



International
Labour
Organization

Sub-study on Migrant Child Labour component under INDUS Child Labour Project



INDUS
Child Labour Project
2009

Sub-study on Migrant Child Labour component under INDUS Child Labour Project

By

Ms. Asha Das
IAS- (Retd.)

**Report prepared for International Labour
Organization (ILO)
New Delhi
March 2009**

Sub-study on Migrant Child Labour component under INDUS Child Labour Project

S.No.	Details	Page Number
1	Acknowledgement	3
2	Abbreviations	4
3	CHAPTER 1 (Introduction) The Study	6– 10
4	CHAPTER 2 Migratory Child Labour Component	11 – 16
5	CHAPTER 3 Review of Migratory Child Labour Interventions	17 – 25
6	CHAPTER 4 Implementation and Impact	26 – 46
7	CHAPTER 5 Findings, conclusions & recommendations	47 – 60
8	Annexure- I Bibliography	61 – 62
9	Annexure- II Questionnaires	63 – 71
10	Annexure-III Census Data	72 – 74
11	Annexure-IV About Kudumbashree	75 – 82

Ms. Asha Das
IAS (Retd.)

Acknowledgement

The Sub-Study on Migrant Child Labour component under INDUS Child Labour Project was sponsored by the ILO Sub-regional Office for South Asia. The study had to be completed in a short span of time. I am grateful to Project Manager, INDUS Project Ms. Surina Rajan, Project Officer, INDUS Project, Ms. Preet Verma, and their staff for extending support and providing relevant data etc. to facilitate completion of the study in the stipulated time. I am also grateful to Project Directors of Jalna, Aurangabad, Mumbai Suburban, Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram, for arranging my visits to the project areas at short notice and for organizing meetings with beneficiaries and project staff. Ms. Minal Naravane, Coordinator State Resource Cell, YASHADA took time off for briefing me on the project in Maharashtra and provided data and support on Training and Tracking component of the Migrant Child Labour Initiative which facilitated an overview.

My special thanks to Joint Secretaries in the Ministries of Labour, Women and Child Development, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy for extending their help and cooperation. Special thanks to Secretary Labour, Maharashtra for facilitating a meeting with Project Directors of all INDUS districts of Maharashtra.

Thanks are due especially to Shri D.K. Sikri, RGI and his officers for specially generating information from Census 2001 on the migrant child workers to facilitate an all India perspective.

The study including the recommendations will, it is hoped, help in evolving a comprehensive policy and framework crucial for Eliminating Child Labour and ensuring the right to Education to each child in fulfilment of Constitutional obligations.

ABBREVIATIONS

ILO	:	International Labour Organization
ICLP	:	INDUS Child Labour Project
NCLP	:	National Child Labour Project
JSS	:	Jan Shikshan Sansthan
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
W&CD	:	Women & Child Development
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TEC	:	Transitional Education Centres
VTC	:	Vocational Training Centres
NSC	:	National Steering Committee
SPSC	:	State Project Steering Committee
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
YASHADA	:	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration.
SRC	:	State Resource Cell
PD	:	Project Director
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
DIET	:	District Institute for Education & Training
SCLWRS	:	State Child Labour Welfare Rehabilitation Society
MCGM	:	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
BLS (A) ACT	:	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
JJ (C&PC) ACT	:	Juvenile Justice Act (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000

CLPR ACT : Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986
LC : Labour Commissioner

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

The Study

The Migrant child labour component under the INDUS Child labour project launched in 2004 was incorporated through an addendum in September, 2006. Its objective was to target the category of migrant child labour and develop a prevention and rehabilitation strategy and model for unaccompanied migrant child labourers and children that are seasonal migrants with their families. This study has been sponsored with a view to assess the adequacy and impact of the additional initiatives taken on a pilot basis for migrant child labour in three selected districts towards development of the strategy for rehabilitation of migrant child labour .

Objectives of the study

As per the Terms of Reference the objectives are:

1. To study the interventions on migrant child labour implemented under INDUS Child Labour Project.
2. To capture and document its impact on the elimination of child labour.
3. To study the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of the migrant child labour strategy implemented by the Project.

Briefly, the basic purpose is to study the process followed in the implementation of the initiative on migrant child labour, document the activities taken up, understand and analyse the successes and failures in implementation, identify gaps and challenges and assess the sustainability and replicability of the strategies developed and used for evolving a comprehensive strategy inclusive of migrant child labour for elimination of child labour in the country.

The output of this study, through detailed analysis of the pilot component, will help in the overall assessment of INDUS Project.

Methodology for the study

The study would involve the following activities:

- A desk review, covering study of INDUS project document and other relevant documents,
- Field visit to pilot project areas for interactions with implementing partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries. Compile and analyze the information collected from the field.
- Prepare a draft report of the study on the basis of the above, with findings and conclusions.
- Present the key findings to ILO and the lead evaluator and modify and revise the draft document in the light of the inputs, comments and suggestions made at the discussions.

In accordance with the TOR, the project documents were studied and field visits undertaken to Mumbai, Jalna, Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram to assess the impact of interventions made for implementing the programmes specially devised for providing services to migratory child labour. Though not a pilot area, Kanchipuram was included as TECs in Thiruvallur were closed and the seasonal migrants had returned to native districts. A visit to Pune was also undertaken to have an overview of the project and discuss the strategy and programmes with the Project and Training coordinators at YASHADA. Besides interacting with the Collectors of these districts, meetings were held with the Project staff. A few institutions were also visited and wherever possible, in the short time available, meetings with beneficiaries and local leaders of the village etc. were also held. In Mumbai, a meeting was organised with Labour Commissioner and the NGO's in the Collector's office. During the visit to Mumbai, I also took the opportunity to meet all the INDUS Project Directors of Maharashtra in a meeting called by the Principal Secretary Labour and ILO, to review and discuss the issues concerning migrant child labour under the INDUS Project.

The detailed questionnaire for obtaining information from the Project Directors could not be finalized and circulated prior to the visits due to constraint of time. However, the visits to relevant institutions and discussions with stakeholders, beneficiaries and implementers of the program gave important insights and helped in understanding and appreciating the special problems and needs of migrant labour. Field visits to the three districts representing varied dimensions of migratory labour further helped in gaining first hand knowledge about the customized interventions and their impact on combating and ameliorating the deprivations migratory child labour are subjected to in terms of education and growth.

A Questionnaire was sent to all Project Directors for detailed information after the visits. The data and information made available by them is rather limited. However, it has been analysed and used in addition to other data available with ILO, concerned Ministries and Census in preparing the report and finalizing recommendations.

The migrant child labour component was introduced in selected INDUS Child Labour Project districts as additionality. The Addendum proposes to increase the initial number of direct target beneficiaries by 500. Both in terms of sample size (the number of migrant child labour beneficiaries) and the short duration of implementation of special initiatives, (ranged between 8-9 months to 18 months) any broad based evaluation and strategy development is fraught with difficulties. However, as the interventions supplement an on going programme, a brief enumeration of the INDUS project, its coverage, aims and institutional framework would therefore help in appreciating the limitations of the existing project and understanding the need for special interventions.

INDUS Project : Scope and Strategy

The INDUS Child Labour Project, a technical cooperation project of Government of India, Government of USA, and the ILO was formally launched in February 2004 in 21 districts covering 5 States with the ultimate objective of eliminating child labour. Despite inter-state and inter-regional variations, poverty and illiteracy were found to be the major causes which perpetuate child labour amongst various factors. Besides these, the lack of opportunities for appropriate quality education for children, suitable employment opportunities for families in places of residence, social security and other developmental issues were found to further multiply the complexities.

Under the INDUS project, a comprehensive strategy for ensuring meaningful and quality education to children withdrawn from work in partnership with Education Department was adopted. Besides, the two major causes of child labour – poverty and illiteracy – were addressed through economic empowerment of households “at risk.” This is apparent from the aims of the INDUS project which are as follows:

- Identify and withdraw children engaged in hazardous sectors from work.
- Ensure enrolment of out of school children in the age group of 5-8 in formal schools; 6-13 age groups in Transitional Educational Centres specially set up as an alternative to formal schools; and 14-17 age

group in vocational training centres for enhancing their earning capacities and economic status.

- Facilitate rehabilitation, repatriation and mainstreaming of children from TEC's to Lead schools - regular schools under the Department of Education - by providing inputs for strengthening/supplementing content for improving enrolment and retention of all children with a view to prevent and eliminate child labour.
- Additional initiatives are also taken for systematic pre-vocational training and work experience for children in schools above primary level so that their knowledge base in traditional skills/crafts is upgraded and diversified.
- Besides a range of interlinked components such as organising parents of working children into self-help groups and training them on income generation activities, monitoring and tracking of working children, creating advocacy and awareness to encourage parents to withdraw their children from work and send them to schools, were also a part of the strategy adopted in INDUS Projects.

Institutional framework under INDUS Project

In order to achieve its objective and goal, the INDUS project provided for policy level interventions through institutional frameworks at national, state and district level. The management strategy laid emphasis on linkages at each level and between levels.

At the national level, in keeping with Government of India's strong focus on eliminating hazardous child labour on one hand and universalization of elementary education on other, emphasis was laid on close cooperation between the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Department of Elementary Education and Literacy under the project. The objective was to bring a focus to bear on children at work and at risk through the Public Education interventions. The National Child Labour Project Society (NCLP) Society was responsible for overseeing the implementation of the project. The institutional framework provided for a National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Labour and representatives of NGO's, employers and workers' organisation, etc as members. A national institute was selected by NSC to assist the project authorities in programme designing, delivery and report. A project management team headed by a Project Director was provided for overall supervision and functioning of the project.

At the State level, a State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) was set up on similar lines as NSC which was responsible for formulating project related policies, implementation and reviewing progress, etc. A state level resource centre/cell was established in each state to help SPSC. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Society was responsible for implementation of education components in the state. There is a close linkage between Labour and Education Department as it is firmly believed that Universalization of Elementary Education holds the key to elimination of child labour.

The INDUS project is implemented at district level by NCLP society headed by the Collector. The Project Director of NCLP is its member secretary. It has representatives of Departments concerned with developmental activities, key implementing agencies, line departments such as Education, Social Welfare and Health, workers' and employers' organisation and NGO's working at district level as members. In view of the field intensive nature of the programme, dedicated staff for each component is provided under the Project Director.

The INDUS project thus aims at seeking the cooperation of several departments of government as also the community to tackle effectively the multi-faceted dimensions of child labour.

Chapter - 2

Migrant Child Labour Initiative

Approach and Strategies

The migrant child labour as a separate category of child workers did not figure under the INDUS project document or strategies. The need for evolving a separate strategy for addressing migrant child labour became apparent soon after the implementation of the Project began. It was found to be a major issue requiring action not feasible within the INDUS framework in some of the project areas. The lack of opportunity in the areas of residence for gainful employment and absence of support systems and suitable educational institutions forces labour to temporarily move with children depriving them of education. Child labour, urbanization and migration are inter-linked issues. A large number of child labourers were found to migrate with or without families to urban, semi-urban and rural areas with potential for employment on account of poverty to work in specific sectors/ occupations. It was found that the migrant child labourers in metropolitan cities of Mumbai and Delhi and migrant children who came with families for seasonal operations at Brick kilns or for agricultural operations posed issues which called for solutions beyond the scope of the INDUS Child Labour Project (ICLP).

Some of the limitations of the INDUS CLP as they emerged were:

- The strategy and services provided under the INDUS project for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour were inadequate for both the migrant children who lacked family support, as also for migrant child labour with family whose precarious living and earning conditions prevented them from supporting their children.
- The release, repatriation and rehabilitation of migrant child labour required the support and cooperation of several Government Department and stakeholders including enforcement agencies, child welfare committees, shelter homes and usage of legal provisions of Acts other than Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act which the INDUS project strategy did not adequately provide for.
- Rehabilitating children coming from different States posed a multitude of problems which required inter-state coordination and

action both in the sending and receiving districts/areas not possible under INDUS as the Project's geographical coverage was limited.

It was evident that routine child labour rehabilitation strategies under the INDUS project could not address the needs of these children. The process of identification/rescue/repatriation/rehabilitation of migrant children required involvement of a much larger number of partners than provided in an INDUS Programme.

The situation demanded innovative and customized strategies for migrant child workers accompanied or unaccompanied by family.

The Addendum

Early in 2005, therefore, it was decided to focus on migrant child labour as a separate target group and to develop an appropriate rehabilitation strategy for migrant child labour in selected INDUS Project areas. An Addendum spelling out both the approach and strategy incorporating the additional inputs was, therefore, issued in September 2006. In consultation with Ministry of Labour and Employment and State Project Steering Committees, three INDUS districts were identified on the basis of different migratory practices prevailing in their region for implementation of this component in a limited way. The distinct categories of migrant child labour identified in sizeable numbers in the INDUS project areas were:

- i. **Regular and patterned migration** - Thiruvallur district in Tamil Nadu was chosen as children migrated with their parents on a regular and patterned basis for six months in a year for seasonal work at the brick kilns/stone quarries from districts within the State of Tamil Nadu.
- ii. **Seasonal migration** - Jalna was selected as children migrated with families for almost five to six months in a year within the district to work on sugarcane fields during the cutting seasons. The work required movement with families on a day-to-day/weekly basis for sugarcane cutting
- iii. **Migration of unaccompanied children for specific work** such as zari, leather etc. in Mumbai, Delhi. . Mumbai Suburban was chosen as it attracted a large number of children who came unaccompanied by families to work in different trades from all over the country.

Strategy and Interventions/Activities

Appropriate additional inputs were introduced to supplement the INDUS Project components on a pilot basis in 2005-06 to tackle the special

problems of migrant child workers to evolve a holistic strategy for eliminating child labour in the country.

As the migrant child labour problem in the three districts chosen for pilot interventions arose for different reasons, different approaches and strategies were adopted for field testing and tackling the problem. However, issues identified as common to all districts pertained to identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation, restoration, monitoring and tracking of migrant child labours.

With reference to the migrant child labour therefore, after due discussion at various levels including with stakeholders, additional innovative inputs were identified which included the following activities –

- Rescue of child labour from hazardous work places
- Provision of residential transitional educational and vocational training facility for migrant child labour withdrawn from work for rehabilitation.
- Providing following inputs to the children in transit home:
 - Counseling services
 - Vocational Training
 - Developing reading abilities
 - Computer training
 - Teaching English speaking skills
 - Entertainment services
- Strengthening/building the capacities of NCLP societies in the States and districts to facilitate the setting-up of institutional and other mechanisms for establishing systems and coordination with sending areas for effective restoration, tracking and follow up of the withdrawn migrant child labourers.
- Coordinating with other States for deciding repatriation and rehabilitation strategies.

- Sensitisation and capacity building programme for all key stakeholder
- Tracking and follow up of rehabilitated child workers to ensure retention in schools and prevention from re-entry into workforce.

The additional inputs contemplated support and action at two levels – State and District- for implementation.

State level additional inputs aimed at:

- Developing mechanism and structures to tackle the problem of inter-state, inter-district and intra-district migration of child workers and for this purpose to focus on building capacity of NCLP societies in all the three districts to facilitate coordination with sending areas.
- Provide support to key institutions in both the sending and receiving States and Districts for developing strategies for restoration and rehabilitation of both accompanied and unaccompanied children with their families with the ultimate objective of preventing migration and eliminating child labour.
- Undertake sensitization and capacity building activities for improving the understanding and garnering the support of high-level policy planners, implementing stakeholders and partners regarding issues of migrant child labour.
- Put in place the structure to eliminate exploitative migrant child labour

District Level additional inputs:

At the district level, assistance was provided to partners to develop a model for ensuring provision of quality education, training and social support to withdrawn child workers through two sets of interventions which aimed at capacity building and targeted direct action. Mumbai Suburban, Jalna and Thiruvallur districts were also to be supported to strengthen district level capacity to manage and implement child labour activities.

Briefly, the activities included:

- In terms of targeted direct action:
 - (i) The withdrawal and rehabilitation of migrant child workers in Mumbai Suburban and Jalna districts by establishing residential educational and vocational training centres through implementing partners and in Thiruvallur by setting up Day TECs.
 - (ii) Assist partners to put in place mechanisms and develop a model that ensures quality education, vocational training and social support to withdrawn workers.
 - (iii) In Thiruvallur district, the project was to focus its efforts on provision of educational interventions and strengthening the coordination and tracking mechanisms put in place by the INDUS Project and document the same for further replication.
- In terms of capacity building the focus was on :-
 - i. Interventions for strengthening key district level institutions to manage and implement child labour intervention.
 - ii. Building the capacities of NCLP Society to set-up mechanisms to establish contact to facilitate coordination with sending areas to enable restoration of child workers as also preventive action in the long run for eliminating child labour in all three districts.
 - iii. Withdrawal, effective restoration and rehabilitation of migrant child labour requires strong institutional support at district and state level. For this purpose, empower NCLP Societies and State Governments to plan and take proactive measures for effective enforcement of child labour laws and through convergence with a large number of departments including Education, Home, Women and child Development, Social Welfare, Rural Development, Child Welfare Committees, training institutions, NGO's etc. to take steps to

identify, withdraw, restore and rehabilitate migrant child labour to ensure education and development to them.

Chapter – 3

Review of Migrant Child Labour Interventions

Three INDUS districts of Mumbai Suburban, Jalna and Thiruvallur were selected for initialing additional activities for dealing with migratory child labour. In order to assess the adequacy of the strategy and approaches initiated for migrant child labour, it is necessary to assess the performance & suitability of project interventions made for migrant child labour in the three pilot areas districts wise.

Mumbai Suburban Project

In the course of implementing INDUS project, concentrated pockets of unaccompanied migrant child labourers especially boys in the age group of 9-17 were found working in zari and leather Industries. A metropolitan city like Mumbai attracts migrants from different States. Child labour comes largely from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Assam. Most of these child workers are out of school or drop out children often with not two-three years of primary education.

The existing institutional setup under the INDUS project which provided education and training to child labour in 9-17 age groups through Day Transitional Education and Vocational Training Centres was not equipped to cater to the migrant child labour without families. The non residential TEC's and VTC's presuppose the support structure of a family. The issues/problems of unaccompanied child labour in Mumbai, therefore, posed many challenges. A variety of coercive and persuasive strategies had to be employed with the employers to withdraw children from work. In Mumbai a Special Task Force comprising of police and labour department officials and civil society partners was formed to carry out inspections on a regular basis for the identification and withdrawal of child labourers. As a result of raids in 2005, 906-children were rescued and withdrawn from workplace.

A transit residential home was needed in Mumbai for rescued migrant child labour to provide a safe place for stay. An attempt was made to set up transitional education centre for which premises were hired and prepared through an NGO called PRATHAM. However, as the organisation could not procure the required approvals from government for declaring it as a rescue home, those premises could not be utilised for housing children rescued during raids and sent to shelter home through

the mechanism of the child welfare committee. As an alternate strategy, it was decided to use existing facilities created under JJ Act by converging with the concerned departments and agencies. The facility available in an existing home run by the Children's Aid Society for destitute and neglected children at Dongri was identified for usage. The institution also housed an Observation Home for juvenile delinquents in a separated portion in the same premises. The first batch of rescued children was brought in March, 08. During the period of their stay which ranges from 2 to 6 months children are given educational inputs in Hindi, spoken English, dance, life skills and basic computer need based basic education. In addition, the vocational skill training interventions for ensuring self employment or wage employment on a sustainable basis were formulated for addressing the special problems of these children.

Under the migrant child labour project component, since inception a total number of 200 children availed of the educational and vocational support services through the residential facility of Dongri children's home.

Vocational training to migrant child labour in the age group of 14-17 and educational support to Project staff is provided by the Jan Shiksha Sansthan, which is an implementing partner for vocational training. Vocational training was provided to 100 children in a batch in 4 groups for mobile repairing and electrician, 2 and 3 wheeler repairing and plumbing and masonry. Apart from basic literacy skills, recreational facilities and special counselling support to ensure retention & completion of educational and vocational support services and vocational training was also provided. Both theoretical and practical knowledge was imparted.

Restoring and repatriating migrant children from residential TECs to their native places with parents was fraught with serious constraints and hazards. Majority of these migrant children had no family support. Their restoration required processing of their cases under JJ Act during their stay at TEC. Repatriating them with their families required linkages and systems in the States and districts of their origin.

The Child Welfare Committee under the Juvenile Justice Act was located in the same premises. The cases of the rescued migrant child labour in the residential TECs were dealt by the CWC. The time taken in each case varied between 1 to 4 months.

To tackle the various dimensions of inter-state and inter district migration of child workers the project sought the help of YASHADA, an apex State level Training Institute which was the State Resource Centre and Coordinator for capacity building for INDUS project districts to mobilise

INDUS State Governments to establish an institutional framework/coordination structures, which would enable inter-state and inter-district dialogue and coordination.

The project also focused on building capacities of key stakeholders-government and civil society representatives - and implementing partners in restoration, repatriation, and regular tracking and follow up of child labourers in the home state and districts. The training of trainers and other functionaries was organized by YASHADA, which helped in preparing formats and modules, monitoring children's progress and in follow up after rehabilitation. Under the INDUS project action for training of teachers, sensitization and training of community leaders, SHG members, officers of municipal corporation and Police, etc. was undertaken. YASHADA conducted 4 initial training programmes and 12 recurrent training programmes for the staff of children's home in Mumbai as a part of the migrant child labour component

Monitoring and Tracking of repatriated migrant children was an important additional input provided in the Addendum. Tracking of 20 children randomly selected from the first batch of 100 at Donagiri was taken up by YASHADA on telephone. Only 9 could be contacted of whom 5 were working in Mumbai. Two repatriated to Uttar Pradesh were staying with parents and working in a shop. Two were traced in West Bengal; one was living in a home and the other with parents and had opened a mobile repairing shop with a friend. None had got any benefits from any Govt. scheme.

During the visit to Dongri home, the perusal of the records, discussions with the project director, teachers and inmates revealed several gaps and problems which required special interventions:

- The majority of children were from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Inter-state mechanisms for restoration, follow up and mainstreaming which are crucial were not available especially in the States and Districts from which children had migrated.
- The duration of stay for a child in the Residential TEC was not fixed. It varied from case to case as it depended on the time the Child Welfare Committees took for deciding about repatriation/restoration of the rescued child. On an average, it was reported that a child was in the home for about 2-4 months. Further delay occurred due to time taken in locating parents and coordinating repatriation with other States.

- The uncertainty of stay is detrimental to imparting basic education and skills, and was not adequate for changing attitudes and developing a commitment to education amongst withdrawn children in temporary shelter homes.
- The children kept in the same premises belong to different categories - neglected and destitute children, juvenile delinquents and child labour – each with different backgrounds and exposures and therefore have different behaviour patterns and reactions. There was a demand for extension of the facilities provided for rescued child labour to all other children as well. Training on computers, dance and English speaking were major activities in demand. Such activities also fostered healthy interaction among all inmates. However, it is also felt that such interaction between different categories may not be conducive to proper growth and development in the formative years when it is easy to be influenced.

Jalna Migrant child labour Project

The Migrant Child Labour Project was initiated in Dec 2006. A survey was conducted in Nov/ Dec. 2006 which found a total number of 1008 such migrant child workers in the district.

In Jalna, migration is primarily intra-district i.e. between various administrative blocks of the district and in some cases families come from nearby districts. Children accompany the parents to help them in sugarcane cutting operations. Migrant child labour moves with their families on day-to-day basis from farm to farm during the sugarcane cutting season which lasts for almost six months between October and March. They stay away from schools during the period and finally drop out from schools completely to become full time child labourers. Due to the pattern of migration, admitting and retaining children in TEC's operating during the day was found to be a difficult task. The strategy adopted in Jalna therefore differed from that of Thiruvallur and Mumbai. Keeping in view the nature of work and frequency of movement of migrant labour with children, the following activities were taken up as additional inputs in Jalna.

1. Identification of areas from where seasonal migration of labour with children takes place and the areas to which they migrate within Jalna.
2. Running residential school for the children in Jalna.

3. Coordinating with other blocks within the district as well with other districts for formulating / finalizing rehabilitation strategies.
4. Tracking of rehabilitated children

It is estimated that approximately 600 families migrate to different areas in the district accompanied with children in the age group of 0-14.

In order to tackle this difficulty, a residential Transitional Education Centre was started in Dec. 2006 at Jalna in a Working Women's hostel belonging to Women and Child Development Department (W&CD) which had been lying vacant.

In the two sessions which had been organized so far for students of migrated families, the position as per details given was as follows–

Sr. No.		Date			
	RTEC Period	06 Dec. 06 To 31 May 07		15 Feb 08 to 15 June 08	
1	Total Admission in RTEC	147		117	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
		112	35	77	40
2	Total Drop Out in this Period	47		39	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
		39	8	26	13

In Jalna the project focussed on developing and piloting a residential transitional educational and vocational training model as an interim measure. Its objective was to ensure a smooth educational transition from project supported residential schools to schools in their home villages. To ensure their enrolment and retention in schools after their return to home villages on completion of sugarcane cutting operations, extensive counselling and follow up with parents and children was undertaken to reinforce the value of education. The parents were motivated to make arrangements for leaving the children with their extended families where ever feasible before they migrated for work again. Children who had not completed primary level education during this period were provided support to continue with their education.

In order to assess its efficacy for ensuring continuous education of children of migrant labourers on frequent move an effort was made In Jalna district to upscale the school certification system and establish a regular tracking and follow up mechanism for migrant child labourers. Tracking of 100 children from the batch of 2006-07 in Jalna project was done in June 2007 with the help of SRC Coordinator. Out of them 98 children were traced and enrolled into schools in their respective districts. All these 98 children were observed in school in August 2007. 46 out of 78 children from the batch of 2007-08 in Jalna were tracked during July 2008. Out of 46 children 32 were in schools in their respective districts. 14 children were found to have gone for sugarcane cutting with parents during October 2008.

The results were encouraging despite limited application and establish the efficacy of the pilot initiative in curbing migration of child labour and in their enrolment and retention in formal schools from RTEC. More than two third children had not moved with parents as a result of counselling and residential facility provided as an additional input.

The capacities of NCLP societies were strengthened in the district to set-up mechanisms to facilitate coordination with sending area. The task in Jalna was comparatively easier as monitoring and tracking was by and large confined to the district and therefore, issues like coordination with other districts or States etc were not relevant.

The SRC (YASHADA) conducted 4 training programmes for the staff in Jalna and took up programmes for sensitizing parents of migrant children about the importance of education and continuity.

The existing beneficiary tracking system in which the district project staff is responsible for tracking individual beneficiaries' needs further strengthening in respect of migrant child labourers and institutions. This will in turn enable restoration of unaccompanied migrant child labourers with their families, and in long run, enable preventive action.

Thiruvallur Migratory Child Labour Project

Thiruvallur district in Tamil Nadu attracts a large number of migrant labour in sectors such as Brick kilns, rice mills, construction work, etc. In Thiruvallur, migration is inter-district from within the state of Tamil Nadu mainly from the districts of Thirunellveli, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Thiruvananthapuram and Virudhunagar. Children migrate with their parents for almost six months at a time for work at brick kilns and often assist them.

Project established a mechanism by which children in the age group of 5-14 belonging to the migrant families could be educated for the duration of their stay in Day TEC's opened in brick kilns with the help of employers. Unlike Jalna, this was possible in Thiruvallur because migrant families stayed at the same place for the entire period. An effort was made by the District Administration and Project authorities by motivating the Brick kiln owners through regular meetings to seek their active cooperation for providing class rooms for children so that educational facilities could be provided at work site. The District Administration issued licenses to the Employers who built class rooms in addition to the temporary residential facility they provided to their workers.

Five hundred forty nine (549) boys and 541 girls identified as children who had come along with their families in 2007 to the brick kilns were withdrawn from work and rehabilitated by the District Administration in the Transitional Educational Centres run by the INDUS Child Labour Project. All the children were provided with free midday meal, school bags, text books and note books, uniforms and a monthly stipend of Rs. 100/-. All the children who come along with their parents are either enrolled in TECs or in SSA bridge courses.

Training programmes were conducted for functionaries of all relevant Departments including SSA and TEC staff. No separate account was maintained of migrant child labour who were provided vocational training. The Project Director, however, said that all eligible migrants were provided vocational training in regular training institutions as is available to child labour withdrawn under INDUS.

The capacity of the NCLP Society to prevent and put in place mechanisms for regular follow up of identified migrant child labourers after their return to their home districts was strengthened.

The Beneficiary Tracking System was set up in Thiruvallur under which Index cards are maintained for all the children who are enrolled in Transitional Education Centres. Progress is recorded and the cards are updated every three months. Regular follow up and interaction with parents, it was found, has not only ensured the retention of these children in schools but has also motivated parents to leave the children with their grand parents or other relatives for avoiding a break in schooling and thus keeping them away from work.

Children are monitored and tracked after they leave the TEC after the season to ensure continuous education on return. Migrant children were issued Transfer Certificates which contained details of educational attainments of the child while at TEC's. The information was shared with

District Collectors and the Chief Education Officers of the native districts of these children, who were requested to enrol them, monitor their retention and progress in schools and follow up with families. However, these initiatives were not considered adequate. The importance of establishing strong linkages with civil societies and government structures in the sending areas was considered necessary to ensure the regular follow up of these children who continue to remain 'at-risk' child labour with the potential for dropout.

Community workers from recipient districts were also sent to the native districts to follow up. It was found that the children continued their schooling in their native places.

In the brick kiln at village Melmanambadu, it was found during visit that 200 workers were employed from January to Mid July. Seventy quarters were provided for transit labour and a building constructed to start a TEC where 85 children were admitted initially. There is an Association of Poovai Area Brick Owners of which 150 brick chamber owners were members. I also visited Chittikadu village school to which children from 18 brick kilns come. The School building was provided by owners of all the kilns. Eighty five (85) children under INDUS and 75 under SSA attended the school. The result was that TEC set up at the kiln had only 3 children above the age of 5 in school as majority went to regular TEC's and SSA institutions. Teachers in both these places were trained, though space was a constraint.

I was told about 20 children below the age of 5 had also accompanied their parents and lived with them. There was however, no facility of a crèche or an Anganwadi for them. No toilets were provided even though residential accommodation was made available by employers. The association members whom I met in a meeting held with them promised to provide facility for care of children in age group of 0 to 6 from next season in all brick kilns as also construct toilets for the labour at work sites where provision for their stay exists.

INDUS Child Labour Project Kanchipuram and Aurangabad

While travelling to visit Jalna and Thiruvallur to study the innovative initiatives taken up for migratory child labour, I took the opportunity to discuss the implementation of programmes in Aurangabad and Kanchipuram – both ICLP districts, but not a part of the pilot initiatives on migrant child labour. The objective was to take stock of the different types of programmes taken up in the districts and to the extent possible, assess the coverage of migrant children through ongoing programmes.

The Project Coordinator, Tamil Nadu arranged a visit to centres in Kanchipuram as the TECs in Thiruvallur had already closed when the seasonal operations at brick kilns ended.

Chapter - 4

Implementation and Impact

As mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the additional interventions for targeting the migrant child labour and their parents/families were meant to develop a strategy to achieve the basic objective of withdrawing children from hazardous and other work, ensuring continuing education for them and repatriating them with families in their home States/districts. It also aimed at developing systems and infrastructures for rehabilitation and follow-up both in the sending and receiving areas. Though, the basic thrust is on elimination of child labour, adequate emphasis is laid on family centric poverty issues which force families to keep children away from schools and engage them in work. In the following paragraphs, an attempt will be made to assess issue wise the programmes initiated and the extent to which they have been successful in creating systems and institutional framework for achieving the objectives within the areas of operation and thereby yield elements of a comprehensive strategy for migrant child labour.

The development of a protocol and building national capacities –

The organization of raids in Mumbai and Delhi by the Task Force constituted for identification of child labour and their withdrawal had brought out the inadequacies in the existing framework of INDUS Project to deal with issues of withdrawal, rehabilitation and restoration of the migrant child labour. It brought into focus the need for evolving a comprehensive multi-pronged approach with uniform mechanisms for the country to deal with the complexities of the problem. It was acknowledged that a number of Government Departments and stakeholders have an important role to play in the rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant child labour. There was a need to develop standard operating procedures where roles and responsibilities of multiple partners were identified and procedure was well laid out. The repatriation of the rescued child involved coordination between the native states and destination state. While states could evolve mechanisms suited to their local conditions, the typical migration pattern among states required some uniformity in methods and procedures which could only be coordinated through federal level. Both Mumbai and Delhi being major recipient states established a dialogue with states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal etc. Draft Protocol/Standard Operating procedures were developed

separately in these two INDUS project states. Delhi and Bihar worked out a specific arrangement under which Bihar government posted a special officer from Labour department at Delhi to take custody of rescued child labour from Delhi and arranged their repatriation to native districts in Bihar. However, no mechanisms were formalized at federal level. In a court case filed on the subject, considering the seriousness of the problem, the judiciary took up the issues of rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant child labour. The High Court of Delhi directed the Union Labour Secretary, with reference to a case relating to trafficking of children for labour, to form a committee to look into the rehabilitation of migrant children rescued in Delhi and develop an appropriate scheme. The Ministry of Labour organized a national consultation on the subject in October 2007 at Patna, Bihar. After taking into account the recommendations of the committee, and feedback from the consultation it was decided to take action for i) developing a national protocol and ii) build capacities of policy makers in the government through a special training programme on the subject to be organized by ILO. A drafting committee was constituted with participation from major states including INDUS states of Delhi and Maharashtra, other relevant government departments, ILO and UNICEF as its members. The committee used the protocol/SOP prepared by Delhi and Maharashtra as base documents and developed a **Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour**, which lays down guidelines and formalizes mechanisms for inter-departmental and inter state linkages and coordination for facilitating smooth restoration and rehabilitation with parents of migrant children. The role of Department of Labour as the nodal agency and of other departments like Police, Social Welfare, Education, Health and District and Municipal Authorities has been spelt out in the Protocol. It is an important instrument for guiding action on a uniform basis for ECL and for active involvement of various Ministries and Departments/stakeholders for convergent action. The action to set up mechanisms as per the Protocol has still to be initiated. The development of this document comes out as a major capacity building contribution of the Project which provided the experience as well as the base drafts for developing the said Protocol.

The training programme on trafficking and migration of children for labour exploitation was organized in January, 2008 for senior government officers /policy planners from national and state governments by INDUS-ILO at International Training Center, Turin. This was an exclusive training programme for India, specially designed in view of the country specific legal provisions and nature of problems. It was a platform to share best practices available from ILO-IPEC work on the subject across the globe. This training programme was the first systematic capacity building activity on the issue of trafficking and migration and helped in frank and detailed

discussion on adequacy of legal provisions, implementation guidelines and resource availability for the work to be done. The elements of a blueprint of the future action plan required to tackle the problem based on convergence among different laws, policies and schemes were identified. A follow up training programme for departmental officers at India were planned. Intensive review of draft of the National Protocol was another concrete activity which happened during the training. Accordingly a follow up training programme was organized by INDUS at YASHADA in collaboration with ITC, Turin. An inter-state coordination meeting was also organized and the dissemination plan for the Protocol as well as follow up activity plans to be undertaken in the states for prevention and rehabilitation of trafficking and migration of children for labour exploitation were prepared. Such plans have yet to be operationalised by MOLE and the state governments.

The Addendum

The activities proposed to be taken up additionally as per the Addendum in the project areas were expected to deliver eight additional outputs which will be added to the projects frame work and work plan. The implementation and impact of each initiative is discussed below:

Identification

Identification of migrant child labour is an essential prerequisite for their withdrawal. It is an important component of the migrant initiative. Children are known to move for work to metropolitan cities and urban areas often without families. The compulsion of poverty, unhappy or tough lives at home, ill health of parents and the need for money, the allurements and promises of better earnings – one or combinations of any of these takes them to distant places to be employed as labour. They are difficult to trace as they are often taken by middlemen and employers keep them in hiding. Children who move with families for work are also difficult to track and identify as there are no curbs on free movement of labour within the country.

Under the INDUS Project survey was undertaken to identify child labour in various districts during 2004, but it did not include migrant labour as a separate category. No data was available for them separately. The whole issue came into focus through the rescue operations at Mumbai and Delhi.

As a result of complaints regarding ill treatment and abuse of child labour in Mumbai, raids were initiated and thereafter a Task force under the

Chairmanship of Labour Commissioner was constituted in 2005 for locating areas with high probability of child labour and for organizing raids in coordination with Police, NGOs, shop inspectors etc.

Till August 2006, the Task Force in Mumbai conducted 46 raids on establishments suspected of using child labour. Around 1,846 child labourers were rescued and 319 employers arrested. It is also believed, as per assessment made by a leading NGO active in this field –PRATHAM, that 23,483 children have been sent back by their employers out of fear of raids.

In Delhi, the work started with a massive rescue operation involving around 400 children who were provided shelter in an ad-hoc transit facility set up for the purpose in a vacant government building. The facility was operated barely for a week and the enormity of handling this work in absence of standard and established procedures got highlighted. It was also realized that a continuous raid and rescue strategy on a smaller scale was a manageable and effective method rather than large scale operations which posed major logistics and infrastructural problems.

In view of the positive impact the raids in Mumbai and Delhi had in identifying and withdrawing migrant child labour from workplace, the Govt. of Maharashtra issued orders for setting up Task Force in each District with Collector as Chairman, and District Officers of Police, Women & Child Development, Education, CEO of Zilla Parishad, Municipal Commissioner, Assistant Labour Commissioner and civil society representatives as members. They were charged with the task of identifying places of employment and organize raids for rescue and rehabilitation. Similarly District level task Force in each of nine districts of NCT of Delhi under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner concerned was constituted.

In Jalna, through a survey in 2007, it was found that 1270 families migrated within the district to work on sugarcane fields for cutting operations. Out of 551 migrant child labours, 465 were found to have moved with parents thus establishing that migration was largely with families in Jalna.

In Tamil Nadu District Level Advisory Committees under Chairmanship of Collectors have been constituted to combat trafficking of child labour. Village Level watch-dog Committees have also been constituted in all 12547 Panchayats to address the problem at micro level under the chairmanship of Panchayat Presidents. In Thiruvallur district in 2007 it was found that 549 boys and 541 girls had accompanied their families to work at the brick kilns. All children were rescued and rehabilitated by District Administration in TECs run by INDUS Child Labour Project.

The District Task Force/District Advisory Committee specially set up for rescuing and rehabilitating the migrant child labour have contributed not only in withdrawing children from hazardous work but also in facilitating their education and in generating awareness in employers, parents, community etc against child labour. It has also sensitized a large number of Departments and functionaries regarding ill effects of child labour.

The interventions have demonstrated that identification of migrant child labour has to be linked to enforcement drives in case of unaccompanied migrant child labour and in mobilisation and awareness generation drives in case of migrant child labour accompanying the parents/families. The INDUS project work helped in formulating and implementing special initiatives for mainstreaming migrant child labour in the three districts. However, in order to eliminate child labour and prevent migration of children for work in the entire country, the replication of the strategy of regular action to identify migrant child labour on an ongoing basis and for mainstreaming them through concerted action is necessary.

In order to plan for elimination of child labour, some idea about the magnitude of migrant child labour problem in the country is necessary. The 2001 census data provides information on this subject to some extent.

As per the table specially generated from the information published in D 06 Table published by RGI of Census of India 2001, relating to all migrants including intra-state, inter-state and international migrants for the country as a whole, the position is as below:

- There were about 3.98 crore migrants by place of last residence in the country in the age group of 0-14 years of whom 15.2 lakh children reported themselves as worker (either as main or marginal worker).
- Out of total 15.2 lakh migrant child workers in the country, 0.99 lakh had their last residence in rural areas and 0.14 lakh in urban areas. Information on the status of the remaining is not available.
- The largest number of child workers among the migrants was found in Maharashtra (0.2 lakh), followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.16 lakh), Uttar Pradesh (0.16 lakh) and Rajasthan (0.11 lakh). The statement at Annexure shows that every state in the country has population of migrant child labour.

INDUS experience has shown that apart from preparing a district wise plan of action for controlling and preventing child labour on the basis of regular systematic survey/vigilance at village level, regular inspections and raids of shops, factories and places where children are employed would need to be organized within the districts in coordination with police, municipalities, factory inspectors and functionaries of Labour Depts. Constant vigilance and checks at entry points can also help in early identification and in preventing employment of children. The salutary impact of raids and rescue operations has been established by the project beyond doubt and needs to be strengthened.

Withdrawal/Release of child labour from work:

Enforcement of child labour laws and their strengthening was an important strategy adopted for release and rehabilitation of child labour. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 bans employment of children under the age of 14 in 15 identified sectors and 57 processes, which are notified as hazardous. The INDUS project provided for action for both withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour. As mentioned earlier continuous raids between April-August 2005 by the Special Task Force constituted to implement regulations on child labour resulted in rescuing 906 children from 443 establishments in Mumbai Suburban. The action taken for enforcing child labour laws generated awareness and also instilled fear amongst employers who, as reported by the project authorities, repatriated over 23,000 children. It also resulted in subsequent reduction in the number of children employed. Similarly action was taken in Jalna and Thiruvallur by mobilisation of parents, employers and community in general.

In Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Maharashtra, the government constituted Enforcement Committees/ Task forces at the district level headed by the District Collector with officials from the police, labour, factories, medical, revenue departments etc., and project Director of INDUS/NCLP. The Enforcement committees however need to be sensitized and imparted adequate knowledge of child labour laws including the Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) and the facilities for care, protection, education and vocational training available to children for regular and proactive action. Such trainings have been organised once but there is a need for continuous sensitisation and monitoring from state level for actions to continue.

It is apparent that concerted action and strict and regular enforcement of law, penal action against employers and withdrawal of children from work act as a deterrent for employers and parents. The strategy adopted

has the potential to positively influence employment of children as workers and to effectively control re-employment.

The mechanism of enforcement and regular inspections and raids as used in INDUS project should be incorporated as an integral part of duties for Labour, Police, Factories Inspection units etc of all NCLP districts.

Development of mechanisms and structures for rehabilitation and restoration of migrant child workers

The existing strategy and provisions under the NCLP and INDUS project for rehabilitation and repatriation of children after withdrawal from workplaces were found to be inadequate for tackling the problems of migrant children. Innovative instruments/structures were introduced and activities taken up for addressing each of these issues at state and district-level as a pilot in the selected districts. These have been enumerated in the preceding chapter. Methodologies and mechanisms were developed to implement the interventions relating to educational and vocational training, rehabilitation and restoration, tracking and follow up, capacity building and awareness education, alternate livelihoods for migrants' families and for intra and inter state coordination and convergence. It would be appropriate to examine the action taken under each head for proper appreciation of the efficacy, impact and for the way forward.

Residential Transitional Educational Centres

The Migrant children have withdrawn from work need a safe and secure place to stay with facilities for educational and vocational training before they are restored to their parents. Under the pilot initiative the limitation and unsuitability of Day-care TECs was taken care by providing for residential TECs in Jalna, a residential TEC was setup in Jalna to cater to children migrating with families within the district. In Thiruvallur TEC's were opened in the brick kiln premises with the help of Brick Kiln owners. While in Mumbai, most of migrant children were without families; in Jalna the residential facilities provided an option to parents for leaving their children in residential homes thereby ensuring stability in pursuing education for children. In Thiruvallur educational inputs were provided through day TECs at worksites as children stayed at one place with parents for the entire period of migration. The mechanism set up took into account the special needs of migrant child labour in each of the districts. In Mumbai, the residential set up established by project society through the NGO PRATHAM could be utilized only for children brought to the residential premises from migrant families. The children rescued through raids could not be brought as the Child Welfare Committee did not refer children to

such premises in absence of its status as a regular licensed children's home.

Though the residential facilities for education covered a small proportion of migrant child labour in the districts, the appropriateness of the intervention is unquestionable. Its efficacy and potential for impact is much greater in case of Jalna and Thiruvallur where migration is restricted to the district or the State because it facilitates parental counselling as well as tracking of the children. Institutional framework and systems evolved could be effectively applied there as the cooperation and support of line and developmental Departments was easier to obtain as action was limited within a single State or District. In Mumbai, the adequacy of interim measures for education and life skills was not as effective. The uncertainty about the duration of stay was found to be an impediment in providing education and training in the residential TECs and VTCs. Besides, the effectiveness of inputs in residential TEC/VTC depended on adoption of similar strategy and programmes by the parent States and districts for repatriated child labour. The capacity of the receiving districts and States in motivating the native States and Districts from which children migrate for ensuring continuity both for education and vocational rehabilitation is extremely limited. The opportunities for parental counselling are almost non-existent.

Inter-State coordination for convergence of programmes and systems requires ownership and commitment of sending States, which is practically non-existent. The adoption of the Protocol and the development of integrated mechanisms for coordinated action in both the sending and receiving States in a cohesive manner by Labour, Women and Child Development, Education and other Depts. and Stakeholders by all States and districts within its framework would ensure a uniform policy and institutional set up for withdrawal, restoration and rehabilitation through continuous education and training of migrant child labour. Residential TECs would be required both in sending and receiving districts in adequate numbers to facilitate continuous education and training opportunity to children.

Vocational Training in Residential Center at Mumbai

Vocational training is considered as an alternative to child labour. As a result of 23 stakeholders consultative workshops organized in the project districts and States and a workshop on vocational training strategy conducted with key stakeholders at the national level prior to the launch of INDUS project, two vocational training models were developed. Under the Institution based training with Public-Private Partnership, the training

was designed by the Government and implemented by the private sector in Industrial Training Centres recognized by the State Council for Vocational Training Systems.

In case of Mumbai experimentation was done to pilot vocational training initiative for rescued child labour who were provided temporary shelter in existing children's home set up under the JJ Act. One such center was identified at Dongri and a convergence based rehabilitation initiative was planned. Provisions were made to provide educational facilities, life skills education and vocational training with inputs for making learning joyful and sustainable for migrant child labour. 100 withdrawn migrant children were provided vocational training by *Jan Shiksha Sansthan* in three groups in Mobile repairing, Tailoring, English & Hindi speaking, etc in the residential center at Dongri in Mumbai.

The stay of a child in Mumbai is dependent on the CWC completing its procedures and passing orders on repatriation of inter state migrants. This uncertainty about the period of stay of a child in the home, particularly in Mumbai, has limitations both for planning and implementation of the educational inputs. While due to short and uncertain duration of stay in Mumbai the educational inputs comprised of Hindi, spoken English, dance, life skills and basic computers, vocational training in few trades, the certainty of duration of stay in Jalna and Thiruvallur allowed regular classes to be organized and standard of education maintained at par with normal schools to ensure admission and continuation to migrant children on return to native places. Moreover, longer stay and continuity makes the impact of educational and vocational inputs on withdrawn migrant children positive and coverage of children much larger in numbers than in Mumbai. It needs to be added though that what children got in Dongri as a result of project initiative is an extremely positive experience for them. In absence of separate homes for rescued child labour, the transit accommodation is provided in such homes. Providing such educational and vocational education inputs positively contributes to the overall environment of the home and makes their stay meaningful. If the duration of stay can be systematized in dialogue with CWC, the certainty of duration of stay would be ensued and this period can also be effectively used for bringing attitudinal changes among rescued children. Children can be groomed to resist any attempt to re-induct them in labour force and provided with relevant educational and vocational skills.

In view of the positive role of education in preventing child labour, educational facilities and systems have to be devised both in receiving and sending areas to make it possible for repatriated migrant child labour

- irrespective of his/her being accompanied by family or not – to smoothly enter the educational institutions at the appropriate level in the sending States on restoration. The Residential TECs and VTCs were effective instruments in case of intra district and intra state migrant child labour. These should be set up in all districts as support services to enable migrant families to leave their children in institutional care for pursuing education.

As the duration of training under the migrant child labour is indefinite in cases like Mumbai it makes it difficult for imparting the minimum knowledge and standard in a skill which will definitely improve their employability. It would not be advisable to prolong the stay of the child in residential Centres after the CWCs order repatriation. It would therefore serve the purpose if vocational training given during stay at Children's Home is followed up by specially established centers in native areas. Such linkages through vocational training centers will help in tracking the child and prevent relapse of rescued child labour in the labour market.

Rehabilitation of child labourers including migrant child workers, to be effective and sustainable would therefore require linkages between sending and receiving States on a regular and day to day basis. Political will and commitment to the cause of deprived and exploited child labour is essential.

Synergy and convergence in educational and vocational training programmes of both the sending and receiving districts is necessary to ensure continuity and preventing re-entry into work force.

It is therefore necessary to provide services for education and training in both sending and receiving areas on similar scale and pattern through residential TECs/vocational training centers to ensure continuity for tangible impact in the long run.

Details with regard to impact of child labour provided vocational training and placed in jobs were not available under the migrant child labour project as in other beneficiaries of vocational training component under INDUS due to nature and duration of the intervention and repatriation of children to families located in other states. However the impact that skill development and training has on increasing incomes and employability cannot be under estimated. The vocational training of migrant child labour should therefore not only be integrated with child labour under child labour projects only , but training facilities available with expert and specialized agencies for general categories should be utilized for training child labour. They should be given opportunity to access institutions providing training in vocations with potential for employment in areas

where they reside. This would ensure quality education and training, optimum utilization of existing resources, avoid duplication and help prevent migration.

Vast potential for expansion of training opportunities for child labour exists in the country. The restricted access to the existing training infra structure of various departments of the government limits the capacity of project authorities for providing training to child labourers.

Both the public and private sectors have a large number of vocational training institutions in different parts of the state. The Jan Shiksha Sansthan has over 250 training institutions in the country. Several others like Khadi Gramodyog, Department of Small Industries, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Women and Child Development, Textiles, Rural Development etc all have training institutions which should all be freely made available for placement of child labourers in general and of the migrant child labourers in particular.

Residential accommodation should be provided in districts and towns where training Institutions are located and do not offer residential accommodation.

Strengthening Capacities and Building Institutions in sending and receiving areas

The successful implementation of a programme depends largely on the capacity of the implementers and the suitability of the institutional structures. In order to handle the withdrawal, restoration and rehabilitation of migrant child labour, it is necessary to strengthen the capacities of the existing institutions at state and district level to plan and take proactive measures to set up systems and structures to implement additional inputs to eliminate exploitative migrant child labour.

Under INDUS child labour project, in each of the implementing State, a State Resource Centre was identified for taking up activities pertaining to training, material production, State action plan on ECL, social mobilization, research and follow-up. In the case of Maharashtra, the State Resource Centre was located in YASHADA. The SRC also undertook the task of training and social mobilization by organizing training programmes, developing curriculum, producing material and preparing modules after duly assessing the training needs of each group. It undertook both training of trainers as also of government and INDUS functionaries at state level in selected institutions for capacity building of district level functionaries for targeting the migrant child labour. It identified 27 stakeholders including Political Leaders, Labour Officers, DWCD officers, Police Personnel, Civil Society Partners, etc. As per the

information given by YASHADA, programmes for training of trainers were conducted focusing on information pertaining to JJ Act, CLPR Act, roles of various departments, different groups etc. Capacity building programmes for government and INDUS functionaries and sensitization programmes for people's representative and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) were conducted focusing on their role in elimination of child labour/migrant child labour and changing attitudes of implementers, beneficiaries, local bodies and community leaders.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Resource Centre is located in Labour Commissioner's office. A Society named SCLWRS was established with Labour Commissioner as its ex-officio Chairperson. Anna Institute of Management, the State ATI was selected for implementing the training and capacity building programmes. While the institute initiated the work, later on it was taken up by SRC in coordination with other state level institutions.

Training of functionaries is an important component of the INDUS project. Child Labour being a complex issue requires a multi-pronged and multi-disciplinary approach. The successful elimination of child labour depends not only on departments and agencies with stake, but the entire community responsible for ensuring healthy growth, education, and total development of children. Therefore, the training of functionaries has to extend beyond those directly involved with the implementation of the INDUS projects including the migrant child labour component. Training covering all aspects of child labour i.e. enforcement of child labour laws, provisions of the JJ Act, role of other departments and convergence with them, implementation of programmes for education, vocational training, rehabilitation, monitoring and follow up, etc. was conducted by SRC for functionaries. Teachers of TECs were trained in DIET's and also by the Project Officers in all the districts. The experience of INDUS project reveals that apart from training of teachers, Police Officers, etc. training and sensitization of community workers, Municipal Councilors, etc. also contributes to success of the initiative.

In order to generate awareness, programmes were taken up to sensitize government functionaries, political heads and representative, NGO's and Civil Society members as also members of Panchayats and SHGs and parents.

The SRCs in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu provided the training and developed modules for the same. Training and sensitization has to be an on going programme. It is therefore necessary to have an SRC in each State including the sending States for coordinating, and guiding districts. Each District including those from where migration takes place must have

a training institution to train, sensitize personnel of different Depts. and agencies and civil society representatives on a regular basis.

Each district should evolve a mechanism to identify functionaries, NGOs, Community members, stakeholders etc who need training or orientation from time to time.

Establish mechanisms for inter-state coordination for restoration of migrant child workers.

The present interventions of the government and civil society organisations – NCLP Societies, National and State Steering Committees, Project Directors with support staff, the close linkages between the Ministry of Labour and Department of Education specially through its flagship programme of SSA available for implementing the INDUS project fulfilled the necessary conditions for successful implementation of migrant initiative but were not sufficient by themselves or equipped to tackle the issues and various dimensions of inter-state and inter district migration of child workers.

The SRC in Maharashtra- YASHADA and SRC in Tamil Nadu took up the task of training the State and district functionaries and other stakeholders for implementing the migrant child labour component. Despite the limitation of jurisdiction and easy access to institutions in other States, Interstate coordination workshops in Bihar, UP and West Bengal were conducted by YASHADA to mobilise the State governments to establish mechanisms that enable inter-state dialogue and coordination between States and districts for repatriation and rehabilitation of withdrawn migrant child labour from Mumbai. However, the impact of these initiatives was inadequate as was found out while tracking children repatriated from Mumbai in UP, Bihar, West Bengal etc. The responsibility for initiating action in States and districts from where labour including child labour migrates appears to rest with the receiving States with the former making little or no effort to ensure concerted action for future development of repatriated children.

Though coordination between the Labour and Education Depts. has been established, systems for working closely with the Departments of Labour and Revenue, Home, Women and Child Development and Social Welfare for developing the capacities of the members have yet to be set up.

Task Forces and Committees set up by States to rescue/withdraw migrant child labour and enforce laws had positive impact in the selected districts. They need to be formalized and strengthened not only in INDUS project

Districts, but in all NCLP Districts. *Ideally, every district in the country should have an institutional mechanism to deal with migrant child labour as census data establishes that migration is widely prevalent in a large number of States and districts in the country.*

INDUS experience amply proves that for effective coordination between districts and States, systems and institutional framework has to be developed, mobilized and strengthened by each State at State and District level to facilitate regular dialogue and interaction between different Depts. and organizations to bring about synergy in dealing with repatriated migrant children through transfer to TECs, pursuing curriculums for education and in selection of trades for vocational training to ensure continuity for rehabilitating and preventing their re-entry into work.

Political will and commitment to ECL and UEE in both the receiving and sending States should be at the same level so that action to rehabilitate and follow up on repatriated child labour receives priority.

Monitoring and tracking of children after restoration

As mentioned earlier, the migration of child labour with or without families manifests itself in different ways and poses various problems and challenges. The strategy adopted for dealing with the issues involves identification/withdrawal of child labour through enforcement of child labour laws. After withdrawal the children are provided with residential facilities and restored to their parents/families in native places. Migration is inter-state, inter-district and intra-district. In order to ensure that the children do not re-enter the labour force it is not only essential to provide facilities and institutional support for education and vocational training, but also to monitor and track their progress after they return to places where they belong. Systems and mechanisms are therefore to be devised for regular monitoring to ensure educational and other pursuits on a sustained basis. The Addendum lays emphasis on this.

YASHADA formulated a project for tracking children from seasonal residential school at Jalna for ensuring that they get admitted in native village schools after return and do not drop out and start working again. The objective was to develop a system for children migrating with parents so that they could join the mainstream educational institutions. Meetings with headmasters, sensitization programmes with parents, training of teachers and field visits were organized to achieve the objective.

Tracking of 86 children from residential school in Jalna revealed that the majority belong to Jalna district with a few coming from Aurangabad and Beed district. Out of 86 children it was found that 51 children had been

admitted to the native village schools by the parents voluntarily. The response of both students and parents to the residential schools was very positive. Children who did not attend school on return did it for various reasons amongst which was non availability of schools or their long distance from village, absence of progress card, non cooperation of the village school headmaster or parents/teachers not liking the schools.

A second round of tracking was done to find out whether the children have taken admission into regular schools. 98 children were tracked of whom 97 children were attending the schools. It was also found that parents of 26 children were making arrangements to leave them with relatives/grandparents, etc in the village in the interest of their education, as they had realized the value of education. Amongst the parents who were planning to take the children when going for sugarcane cutting season, a majority were unhappy that they had to do so for want of alternate arrangements for their stay in the village thus depriving them of opportunity for stable/continuous education in the same institution.

The impact of the monitoring and tracking methodology used was positive in mainstreaming a large number of those provided services in Jalna and Thiruvallur. For coverage to extend to all migrants, it is important that the same strategy is adopted by an identified institution within each district and regular tracking is undertaken with the help of teachers, SSA functionaries and village Panchayats with reference to education and with help of VTCs and PR institutions for those provided with vocational training.

In Mumbai, majority of migrant child labour belonged to other States. Interstate coordination for tracking and follow up is very essential. The procedure followed is under the JJ Act. Rescued children are placed in residential homes and repatriated to families in the State of origin on the basis of the orders passed by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC). They are handed over to Resident Commissioner/CWCs in the respective State or in its absence to District Magistrates of Districts to which the children belong. YASHADA organized programmes for sensitizing officials of Bihar, U.P., and West Bengal belonging to the departments of Labour, Social Welfare, Women & Child Development, Education, etc. It also made an effort to track 20 children in these three states. It was however only able to trace 9 of them of whom 5 had returned to Mumbai for work. The system adopted to repatriate migrant child labour from other States was not very effective. Sending States must accept responsibility for repatriation and establish institutional structures which will provide residential TECs and VTCs to enable children to complete education/vocational training before they are rehabilitated with families.

The strategy adopted for restoring migrant child labour through Resident Commissioner served very well in Delhi as the office is located in Delhi itself. However it can not be established as a system as it would involve transportation to national capital from where the children have to be sent to the States. A system needs to be set up under the JJ Act for the purpose in all States in consonance with the Protocol, which is cost effective and simple. The CWC can be sensitized on special circumstances and strategy relevant for child labour to make the entire process uniform and effective.

While tracking and follow up within the district is not expensive and can be systematically taken up on a regular basis by the Labour Department with the help of Education (NCLP+SSA) Women and Child Development, Social Welfare and Rural Development functionaries, the tracking of inter district child migrants would require setting up of mechanisms in both the receiving and sending areas and functioning in a coordinated manner. The tracking and follow up of interstate migrant child labour presents numerous problems for sustainable action. The present system followed by INDUS states is effective and result oriented but ad-hoc in nature as GOI has yet to formalize such mechanism. Intervention from national level will facilitate regular interaction among States and the responsibility rehabilitation of Migrant child labour restored to them will be shared by states of origin as well.

In this connection, action taken by INDUS project for tracking of migrant children in BHATTASHALAS (Brick kiln schools) in Jhajjar district of Haryana is worth mentioning. Jhajjar is not an INDUS CLP district. On the initiative of the District Administration, keeping in mind similar projects undertaken in Thiruvallur, in December 2006, BHATTA SCHOOLS were started at 14 places. The District has nearly 400 brick kilns. Seasonal labourers migrate for six to eight months with their families to supplement the income in dry months on account of extreme poverty from states of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. 900 students attended these Shalas which were supported by SSA, Haryana. 792 i.e., over 78% of children were from eight districts- Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Banda, Chitrakut and Badaun in U.P., Kuchbihar in West Bengal, Bhivani in Haryana and Sikar in Rajasthan.

As the district administration wanted to be sure that children are enrolled in schools in their native villages as well, they had no systems or means to do it. On their request a project for tracking these children was undertaken by INDUS project for ensuring retention of children of migrant workers on brick kilns in schools. It was a first initiative of its kind. The mechanism was evolved by INDUS in consultation with YASHADA basing it on the general beneficiary tracking system developed and implemented under the Project. Tracking exercise was carried out by District

administration of Jhajjar in collaboration with YASHADA and Jnana Prabhodhini, Pune. Two surveys were conducted first of Bhatta's in district and second to understand the socio-economic profile of children and the sending areas.

Inter-state coordination workshop of SSA functionaries of receiving and sending areas were organized which proved to be very useful in obtaining support. Besides, meetings to sensitize parents were organized and the procedures and tasks to be followed/ performed by tracking teams were finalized. The services of teachers of Bhatta Shalas were used for tracking of children in high density districts of the sending areas in four states. Entire exercise was closely supervised and monitored by YASHADA which also sent its supervisory teams to verify the results of initiative in all native states. Five hundred (500) children out of 698 belonging to these areas were tracked and it was found that 207 children were enrolled in schools by parents themselves, 293 were enrolled by tracking team, 201 were not traced at all. The impact is obvious. As a result of involvement of SSA and local functionaries of both sending and receiving districts in tracking it was possible to ensure enrollment and possibly retention of practically two-third of the children. Strategy and systems for repatriation and tracking of children in other states need to be evolved keeping in view the limitations experienced with reference to tracking of repatriated children from Mumbai in other states. The mechanisms evolved in Jhajjar can be emulated with modifications to suit local needs for tracking children from within the State/other States.

Awareness generation:

Awareness raising and advocacy for furthering policy interventions is among the key strategies that the project adopted and pursued at the district and state level. Activities undertaken to generate awareness foster an environment conducive for preventing child labour and for the effective restoration of migrant child labour.

In each of the pilot areas a large number of meetings and training programmes for sensitization and awareness building were organized for a cross section of Government and local government functionaries, community leaders etc which have succeeded in reducing the incidence of child labour and migrant child labour in all the 3 pilot areas. The State SRCs in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu provided assistance in formulating and conducting awareness generation programmes.

Elimination of child labour requires a movement at the district and the grass root level and a commitment at the political and policy making level. A multi-pronged strategy at the district level involving all

stakeholders for sensitizing functionaries, opinion leaders, local leaders, employers, parents etc needs to be adopted. In Jalna, strategy for generating awareness amongst different categories of population included organization of rallies, slogans and painting competitions, display of posters, etc in addition to normal programmes for sensitization.

An effort was also made to motivate districts and States to develop innovative mechanisms to sensitize a wide variety of people and communities through a variety of communication and social mobilization strategies.

Sensitization through awareness generation programmes has a positive impact on changing attitudes of families, communities and implementers. There is a need to use all forms of media for expanding the area of influence. All developmental and service Departments and NGOs should incorporate the Constitutional and legal provisions of child labour and Universal and compulsory education in all their training programmes and schemes to impart knowledge and information for total commitment of all communities to UEE and ECL. A Blue print in this regard should be prepared by SRC for each State which should be adopted and implemented by all districts through selected district level institutions as far as possible.

Convergence

The Project emphasized on the convergence-based approach to tackle effectively the multi-faceted problems and issues that migrant child labour poses. As is apparent from the preceding paragraphs, rescue, rehabilitation and restoration of children withdrawn from work requires action by many Departments agencies and States. The institutional framework for adjudication is provided under the JJ Act administered by W&CD. The support of Revenue/ Rural Development, Police and Labour Department is required for identification and enforcement; of Education Dept. for providing facilities for schooling and Vocational training; for Residential accommodation of W&CD, Social Welfare, and Tribal Welfare etc. Department of Education and Panchayati Raj for monitoring and tracking; of Rural Development, industries and other Developmental Departments for training, employment and poverty alleviation, to name a few.

Convergence-based approach was an important component of the INDUS project. However, its major focus was on convergent action with Education Dept. under all projects and with a few others, which varied from district to district. The additional components added to tackle the specific issues pertaining to migrant child labour lay an equal emphasis on

adoption of convergence as a strategy for rehabilitating migrant child labour where the involvement of departments of women and child, revenue, police, health was equally important .The Project successfully converged with all partners as required.

The role of various agencies was spelt out by YASHADA in the project as is given in the following chart. However the implementation of the project in Mumbai Suburban, Jalna and Thiruvallur brought out that systematized mechanisms for convergent action on an ongoing basis still need to be developed. The roles as defined are not comprehensive and do not reflect the support etc that the departments can extend or have the potential to provide.

S.No.	Stakeholder	Mumbai	Jalna
1	National Child Labour Project Society	Overall coordination and implementation of the project, follow up of children	Overall coordination and implementation of the project, follow up of children
2	Task Force	Rescue of child labour	
3	Department of Women and Child Development	Providing transit residential facility to the rescued child labour	Making provision of residential building
4	Jan Shikshan Sansthan and ITI	Providing vocational training to the children	
5	The teachers in children's home and the teachers hired by NCLP	Dance teaching, computer teaching, teaching English speaking, reading skills	
6	YASHADA	Training of all the stakeholders (staff of children's home, teachers and staff hired by NCLP etc), conducting coordination meeting with CWC, conducting interstate coordination workshops and documentation,	Training, conducting inter-district coordination workshops and documentation
7	Education Department		Training of teachers hired by NCLP, conducting examination

The Institutional framework provided under INDUS of Steering Committees at national and State level, SRCs at State and training Institutions at District level, the Task Forces and Committees at District level, have been strengthened for taking on the special needs of migrant child labour in all Districts. The same needs to be done in all NCLP districts. The additional mechanisms of Residential TECs and VTCs set up on pilot basis need to be expanded to cover all districts in the country to enable continuity in pursuit of education and training on repatriation so that migration and child labour can be eliminated and UEE ensured.

Encouraging savings and developing alternative livelihood for families

Providing income generating alternatives to families of child labour withdrawn from hazardous work - an important component of the INDUS project- was not included as an additional intervention under the Migrant Child Labour Component of the INDUS CLP as the family is not locally available. The objective of the family focused initiative is to provide economic security to the families working in informal sectors with irregular incomes who are forced to make children work on account of poverty. It is felt that enhanced incomes would reduce the dependence on child labour and help in ensuring their schooling.

Poverty and illiteracy are as relevant, if not more, for the migrant labours moving with children for work and engaging them as child labour. Economic empowerment of the migrant child labours families should therefore be an important innovative intervention in the migrant labour project. As providing support for income generating activities is already a part of INDUS programmes, it should be extended to cover migrant child labour component.

The strategy adopted under INDUS was of forming Self Help Groups (SHG) of women. In the course of discussion, the project directors of the three districts selected for migrant child labour initiatives stated that separate SHG's for migrant children's mother's were not formed as they are not available in the place of residence long enough for organization or for delivery of benefits. However, they categorically stated that SHG's have emerged as strong social networks for economic empowerment of women and communities. The multiplier effect of improved incomes is apparent in rising standards of living of families, better care and education of children, and greater awareness in the communities. This was reiterated by members of SHG groups I met in Jalna, Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram. Under the INDUS Project in Mumbai with the help of Women's Economic Development Corporation formed SHG's with 500 women as members. In Jalna, 108 SHG's had a membership of 1241 women. In Thiruvallur, no separate SHG's were formed for mothers of child labourers as most of the women were already members of existing SHG's. Project Directors recommended that SHG formation should be an important and integral part of migrant Child Labour Project.

As the adoption of family centered rehabilitation model as a support programme has contributed towards withdrawal of children from work and entry into schools – the ultimate aim of strategy for ECL - concerted action to ensure that the mothers of all migrant child workers are motivated to become members of existing SHG's is necessary so that the benefits of income generation can accrue to them. The present

coverage is limited to a small number of poor families. For effective impact it is important that greater emphasis is laid on this component for migrant families as the economic empowerment of families alone can keep the children away from work and in the formal school system.

As Women & Child Development Department lays great emphasis on formation of SHGs for empowering women socially and economically through its vast network of institutional framework of ICDS, Labour Departments should collaborate with them to ensure inclusion of mothers of all child labourers' including of migrant child labour in SHG's for taking up income generation activities crucial both for eliminating child labour and universalization of education. Village Panchayats can play a crucial role and their help should also be sought.

As the migrant child labour comprises of migrant children- both those accompanied and unaccompanied by families, *the SHGs of parents accompanied by children should be formed in the place to which they have migrated. SHGs of mothers of unaccompanied children must be formed in their native places.*

Family based rehabilitation especially of migrant child workers families can be expeditiously targeted by accessing various developmental programmes being implemented by both the Central and State Governments for poverty alleviation. The Project Directors of INDUS districts mentioned that majority of child labour families do not figure in the list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) with the result that the benefits from ongoing developmental schemes available to BPL families are not available to them. This requires urgent examination and immediate attention to find out the cause for their exclusion from the list and for corrective action for inclusion. It is important to ensure that the expertise and resources available with Rural Development, Urban Development, Panchayati Raj etc. Departments and other specialized Departments such as Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts, Sericulture, Small Scale industries etc can be utilized by migrant labour for employment and training for enhancing incomes and accessing opportunities provided through subsidies and loans to BPL families. Enhanced incomes through employment in NREG and other schemes would prevent migration from villages, facilitate education of children and prevent their employment for additional incomes by families.

Chapter - 5

Findings, conclusions and recommendations

The pilot interventions introduced through the addendum document to deal with the special situations of the migrant child labourers in three selected INDUS districts in the states of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu touched a very small proportion of the migrant child labour in the districts. The number of target beneficiaries was 500 only. The duration of the implementation was also limited- varied between 8 to 18 months. However, to yield insights for developing a strategy to deal with migrant child labour ;these interventions were large enough and comprehensive in scope. The elements of the strategy are drawn from both the successes and failures that the pilot work faced. The field visits to Jalna and Mumbai in Maharashtra and Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu, the study of various documents pertaining to the INDUS project and its implementation, the study and analysis of the data made available by the Project Directors and interaction with implementers and beneficiaries helped in appreciating the strengths and weaknesses of the activities initiated as well as in identifying gaps.

The focused interventions for the migrant child labour have established beyond doubt the need for a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated action for elimination of migrant child labour which is not available in the current programme design of the NCLP. It is apparent that withdrawal from work of migrant child labour, provision of residential TECs with inputs for education and vocational training and the rehabilitation and restoration processes initiated has the potential for weaning children away from work and ensuring their sustained withdrawal. The interventions made can ensure the migrant children's entry into schools, thus strengthening the effort at total ECL. The initiatives taken for convergent action for UEE and capacity and institution building are an important tool for preventing migration of children and for eliminating child labour. The non inclusion of the family based approach in the Migrant Child Labour component in the category of inter-state migration for ameliorating poverty conditions of migrant labour adopted under INDUS was found to be a major gap in the strategy. The project had the technical limitation that native (sending) states were not part of project's geographical coverage. However, in future the strategy for migrant child labour should ideally include both receiving and sending states as partners in the Project so that entire range of interventions found successful in INDUS project can be applied. The need to incorporate strategy for alleviating poverty- considered a major cause for children migrating with or without families

for work –into migrant child labour component is well established in the current pilot.

Issue wise recommendations are given below which are indicative of the way forward.

General Recommendations

A comprehensive view of child labour and the categories that it encompasses is necessary. Focus on migrant child labour as a separate category and on out of school children are essential for elimination of child labour as well as for universalization of elementary education. These need to be incorporated in NCLP framework. UEE holds the key to mainstreaming children and keeping them away from work. It is therefore, necessary to broaden the framework of all Projects for ECL to incorporate additional inputs needed to deal with migrant child labour as an integral part.

Pilot interventions introduced in 3 selected INDUS districts to deal with specific migratory child labour practices, despite small scale application established beyond doubt the need for additional focus on problems of migrant child labour for eliminating total child labour. Mumbai Suburban, Jalna and Thiruvallur are representative of different types of migration which takes place in the country. Based on the experience gained, 3 different types of strategy documents and related training modules to target seasonal migration, regular and patterned migration and migration of unaccompanied children should be prepared for dissemination which can help districts across the country to prepare comprehensive action plans with modifications to suit local needs for all districts. INDUS project has developed comprehensive documentation in these areas. The strategy documents should now be developed in the shape of separate guidance notes on all aspects –prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, repatriation and tracking. The sensitisation materials, training modules, tracking systems developed and used during the pilot phase should be re-examined, refined and prepared in the shape of ready-to-use tools for replication of the work at national scale.

The Census 2001 data on child labour explicitly establishes the need for comprehensive inclusive action throughout the country as a part of NCLP and District Planning process for eliminating child labour and preventing migration of children for work. There is adequate data to establish that children migrate with or without families from and to all States due to poverty and non availability of employment opportunities for several months in a year which prevents them from pursuing education and developing skills. Though the practice is concentrated in some regions, it is

widespread and hence calls for district wise focus and planning to eliminate it.

At the National and State level there is a need for political will and commitment for eliminating child labour and integrating it in all developmental projects. High priority needs to be accorded to this aspect as the constitutional and national commitment for universalization of education and ECL will remain a dream unless children are withdrawn from work which they are forced to do at the cost of education on account of poverty and lack of economic security of their parents.

Prevention of child labour and migration for work, as demonstrated by pilot interventions under the INDUS project must become an integral part of state and district plans and should be included as a developmental objective in their policy and programmes.

Child Labour including migrant child labour is more an urban phenomenon than rural as movement is from rural to urban locations in search of employment. Two pronged strategy to reduce incidence of migration by creating / providing income generation activities in sending areas and by creating infrastructure and systems to provide necessary services for care, education, training and restoration in both sending and receiving areas needs to be adopted. Endemic regions from where migration takes place have to be identified. Rural/Urban Development Depts. through Panchayats and Municipal Corporations should be made responsible for identifying poor and migratory families in rural and urban areas respectively so that area and individual based programmes to alleviate poverty and improve facilities and structures for providing services can be taken up in a time bound manner.

The NCLP needs to be universalized to cover all districts as has been proposed by the Working Group for the 11th Plan. Pending universalization, the INDUS project approach and objective, including the migrant child labour components should be adopted and integrated in all existing NCLP districts.

Special emphasis should be laid on preventive strategies in states and districts from where children migrate, focusing on employment generation for migrant labour and education and appropriate training for their children to keep them away from work.

Child Labour being a complex problem, multi-dimensional in nature, it requires a multi disciplinary approach. Several Departments have a stake thus necessitating an integrated approach and action plan. In formulating plan at all levels – National, State and district, the resources

and infra structure available with each should be taken into account. The success of INDUS project is largely due to the conceptual clarity and flexibility in approach which facilitated synergy with Department of Education and flagship programme of SSA. Duplication of efforts and resources was avoided by defining turfs and complementing each other.

As other Departments such as W&CD, Social Justice and Empowerment/Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Home/Police, Rural Development, Urban Development, Industry, Textiles and several others with potential for training and employment have a role to play in withdrawal, rehabilitation, restoration also in prevention of child labour including migrant child labour, similar action for convergence and evolving systems has to be taken with each of them specially at the grass roots level.

Awareness generation programmes should be organised for all sections of society through all communication channels. A blue print for comprehensive coverage of all stakeholders at State and District level through training and sensitization programmes should be prepared by SRCs for all States.

Sensitization of functionaries of all departments including labour requiring convergence of programmes and activities for prevention and elimination of child labour should be taken up by all States and Districts.

Identification

Child labour surveys do not include migrant child labour as a separate category. In many types of migrant child labour e.g. child domestic work or single children working and residing at small hotels; or children working and living with employers in zari units the information is not openly available or shared by the employer. The identification strategy in such cases is linked to raid and rescue activities whereas in others non-invasive surveys can bring out the factual information. However, migration of children with families for work takes place in a large number of states in certain established patterns –geographical, sectoral and seasonal which can be identified. Most of it is from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The movement of child workers within the state also takes place from identifiable districts and within districts from identifiable blocks and areas. State and district wise profiles can be prepared which will help in time bound planning for ECL and UEE.

As migration of children for work is fairly wide spread and is discernible in a large number of States, at national level, Ministry of Labour and Employment could utilize the Census data available and that which can

be generated for districts to identify sending and receiving districts in each State in terms of inter- state, inter-district within a state, and intra-district movement of child labour for evolving national level institutional mechanisms. Likewise each State could take urgent action to identify areas and numbers within their jurisdiction and prepare a comprehensive action Plan for preventing and combating child labour and specifically the migrant child labour. The inputs for inclusion are available from the current project work. It should cover withdrawal, safety and temporary stay, education, vocational training, rehabilitation and repatriation. Each district can prepare an action plan after assessing the size and dimensions of child labour/migrant child labour in the district. The coordination linkages required –inter-district and inter-state will have to be concretized and supported at state and national levels.

Local government institutions have an important role to play in the matter. As government is committed to provide compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14, and Labour Department aims at ECL, they should in coordinated action with Panchayats identify child labour including migratory child labour annually to enforce universalization of elementary education by enrolling children in schools alternate school systems such as NCLP schools, TECs etc. Panchayats, local government institutions and school teachers at the village level and in urban areas should be involved in the process as they are best equipped to have information regarding movement of children and families.

Informal systems for identifying migrant labour and providing educational infra structure for children should be setup in consultation with Education, Women and Child Development, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departments for effective action and redressal.

The methodology adopted for identifying the people below poverty line in every village under Kudumbshree Programme of Kerala State should be adopted for identifying the migrant labour.

Withdrawal / Release

Child Labour Laws and JJ Act should be strictly enforced in complimentarity. Task Forces at State level and Enforcement Committees at district level constituted in INDUS states of Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Maharashtra can be replicated in all states and districts for regular enforcement of child labour laws to enable action against employers who use children as labour. These are in the nature of inter-disciplinary bodies responsible for planning action for withdrawal of children from identified places/industries on a regular basis. Enforcement of law through regular

raids in Mumbai had a multiplier effect. Employers sent back over 23000 children. These Committees can deal with all issues of neglect and abuse of children under the JJ Act also as has been done extensively in Maharashtra and also in Delhi.

As the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act has no provision for withdrawal, restoration and rehabilitation of child labour, the institutional framework provided for implementing the JJ Act should be setup in every district if not established so far. This will address the current gap areas of CLPR Act when implemented for rescue of migrant child labour. There is huge capacity building requirement of CWCs established under JJ Act to make the release/withdrawal efforts meaningful. This aspect really needs a lot of focus. Work in this area will yield positive results for expeditious and sustained withdrawal.

Finding shelter or temporary accommodation for rescued and released child labor is another major unaddressed area in the current NCLP programme. Mumbai's Dongri project has presented one model which needs to be carefully reviewed to identify weaknesses as well as strengths and modified to further build on the strengths and remove the weaknesses. While a parallel residential set up for rescued child labour may be the ideal solution but the resource and time requirement for such a prescription would make it unrealistic. In long term that planning may be done but for the present existing residential set ups of Department of Woman & Child development as well as residential education centers of SSA, Social Welfare and sports departments etc., should be used with additional inputs from child labour projects.

Rehabilitation

The experience gained in Jalna, and Mumbai Suburban establishes the efficacy and appropriateness of residential centers for providing rehabilitation to withdrawn migrant child labour. Residential centres provided in Mumbai for unaccompanied child migrants and in Jalna for seasonal migrant labour moving on daily/weekly basis proved effective for rehabilitating/mainstreaming children withdrawn from work. Residential TECs should be setup in all sending and receiving districts for facilitating security/safety of withdrawn migrant child workers and for continuous sustained action to prevent reentry into labour on restoration.

Thiruvallur experience shows that the Day TECs at work sites to which large numbers of migrant labour move with families on a regular and patterned basis are suitable for providing education and keeping children away from work. The sustained interest of these children can be facilitated by ensuring their re-enrolment into schools in their native villages as they

move back is a necessary condition for that. A system to facilitate the same and post TECs follow up monitoring by TEC staff has resulted in successful re-integration of these children in the pilot experiments of Thiruvallur, Jalna and Jhajjar. A strong convergence is required with education department for this purpose which needs to be institutionalized at district, state and national levels for intra-district, intra-state and inter-state migration respectively. The pilots developed under INDUS can be replicated and /or upscaled for this purpose.

All districts should assess the need on the basis of migrant labour practices prevailing in their districts and setup day/residential TECs as required to ensure education to all categories of child labour – those living with families in native places, migrating with families in search of work or migrating individually for work. The opening of new centres should be done in consultation/coordination with the education department under SSA wherever the lead schools and alternate centres cannot be identified. In assessing requirements, the facilities existing in residential schools/hostels run by Departments such as Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare, and Education etc. should be taken into account. Funds available with SSA for setting up hostels should be accessed to construct residential buildings if the existing infra structure in the district is inadequate.

Facilities for educational and vocational training should be provided to ensure smooth transition to educational and training institutions in sending States/districts. This would be possible if the responsibility for migrant child labour is accepted by the States and suitable infra structure is provided and this entire work is systematically monitored by state or national level institutions as the case may be.

Education and Vocational Training

For education and training to be meaningful and effective, it is necessary that both receiving and sending states interact with each other on a regular basis in formulating curriculum and identifying trades for training keeping in view the regional/local need. Absence of such interaction and coordination leads to wastage of efforts made at rehabilitation centers as these do not reach their logical conclusion.

Apart from the quality of education, training and content, the uninterrupted access to the services on repatriation alone can prevent re-entry of children into labour. This would require very close cooperation and networking with education department and its institutions including SSA on a day-to-day basis between states for inter-state migrants and between districts for inter-district migration.

The inter-state coordination attempted with the help of YASHADA for evolving mechanisms to facilitate repatriation of withdrawn migrant child workers were not fully supported by the sending states and the follow up action required after repatriation was not undertaken by them. To that extent they remained ineffective in case of children rescued from Mumbai. However, the coordination mechanisms developed for Jhajjar proved very effective. The difference lay in the direct dialogue organized between education and labour departments field officials in case of Jhajjar. This resulted in sensitization of the field staff of native districts. The provision of physical follow up monitoring further ensured that the commitments made during the interaction workshop are fulfilled. Similar interactive allocation of responsibility and commitment was missing in respect of inter-state coordination meetings organized by YASHADA for other states. There was also no physical follow up monitoring mechanism established as the scale and geographical coverage was very large requiring huge manpower, time and resources. However, the solution lies in developing, supporting and monitoring such mechanisms from national level. Each state can set up state level coordination infrastructure for preventing migration and establish educational and vocational training facilities wherever required for rehabilitation of repatriated migrants.

There is a need for a separate residential home for child labour including migrant child labour. In Maharashtra, institutions set up under JJ Act are being used by CWC for providing temporary shelter to these children. Such homes are meant for neglected children and Juvenile delinquents. At this tender age while their interaction with delinquents is not always desirable, the influence of working children on destitute children at a tender age is debatable since they come from different backgrounds and have different expectations and habits on account of exposure to work. In this context the effort to make the environment suitable for such rescued children through the Dongri Project is a promising attempt. It may not have fully achieved the objectives laid before it yet it has shown a way out which can be further refined for replication.

In the residential TECs for migrant child labour due to short span of stay, 2-3 months training is provided in a vocation which is inadequate to acquire a level of knowledge and expertise that can make them employable. Provision of day and residential TECs and vocational training facilities and convergence and coordination on regular basis between sending and receiving areas, their departments and institutions alone will ensure continuity and prevent re-entry into work. There should be a counselor with Child Welfare Committee or an intensive skill building plan for members of the CWC to enable them to handle the category of migrant child labour appropriately.

Vocational training for children in the age group of 14-17 is important for their rehabilitation and economic independence. The facilities available within districts and areas need to be identified and strengthened. The Jan Shiksha Sansthan, The Khadi Gramodyog, Industrial Training Institutes, etc. have a vast network of institutions across the country. Besides other departments such as Rural Development, Textiles, Small Scale Industries, Handlooms and Handicrafts, Agriculture, etc. also have institutional infrastructure in districts for education and training. There is no dearth of the facilities in the country what is needed is careful targeting, coordination and follow up. The existing infrastructure should be suitably utilized for providing vocational training to child labourers including migrants. This would not only avoid duplication, but also provide better and professionally sound training options.

Vocational training and education should be demand driven. As a majority of child labourers come from rural areas, it is necessary that trades and crafts prevalent in the sending areas are identified and training provided in them. It has been taken care of while implementing the vocational training component in INDUS and is explained in the strategy document for the same. It can be adopted easily wherever the vocational trades are being selected. Apart from identifying the skills in demand the district administration and project staff should identify needs of child labour and establish linkages with institutions for training these categories of children. Instructions and guidelines required for making available the facilities in these institutes should be issued to respective departments to facilitate admission.

The facilities for education and vocational training should be set up both in the sending and receiving areas so that they can complement and supplement each other to ensure continuity on repatriation. The study of the TEC's and vocational training programmes for migrant child labour in the three districts combined with the reports about tracking revealed that while enrollment for regular schooling could be ensured by tracking the children's' progress on return to native places by teachers from receiving areas with the cooperation of SSA and others in sending areas (as in Jalna, Jhajjar) the same cannot be said about vocational training. As children stay in residential transitional educational centers for a short period ranging between 1 to 3-4 months only, for the training to be worthwhile there is a need for continuing the training on repatriation. As is apparent from tracking attempted by YASHADA in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal of children restored from Mumbai, the response and commitment of sending states was poor. Each State must have a policy and strategy for identification, withdrawal, repatriation, follow up and rehabilitation. This coordination needs to be organized and monitored at national level to be effective.

In order to be effective and sustainable, rehabilitation of migrant child workers also requires provision of adequate services for education and training to the repatriated migrant children in sending areas.

Synergy and Convergence in policies, programmes and approach to child labour is necessary between different states and districts as also various departments with stake. Appropriate institutional framework at national, state and district level - both in receiving and sending areas - has to be set up through mutual consultation with all stakeholders for preventing re-entry into work force.

Family based intervention for Income generation

It is well established that poverty is a major cause for child labour. Family based approach for socio-economic empowerment of migrant families is crucial for growth and development of children and for ensuring the right to education to them and should be included as an intervention.

In this context, the formation of self-help groups of mothers of child labour under INDUS Project has been found to have had a very positive impact on withdrawal of children from work and their enrollment and retention in schools. In fact the meeting with members of several SHG's in Jalna and Kanchipuram brought this out very emphatically. SHG members claimed that their economic conditions had improved substantially as they were able to obtain loans to set up their own looms to work independently and/or start small enterprises which are giving them 2 to 3 times the income they were receiving earlier. Economic empowerment has enabled them to enroll their children and especially girls into TEC's.

Formation of SHG's of BPL families and particularly of families of landless labourers and migrant labour should be adopted as a strategy in all districts from where migration takes place and where the number of out of school children is substantial. Economic empowerment enables women and their families to provide better facilities for care and education to their children.

The strategy adopted by Kerala for identifying the poor and raising their living standards through micro enterprise interventions under the Kudumbshree Scheme should be adopted by all states for increasing incomes of migratory labour for ECL.

Family based rehabilitation interventions can be expeditiously targeted by accessing various developmental programmes implemented by Central and State Govts. for poverty alleviation.

Poverty and illiteracy are reported as major causes for migration. Government has a large number of schemes for poverty alleviation and for guaranteed employment. It should be incumbent for all district authorities to monitor regularly to ensure that the migratory labour is included in the list of BPL families and are able to get employment under the NREG scheme. It should also be ensured that benefits from schemes of other departments accrue to them including subsidized and easy loans from financial institutions/banks. This would contain forced migration of labour and reduce the incidence of children migrating for work.

Often the parents are forced to take children to work for want of care facilities. Day Care Centres and Crèches should be set up in coordination with Women & Child Development/Panchayati Raj etc. on self sustaining basis in each village/ locality to enable parents to leave children and ensure their education.

Monitoring and tracking

Regular monitoring and tracking of progress of children withdrawn from work before and after repatriation with families in home states is crucial for sustained rehabilitation and for preventing re-entry into child labour. Setting up monitoring and tracking mechanisms was therefore an important additional input under migrant child labour project. There is an urgent need to provide these mechanisms in both the sending and receiving areas on an equal basis as all States have the problem.

In all pilot interventions mechanisms were evolved for tracking children repatriated from TECs/vocational training centers. Follow up of migrant child labour in Jalna helped in ensuring retention in schools of practically all children. Of 98 children tracked the parents of 26 children had made alternate arrangement to leave them behind. It is apparent that follow up is easier when migration is from places within the district. Thiruvallur's experience with day TECs at work sites was as salutary. All children joined regular schools.

Tracking of inter-state migrant children is difficult as was found in the case of Mumbai. However, the tracking and follow up system evolved in Jhajjar is worth emulating. In 400 brick kilns in Jhajjar districts 14 Bhatta schools were started for migrant child labour which comes from states of UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and from within Haryana. Tracking of 500 children out of 698 belonging to high density districts in 4 states was taken up with the help of YASHADA. Inter-state coordination workshop of SSA functionaries, meeting with parents for sensitization were organized and services of teachers of Bhatta Shalas were used.

The strategy adopted was effective and all 500 children were enrolled in schools by parents or by tracking teams in their home districts. On the basis of the experience gained in Jhajjar, the strategy for monitoring and tracking inter state migrants should be formulated in each state with the help of NCLP/SSA societies and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Institutional framework

Institutional framework of a SRC worked well for dealing with issues concerning children withdrawn from work who belonged to the same district or another within the State. However, its impact in other states which were sending States i.e. places of their origin was found to be weak. It is necessary to identify an institution in each State as a coordinating agency for planning, implementation and rehabilitation of children and the same should be complimented by a coordinating agency at national level as this work can not be handled by only state level institutions for the country as a whole or in other states. Moreover the structure of SRC is also not available universally at present.

At the national level, an institute should be selected for planning, coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour in consultation with Ministries /Departments who have a crucial role to play. Particular mention in this regard must be made of Education, Women & Child Development, Rural Development, Urban Development, Panchayati Raj, industry etc. VV Giri National Labour Institute or any other national Institute can be assigned the task.

At the state level, each state must identify a state level institute to function as SRC for formulating and coordinating programs for training, evolving curriculum and modules, and sensitization of functionaries from different departments. Key training institution should be identified by NCLP society in each district.

The Child Labour laws – CLPR Act and The Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976 do not provide either an institutional framework or mechanism for rescue, rehabilitation and restoration of migrant child labour. The Protocol provides for adjudication under the provisions of JJ Act. There is an urgent need for formulating detailed rules and regulations to guide the proceedings of CWCs and Juvenile homes under the JJ Act so that various issues of rehabilitation and restoration of child labour on withdrawal from work places can uniformly apply to all districts. The setting up of permanent mechanisms and institutional framework in each district under the JJ Act should also be ensured. Labour Ministry should take up

this task and in coordination with W&CD, Education and other concerned ministries draw up rules and regulation for dealing with migrant child labour. The existing rules need elaboration for focused attention and treatment of migrant child labour.

NCLP societies and CWCs in each district are empowered to receive repatriated children and restore them to their families and provide continuing education and training. Their inclusion/recognition under the CLPR Act will facilitate the setting up of a uniform pattern in the country for adjudicating issues concerning rehabilitation etc., of migrant child labour.

Child Welfare Committees need to be strengthened uniformly in all states. Special guidelines and rules for rehabilitation/repatriation of children need to be formulated for sending and receiving areas for guiding the Child Welfare Committee members/functionaries.

Framework for regular monitoring and tracking of restored migrant children in both sending and receiving areas has to be institutionalized. Instructions and guidelines need to be formulated at national and state level laying down procedures for inter-state and inter-district migrant child workers. These should be uniformly applied to all the states and a system for ensuring adherence by all states and districts should be evolved. Action can be taken for this by formulating rules under the Juvenile Justice Act. The system developed in Jhajjar for monitoring and tracking should be adopted with modifications as per local needs.

A comprehensive view of child rights is essential to ensure elimination of child labour. The developmental needs of children in the age group of 0 to 18 need consideration in a holistic manner. Early Childhood Care and Education facility is neither recognized nor available to migrant families for care of children under 5 years of age. In an earlier study done on **Strengthening the ECCE Component of the Public Education System to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour**, it was found that a major cause for children and especially girls being kept away from schools was lack of day care or residential facilities. Every work site and TECs must provide a day care centre and crèche to take care of children in the age group of 0-5 so that their health, pre-school education and nutritional needs are taken care of and their progression into formal schools is ensured.

The institutional framework provided by the ICDS implemented by Women & Child Development Department should be utilized. Along with education department, WCD has great potential for ensuring ECL and should be used through an integrated approach.

Capacity building and awareness

Successful implementation of programmes depends on capacity of its implementers. State Resource Centre identified in each state must assess the training need of implementers, stakeholders and beneficiaries and design training programmes and prepare modules.

The modules prepared by YASHADA under INDUS project should be used by SRCs and District level training Institutions.

Child labour including migrant child labour being multi dimensional in nature requires convergence of programmes of several departments, civil societies and NGOs who all need training to be effective.

Training institutions in the state and districts providing facilities in different disciplines need to be strengthened to cater to the needs of the large number of functionaries, leaders in the district who need to be trained, oriented and made aware of child labour issues and problems.

To conclude ,the INDUS project work on migrant child labour have brought out all important elements of a strategy needed to for dealing with migrant child labour issues. The formal statement of such strategy has also fond reflection in the formal statement of GOI on the subject through release of the 'Protocol'. The capacity building requirement for actual implementation at various levels has been assessed and a beginning made by training of policy makers and through follow up training. The way forward now lies in consolidating the work done ,developing practical tools customized to the nature of migrant child labour and up-scaling the same at state and national level. The supporting framework has already been provided through the 'Protocol' released by government. There is a need to disseminate the provisions up to level of field and establish and operationalise convergence mechanism required for successful accomplishment of the goal of child labour elimination.

Bibliography

1. Project Document: "Preventing & Eliminating Child Labour in identified hazardous sectors"- A Technical Cooperation Project of the Government of India & United States Department of Labour.
2. Joint Final Evaluation – ILO - International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour Project.
3. Labour dimension of Child Migration and Trafficking: Issue at stake and effective responses. Training course for public officer of India. 26-30 May 2008, Pune, Maharashtra.
4. Evaluation Report of NCLP Scheme submitted by VV Giri, National Labour Institute.
5. State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Maharashtra.
6. State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Tamil Nadu.
7. Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant child Labour. Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.
8. Working Group Recommendation-XI Plan.
9. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986.
10. The bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.
11. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, Ministry of Women and Child Development.
12. YASHADA- Documents & Reports.
13. YASHADA – A report on the tracking of the seasonal residential school – Jalna.
14. report on Tracking of Migrant children in Bhatta Shalas, Jhajjar, Haryana

15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-
16. Research on Cost Benefit Analysis of Elimination of Child Labour in Maharashtra.
17. Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan – Institute of Peoples Education.
18. Report of the Evaluation of the scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan- National Literacy Mission.
19. Kudumbshree- Department of local self government, Government of Kerala- State Poverty Eradication Mission.
20. Annual Report - Ministry of Women and Child Development (2007-08)
21. Annual Report - Ministry of Labour & Employment (2007-08)
22. Annual Report - Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (2007-08)
23. “Strengthening the ECCE Component of the Public Education System to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour: A Research Study” by Asha Das

Questionnaires**Sub study on Migrant Child Labour Component under INDUS Child Labour Project.**

District:

State:

Agency / Organization furnishing information:

Date:

INDUS Child Labour Project**1. Is the district chosen under the INDUS Project, if yes**

When was the INDUS Project launched

.....

i. Briefly describe the reasons for selection of this district	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
ii. The methodology adopted for identifying child labour	Census data		Survey
iii. Total number of child labour in the district	Boys	Girls	Total
iv. What are the trades and occupations that child labour is engaged in.	1.		
	2.		
	3.		

2. The status of the INDUS child project in the district since its inception. Please**describe briefly the activities undertaken and also give information on the****following points–**

.....

i. The number of TEC's opened and the classes upto which provision is made for teaching.	No. of TEC'S	No. of Classes
ii. The number of children attending TEC's and the number of teachers appointed.	No of Children	No. of Teachers
iii. The number of children mainstreamed in regular schools.		
iv. Has any vocational training program been organized?		

v. Who conducted the programs?							
VI. Total number of children provided vocational training and the trades in which the same has been given may be mentioned	<table> <tr> <td>No. Trained</td><td>Skills/Trades in which trained</td></tr> </table>	No. Trained	Skills/Trades in which trained				
No. Trained	Skills/Trades in which trained						
vii. Was any impact study or monitoring done of the INDUS Project in the district? If yes, what were the findings.	<table> <tr> <td>1.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1.		2.		3.	
1.							
2.							
3.							
viii. Was any awareness generation program undertaken for sensitizing parents of migratory and out of school children and the community and the village functionaries?	<table> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Total no. of programmes organised.....</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>Organisation /functionaries/Community leaders, etc. for whom organised.</td></tr> </table>	1.	Total no. of programmes organised.....	2.	Organisation /functionaries/Community leaders, etc. for whom organised.		
1.	Total no. of programmes organised.....						
2.	Organisation /functionaries/Community leaders, etc. for whom organised.						
ix. What was the parents and the others reaction? How many parents ensured children's continuous education after they attended the TEC?							
x. Were any children put in the hostel or left behind in the village for pursuing education when parents moved for work?	<table> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>No. of children who pursued education.....</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>No. of children who did not migrate with families.....</td></tr> </table>	1.	No. of children who pursued education.....	2.	No. of children who did not migrate with families.....		
1.	No. of children who pursued education.....						
2.	No. of children who did not migrate with families.....						

3. What is the procedure adopted for monitoring? What are the results?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have been mainstreamed into regular educational institutions and rehabilitated – primary schools, middle schools, high schools, etc. 	Primary	Middle	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students been admitted into hostel run by education department or by social welfare/tribal welfare department by the parents for continuing education? 	Education Dept.	Social Welfare Dept.	Tribal Welfare Dept.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have come back to the same town or have gone back to work? 			

4. What system has been evolved for following up on the children or tracking them?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have been rehabilitated outside the district and in other states? 	Outside the district	Other States
---	----------------------	--------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the procedure evolved for coordinating and following up on the migratory child labour sent back to their place of residence in the recipient district/state? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is their receptivity/preparation for children to be kept away from work and in educational institution? What facilities are available in the districts/states where children are rehabilitated? 	

5. What do you perceive has been the impact of interventions made for child labour?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On employers 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On district administration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On parents 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Local bodies, PR institution 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On skill development 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On income generation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On improving social status 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On educational improvement 	

6. What are the initiatives taken for generating awareness amongst local functionaries and communities against child labour? Briefly describe.

7. Please give the name and address of the contact person with details of the nodal agency, which was responsible for implementing Vocational Skills component of INDUS Project .

8. Please give the name and address of the institution selected for providing training with number of training programmes organised and the categories of functionaries and other beneficiaries trained.

9. What are the procedures adopted for convergence?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the departments/organisations with whom regular interaction takes place and whose help is taken in implementing various programs under the migratory child labour project? Please specify the type of assistance obtained and the methodology adopted for the same? 	1.Education 2.Women and child Development 3. Social Welfare 4. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 5. Health 6. NGO's, training organisation, etc.
--	---

10. What are the steps taken for

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing incomes of families, 	
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organising women into self-help groups, obtaining assistance from schemes such as SSA, Using the facilities of hostels run by education department, tribal welfare departments and others. 	
--	--

Migratory Child Labour Project

District:

State:

Agency / Organization furnishing information:

Date:

1. When was the migratory child labour component of INDUS project launched in the district?

.....

2. What are the reasons for migration of child labour –

i. What is the number of children who have migrated with parents and individually?	With families	Individually
ii. What is the total number of families migrating?		
iii. What are the types of work / employment for which families migrate?	1. 2.	

3. Was a survey conducted to assess the number of migrant child labour before launching the project .

When was the survey conducted?

The following information may be given for the district.

i. The total number of migrant child labour found in the district?	
ii. Whether migrating with families or independently for work.	
iii. The Places and areas from where they migrate, whether migration is within the district or other districts of the state or from other states.	1. From within the district(number) 2. From other district..... 3. other states.....
iv. Is the migration temporary? The period for which they migrate.	

--	--

4. What are the activities/trades, etc. in which migratory child labour is engaged

1.
2.
3.

5. What are the activities undertaken under the migratory child labour pilot project- Give details with the number of beneficiaries under each

• No. of TEC's and residential schools opened		
• Total no. of students who have attended the TEC's or residential schools since inception.		
• The period for which they run in the year, total no. of teachers employed in each institution	Duration of the course	No. of teachers per institution
• Do the children come back to the same school i.e, TEC / Residential school for more than one season?		
• What is the average period of attendance in the TEC's/ Residential school?		
• Total no. children rehabilitated		
• The procedure adopted for ensuring continuation of education in places of residence, please describe briefly.		
• Have the provisions under various schemes been utilized for providing residential or other facilities to migratory child labour.	1. Education Department/ SSA 2. Women and child development 3. Any other	
• Please give details of the vocational training programs organized for migratory children?		
• Who conducted the programs? Give name of the institutions		
• Are the training programs conducted in TEC's or in the institutions outside the TEC's		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of training programs organised, children provided vocational training and the trades in which the same has been given may be mentioned 	No. of Training programmes	Skills/Trades in which training provided	No. of Children Trained under each
---	----------------------------	--	------------------------------------

6. What are the procedures adopted for convergence?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the departments/organisations with whom regular interaction takes place and whose help is taken in implementing various programs under the migratory child labour project? Please specify the type of assistance against each department. 	1. Education, 2. Women and child Development 3. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 4. Social / Tribal Welfare 5. Health 6. NGO's, training organisation, etc.
--	---

7. What are the steps taken for

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing incomes of families – briefly describe how, organising women into self-help groups – no. of SHG's formed and activities undertaken may be mentioned, obtaining assistance from schemes such as SSA – the purposes for which assistance sought and collaboration done may be mentioned, Using the facilities of hostels run by education department, tribal welfare departments and others. 	
---	--

8. What is the procedure adopted for monitoring? What are the results?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have been mainstreamed into regular educational institutions and rehabilitated – primary schools, middle schools, high schools, etc. 	Primary	Middle	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have students been admitted into hostel run by education department or by social welfare/tribal welfare department by the parents for continuing education? 	Education Dept./SSA	Social Welfare Dept.	Tribal Welfare Dept.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have come back to the same town or have gone back to work? 			

9. What system has been evolved for following up on the children or tracking them?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many children have been rehabilitated outside the district and in other states? 	Other Districts	Other States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the procedure evolved for coordinating and following up on 		

the migratory child labour sent back to their place of residence in the recipient district/state? Describe briefly the procedures and methodology adopted.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is their receptivity – preparation for children to be kept away from work and in educational institution. Are facilities for continuing education / training in districts/ States where children have been rehabilitated? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the states of origin follow-up and monitor the rehabilitated children? 	

10. What are the initiatives taken for generating awareness amongst local functionaries and communities against child labour?

- How many meetings been organised for the purpose with the women organisations, local functionaries, parents, Panchayati raj functionaries, etc?
.....

11. What has been the impact of initiatives taken for enhancing the income of parents / families of child labour / migratory child labour?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many Self Help Groups were formed? What is the total number of members of SHG's in the districts? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the activities SHG's have taken up for increasing their income? 	1.
	2.
	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What impact has this had on the family and the child labour, in terms of education, skill development and growth? How many parents have stopped taking children with them when they migrate for work 	

12. What do you perceive has been the impact of interventions made for migratory child labour?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On employers 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On district administration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On parents 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Local bodies, PR institution 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On skill development 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On income generation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On improving social status 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On educational improvement 	

13. Please give details of training programmes organized for project functionaries, community worker, NGO's and local development functionaries, etc.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the institutions/organisation who trained the functionaries and others? 	Name of Institution	Functionaries trained	No. of training programmes organised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Functionaries and staff 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO's 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local development functionaries like Panchayati Raj members and others 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers, 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHG group's 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community workers 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCD functionaries, Anganwadi workers, etc. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any others 			

14. What is the role of State Resource Centre?

• In providing supervision and guidance	
• In organising training, programmes for different functionaries	
• In preparation of training material and modules	
• In monitoring and tracking	
• In evaluating impact and suggesting modifications	
• Any other	

15. What are the gaps in the existing program which you feel should be filled if the program is continued for better results? Kindly describe in terms of –

- i. program content
- ii. Methodology adopted
- iii. Monitoring and evaluation
- iv. Follow-up and rehabilitation
- v. Any other

16. Would you like to give any suggestions for future with regard to child labour including migratory child labour?

**OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA**

(Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs)

2A Mansingh Road, New Delhi 110 011

<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>

Ref. No.: F 14011/14/2007 - DDU

Dated: 1st May 2009

To

Ms Asha Das
New Delhi

Respected Madam,

Please find attached a table specially prepared showing number of children in the age group 0 – 14 years who returned themselves as workers among migrants by place of last residence based on Census of India 2001. The table is prepared from information published in D 06 Table published earlier.

2. As you would find out the information relates to all migrants including intra-state, inter-state and international migrants for the country as a whole and by states and union territories. The data excludes information relating to 3 sub-divisions of Senapati district Manipur (viz, Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul) where 2001 Census was cancelled.

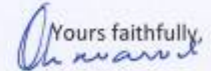
3. In the dataset, the duration of residence at the place of enumeration is divided into four categories (viz., All duration, (i) Duration of residence less than 1 year, (ii) Duration of residence 1-4 years, (iii) Duration of residence 5-9 years and (iv) Duration of residence 10 years and above).

Some observations:

1. Out of about 39.8 million migrants by place of last residence in the country in the age group 0-14 years, about 1.52 million children reported themselves as worker (either as main or marginal worker).
2. Out of total 1.52 million migrant child workers in the country, 0.99 million had their last residence in rural areas and 0.14 million in urban areas. Information on the rural/urban status of the place of origin of the remaining is not available.
3. The largest number of child workers among the migrants was found in Maharashtra (0.2 million), followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.16 million), Uttar Pradesh (0.16 million) and Rajasthan (0.11 million).

4. Distribution of migrant child workers by duration categories is as follows:
- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. All duration | 1,525,892 |
| b. Duration of residence less than 1 year | 159,918 |
| c. Duration of residence 1-4 years | 311,851 |
| d. Duration of residence 5-9 years | 209,446 |
| e. Duration of residence 10 years and above | 331,103 |

With warm regards and best wishes,


Yours faithfully,
(C Chakravorty)
Joint Director

**State-wise distribution of workers among migrants in the age group 0 to 14 years : 2001 Census
(All duration)**

State Code	Name of the State/UT	Total migrants	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
00	INDIA	39,834,320	1,525,892	848,422	677,470	38,308,428
27	Maharashtra	7,665,214	210,244	115,693	94,551	7,454,970
28	Andhra Pradesh	3,844,655	169,650	118,816	50,834	3,675,005
09	Uttar Pradesh	3,440,794	168,148	80,439	87,709	3,272,646
08	Rajasthan	1,624,041	118,876	46,781	72,095	1,505,165
29	Karnataka	2,743,914	115,722	68,831	46,891	2,628,192
19	West Bengal	2,514,975	100,733	58,908	41,825	2,414,242
23	Madhya Pradesh	1,746,870	90,210	40,681	49,529	1,656,660
24	Gujarat	3,087,737	82,603	48,098	34,505	3,005,134
33	Tamil Nadu	2,651,567	73,562	54,327	19,235	2,578,005
10	Bihar	1,121,590	68,086	34,477	33,609	1,053,504
18	Assam	941,994	51,179	27,418	23,761	890,815
03	Punjab	1,232,754	40,896	28,484	12,412	1,191,858
06	Haryana	805,859	40,386	21,125	19,261	765,473
21	Orissa	897,379	35,793	15,325	20,468	861,586
20	Jharkhand	573,987	28,654	12,913	15,741	545,333
22	Chhattisgarh	660,277	27,719	13,610	14,109	632,558
07	Delhi	715,374	21,650	18,372	3,278	693,724
01	Jammu & Kashmir	287,059	14,311	7,392	6,919	272,748
05	Uttaranchal	365,510	9,841	5,524	4,317	355,669
02	Himachal Pradesh	193,812	9,099	3,468	5,631	184,713
17	Meghalaya	99,356	7,628	3,889	3,739	91,728
32	Kerala	1,773,108	7,583	5,135	2,448	1,765,525
13	Nagaland	94,836	6,023	3,219	2,804	88,813
14	Manipur	70,847	4,820	2,219	2,601	66,027
12	Arunachal Pradesh	94,530	4,556	2,658	1,898	89,974
15	Mizoram	41,529	3,919	1,204	2,715	37,610
16	Tripura	111,602	3,567	2,108	1,459	108,035
11	Sikkim	30,320	3,224	1,928	1,296	27,096
30	Goa	179,435	2,809	1,797	1,012	176,626
04	Chandigarh	76,951	2,327	2,042	285	74,624
34	Pondicherry	97,016	817	673	144	96,199
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21,576	512	246	266	21,064
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,313	386	306	80	11,927
25	Daman & Diu	10,966	353	312	41	10,613
31	Lakshadweep	4,573	6	4	2	4,567

Concept Note

I. About Kudumbashree

Kudumbashree the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) was launched by Government of Kerala in 1998 with the active support of Government of India and NABARD for wiping out absolute poverty within a period of 10 years. The project is implemented through Local Self Governments empowered by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments. The slogan of the Mission is "Reaching out to families through Women and reaching out to community through Families". Kudumbashree is a holistic, participatory, women oriented innovative overarching poverty reduction approach. 'Kudumbashree' envisages prosperity of the economically backward families in the state with multiple programmes that will provide them information, create awareness, build up their capability and capacity, enhance their confidence and show them opportunity for better social security and empower them physically, socially, economically and politically. Kudumbashree has altered lives of economically backward women in the state, changed their perception, built their confidence, boosted their morale, rediscovered their dignity and honor, and empowered them economically, socially and politically. Today 3.6 million women participate in the Kudumbashree movement in the state cutting across political ideologies and religious faiths. Within a short span of 9 years Kudumbashree could bring about considerable change in the lives of women of Kerala by converging resources, ideas and programmes of various departments through the CDS system 36 lakh women of State have been organized into 18 2969 grass root level Neighborhood groups. Apart from thrift mobilization and informal banking, the CDS structure has given birth to 29436 vibrant Micro Enterprises making around 54949 women owners of these units.

1.1 GENESIS

The big bang decentralization of Kerala came in two bursts in transfer of powers to local governments. First in October 1995 when the decision to transfer most of the development institutions to local governments along with staff was taken and the second in August 1996 when the decision to transfer about a third of State Plan resources to

local governments was announced and the People's Plan Campaign launched. Along side it was decided to universalize the Anti-Poverty Programme of the State under the name of "Kudumbashree".

This anti poverty programme had evolved through a long phase of experimentation. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) implemented in Alappuzha Municipality in 1992 focused on a community based and participatory approach to planning and implementing poverty reduction programme. This was when the 9 point index for identifying families at risk of poverty was first evolved. The promise of the initiative prompted Government to pilot the approach in Malappuram district of Kerala, in November 1994 under the Community Based Nutrition Programme (CBNP implemented with UNICEF support. Almost simultaneously universal coverage of the programme was decided upon for urban areas in December 1994. The Kudumbashree network developed across the state in three phases. By march 2002, the entire state was brought under the Kudumbashree network.



1.2 Kudumbashree As a Mission

The Mission Statement of the KUDUMBASHREE is:
To eradicate absolute poverty in ten years through concerted community action under the leadership of local governments, by facilitating organization of the poor for combining self-help with demand-led convergence of available services and resources to tackle the multiple dimensions and manifestations of poverty, holistically.

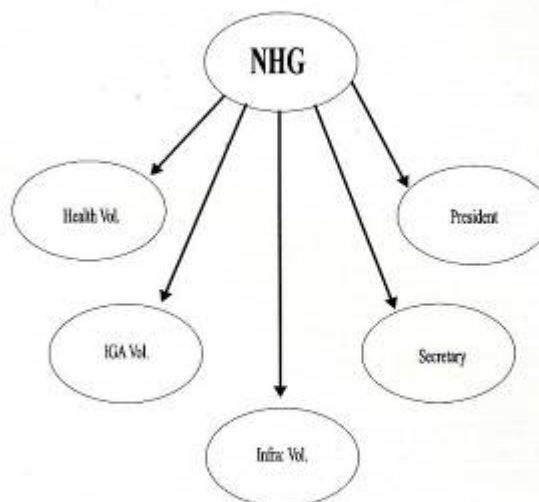
Kudumbashree is not only envisaged as a Mission, but also as a process, a project and a delivery mechanism for the poor. The following facets are visualized for the Kudumbashree Programme. It functions in tandem with the local self governments of the state.

STRATEGY:

- Identification of poor families using a non-monitory poverty index
- Organizing the poor to a 3 tier Community Based Organization (CBO)
- Empowerment of women through Community Based Organisations.
- Formation of Informal Bank of Poor women operating round the clock throughout the year, starting from thrift & credit operations
- Formation of micro-enterprises.
- Convergent Community Action.
- Strong liaison with LSGs
- Intervention in Anti Poverty Sub Plan, Women Component Plan, Local Economic Development of local self governments
- Community monitoring mechanism for local development

1.3 Structure of Kudumbashree

Kudumbashree has developed an innovative methodology to identify the poor using non-economic parameters and organized the poor under a well networked Community Based Organization (CBO). The non-economic parameters are transparent and simple that can be used by the community.

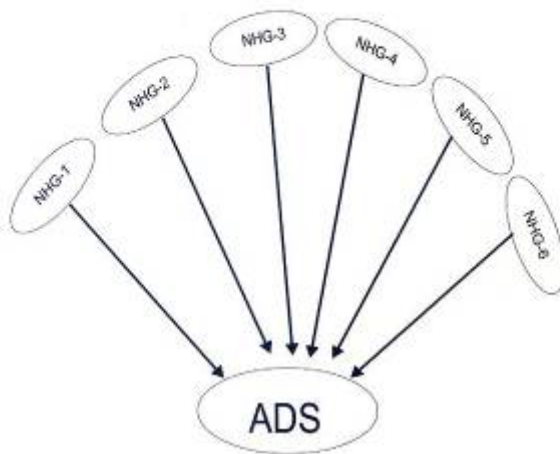


1.3.1 Neighbourhood Group (NHG)

For effective convergence of the programme, a three tier Community Based Organisation (CBO) is in action. The lowest tier constitutes the Neighbourhood Group consisting of 20-40 women members selected from economically backward families. Meetings are convened on a weekly basis in the houses of NHG members. In the weekly meeting all members bring their thrift, which will be collected and recycled, to the system by way of sanctioning loans. Micro plans for addressing poverty issues are also prepared after taking stock of the situation. In each Neighborhood Group from among the poor women **Five Volunteers** are selected for undertaking various functional activities.

1. Community Health Volunteer –
2. Income generation activities volunteer (IGA)–
3. Infrastructure Volunteer –
4. Secretary –
5. President -





1.3.2 Area Development Society (ADS)

The second tier is the Area Development Society, which is formed at ward level by federating all the NHGs in the ward. The activities and the decision in the ADS are decided by the representatives of the women elected from various NHGs. The Area Development Society function through three bodies viz.,

- 1). General Body - consisting of all President/Chairpersons, Secretaries & 3 sectoral volunteers such as Health, Income Generation and Infrastructure volunteers of federated NHGs.
- 2). Governing Body - constituted by electing a President, Secretary and five member Committee from among the General Body.

Linkage with LSG

1. Rural

In Gramapanchayats the ward member is the Patron of the ADS.

2. Urban

In Urban Local Bodies a separate **Monitoring & Advisory Committee** is constituted with ward Councilor as chairperson.

1.3.3 Community Development Society (CDS)

At the Panchayat / Municipal level a Community Development Society (CDS), a registered body under the Charitable Societies Act is formed by federating various ADSs. The CDS has three distinct bodies viz.,

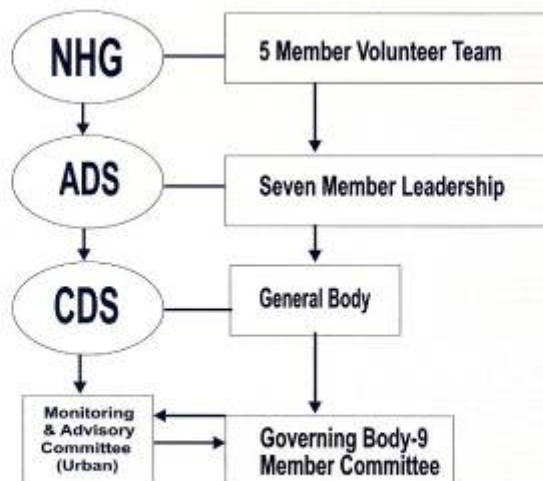
1. General Body - It consists of all ADS Chairpersons and ADS Governing Body members along with representatives of Resource Persons, Officers of the Local Body who are involved in implementing various Poverty Alleviation and Women Empowerment Programmes.

2. Governing Body - The Governing Body consists of President, Vice President, Member Secretary and selected Committee Members. The President will be elected whereas the Member Secretary is the Project Officer of UPA in urban CDS or a charge officer appointed by the Grama panchayat in rural CDS. Other Government Officials of the LSG with stake in poverty reduction are ex-officio members of the CDS.

Linkage with LSG

a. Rural - The President of the Gramapanchayat is the patron of the CDS. The standing committee chairperson (welfare), all women members of the panchayats and the Secretary of the Gramapanchayat are ex-officio members of the CDS. The Block Panchayat member/Members of the respective Block division/divisions are also ex-officio members of the CDS.

b. Urban - A monitoring & advisory committee at ULB level will be constituted with Mayor/Municipal Chairperson as Chairperson. The Municipal Secretary will be the convener of the committee. In every ULB there is a Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) wing & the Project Officer of the UPA will be the Joint Convener of the monitoring advisory committee.





1.3.4 ROLE of CDS

The CDS is the representative structure of the vast network of NHGs in the Grama panchayat/Municipal areas. It works in close liaison with the LSG and serves as both dissemination organ for government programmes and as enunciator of community needs in governance issues. A listing of its range of functions is attempted below:

1. LSG liaison at the level of CDS
2. Linkage Banking co-ordination
3. Information Dissemination
4. CBO Strengthening Activity
5. Facilitating Income Generating Activity
6. Facilitating Identification of Poor for the purpose of LSG led Development Programmes
7. Articulation of Community demand for Development
8. Leadership of NHGs
9. LSG Plan Intervention
 - Anti Poverty Sub Plan,
 - Women Component Plan,
 - Local Economic Development

10 . Legal Literacy

11. Facilitation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1.4 THE STATE KUDUMBASHREE MISSION

There is an organizational structure at the state and district levels which co-ordinate the activities of Kudumbashree in the field.

1. The State level Governing Body
2. State Mission Office
3. The District Mission

2.0 KEY INITIATIVES

Several meticulously thought out schemes and initiatives are integrated under the Mission to ensure the overall empowerment of the poor of Kerala. Kudumbashree

focusses on the following areas.

2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1 MICRO FINANCE BASED ACTIVITIES

a) THRIFT & CREDIT,- Kudumbashree promotes Thrift mobilization by setting up Thrift & Credit Societies at NHG level to encourage the poor to save and to provide them cost effective and easy credit. Thrift and credit Societies facilitate easy and timely credit to the un-reached. The amount of loan and the priority of disbursement are decided by the NHG. The repayment is collected weekly during the routine NHG meetings. The total thrift collected by NHGs in the state comes to Rs. 844.95 crore and the internal loans generated are to the tune of Rs. 2255.59 crore.

b) LINKAGE BANKING- The Bank Linkage programme has helped the NHGs to augment their existing resources collected through thrift. The efficiency and effectiveness of the NHGs are verified on the basis of some objectively verifiable and easily identifiable parameters. NABARD has developed a 15-point index for rating NHGs on the basis of which they will be allowed to link with various banks under the Linkage Banking Scheme. The total amount which has been mobilized under linkage banking is Rs. 461.81 and 87715 NHGs have availed of the loans.

c) BHAVANA SREE- The micro housing loan scheme for the poor called "Bhavanshree" has been designed by the Kudumbashree mission to meet the housing needs of the poor. Since the starting of the scheme 41284 loans worth Rs. 168.11 Cr. have been dispersed by the various banks under the Bhavanshree programme.



2.1.2 MICRO ENTERPRISE- Kudumbashree views Micro Enterprise Development as an opportunity for providing gainful employment to the people below poverty line and thereby improving their income and living standard. Kudumbashree considers micro enterprise development as an emerging process which will start with low capital low risk and low profit at the initial stage which will gain momentum and later switch to low to medium capital and then to low to medium risk. Micro enterprises facilitated by Kudumbashree fall under the banner of Rural Micro Enterprise (which takes after the SGSY pattern), Yuvasree (which caters to educated youth), and the SJSRY programme (which is implemented through the agency of Kudumbashree).

Some innovative micro enterprises are listed below:

a) SANTHWANAM- The Santhwanam enterprise is the collaborative effort of Kudumbashree, HAP (Health Action for People-An NGO) and SBI (State Bank of India). This seeks to facilitate identification of and monitoring of life style diseases in the community. Santhwanam entrepreneurs are educated women from Kudumbashree families; preference is given to women who are graduates or have passed 12th class with a science background. The

entrepreneurs screen the various individuals for the presence of dominant risk factors and diseases at their homes. The home based screening system makes the measurements/estimations in Height, Body weight, Body Mass index, Body fat, Blood pressure and Blood glucose.

b) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT- KUDUMBASHREE has initiated an innovative enterprise namely, '**Clean Kerala Business**'. Under this enterprise, women from the poor families who are the members of the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) of Kudumbashree are engaged in **door to door household waste collection** and transport to the transit points fixed by the Urban Local Bodies. Solid waste collection enterprise initiated by Kudumbashree is highly beneficial not only to solve the problem of environmental pollution, but also **as a means of livelihood to the urban poor** especially women.

c) Amrutham Food Supplement- The AMRUTHAM unit produces a baby food supplement developed by Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) Kasaragod. The Kudumbashree has identified 560 groups throughout the state for this purpose, out of which, 272 have already started production. Food for 'The Take Home Ration Scheme' is provided to the anganwadi network by the Amrutham units.

d) IT & ITES- There are seven hard ware assembling and maintenance units and 98 data processing units in the state. Much of the data entry work taken up by Government departments is being out sourced to these units which give employment to over 2500 poor women.

2.1.3 SAMAGRA- Majority of the micro -enterprises initiated and continuing in our State are mostly low income generating enterprises. Hence the major areas to be stressed in Kudumbashree's continued efforts will be to improve the already existing enterprises and to initiate enterprises which can provide greater income and employment opportunities. To achieve these goals, Kudumbashree has started the extensive programme "Samagra" which looks at creating Local Production Marketing Networks, systematizing procurement mechanisms providing better technology and management options and improving product quality by establishing production protocols. The focus will be on developing all the backward and forward linkages for a single product or produce.

2.1.4 LEASE LAND FARMING-HARITHASREE- Lease land farming benefits both the landless poor women of Kudumbashree Neighbourhood Groups and helps to increase the food productivity of an area by bringing fallow lands under cultivation. Starting with paddy, NHGs have expanded into vegetable cultivation, Banana, tapioca, horticultural crops and even tea. The number of families who have engaged in lease land farming for the year 06-07 is 2,34,812 and the area cultivated is 44,638.

2.2 EMPOWERING COMMUNITY

2.2.1 ASRAYA - Kudumbashree designed a project called Asraya - Destitute Identification Rehabilitation and Monitoring Project for the rehabilitation of destitute families.. The State Government's assistance of Rs 10 Lakh per LSG was a Challenge fund for extending support to local governments that take up the implementation of the project. The project envisages addressing the various deprivations faced by destitute families such as lack of food, health problems including chronic illness, treatment for life threatening diseases, pension, educational facilities to children, land for home, shelter and shelter up gradation, drinking water, safe sanitation facilities, skill development, employment opportunities, etc. Altogether 49,080 destitute families have been brought under the purview of the scheme so far.

2.2.2 BUDS – is a Special school for mentally & physically challenged children .It caters the developmental, social, and emotional needs of children whose needs were formerly were often ignored or neglected. These young children battle with disabilities including Autism, Cerebral Palsy, blindness, deafness, and speech impairments due to cleft palates. They are being provided with necessary medical attention, physical and mental therapy, mobility equipment, hearing aids, individual vocational and educational training, skills to enable them to be independent .So far 10 such schools have come up in the state.

2.2.3 BALA SABHA- Balasabhas are grass root level groups of the children from NHG families. The concept came from experiences in the field when children used to accompany their mothers to the NHG meetings and they began to have their informal children NHG meetings. The mission organizes the children into Balasabhas as a part of its

holistic approach to provide opportunities for personal growth and realization of talent.

Capacity building, cultivation of creative potentials, ensuring of opportunities to express, learn and develop, offering opportunity to identify and nurture innate talents – Balasabhas leave no stone unturned to boost the healthy growth and development of children.

2.2.4 FINISHING SCHOOL- Capacity building to improve the employability of educated youth from poor families is a major challenge that has to be undertaken by the State. The Government of India through the special SGSY stream, sanctioned an innovative project for this purpose.. The Finishing School project is designed by Dr. Reddy's Foundation, Hyderabad.

2.2.5 GENDER RESOURCE CENTER- Gender Resource Center focuses on addressing gender concerns, and capacitating Kudumbashree NHGs and LSG representatives to develop gender sensitive policies and to prioritize gender sensitive action. This would require constant collation and analysis of local gender issues and supporting a resource pool of gender experts to facilitate equitable policy setting and action in the field.

2.2.6 SOCIAL AUDIT - In Kerala, the process of social audit has not really taken root. In its 11th Five Year Plan the state government chose the Kudumbashree NHGs as the main forum for social audit. This will be started in the districts where the NREGA programmes are being implemented.

The quality of the work, the labour card distribution system, the wages and the time period etc would be audited and the report would be presented in Grama Sabhas. A dimension of this intervention is that women are being empowered through a democratic process.

2.2.7 TRAINING- Kudumbashree gives prime importance to training and initiated a series of efforts in this regard. There are mainly two broad categories of training viz. (1.)for team building and social mobilization and (2) for skill development. Major training areas fall into 4 types viz, enterprise related, micro finance related, social development related and gender development related. An indicative list of the areas where training related to micro enterprises is given below:

Training for Micro enterprise development

- a. General orientation training programme for the elected representatives in LSGs, line department officials, CDS functionaries and entrepreneurs
- b. Identification and training of Micro enterprise consultants
- c. Skill Development training for entrepreneurs
- d. Special emphasis on marketing and accounting training inputs.
- e. Performance improvement and product diversification training to entrepreneurs.
- f. Training for implementing standardization protocols and brand development.
- g. Quality management inputs, and business counseling.

It is estimated that during the XI plan period 30000 group enterprises would be set up in the State at the auspices of Kudumbashree. It is expected that Local Self Governments can create 50000 group enterprises.

LINKAGE WITH LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS

It is the proximity of the CBO with local governments that makes Kudumbashree unique. Kudumbashree functions as the community voice within the LSG- in particular the voice of the economically and socially weak and of women. Most of the plan interventions of grama panchayats and urban local governments in the areas of poverty reduction and women's development use the CDS net work as agency, especially in identification and selection of beneficiary, homing in on individual and collective needs and for community out reach. Kudumbashree is at the heart of many action research models developed by local Govts, including the LSG's Citizen Charters. Any community effort coordinated by the LSGs for say, destitute rehabilitation, Universalising Take Home Ration, introducing computer education in schools, uses the Kudumbashree network. The first ever community validation of the BPL list was effected with the participation of Kudumbashree. So too innumerable other data generation exercises for local govts. The CDS net work also ensures that gender issues keep cropping up in the local development agenda and that the grama sabha retains its space for bringing disparate community voices onto a common development platform.



KUDUMBASHREE AND THE 11th Five year Plan.

The guide lines for the formulation of the 11th Five year plan by Local governments highlight agricultural production, local economic development, poverty eradication and social equity as core objectives. The guide lines stipulate formation of sub plans for poverty eradication local economic development, women's development and good governance among others. All these are significant areas of interface of the CDS with the local government. Women of the CDs are members of the working groups formed under the aegis of LSGs for project preparation.

The Kudumbashree state Mission had launched an extensive campaign for capacitating of the women in Kudumbashree to meaningfully intercede in the decentralized planning process so as to focus on poverty concerns ranging from basic infrastructure to improved service delivery and to bring their experiential knowledge of management of micro enterprises to demand intervention strategies that go beyond subsidy support and general trainings.

The governance plans now provide an opportunity for factoring community monitoring into local government programmes. Nearly 25,000 women have been facilitated across the state to become harbingers of change and enhanced accountability within local governments. Through their interventions in the grama sabhas and sectoral working groups for plan formulation, the women of Kudumbashree will help put the core objective of the 11th Five Year Plan at the heart of the development debate.



The achievements of the programme

- Kudumbashree Programme covers all the 999 Gram panchayats, 53 Municipalities and 5 Corporations.
- 187969 NHGs comprising of women from 36,40,272 Families have been formed
- Thrift of Rs 844.95 Cr
- Internal lending amounting to Rs.2255.59 Cr
- 87,715 NHGs linked with banks under linkage banking Scheme and assessed funds worth Rs. 461.81 Cr
- 695183 Children have been grouped into 40447 Balasabhas
- 41284 loans have been sanctioned under the Bhavanashree microhousing scheme amounting to Rs 168.11 Cr
- 44638 acres of land brought under cultivation with the involvement of 2,34,812 families in 820 Grama panchayats through lease land farming.
- 2928 Group and 1093 Individual enterprises started under Rural Micro enterprises (RME) Programme; Grant worth Rs. 15.17 Cr given.
- 361 Group and 279 individual innovative enterprises started under Yuvashree (50K) programme for youth in 18-

35 age group, grants worth Rs. 2.11 Cr

- Asraya - Destitute identification, Rehabilitation and monitoring (DIRM) Programme launched in 610 Grama Panchayaths and 16 Municipalities
- Launched self sufficient, Self-reliant and sustainable CDS Programme (S3 CDS) for model building in 227 Grama panchayats
- SJSRY - under USEP (Urban Self Employment Programme), 23,186 individual and 1,577 group enterprises were setup benefiting 38,976 people.
- 30,575 houses have been sanctioned under the VAMBAY(Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana) to poor families in ULBs across the state
- 155 Clean Kerala Business units for solid waste management have been setup. Kozhikode Corporation alone boasts of 71 such units.
- 1406 Women from the Kudumbashree CBOs elected to the Local Self Government Institutions in the recent Elections
- SAMAGRA-Kudumbashree has started the extensive programme "Samagra-" Local Production Marketing Network which aims at high income generation. Projects in 7 districts are on the anvil.



INDUS CHILD LABOUR PROJECT
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Subregional office for South Asia
India Habitat Centre, Core 4B, 3rd Floor, Lodi Road
New Delhi 110003, India

Phone: +91 11 24602101- 03, Fax: +91 11 24602111
Email: sro-delhi@ilodel.org.in, Website: www.ilo.org/india