya at the Public Library Auditorium in Jowai. The objectives of the programme was to motivate the participants



to work towards combating Child Labour; to equip them with skills for conducting socio-economic survey of the households and locating children at work for rehabilitation. Ms. Merlin Nampui, Labour Commissioner, Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Meghalaya, inaugurated the programme. Shri D. Hynniewta, ADM, West Jaintia Hills District addressed the participants at the inaugural session and highlighted the importance of survey in addressing the problems of labour in general and rehabilitation of child labour in particular. This training programme was attended by 289 participants from of different departments of the Government of Meghalaya. **Dr. Helen R. Sekar and Shri Otojit Kshetrimayum were the Programme Coordinators.**

Training Programme on conducting House-hold Survey was organized on 26th November 2013 for School Teachers and Village Headman East Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya at the Community Hall, Khliehriat, Meghalaya. The objectives of the programme was to i) develop understanding on the importance of Household survey in labour empowerment; ii) importance of convergence of efforts and services towards combating child labour families and iii) to impart skills for conducting house-hold survey. This training programme was attended by 146 participants from of different villages of East Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya. Ms. Merlin Nampui, Labour Commissioner, Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Meghalaya, inaugurated the programme. In her address, Ms. D. Phawa, ADM, East Jaintia Hills District, motivated and encouraged the participants to play an effective role in conducting the survey. Dr. Deigracia Nongkynrih, Assistant Professor, North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), addressed the participants and clarified various concepts in house-hold survey format. **Dr. Helen R. Sekar and Shri Otojit Kshetrimayum were the Course Directors.**

Orientation Workshop on conducting Field Survey in Meghalaya was organized on 27th November 2013 for for Field Investigators at the Community Hall, Khliehriat, East Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya. The objective of the Workshop was to discuss and deliberate on various aspects of conducting Field Survey. Ms. Merlin Nampui, Labour Commissioner,



Ms. Merlin Nampui, Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Meghalaya, delivering Inaugural Address



Shri D. Hynniewta, ADM., West Jaintia Hills District, addressing the participants



Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Senior Fellow, VVGnLI delivering the Key Note Address



Shri Otojit Kshetrimayum, Associate Fellow, VVGnLI explaining the objectives of the Workshop



Glimpse of the participants at the Workshop

Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Meghalaya, inaugurated the programme. This workshop was attended by 86 participants comprising School Teachers and Village Headman / Office Bearers of different Community based Organisations. The Workshop was coordinated by **Dr. Helen R. Sekar and Shri Otojit Kshetrimayum**.



Inaugural session in Progress



Dr. Deigracia Nongkynrih, Asst. Professor, NEHU, explaining survey format in Khasi language



Ms. D. Phawa, ADM, East Jaintia Hills District interacting on local specific issues and interpreting in Pnar. Participants understanding and discussing on filling the formats



Shri Otojit Kshetrimayum, Associate Fellow, VVGNI explaining the purpose of the survey to the participants

Training Programme on Promoting Decent Work in the Construction Industry was conducted during 7 – 11 April 2014. The aim was to sensitize the participants with the concept and need for decent work and discuss various challenges, issues and strategies for its promotion in the construction industry. The objective was also to discuss the challenges of addressing child labour in the construction industry and education of children of the construction workers. This Training Programme was attended by 18 participants comprising of representatives from Workers' Organizations and Officials of Labour Department. Workers' Organizations which were represented in the training programme were काष्ठकर्मी एवं निर्माण कामगार फेडरेशन, एंटक, काष्ठकर्मी संघ एंटक, प्रियदर्षा घरेलू कामगार संघटन, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कॉंग्रेस, इंटक, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन निर्माण कामगार फेडरेशन, एंटक Construction labour Union, *Nirman Mazdoor Sanghatan*, TUCC, Construction Labour Union and INTUC. The Officials of Labour Department who attended the programme were Deputy Labour Commissioners from the districts of Vellore and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu, Labour Inspector from the Office of Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Labour Enforcement Officers from the Office of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners in Mumbai, Maharashtra and Koderma, Jharkhand respectively. **The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr. Helen R. Sekar and Shri J. K. Kaul.**

FEMALE CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Deigracia Nongkynrih and Minakshi Chakrabarty***

This paper attempts to explore the extent of girl child labour in India using the unit record data from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on Employment and Unemployment for 2004-05. It examines the nature of girl child labour and the gender disparities that prevails in the age group of 5 to 14 years. The paper also examines the role of a number of factors such as the household and religious characteristics and others in a cause-effect relationship by estimating an econometric model.

As per the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 of the International Labour Organisation 1973, a person may engage in economic activity only after completing 15 years of age. In order to protect the interest of children, the Constitution of India guarantees free and compulsory primary education to them up to the age of 14 years. Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy enjoins that the state shall endeavour to provide, within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years (Gopalan and Shiva, 2000). However, in spite of this constitutional guarantee, a large number of children in the age group of six to fourteen years are not in school (Weiner, 1991).

The lower school attendance of children in this particular age group could be either due to their working for a livelihood or staying at home. It has been noted that children stay at home to care for cattle, to look after their younger siblings and to collect firewood. Some of them find employment in cottage industries, tea stalls, restaurants or as household workers or agricultural labourers, while some of them live as street children or as beggars (Ray, 2000; Lieten, 2002). As per the 55th Round of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 1999-2000, the estimated number of working children in the country was 10.4 million. Of these about 8.4 million child workers were recorded as workers under the usual status category, altogether constituting about 3.68 per cent of the total child population in the country.

A person is treated as economically active or gainfully employed if the person does work on a regular basis for which he or she is remunerated or which results in output destined for the market (Census of India, 2001). Consequently, a child is also classified as a labourer if the child is economically active (Ashagrie, 1993). However, it has been revealed from various studies (Burra, 1997; Dev and Ravi, 2002; Allais, 2009) that the employment framework used does not adequately cover all of the work

that children perform. The most important example is unpaid household services provided by children for their own household. The omission of household chores creates a gender distortion in the data as this activity represents the work of overwhelming majority of girls. Neera Burra writes explicitly that a working child is “basically a child who is deprived of the right to education. What makes this definition important is that it makes it unambiguously clear that all out-of school children are child labourers in one way or the other” (Burra 1997- 8). Dev and Ravi (2002) broaden the definition by defining a child labourer as one who is deprived of the right to education and childhood.

This paper attempts to provide statistical evidence on the extent of girl child labour in India using this concept of child labour as one who is out of school. To determine the extent of child labour, the unit record data on employment and unemployment, collected from household level survey, conducted by the NSSO during 2004-05, have been used. In this survey round, detailed information on economic activities, demographic characteristics and household assets were collected from roughly 1,20,000 households covering more than 6,00,000 individuals of which 1,36,000 are children of the age group 5 to 14 years. The survey covers almost the entire territory of India. The samples are stratified and therefore, weights are a natural part of the data sets.

To get the estimates of children who are economically active both the principal as well as subsidiary activity statuses of the children have been considered. The activity pursued by an individual for a relatively longer time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the *principal usual activity status* of the person. A person working in principal capacity could have pursued some economic activity *for a relatively shorter time* during the reference period. This is the subsidiary activity status of that person. For the purpose of this paper, figures for ‘out of school’ children are ascertained from the information on children ‘whether attending any educational institution’.

The available evidence suggests that whether a child tends to work or remain ‘out of school’ is dependent on household-specific factors like household assets, education, location of the household and so on. Several researchers (see for example, Nielsen and Dubey, 2002; Khan and Ali, 2004) have used these factors to determine the contribution of each factor to the probability of child

* Department of Economics, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong-793022 ** Indicus Analytics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

labour. This study is based on the girl child labour in India. It is assumed that a girl child not being sent to school is a phenomenon, which is affected by a set of factors that could explain the outcome. Based on these considerations, we define a binary variable y that takes values

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if a girl child is 'out of school'} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This binary variable is then regressed on a set of explanatory variables that includes various individual as well as household characteristics. Since the dependent variable is binary, we cannot use least squares method to estimate the coefficients. Instead, the maximum likelihood estimation technique has been used to calculate the coefficients. The issues involved in specification and estimation of these models are discussed at length in Johnston (1984), Amemia (1985), Kmenta (1985).

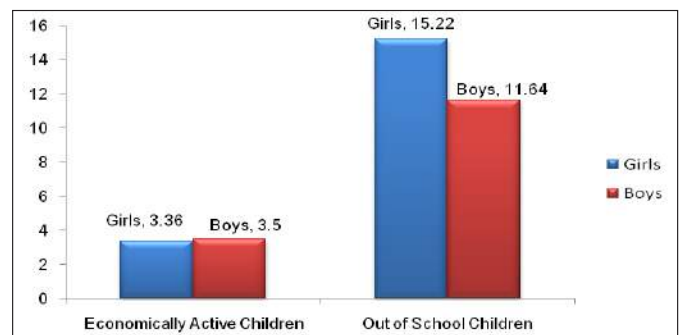
Gender Differences in Sending Children to School

According to Weiner (1991), the number of working children in India could be anywhere between 13 million to 44 million. However, there has been a tendency to fuse the work of boys and girls under the category of “children.” It is widely acknowledged that though girls do not enter labour market in large proportion at a lower age yet a significant proportion of them are employed as domestic child workers (Jayaraj and Subramanian, 1997; Burra, 1997; Dev and Ravi, 2002, Kak, 2004). Such forms of work have almost remained invisible in employment statistics.

Conceptual ambiguities and gender distortion in data have often led to the overestimation and underestimation of child labour. For instance, Jayaraj and Subramanian (1997) calculated the proportion of child labourers in the age group 5-14 years, for the state of Tamil Nadu in 1983. The study showed that 13 per cent of all children were laborers when applying the definition of economically active children. On the other hand, applying the definition of ‘out of school’ children the figure jumps to 33 per cent. This distortion is also evident in this study.

Figure 1 shows the discernible difference observed in the estimates of child labour in India following the two concepts, i.e., ‘economically active’ and ‘out of school’ children. It is apparent from the figure that a very high proportion of children are not attending any form of educational institutions. The difference in proportions of economically active and out of school children is exceedingly high for both boys and girls. For instance, the proportion of ‘out of school’ children is in the range of 12 to 15 per cent, while that of economically active children is around three to four per cent. The observations made are similar to the micro-level analysis carried out by Jayaraj and Subramanian in 1997.

Figure 1: Proportion of ‘Economically Active’ and ‘Out of School’ Children



Source: Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey

Interestingly the gender distortion in data is clearly evident when the concept of child labour is changed. The proportion of a girl child being economically active in the labour market is marginally less than that of a boy child by merely 0.14 percentage points. However, the proportion of a girl child being ‘out of school’ is higher than a boy child by almost four percentage points. It is here that engendering of the development strategy links up with the rights of all children who are out of school. In the rest of the paper the term incidence of child labour and ‘out of school’ children are used interchangeably. Table 1 shows the widening gap between boys and girls staying ‘out of school’ as age increases.

Table1: Proportion of Children Currently Not Attending School by Age and Gender

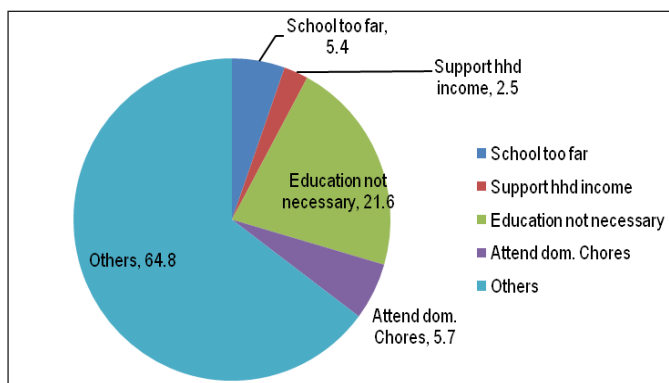
Age	Girls	Boys
5	23.1	31.1
6	11.6	13.6
7	6.6	6.5
8	7.7	8.2
9	4.5	2.7
10	8.5	8.1
11	3.8	2.6
12	11.2	10
13	9.1	6.5
14	13.9	10.7
Total	100	100

Source: Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey

It is evident from Table 1 that at a lower age lesser proportion of girls compared to boys are ‘out of school’. Nonetheless, as the age increases the percentage of girls not attending school surpasses that of boys. For instance, at the age of 5 years about 23 percent of girls remain ‘out of school’ while the corresponding figure is 31 percent among boys. This could be because at such a lower age children cannot be used productively in any form of gainful employment. Therefore, girls are sent

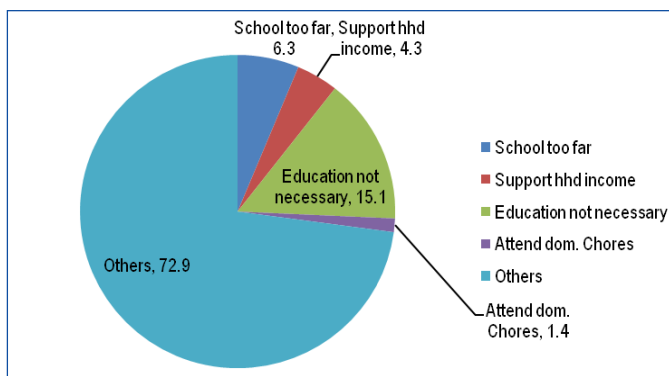
to school at lower age. However, as their age increases and they get used to the household chores girls are taken out of school. As indicated in Table 1, beyond the age of 7 the gap between boys and girls remaining 'out of school' goes on widening. At the age of 7, proportion of girls remaining out of school exceeds by less than one percentage point but as the age of the child increases to 14 years the gap widens up to three percentage points. This shows that employment gaps between boys and girls deepen considerably with age. The reasons for a boy child not being sent to school differ from that of a girl child (Figure 2 and 3).

Figure 2: Percentage of Girls (Age 5-14 years) Not Attending School



Source: Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey

Figure 3: Percentage of Boys (Age 5-14 years) Not Attending School



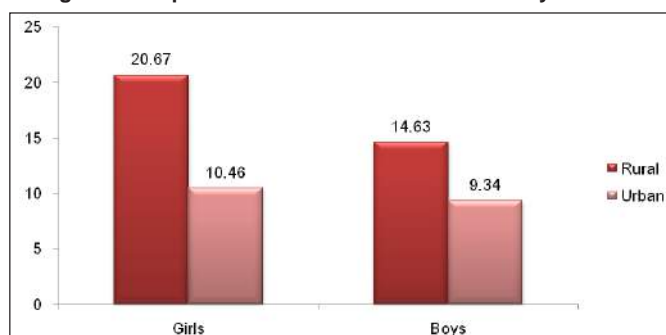
Source: Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey

It is evident from the figures 2 and 3 that a greater proportion of boys compared to girls are not attending school as they have to support household income. About four percent of boys do not attend school as they have to support household income while two percent of girls are out of school for the same reason. This again reinstates the fact that though larger proportion of girls remains out of school only a small proportion enters the labour market in order to support their families financially. On the other hand, the figures of children not attending schools in order to attend

domestic chores, shows that girls surpass boys by almost four percentage points. Again, almost 22 percent of the girls are not sent to school because of the view that education is not necessary, while the corresponding proportion for boys is about 15 percent. This analysis therefore reveals multiple reasons as to why a girl child is not sent to school. It also brings out the social trend such as the reluctance to send girls to school as they tend to be married off early, social or religious beliefs about sending daughters to school or having daughters working away from their homes and similar gender bias (Beutel and Axinn, 2002; Meier and Rauch, 2000; Holmes, 2003; Khan, 2007).

A girl child remaining out of school is also impacted by locational differences. The reluctance of the parents to send their girl child to school is high in the rural areas (Chanana, 2000). Figure 4 shows the difference in the proportions of children 'out of school' in rural and urban areas.

Figure 4: Proportion of Children 'Out of School' by Location



Source: Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey

Figure 4 shows that the proportion of girls remaining 'out of school' in rural areas is higher by almost 10 percentage points than that in urban areas. Larger proportion of boys 'out of school' is also higher in rural areas compared to that in urban areas, but the difference in the two sector is only about five percentage points. Even though the proportion of boys out of school is lower in rural areas overall their school attendance is almost double that of the girls. The gender gap is very much discernible in the rural areas. In the urban areas differences in the proportion of girls and boys 'out of school' is less than one per cent, while it is almost six per cent in the rural areas with a larger proportion of girls remaining 'out of school'. It thus appears that in the rural areas the traditional belief system of not allowing girls to attend school still persists, though it appears to have significantly diminished in the urban areas. Thus, it can be inferred from here that increasing urbanization is associated with development and therefore has a very high impact in reducing the gender discrimination.

The study of the causes and consequences of child labour have shown a high correlation between incidence of child labour and poverty (e.g., Edmonds, 2001; Admassie, 2002;

Wabha, 2002). To further clarify the impact of poverty on the incidence of child labour we have compared the variation of 'out of school' children in high expenditure groups and low expenditure groups by classifying the children into five expenditure groups. The first group refers to the children belonging to households where the average monthly expenditure is less than Rs.2000. Similarly, the second, third and fourth group comprises children where their households' monthly expenditure lies between Rs. 2000-3000, Rs. 3000-4000 and Rs. 4000-5500 respectively. Finally the fifth group includes children where the households' expenditure exceeds Rs. 5500. Table 2 illustrates the gender variation of 'out of school' children in different expenditure groups.

Table 2: Proportion of Children not Going to School in Different Per Capita Monthly Expenditure Group by Sector and Gender

Per Capita Monthly Expenditure	Rural		Urban	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<Rs. 2000	19.92	27.93	19.70	22.06
Rs. 2000-Rs. 3000	15.04	21.62	16.06	17.11
Rs. 3000- Rs. 4000	12.26	17.76	11.28	12.54
Rs. 4000-Rs. 5500	9.73	14.22	5.70	7.07
>Rs. 5500	6.73	9.19	2.86	3.72

Source: *Special tabulation by the authors using unit record data on Employment and Unemployment collected by the NSSO during 61st round of survey*

As seen from table 2, with the increase in average expenditure the proportion of children not going to school decreases irrespective of gender and place of residence. The most obvious inference that one can draw from here is that improvement in economic condition of the households can help in reducing the gender difference that exists in sending a child to school. At least eight per cent more girls are seen 'out of school compared to boys in the rural areas where the expenditure of the households is less than Rs. 2000. Similarly, in the urban areas proportion of a girl child not sent to school in the lowest expenditure group exceeds by two per cent from that of the boy child not sent to school in the same sector. With every increase in the expenditure class the difference in the proportion of girls and boys sent to school decreases. In the highest expenditure group, i.e., households where expenditure exceeds Rs. 5,500, the difference in proportion of girl child and boy child not sent to school is very narrow. Only a little above two per cent in the rural areas and less than one per cent in urban areas more girls are out of school than boys, respectively. Indeed the proportion of both girl child as well as boy child not sent to school decreases with the improvement in the economic condition of households. However, the point of concern is that even at the highest expenditure group about nine percent of girls and almost seven percent of boys are out of school in the rural areas. The corresponding figure

in the urban areas is about four percent and three percent of the girls and boys, respectively. If economic condition is the only reason for a child not being sent to school then at the highest expenditure group the proportion of children not sent to school should have been at least negligible. On the contrary, the results obtained give a significant proportion for both boys and girls in both the sector to be out of school. The proportions are definitely high in the rural areas compared to that in the urban areas where factors like availability of schools or teachers also have an impact on the 'out of school' children. Besides, the gender inequality though compared with the lowest expenditure group is less. However, the two percentage point inequality in the highest expenditure group of the rural areas also cannot be ignored.

Consequently, it can be inferred that though improvement in economic condition is one of the solutions for reducing gender disparities as well as incidence of child labour, it, however, needs to be accompanied with other multiple factors to completely remove the disparities that exist in sending a child to school. Specifically, a girl child staying away from school depends on various social and religious beliefs. It is with this view that in the following section we have shown the econometric estimation of a girl child not sent to school conditioning on the household characteristics.

Econometric Estimates

In this paper the econometric estimation is done by the maximum likelihood probit analysis to examine the probability of a girl child not attending school conditioning on household characteristics and religious belief.

In this analysis, the probit estimation is done for the households having children in the age group 5 to 14 years. The probit results are presented in Table 3, which reports the probability derivative of the parameter estimates, computed at the mean of the explanatory variables. The probability derivative, show the percentage point change in probability of the dependent variable for one unit increase at the mean of a given explanatory variable holding all other variables constant at the mean. From the NSSO employment and unemployment data set, the following dependent and independent variables have been derived.

A girl child not attending school is used as a dependent variable. It is a binary variable. It takes value 1 if a girl child in the household is not sent to school and 0 if she is sent to school. This variable is used to regress upon the following independent variables:

- Two Child = this is a binary variable taking value 1 for the households having two children and zero otherwise.
- Three Child = this is a binary variable taking value 1 for the households having three children and zero otherwise.

Four or more Child	= this is a binary variable taking value 1 for the households having four or more children and zero otherwise.
Working Women	= if the adult women in the household are in the work force, this binary variable takes value 1, zero otherwise.
Hindu	= this is binary variable. If household belongs to Hindu religion, it is 1. Zero otherwise.
Muslim	= this is binary variable. If household belongs to Muslim religion, it is 1. Zero otherwise.
Christian	= this is binary variable. If household belongs to Christianity, it is 1. Zero otherwise.
Education of the Parent: Not literate	= this variable is binary, 1 if the head of the household is not literate. Zero otherwise.
Education of the Parent: Literate without Formal Schooling	= this variable is binary, 1 if the head is literate but did not receive any formal training. Zero otherwise.
Education of the Parent: Literate below Secondary	= this variable is binary, 1 if the head is educated above primary level but less than secondary level. Zero otherwise.
Education of the Parent: Literate below Graduate	= this variable is binary, 1 if the head is educated above secondary level but did not attain graduation. Zero otherwise.

The reference groups in the econometric estimation are one child in the household to compare the impact of number of children, adult women in the household not in the work force to compare the impact if the adult woman in the household goes out for work, graduates for education, other religion for religion.

The main results of the econometric estimation are shown in table 3:

Table 3: Results of Maximum Likelihood Probit Model
Dependent Variable: Girl Child 'Out of School'

Independent Variables	df/dx	z
Two Children	0.0822	1585.14
Three Children	0.1858	2577.79
Four or more Children	0.3299	3695.26
Working Women	0.0116	440.01
Hindu	0.0180	236.76
Muslim	0.0406	339.62
Christian	-0.0003	-2.20
Education of the parent : Not Literate	0.0553	1822.39
Education of the parent: Without Formal Schooling	0.0522	293.17
Education of the Parent: Literate below Secondary	0.0362	232.26
Education of the Parent: Literate below Graduate	0.0232	168.03
obs. P	0.07583	

Notes:

- df/dx are marginal effects, i.e., the change in probability of children working with a one-unit change in the right side variable. z is the test of the underlying coefficient being 0.
- The coefficients significant at 95% confidence interval are highlighted in bold.

Source: As in Table 1.

A girl child not sent to school is regressed upon the number of children in the household. Controlling for other variables, if the household bears two children of age less than 14 years, it has over eight percent higher probability of a girl child being out of school compared to only one child in the household. With every increase in child in the household the additional probability increases. With three children in the household the additional probability increases to 18 percent and with four or more children it increases to 33 percent. An increase in the number of children in the household reducing the probability of a girl child being sent to school goes with multiple explanations. More children in the household implies more mouth to feed and households with low income are burdened to meet the subsistence living and therefore sending girls to school becomes a luxury. Also a girl child having sibling in the household means that she needs to look after the child and stay away from school. This point becomes even more applicable if an adult woman in the household goes out for work. It is evident that there is a one per cent additional probability of not sending the girl child to school if an adult woman in the household goes out for work. Various researchers have shown that women participation in the work force is higher among the households where economic condition is poor (Davies and Joshi, 1998; Meier and Rauch, 2000; Skalli, 2001). In such circumstance a woman needs to keep her child at home to look after the domestic duties so that she can go out for work.

Religion of the household determines the extent of girl child labour to a great degree. It is found that the probability of a Christian girl child not sent to school is lesser relative to a girl child of other religion. On the other hand, Muslim girl child not sent to school has an additional probability of four percent and that of Hindus one percent relative to others.

The role of education in increasing the probability of a girl child being sent to school appears to be very important. A head of the household in the urban areas, if illiterate, has over five percent higher probability of sending his/her girl child to work relative to a graduate head of household. Similarly, the marginal effects of the parental education in different level of attainment are positive. This signifies that households with no or little education are completely unaware of the benefits of education and therefore prefer to keep their girl child at home. Parents who had been in school themselves are presumably more likely to invest in the education of their children. Moreover, higher education of the parents also enables them to have higher daily earnings. This imposes a positive income effect on the incidence of child labour.

Thus in the econometric analysis we find that the decision to send children to school is influenced by various household characteristics. More importantly, education of the parents and number of children in the household emerges as the most important determinant in this analysis.

Further, other household characteristics like increase in income, employment and education of the females can help in giving the rights of education to a girl child.

Conclusion

Equality of opportunities is the foundation of modern welfare states. The crucial role that education can play in the reduction of child labour and improvement in the economic well being of individuals can go a long way in achieving such ends. However, in a country like India, poverty remains the key determinant of children not being sent to school. Children are deprived of opportunities to schooling not only due to the lack of infrastructure but most of all their households are not able to afford to send them to school. The most obvious inference that one can draw from the study is that improvement in economic condition of the households can help in reducing the gender difference that exists in sending a child to school.

Rural-urban differences emerge as another factor that inhibits the path to education, especially of a girl child. As can be observed from the preceding discussion, cultural differences and traditional beliefs are one of the major factors in not sending a girl child to school. Our study has shown that a girl child not attending school is largely due to the fact that education is not considered necessary for them. For instance, the social conditioning in the rural areas has proven to be a stumbling block in the girls' path to education, which is not observed in such a greater degree in the urban areas. The role of urbanization, as seen from the preceding paragraphs, can deeply impact the reduction of gender discrimination.

The path to progress in terms reducing the number of girl child labourers and raising their school attendance involves a radical shift and rethinking on the area. The intergenerational effect of education is seen to impact the schooling of children. The study has shown that literate parents are more likely to educate their children, unlike parents with little or no education. In this sense studies has shown that early attention paid to the education of women by investing in girls education can positively contribute to the economic growth and development of a country (Joekes, 1991; Swaminathan, 1998). Taking all these into account it could be safely remarked that without an early investment towards the education of girl children, by taking into consideration the cultural and economic measures, their future will continue to remain bleak.

References

- Admassie, A. (2002). Exploring the high incidence of child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa. *African Development Review*, 14(1), 251-275.
- Amemia, T. (1985). *Advanced Econometrics*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Allais, F.B. (2009). Assessing the gender gap: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.
- Ashagrie, K. (1993). Statistics on child labour: A brief report. *Bulletin of Labour Statistics* (Geneva, ILO Bureau of Statistics) No.1993-3.
- Beutel, A.M. & Axinn, W. G. (2002). Gender, social change and educational attainment. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 51(1), 109-134.
- Burra, N. (1995). *Born to work: Child labour in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Burra, N. (1997). *Impact Assessment Manual Child Rights*. New Delhi, Embassy of Norway.
- Census of India (2001)
- Chanana, K. (2000). Treading the hallowed halls: Women in higher education in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35 (12), 1012-1022.
- Davies, H., and Joshi, H. (1998). Gender and income inequality in the UK 1968-1990: The feminization of earnings or of poverty?. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 161(1), 33-61.
- Dev, Mahendra S. and Ravi, C. (2002). Food security and child work in South India: Determinants and policies. in Ramachandran and Massun, eds, 192-215.
- Edmonds, E. (2001). Will child labour decline with improvements in living standards?. Working Paper, 01-09, Dartmouth College, Department of Economics, Hanover, and N.H.
- Gopalan, S. and Shiva, M. (2000). *National Profile on Women, Health and Development – India*. Voluntary Health Association of India, World Health Organisation.
- Holmes, J. (2003). Measuring the determinants of school completion in Pakistan. Analysis of censoring and selection bias. *Economics of Education Review*, 22, 249-264.
- ILO. (1973). ILO Convention No. 138, Minimum Age Convention, 1973. http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/cariblex/conventions_6.shtml
- Jayaraj, D. and Subramanian, S (1997). Child labour in Tamil Nadu: A preliminary account of its nature, extent and distribution. Working Paper No. 151, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai.
- Joekes, S.P. (1991). Lessons Learned from the Advanced Developing Countries. *Paper presented at the Conference on Women, Economic Growth and Demographic Change in Asia, the Near East and Eastern Europe*, Washington, D.C., May 14-15, 1991.
- Johnston, J. (1984). *Econometric Methods*. McGraw Hill, New York.
- Khan, S. (2007). Negotiating the mohalla: Exclusion, identity and Muslim women in Mumbai. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(17), 1527-1533.
- Khan, R. E. A. and Ali, K. (2004). Part-Time labour force participation of Pakistani children: A probit analysis. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 47 (2), 237-249.
- Kak, S. (2004). Magnitude and profile of child labour in the 1990's: Evidence from NSS data. *Social Scientist*, 32, No ½ January, P-51.
- Kmenta, J. (1985). *Elements of Econometrics*. Macmillan, New York.
- Lieten, G.K. (2002). Child labour in India: Disentangling essence and solutions. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37 (52), 5190-5195.
- Meier, G. and Rauch, J. (2000). *Leading Issues in Economic Development*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Nielsen, H. S. and Dubey, A. (2002). Child labour in rural India: A microeconomic perspective. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 45 (3), 479-96.
- Ray, R. (2000). Analysis of child labour in Peru and Pakistan: A comparative study. *Journal of Population Economics*, 13(1), 3-19.
- Skalli, L.H. (2001). Woman and poverty in Morocco: The many faces of social exclusion. *Feminist Review*, 69, 73-89.
- Swaminathan, M. (1998). Economic growth and the persistence of child labor: Evidence from an Indian city. *World Development*, 26 (8), 1513-1528.
- Wabha, J. (2002). The influence of market wages and parental history on child labour and schooling in Egypt. Working Paper, University of Southampton, Department of Economics.
- Weiner, M. (1991). *The Child and the State in India*. Princeton UP, New Jersey.

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

News from National Child Labour Project, Raichur, Karnataka

National Child Labour Project, Raichur
at Bharath Nirman Public Information Programme
Organized by
the District Administration Raichur District, Karnataka



Project Director and Field Officers explaining the exhibits of the NCLP project at Bharath Nirman Public Information Programme organized by the District Administration



NCLP Special School Children participating in Teacher's Day Celebration in Raichur



Distribution of Sports Material to NCLP Special School Children, Raichur District, Karnataka

News from NCLP, Dharmapuri District, Tamilnadu

Skill Development Programme for the former NCLP Special School Students

National Child Labour Project (NCLP) aims at rehabilitation of child labour withdrawn from hazardous work up to 14 years and mainstreaming them into regular schools after training them in the Special Training Centers. The National Child Labour Project, Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, made efforts to provide employable skills for children those who have passed out from the NCLP Special School and were unwilling to continue further education. Integrated Child Protection Project (ICPP) has been implemented in Dharmapuri district through National Child Labour Project (NCLP) since 2009 with the support of UNICEF to create a protective and

friendly environment for all children in the district. The National Child Labour Project, Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, in addition to their efforts in improving the employable skills, has also been making efforts in linking them with Entrepreneur Development Programmes (EDP) to begin their own small/medium enterprises.

The NCLP staff had conducted an assessment by way of their interaction with former NCLP students. During this interaction the ex-NCLP students expressed their desire to acquire skill development training that would give them not only sustainable income but also create definite positive changes in their life. Based on the assessment, the NCLP conducted a Skill Development cum Career Guidance Programme with the support of UNICEF and District Administration on 24th November, 2013. The objective of the programme was to directly link the ex-student of NCLP Special Schools with Skill Development Institutions/ Departments to have access to different skill development programmes and schemes to prepare them for becoming entrepreneurs. The departments and institutions participated in the event are Pudukkottai, Mahalirithittam, Govt. ITI, Polytechnic, DRDA (SEDP), INDSETI, Dharmapuri, RUDSETI and SIPPO, Madurai, DIC, THADCO, Labour Department (Nalavariyam), Annamalai University Training Centre and Vazhikatti (Don Bosco College). The



participants have also been given exposure to the world of work so as to enable them to set their goals. Twenty formal students of Special Schools, NCLP, Dharmapuri, were linked to RUDESTI, Madurai for computer training programme.



The Project Director, Teachers and Office Staff of NCLP, were honoured on the Republic day by the Dharmapuri District Administration for their efforts towards elimination of child labour in the District

The programme was conducted at Sri Vijay Vidyalay Higher Secondary School, Dharmapuri. In his inaugural address, Shri K. Vivekanandan, District Collector, appreciated the tireless efforts of the NCLP staff towards rehabilitation of child labour and the follow up. A Hand Book on Skill Development and Career Guidance Programmes was released. This hand book was prepared by the NCLP Dharmapuri by compiling information from various sources and consolidating them. This hand book has information on skill development training programmes implemented by various Departments/Institutions, the eligibility criteria and contact details for participation. The District Industrial Centre was proposed to be nodal agency to execute the following action points which were evolved during the workshop:

- Organizing erstwhile child labour into Self-Help Groups to initiate small and medium entrepreneurship
- To create Cooperative society for ex-NCLP students

- Orientation of the NCLP teachers on skill development programmes and schemes and training them for writing proposals so that they can help the students who want to become entrepreneurs.
- Creating Data Bank on Skill Training and preparation of NCLP Centre-wise list of ex-NCLP children who are interested in acquiring skill training. These data are to be maintained at the District Informatics Centre.

News from NCLP Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh

In order to create a Positive climate for Children to go to School and not to work, Convergence meetings are conducted at the Mandal-level on 14th of every month under the Chairmanship of District Collector. Awareness Generation activities are carried out through Print and Electronic media. The posters and Pamphlets are distributed in every Mandal. Every year, on the occasion Republic Day and Independence Day, the children of the Special Schools participate actively in the District-level cultural programmes organized by the NCLP Ranga Reddy District. The Enforcement drives against child labour are being conducted by the team of officials of Labour Department, Factories Department, Police along with the staff of SSA and NCLP. Periodical Inspections are conducted in Industries, Factories, Shops and other Commercial Establishments, Hotels and other commercial and manufacturing activities. Labour Department issues the notices to the employers for violations of legal provisions pertaining to child labour law. Child Labour who have been released through such enforcement drive are being rehabilitated.

Achievement of NCLP in News

National Child Labour Project – Virudhunagar District
தேசிய குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் திட்டம் - விருதுநகர் மாவட்டம்

THE HINDU

02.01.2014

NOVEL CAMPAIGN

Tackling child labour issue

"This will make them aware of the issue and equip them with what to do when they come to know children in such condition"

S. Poorvaja

VIRUDHUNAGAR: When children from schools across the district return to their classrooms after the winter break, a handwritten letter from Collector. T.N. Hariharan awaits each and every one of them.

The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in the district has initiated a campaign where over one lakh inland letters with a handwritten message from the Collector will be distributed to children to create awareness of child labour and child marriage.

"The letters will be distributed at regular schools and will be posted to the students studying at the 21 special training centres run by the NCLP for children who were rescued from



CREATING AWARENESS: Over one lakh inland letters with a handwritten message from the Collector are to be mailed to the children.

factories and small industrial units," said T. Narayanasamy, the project director of the NCLP in Virudhunagar district.

Written in an informal and friendly tone, the Collector conveys his New Year and Pongal wishes and throws light on the ill-effects of child labour and child marriage and asks children to inform him on his personal telephone number or other district authorities if they have knowledge of children being made to work

anywhere in the district.

"This will make them aware of the issue and equip them with what to do when they know of children in that condition. We are trying to work with the cooperation of the children since there have been instances where children find their classmates suddenly stop attending school since they would have started work," said R. Keerthy Priyadharshini, Revenue Divisional Officer in Sivakasi, who has been co-ordinating this campaign.

"Child Labour often also leads to child marriage and the campaign hopes to address these twin issues. The letter will also address the issue of child abuse and have the numbers of the district Childline and other officials," she explained.

Officials say the district authorities have been taking effective steps to deal with child labour issue.

"The number of NCLP special training centres has reduced from 83 to 21 in the last decade which is a positive sign. The District Task Force committee also rescued and enrolled 35 children in the training centres in the last three months," Mr. Narayanasamy said.

*"Behind the Closed Doors
No Child Domestic Labour"*

*"Yes to education, no to work
Give every child a chance"*

Former child workers find jobs in private sector

R. Arivanantham



Collector K. Vivekanandan (second right) and P. Ramar (right) District Revenue Officer, handing over placement orders of Royal Enfield and Factory, Chennai, to a former NCLP student.

They underwent skill development training at TVS Training Institute in Chennai

Nineteen youngsters, who were once child workers and rehabilitated by the district administration, have found jobs in the private sector.

Recruited by Royal Enfield for their factory in Chennai, they were among 41 former child workers who were provided vocational training at TVS Training Institute in Chennai.

Collector K. Vivekanandan, who handed over placement orders to these persons on Monday, told *The Hindu* on Tuesday that this was proof of success of the efforts by the district administration to rehabilitate child workers.

These persons were given training in fitter, electrician and mechanical engineering courses.

The Tamil Nadu Small and Tiny Industries Association in Chennai jointly organised training programme with TVS institute.

G. Arivalagan (24), who had not passed SSLC, got placement as a technician.

He told *The Hindu* the he was rehabilitated by special teachers from the National Child Labour Project when he was doing tailoring job as a child worker.

S. Mariyappan, who too has been recruited as a technician, has decided to appear for the SSLC examination this year.

Mr. Vivekanandan said 96 former NCLP students were selected and were given skill development training in various institutes, including Indian Bank Self Employment Training Institute (INDSETI). Besides the training, stay was also arranged free of cost. The Collector also said that two batches of students, who were child workers, would be given loans by Indian Bank by March 31 for self-employment. Mr. Vivekanandan said that the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs.1crore for skill development training, out of the Rs.7 crore allotted for the Socio Economic Development Programme. Besides others, this training was also meant for rescued child workers.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized Crime

Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights,

Taking into account the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons,

Concerned that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, will be useful in preventing and combating that crime,

Have agreed as follows:

1. General provisions

Article 1

Relation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
3. The offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2

Statement of purpose

The purposes of this Protocol are:

- (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
- (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

Article 3

Use of terms

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) “Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- (d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

Article 4

Scope of application

This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences.

Article 5

Criminalization

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally.
2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences:
 - (a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article;
 - (b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and
 - (c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

II. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons

Article 6

Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons

1. In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.
2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases:
 - (a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings;
 - (b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.
3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:
 - (a) Appropriate housing;
 - (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand;

(c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and

(d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.
5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.
6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

Article 7

Status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States

1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.
2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

Article 8

Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons

1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.
2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.
3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.

4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.
5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.
6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures

Article 9

Prevention of trafficking in persons

1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures:
 - (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and
 - (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.
2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
3. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.
5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

Article 10

Information exchange and training

1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate,

cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine:

- (a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons;
 - (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and
 - (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.
2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child-and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
 3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any request by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its use.

Article 11

Border measures

1. Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons.
2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.
3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means

of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.

4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.
5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol.
6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, States Parties shall consider strengthening cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

Article 12

Security and control of documents

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means:

- (a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and
- (b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

Article 13

Legitimacy and validity of documents

At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name and suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

IV. Final provisions

Article 14

Saving clause

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.
2. The measures set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are

victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.

Article 15

Settlement of disputes

1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.
2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.
3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Protocol, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.
4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

1. This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.
2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its

competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

4. This Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Protocol. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

Article 18

Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.
3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.
4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.
5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

Article 19

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Article 20

Depositary and languages

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol.
2. The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime

Source: www.uncjin.org/Documents/.../convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

United Nations 2000

सिंहासक बचपन

संतान माँ बाप के लिए
ईश्वर का वरदान है
उन माता पिता की सोचो
जो दो वक्त की रोटी जुटाने को परेशान है।

बच्चों का क्या कसूर है
माँ बाप क्यों मजबूर हैं
जननी जिस कोख में पालती
पर गरीबी और मंहगाई उसे ललकारती

बच्चों के थे खेलने खाने के दिन
मान मनुहार, लाड़ लड़ाने थे दिन
भुखा क्यों उन्हे रहना पड़ता
क्यों माँ को दर्द छुपाना पड़ता

भूखे तड़पते बच्चों ने माँ बाप का हौसला तोड़ दिया
न देख सके उस तड़पन को
अपने जिगर के टुकड़ों को
जल्लादों के हाथों में छोड़ दिया
वह जानते हैं न मिल पाएंगे
अपने सिसकते बच्चों को पर क्या करे
न देख सके भूखे बिलखते बच्चों को

जमींदार भी यह सब जानते हैं
किस जगह गरीबी है मजबूरी है
खरीद कर बच्चों को करवाते बंधुआ मजदूरी है
क्या वह नहीं जानते यह अपराध है?
वह इंसान नहीं जल्लाद है

क्या हम उन बच्चों का बचपन लौटाएंगे?
उन माँ बाप को भर पेट खाना खिलायेंगे

शपथ सभी को लेनी होगी
हर परिवार को रोजी-रोटी देनी होगी

फिर न ही कोई खरीददार बच्चों का
बचपन खरीद पाएगा
मेरे भारत का हर बच्चा
अपने बचपन को जी पाएगा
पढ़ लिखकर, आजादी से
एक नया भारत बनाएगा।



All Children in School and Out of Labour



& ललक शेरॉट

Success Stories of NCLP

Released from Bondage and Rehabilitation through NCLP

A Success Story of Mr. Kosgi Srinivas, Ex- student of NCLP Special School, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh



Ms. Ranikumidini, District Collector and Magistrate with NCLP Children,
Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh



Mr. Kosgi Srinivas
Ex-Student of NCLP

Kosgi Srinivas hails from a poor family in Kulkacharla of Parigi Block. His parents are illiterates. Kosgi Srinivas was not admitted in school. He was working alongside his father who used to plough the agricultural land. The bulls which were the source of their livelihood and lifeline for cultivation died all of a sudden leaving the family in acute financial crisis. Kosgi Srinivas's father took a loan of Rs 5,000/- from one of the money lenders in the Village for buying two bulls. He made an agreement with the money lender that his 9 year-old son Kosgi Srinivas would work in his farm in lieu of the debt taken till the time he repays the loan. As a bonded child labour, Kosgi Srinivas was made to work both in the money lender's house and in his farm, against his wish and will.

During one of the motivational programmes NCLP staff visited Kosgi Srinivas and informed him about the Special School. Though he expressed his interest to join the special school, Kosgi Srinivas was deeply worried about the loan taken by his father from the Money-lender. The NCLP staff persuaded the money-lender to release the child from bondage and asked him to sympathetically consider the situation and waive the loan taken by Kosgi Srinivas's father. They also explained the need for his education to Kosgi Srinivas's parents and enrolled him in NCLP Residential Bridge School at Kulkacharla where he completed 5th class and mainstreamed into formal school. On completion of Intermediate course, Kosgi Srinivas applied for the post of Home Guard and got selected. He is presently posted in Gachi Bowli Police Station of Cybarabad Commissionerate in Ranga Reddy District.

*"No to Child Labour
let these shoulders lift a school bag
rather than rags"*

Aspiring to be Professor of Commerce

A Success Story of Najma Najir, ex-student of NCLP Special School, Pallakcode, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu

Najma Nazir was 10 years old when her father, who was the sole earning member, was detected with the serious heart disease. Najma dropped out from school and started working in a silkworm-shed in her neighbourhood in order to supplement her family income. Najma was given the work of boiling up silk worms in a series of deep metal pots. Najma would then lift out the heavy metal pans and carry over the hot-cooked worms to a processing line where they would be slowly released from their threaded shells in heavy machinery. She had to work from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening. At times, depending on the workload, she had to work even beyond 8 o'clock in the night. Najma was paid a paltry Rs.25 a day. "It's hard work for anyone, but especially for a child it was dangerous," she said, showing the burn marks on her wrist from just one of the spills of hot water. "Life used to be cruel" Najma says. Eight kilograms of silkworms are needed to make one bundle or 1kg. of silk thread that is enough for a single sari. "We were always busy. The pans were very hot, and I was very small. The owners would give me extra work if I was late. They shout at me if I was not fast enough or made mistakes," she adds. The work-shed was a hot, dirty, noisy, and smelly and the work was monotonous, dangerous and exhausting which not only denied Najma of education, but also exposed her to health risks. "Both my elder sisters were pulled out of school when they were 11 years old and were married off before their attaining 18 years of age," Najma says.

The staff of the National Child Labour Project visited Najma's house one day and convinced her parents of the importance of education and the consequence of working in a hazardous occupation at a tender age. Najma's parents could not decide of enrolling her in the NCLP Special School because of the economic condition of the family situation and the financial difficulties they may have to face if Najma stopped earning. When the NCLP staff explained in detail about the stipend and about some of the income generation and other social security programmes from which they could be benefitted rather than



relying on the earnings of their child, Najma's parents were convinced.

Najma was enrolled in the NCLP special school. On completion of the bridge education, she was mainstreamed into formal school where she completed her school education. She is presently pursuing her graduation course in Commerce. Najma is the first generation and the first one in her entire family to have stepped into a college. Najma Nazir, the ex-student of NCLP Special School, Pallakcode, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu, wants to become a Professor of Commerce. **Her world has taken an upturn and is finally full of possibilities because of the intervention of the National Child Labour Project.**