



Plan India
Promoting child rights
to end child poverty



VAAGDHARA

(VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL
DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND RECONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE)

REPORT ON

**CHILD LABOUR SITUATION IN RAJASTHAN &
REGION SPECIFIC STRATEGIES**

SUBMITTED TO: - LABOUR DEPARTMENT

<i>ANNEXURE 1: Child Labour Situation</i>	<i>1- 23</i>
<i>ANNEXURE II: Region Specific Strategy</i>	<i>23-24</i>
<i>ANNEXURE III: List of Prohibited occupation under CLPRA</i>	<i>25-27</i>

Annexure 1

1. Child Labour Situation

The issue of child labour is sometimes debated on the basis of a cultural framework. More precisely, child activities are perceived either as a socializing way for children or an apprenticeship way of life. It is clearly the cultural viewpoint and is not accepted by all. In the literature, the survival of a child depends on that of the household living standard. The poverty approach stipulates that a child for the survival purpose has to work as long as the family income is unable to ensure his living. UNICEF considers that schooling is the best way to attain adulthood, which increases human capital has appositive impact on growth and development. All the children must have the same childhood, which consists in going to school and to endow their free time on leisure.

Children below the age of 18 years account for about 40 percent of India's population in 2001. Child labour is essentially a rural phenomenon with 'cultivation, agricultural labour, forestry and fisheries accounting for 84.9 percent of child labour'. In urban areas, the children work in manufacturing, service and repairs. The factories (registered manufacturing units) account for a very small percentage of child labour; child labour, in rural, semi-urban and urban areas is almost entirely a feature of the informal and unorganized sectors. Moreover, studies indicate that the incidence of child labour, in various states is highly correlated to the level of poverty. Not only is poverty a direct cause of child labor, poverty is also the genesis of many other causes of child labour. For instance, the demand for child labour often originates on account of the low profit margins of the small firms in the unorganized, informal sector. As one examines the other aspects of child labour in India, the thread of poverty is cross cutting across all causes.

An essential feature of the informal sector is the lack of technology and automation implying the non-requirement of highly skilled workers. The low skill requirement increases the substitutability of adults with children in the workforce. This substitution is made more attractive by the low wages that are paid to children. In what forms a vicious cycle, the low wages paid to children further depress the adult wage, consequently reducing adults' incentive to work. Unemployed parents send their children out to work so as to augment the now impoverished family income. Besides, the low levels of technology imply easy entry into the industry, leading to high levels of competition and, hence, lower profit margins that only discourage any incentive to upgrade to better technologies. Even if manufacturers could invest in labour saving technology, child labour still remains the cheapest form of production.

In some industries, the use of child labour is justified by the argument that only children can carry out the specific tasks and adults cannot accomplish them as well. This argument pervades the 'nimble fingers' justification used in many industries. Also, the use of child labour is further justified based on the argument that children need to learn and acclimatize to work so that they can support themselves in the future. However, none of these arguments would be as defensible as it not for the fact that child labour is much cheaper, more subservient, and therefore better exploited by employers. The need for cheap labour calls for an inquiry into the wage structures of the industries employing child labour.

Most of the industries are organized on a tier basis. The manufacturer or exporter contracts the production out to small production units or workshops, which in turn employ workers and laborers more often than not on a piece-rate system. This structure allows for the presence of many middlemen and contractors and therefore a profit-maker at each level.

Jerome Ballet, Augendra Bhukuth and Katia Rajda (2010), Child Labour, Human Rights and the Capability Approach, A.K. Sen (1999), "Human Rights and Capabilities", Journal of Human Development, 6 (2): 151-66.

Kaushik Basu and P.H et Van (1998), "The Economics of Child Labour", American Economic Review, 88 (3): 412-27. Also see, R. Ray (2000a), "Child Labour, Child Schooling, and their Interaction with Adult Labour: Empirical Evidence for Peru and Pakistan", The World Bank Economic Review, 14 (2): 347-67; R Ray (2000b), "Poverty, Household Size and Child Welfare in India", Economic and Political Weekly, September 23: 3511-20; R. Ray (2002), "The Determinants of Child Labour and Schooling in Ghana", Journal of African Economies, 11: 561-90.

Ballet, Bhukuth and Rajda (2010), op cit.

Surjit Singh (1994), Urban Informal Sector, Rawat Publications Jaipur.

More often than not, the employers of child labor cannot afford to employ adults because of the marginal profits they make. Although the informal sector does not constitute formal workplaces, such as large factories, it is not representative of household production units either. Consequently, a large number of women who participated in the production processes earlier as part of the household are now displaced from the labor force because of the social stigmatization faced by women working outside the house. This effect causes parents to send children to work to make up for the lost income.

2. Magnitude of Child Labour

The structure of the labour market and the current production technology influence the demand for child labour. The labour market determines the wage levels, which in turn determine the contribution of child labour to household income. In a competitive market with flexible wages, children can substitute for adults in the market. In a regime of fixed floor wages, employer would prefer adult workers. This means that if the minimum wage is effective then child labour is discouraged. However, the issue is whether enforcement of minimum wage is effective or banning of child labour. In developing economies informal sector is an important source of employment for many. The segmentation of informal and formal too determines demand for child labour. The evidence is that in the formal sector child labour is small. However, with increasing use of putting out system, chances of child labour to increase have gone up. In this sector, apprenticeship system contributes to the process of socialization along with transfer of know-how and as such should not be taken as exploitation of child labour. Technology of production too influences demand for child labour. It affects the extent to which a child could be substituted for an adult. For instance, the employment of children in carpet industry as weavers, match industry and so on because they have more nimble fingers than the adults. A technological change significantly impacts the incidence of child labour. It is argued that the mechanization would lead to a reduction in the demand for child labour. The green revolution in India did lead to reduction in child labour and increase in school attendance.

3. Estimates of Child Labour

In India, child labour occupies an important place in the economy, yet is unaccounted in terms of its contribution to the economic growth. It is difficult to ascertain actual number of working children in India. The number quoted varies significantly. The difficulty in arriving at children working is posed by multiplicity of concepts and the different methods used in estimation. It is further compounded by the vast unorganized, informal and unregulated sectors of the economy and a corresponding labour market that absorbs 90 percent of the children. In 1991, the number of children working in India was 1.128 crore when the total children in the age group of 5-14 years stood at 21.00 crore. Of these 0.908 crore are main workers and 0.22 crore are marginal workers. As per the 1991 census, work participation rate (WPR) of children in the age group of 5-14 years stood at 4.33 percent for main workers and 1.05 percent in case of marginal workers. Reality may be different as most children are engaged in home-based industries as part of their family unit in rural areas. Those working in unorganized sector are dispersed and hard to reach. This invisible labour is difficult to trace.

4. Historical Perspective

In 1981, in Rajasthan the percentage of child labourers to total population stood at 1.72 percent while that to workers 5.65 percent and to children at 4.06 percent (Annexure table 4.1). These figures were relatively higher than that of India. Besides, in 1987-88 (a drought year), incidence of child labour in Rajasthan was 13.66 percent, which is much higher than all-India level in rural areas.

Surjit Singh and Arvinder Singh (1989), "The Urban Informal Sector: Some Issues" IASSI Quarterly December; Surjit Singh (1994), "Some Facets of Informal Sector in Developing Countries" Anvesak December.

Surjit Singh (1997), "Child Labour in India: Some Reflections" Indian Journal of Labour Economics October- December, 40 (4): 819-28.

Gem Polishing Industry in Rajasthan is case See, Surjit Singh (1994), Urban Informal Sector, Rawat Publications Jaipur and Mohanakumar S and Surjit Singh (2011), "Impact of Economic Crisis on Workers in the Unorganized Sector in Rajasthan", Economic and Political Weekly, 44 (22), May 28: 57-66.

Michel Bonnet (1993), "Child Labour in Africa" International Labour Review, 132 (3): 371-89.

This has correlation with poverty too; poverty ratios were 48.19 percent in Rajasthan and 43.34 percent at India level. However, the relation between worker population ratios is inverse- the worker population ratio stood at 26.0 percent in Rajasthan and 33.4 percent for all-India.

The reported level of participation in economic activities by boys was higher than that by girls all throughout in Rajasthan for both the regions. This could be ascribed to conceptual differences between the estimates. The estimates of work for rural girls apparently reflect the problem associated with count of female workers, a large number of whom do family work on farms or in family enterprises outside the house¹⁵. The data on Rajasthan substantiates the hypothesis that the involvement of children in economic activities responds to the peak period demand for labour. In a year of severe drought, the incidence of child labour declines.

Annexure Table 4.1: Worker Population ratios for Children Aged 5-14 by Sex and Place of Residence

Years	Rural			Urban		
	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes
1961	24.6	23.1	24.0	24.0	2.7	3.9
1971	12.8	4.9	9.1	9.1	0.7	2.3
1977-78	24.8	33.8	29.0	29.0	7.7	6.7
1981	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.0	1.1	2.3
1983	17.6	27.0	22.0	22.0	8.1	6.9
1987-88	10.7	17.3	13.6	13.6	6.3	6.7

Source: Surjit Singh (1997), op cit

To understand the situation further, dis-aggregation of children aged 5-14 into 5-9 and 10-14 age groups. During the 1980s, the worker-population ratios for age 5-9 did not exceed three percent in urban Rajasthan for both boys and girls (Annexure table 4.2). However, in rural Rajasthan, the year 1983 did witness 4 percent plus ratio and the proportion of boys was higher than that of girls. In Rajasthan, the NSS years saw the level of participation of girls in economic activities to be much higher than that of boys in both the regions. This apparently seems to be linked to the lower literacy levels among girls in Rajasthan. The school attendance appears to be determinant of child labour in Rajasthan, especially in rural areas.

Myron Weiner (1992), *The Child and the State in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi; C.P Chandrasekhar (1997), "The Economic Consequences of the Abolition of Child Labour: An India Case Study" *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 24 (3): 137-79.

Mark R. Rosenweig (1981), "Household and Non-household Activities of Youths: Issues of Modeling, Data and Estimation Strategies" in Gerry Rodgers and Guy Standing eds. (1981), *Child Labour, Poverty and Underdevelopment*, ILO, Geneva.

Census defines work as "participation in any economically productive activity". Conventionally, a working child is a child in the age group of 5-15 who is doing labour, either paid or unpaid, and is busy any hour of the day within or outside the family (see, NORAD, 1994, *Child Labour: Impact Assessment*, New Delhi).

D.P Chaudhari (1996), *Demographic Profile of Child Labour in India*, ILO, New Delhi provides an estimate as high as 7.46 crore. The worker population ratios for children aged 5-14 by place of residence according to censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 and NSS surveys of 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88 are: 14.5, 8.2, 9.0, 13.1, 13.0 and 9.9 (rural) and 4.0, 2.7, 2.7, 5.3, 5.0, and 3.9 (urban) respectively (See Surjit Singh, 1997, op cit).

Surjit Singh (1997), op cit.

**Annexure Table 4.2: Worker Population ratios for Children Aged 5-14
by Sex and Place of Residence**

	Rural			Urban		
Years	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes
5-9						
1981	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
1983	8.4	4.2	6.2	1.2	2.1	1.7
1987-88	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.7
10-14						
1981	20.3	19.4	19.9	6.5	2.2	4.5
1983	32.3	47.5	39.3	10.5	14.5	12.4
1987-88	22.4	37.8	29.2	7.4	11.8	9.5

Source: Same as table above.

Annexure Table 4.3: Number of Children aged 5-14 in Rajasthan

Region	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	15310011	100	8089925	100	7220086	100
Rural	12056864	78.75	6363496	78.66	5693368	78.85
Urban	3253147	21.25	1726429	21.34	1526718	21.15
Total%	100		52.84		47.16	
Rural%	100		52.78		47.22	
Urban%	100		53.07		46.93	

Source: Population Census, 2001.

Further, of the total population, 27.1 percent are children (5-14 years) and 21.3 percent are in rural areas and only 5.8 percent in urban areas. Also Among male population, 27.5 percent are children (5-14 years) and 21.63 percent are in rural areas and only 5.87 percent in urban areas, while among female population, 26.65 percent are children (5-14 years) and 21.02 percent are in rural areas and only 5.64 percent in urban areas. Further, of the rural population, 27.85 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 24.62 percent in urban areas. Among rural male population, 28.37 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 24.69 percent in urban areas. Among rural female population, 27.29 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 2.54 percent in urban areas.

There are 17436888 main workers in Rajasthan and 2.24 percent are children (5-14 years) of which 2.03 percent reside in rural areas compared to 0.21 percent in urban areas. Among male main workers (12841318), 1.53 percent are children of whom 1.31 percent are in rural areas and just 0.21 percent in urban areas. Among female main workers (4595570), 4.22 percent are children of whom 4.01 percent are in rural areas and just 0.21 percent in urban areas.

Within the country, after UP and Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan has the highest number of child labourers. One child out of four in Rajasthan works in handicraft trades like embroidery, and carpet weaving. According to the 2001 census there are 1262570-child labour in Rajasthan aged between 5- 14. But surprisingly in the past 21 years only 14,237 of these children have been rehabilitated. That means barely one per cent of the child labour in the state have been given a new start in life. And what is more astonishing is that in the past two years, the labour department in Rajasthan has launched only one operation to rescue child labour, that too was with the help of an NGO were 21 children were rescued from a saree embroidery unit. One child out of four in Rajasthan spends his life working to support the family. The Rajasthan government has recently set up a commission to protect the rights of the children, but clearly a lot more needs to be done to give these children back their lost childhood (see, www.gits4u.com/chlcare/chlcare17.htm- May 14, 2011).

Further, of the rural main workers, 2.53 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 1.06 percent in urban areas. Among rural male population, 1.73 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 1.06 percent in urban areas. Among rural female population, 4.40 percent are children (5-14 years) while this proportion is 2.39 percent in urban areas.

Of the child main workers aged 5-14 years, 90.54 percent are in rural areas compared to main 9.46 percent in urban areas. In case of male child main workers, 86.11 percent reside in rural areas compared to 13.89 percent in urban locations, while In case of female child main workers, 95.01 percent reside in rural areas compared to 4.99 percent in urban locations.

Annexure Table 4.4: Worker Population Ratio- Main Workers Rajasthan

Region	Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	5-9	0.65	0.67	0.64
	10-14	4.66	4.35	5.00
	5-14	2.55	2.42	2.69
Rural	5-9	0.71	0.69	0.72
	10-14	5.48	4.88	6.17
	5-14	2.93	2.65	3.24
Urban	5-9	0.45	0.59	0.29
	10-14	1.82	2.56	0.98
	5-14	1.13	1.58	0.63

Source: Population Census, 2001.

Disaggregating the data by age, we find that children aged 5-9 constitutes 14.28 percent of total population compared to 12.82 percent children aged 10-14 years. Among male population, 14.42 percent are children aged 5-9 years and 13.08 percent children aged 10-14 years while among female population, 14.12 percent are children aged 5-9 years and 12.53 percent children aged 10-14 years. Further, 79.92 percent children aged 5-9 resides in rural areas compared to 77.45 percent children aged 10-14 years. However, among male children, 79.75 percent children aged 5-9 resides in rural areas compared to 77.46 percent children aged 10-14 years, while in case of female children, 80.11 percent children aged 5-9 resides in rural areas compared to 77.44 percent children aged 10-14 years.

In case of main workers, there is 0.30 percent child main workers aged 5-9 years compared to 1.93 percent children aged 10-14 years. Among male main workers, are 0.22 percent child main workers aged 5-9 years compared to 1.30 percent children aged 10-14 years while among female main workers, are 0.53 percent child main workers aged 5-9 years compared to 3.69 percent children aged 10-14 years. Further, 86.28 child main workers aged 5-9 years are in rural areas compared to 91.2 percent aged 10-14 years. These proportions are 82.23 percent and 86.77 percent in case of male main workers compared to 91.02 percent and 95.58 percent respectively for children aged 10-14 years.

Annexure Table 4.5: Share of Children in Total Population- 2001

	5-9	10-14	Rural 5-9	Urban 5-9	Rural 10-14	Urban 10-14
POPULATION						
Persons	14.28	12.82	79.92	20.08	77.45	22.55
Males	14.42	13.08	79.75	20.25	77.46	22.54
Females	14.12	12.53	80.11	19.89	77.44	22.56
MAIN WORKERS						
Persons	0.30	1.93	86.28	13.72	91.20	8.80
Males	0.22	1.30	82.23	17.77	86.77	13.23
Females	0.53	3.69	91.02	8.98	95.58	4.42

Source: Population Census, 2001.

5. Child Labour in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

5.1 Scheduled Caste

There are 2790228 scheduled caste children aged 5-14 years in Rajasthan of which 1497671 are aged 5-9 years and 1292557 aged 10-14 years. Across age groups and regions, a higher proportion of male children (more than 52%) were found in 2001 compared to female children. 28.78 percent of population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 29.35 percent in case of males and 28.16 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled caste children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories. In rural areas, 29.07 percent of rural population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 29.74 percent in case of males and 28.34 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled caste children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories. In urban areas, 27.64 percent of urban population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 27.82 percent in case of males and 27.44 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled caste children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories.

Further, only 2.71 percent scheduled caste main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 2.03 percent for males and 4.53 percent for females. It also found that scheduled caste children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage of female scheduled caste children are main workers compared to male children across three age groups. 2.96 percent rural scheduled caste main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 2.23 percent for males and 4.75 percent for females. It also found that rural scheduled caste children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage (about double) of female scheduled caste children are rural main workers compared to male children across three age groups. Just 1.44 percent urban scheduled caste main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 1.22 percent for males and 2.60 percent for females. It also found that rural scheduled caste children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage (more than double) of female scheduled caste children are rural main workers compared to male.

Annexure table 5.1.1: Children across three Age Groups (SC)

Age	Share in total population		Share in total Main Workers			Distribution %					
						Total Population			Main Workers		
	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-9	52.78	47.22	0.61	0.64	0.58	15.45	15.60	15.29	0.32	0.25	0.53
10-14	53.92	46.08	5.23	5.31	5.14	13.33	13.75	12.87	2.38	1.79	4.00
5-14	53.31	46.69	2.75	2.83	2.66	28.78	29.35	28.16	2.71	2.03	4.53
Rural	52.22	47.78	30.49	41.35	18.61						
5-9	52.81	47.19	0.66	0.67	0.64	15.76	15.94	15.57	0.26	0.26	0.54
10-14	54.15	45.85	6.01	5.90	6.14	13.31	13.80	12.77	2.62	1.97	4.21
5-14	53.43	46.57	3.11	3.10	3.12	29.07	29.34	28.34	2.96	2.23	4.75
Urban	52.47	47.53	24.41	38.94	8.37						
5-9	52.61	47.39	0.41	0.52	0.29	14.22	14.25	14.17	0.24	0.19	0.49
10-14	53.02	46.98	2.19	2.94	1.34	13.42	13.56	13.26	1.20	1.02	2.12
5-14	52.81	47.19	1.27	1.70	0.79	27.64	27.82	27.44	1.44	1.22	2.60

Source: Population Census, 2001.

5.2 Scheduled Tribe

There are 2005114 scheduled tribe children aged 5-14 years in Rajasthan of which 1117452 are aged 5-9 years and 887662 aged 10-14 years. Across age groups and regions, a higher proportion of male children (51-53%) were found in 2001 compared to female children.

28.25 percent of population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 28.77 percent in case of males and 27.1 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled tribe children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories. In rural areas, 28.31 percent of rural population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 28.87 percent in case of males and 27.71 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled tribe children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories. In urban areas, 27.26 percent of urban population comprise of children aged 5-14 years while this proportion is 27.1 percent in case of males and 27.45 percent in case of females. It also found that scheduled caste children aged 5-9 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 10-14 years across total, male and female categories.

Further, only 2.84 percent scheduled tribe main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 2.01 percent for males and 4.51 percent for females. It also found that scheduled tribe children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage of female scheduled tribe children are main workers compared to male children across three age groups. 2.9 percent rural scheduled tribe main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 2.06 percent for males and 4.54 percent for females. It also found that rural scheduled tribe children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage of female scheduled tribe children are rural main workers compared to male children across three age groups. Just 1.38 percent urban scheduled tribe main workers are aged 5-14 years and this proportion is 1.11 percent for males and 2.81 percent for females. It also found that rural scheduled tribe children aged 10-14 years constitute higher proportion compared to children aged 5-9 years across total, male and female categories. However, a higher percentage of female scheduled caste children are rural main workers compared to male children across three age groups.

Annexure table 5.2.1: Children across three Age Groups (ST)

Age	Share in total population		Share in total Main Workers			Distribution %					
						Total Population			Main Workers		
	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-9	51.89	48.11	0.82	0.79	0.86	15.74	15.88	15.60	0.41	0.30	0.61
10-14	53.00	47.00	6.18	5.45	7.01	12.51	12.89	12.10	2.43	1.70	3.89
5-14	52.39	47.61	3.19	2.88	3.54	28.25	28.77	27.70	2.84	2.01	4.51
Rural	51.29	48.71	32.17	41.38	22.48						
5-9	51.83	48.17	0.84	0.80	0.88	15.84	16.01	15.67	0.41	0.31	0.61
10-14	52.93	47.07	6.43	5.63	7.33	12.46	12.86	12.04	2.49	1.75	3.93
5-14	52.31	47.69	3.30	2.95	3.68	28.31	28.87	27.71	2.90	2.06	4.54
Urban	54.03	45.97	25.14	39.12	8.71						
5-9	53.20	46.80	0.48	0.58	0.35	13.99	13.78	14.25	0.26	0.21	0.58
10-14	54.27	45.73	2.11	2.65	1.48	13.27	13.33	13.20	1.12	0.90	2.24
5-14	53.72	46.28	1.27	1.60	0.89	27.10	27.10	27.45	1.38	1.11	2.81

Source: Population Census, 2001.

6. Industrial Activity and the Work Force

The population census 2001 provides information on industrial activity and the work force. In Rajasthan in 2001, there were 17416587 main workers and 55.0 percent were cultivators with only 5.8 percent being agricultural labourers. The other important categories of main workers include (7.1%) and (6.34%). 73.64 percent main workers are males and more than 90 percent males are in all activities except cultivators, agricultural labourers, plantation, livestock, forestry etc and household industries. Maximum female main workers are in plantation, livestock, forestry etc (40.5%) followed by cultivators (35.18%) and agricultural labourers (35.13%). There are 25.42 percent females in household industries.

This share of female main workers is reflected in lower educational levels of women. Considering male main workers, data shows that more than half are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers (53.52%) when 81.16 percent female main workers are engaged in these two activities. Other important activities where male main workers are engaged in are non- household industries (7.88%), (9.19%) and (8.14%). In case of female main workers, the third important activity is plantation, livestock, forestry etc.

Annexure Table 6.1: Children across Activities

Activities	Population			Share % in Total			Distribution %	
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female
Main Worker	17416587	12826005	4590582	100	100	100	73.64	26.36
Cultivator	9582029	6210884	3371145	55.02	48.42	73.44	64.82	35.18
Agriculture Labourers	1008417	654162	354255	5.79	5.10	7.72	64.87	35.13
Plantation, Livestock, Forestry	576152	342805	233347	3.31	2.67	5.08	59.50	40.50
Manufacturing	205292	188838	16454	1.18	1.47	0.36	91.99	8.01
HHI	498545	371826	126719	2.86	2.90	2.76	74.58	25.42
Non HHI	1104393	1010149	94244	6.34	7.88	2.05	91.47	8.53
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	106879	104027	2852	0.61	0.81	0.06	97.33	2.67
Construction	796078	734341	61737	4.57	5.73	1.34	92.24	7.76
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1237289	1178155	59134	7.10	9.19	1.29	95.22	4.78
Hotels & Restaurants	116946	114470	2476	0.67	0.89	0.05	97.88	2.12
Transport, Storage & Communications	583270	571338	11932	3.35	4.45	0.26	97.95	2.05
Financial Intermediation; Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	306862	275071	31791	1.76	2.14	0.69	89.64	10.36
Others	1294435	1069939	224496	7.43	8.34	4.89	82.66	17.34

Note: Others include- Public Administration & Defense, Compulsory Social Security; Education; Health and Social Work; Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities; Private Households with Employed Persons; Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies.

What about distribution of children working? Annexure Table 4.9 shows that there are 389832 children working as main workers, which is 2.24 percent of all main workers and 1.93 percent are aged 10-14 years. Children working, 50.5 percent are male children. Across activities, male children out proportion female children in all activities except agricultural labourers and Plantation, Livestock & Forestry. Besides, 80.1 percent children main workers are in rural areas and a greater proportion of female children working (91.2%) compared to male children are in rural areas (76.1%). There are gender differences too. Among female main workers, 4.21percent are children while among male main workers, children constitutes only 1.54 percent.

Of the rural main workers, 2.53 percent are children compared to just 1.07 percent in urban areas. In case of male rural main workers, children constitute 1.74 percent compared to 0.89 percent in urban areas. 4.38 percent rural female main workers are children when 2.43 percent are in urban areas.

Annexure Table 6.2 : Distribution of Working Children

Workers Type	Total	Male	Female	Male%	Female%
Main Worker	389832	196714	193118	50.5	49.5
Cultivator	225166	98221	126945	43.6	56.4
Agriculture Labourers	33035	17643	15392	53.4	46.6
Plantation, Livestock, Forestry	55548	25693	29855	46.3	53.7
Manufacturing	2893	2251	642	77.8	22.2
HHI	15067	7604	7463	50.5	49.5
Non HHI	16983	12773	4210	75.2	24.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	153	149	4	97.4	2.6
Construction	8092	6412	1680	79.4	20.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15161	12411	2750	81.9	18.1
Hotels & Restaurants	2998	2971	27	99.0	0.9
Transport, Storage & Communications	2844	2571	257	91.0	9.0
Financial Intermediation; Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	6034	3867	2167	64.1	35.9
Others	5848	4132	1726	70.5	29.5

The work participation rate (proportion of children in the age group working as main workers) is 2.75 percent at the aggregate level when it is 2.83 percent among males and 2.66 percent among female children. The work participation rate is higher among children aged 10-14 compared to children aged 5-9 years and here too male children work participation rate is higher compared to female children. Data shows that rural work participation rates are higher by gender and total in rural areas compared to urban areas. It is also surprising that work participation rate of female children among SCs is higher than male rates in rural areas than in urban areas. The other observation that can be made is that in the age group of 10-14 years the work participation rate is higher among male than females at the aggregate level and in urban areas, but lower in rural areas and rural rates are much higher than urban rates especially in case of females.

In Rajasthan, except for the NSS years in rural and urban areas, the level of participation in economic activities by boys was higher than that by girls. This could be ascribed to conceptual differences between the estimates. The estimates of work by rural girls apparently reflect the problem associated with counting of female workers, a large number of who do family work on farms or in family enterprises outside the house. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in its 61st round (2004-05) had estimated 34.88 lakh children between 5 and 14 years in Rajasthan in the child labour pool. According to the census 2001, 8.2 percent of main and marginal workers are children in the age group of 5-14. Among female workers, female children working constitute 9.7 percent compared to 6.9 percent male children. One tenth of main and marginal workers in rural areas are children compared to mere 1.8 percent in urban areas, which mean that intensity of children labour much higher in rural areas. Among males, a lower proportion of children are working in rural areas compared to female children, while the obverse is the case in urban areas and the proportions of children working is also much lower.

Annexure Table 6.3: Worker Population ratios for Children Aged 5-14 Years

Age-wise workers		Total	Male	Female
Main and marginal workers (5-14)	Total	8.2	6.9	9.7
	Rural	10.0	8.2	12.0
	Urban	1.8	2.3	1.3
Main workers (5-14)	Total	5.7	4.5	7.0
	Rural	7.0	5.5	8.7
	Urban	0.7	0.7	0.7
Main and marginal workers (5-9)	Total	2.5	2.3	2.8
	Rural	3.0	2.7	3.3
	Urban	0.7	0.8	0.5
Main and marginal workers (10-14)	Total	14.6	12.0	17.6
	Rural	18.0	14.4	22.1
	Urban	3.0	3.7	2.2
Main workers (5-9)	Total	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Rural	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Urban	0.4	0.6	0.3
Main workers (10-14)	Total	4.7	4.4	5.0
	Rural	5.5	4.9	6.2
	Urban	1.8	2.6	1.0

There were 379909 male child main workers in 2001 compared to 382960 female child main workers. In other words, male child main workers constituted 50.24 percent of all male main workers, while female child workers constituted 49.75 percent of female main workers. Data also shows that the proportion of male child main workers is the highest in hotels and restaurants activities 99 percent and the least proportion is in cultivators 43 percent. In case of female child main workers as proportion of main workers, the percentage varies from 56 percent in cultivation to 0 percent in hotels and restaurants activities. This shows that in Rajasthan, female child is largely involved in cultivation and their proportion is significant in activities groups like agricultural laborers, plantation, livestock, forestry and manufacturing. As regards the share in total male main workers, male child main workers predominate in cultivators group (57.62%) followed by livestock activity (18.14%) and agricultural workers (11.8%) and the lowest proportion is in transport activity (0.46%). In case of the female child workers, the 57.41 percent are in cultivators group followed by 19.09 percent in livestock and 16.44 percent in agricultural laborers group. The least percentage is in transport activity (0.09%). This means that child labour is largely in agriculture and allied activities in Rajasthan. The district-wise child labour is shown in annexure table 6.4 and 6.5.

Annexure Table 6.4 : Number of Child Labour (Male & Female)

	1991			2001			Percentage change		
District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ajmer	9900	13910	23810	13991	21851	35842	41.3	57.1	50.5
Bhilwara	13390	14588	27978	18734	28972	47706	39.9	98.6	70.5
Nagaur	10930	13430	24360	21188	31049	52237	93.9	131.2	114.4
Tonk	7040	7345	14385	8440	17214	25654	19.9	134.4	78.3
Alwar	11530	10670	22200	66866	73452	140318	479.9	588.4	532.1
Dausa				7549	14088	21637			
Jaipur	13820	17220	31040	22000	29010	51010	59.2	68.5	64.3
Jhunjunu	3370	3120	6490	16216	16803	33019	381.2	438.6	408.8
Sikar	4760	5080	9840	17337	21057	38394	264.2	314.5	290.2
Banswara	10390	6980	17370	19329	27304	46633	86.0	291.2	168.5
Chittorgarh	12520	13003	25523	20192	29325	49517	61.3	125.5	94.0
Dungarpur	6030	3981	10011	19849	23965	43814	229.2	502.0	337.7
Rajsamand				5061	7427	12488			
Udaipur	15920	11860	27780	18587	25066	43653	16.8	111.3	57.1
Baran				5164	7522	12686			
Bundi	5850	3520	9370	16233	17612	33845	177.5	400.3	261.2
Jhalawar	9270	6900	16170	11075	14123	25198	19.5	104.7	55.8
Kota	7670	4580	12250	5505	5078	10583	-28.2	10.9	-13.6
Barmer	13220	11675	24895	23957	34363	58320	81.2	194.3	134.3
Jaisamand	1530	720	2250	6762	6107	12869	342.0	748.2	472.0
Jalore	10320	8860	19180	45076	54033	99109	336.8	509.9	416.7
Jodhpur	8888	9310	18198	21974	29232	51206	147.2	214.0	181.4
Pali	4790	6730	11520	11825	19971	31796	146.9	196.7	176.0

Sirohi	4180	2910	8090	7481	10014	17495	79.0	156.1	116.3
Bharatpur	5801	1710	7511	17818	20798	38616	207.2	1116.3	414.1
Dholpur	4580	417	4997	24110	18275	42385	426.4	4282.5	748.1
Karauli				7088	10366	17454			
S. Madhopur	8215	5692	13907	8924	14379	23303	8.6	152.6	67.6
Bikaner	8563	4960	13523	17589	19349	36938	105.4	290.1	173.1
Churu	11740	9540	21280	30270	34846	65116	157.8	265.3	206.0
Hanumangarh				10083	9018	19101			
Sriganganagar	23600	5300	28900	13953	10675	24628	-40.9	101.4	-14.8
Total	247817	205011	452828	560226	702344	1262570	126.1	242.6	178.8

Annexure Table 6.5 : Main worker 5-14 age group (2001)

	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers		
District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ganganagar	8277	2674	10951	5676	8001	13677	13953	10675	
Hanumangarh	6392	2549	8941	3691	6469	10160	10083	9018	24628
Bikaner	8939	6482	15421	8650	12867	21517	17589	19349	19101
Churu	7141	7125	14286	23129	27701	50830	30270	34846	26938
Jhunjhunu	2288	1458	3746	13928	15345	29273	16216	16803	65116
Alwar	9370	10587	19957	57496	62865	120361	66866	73452	33019
Bharatpur	5483	3016	8499	12335	17782	30117	17818	20798	140318
Dhaulpur	4126	1737	5863	19984	16538	36522	24110	18275	38616
Karauli	3648	3260	6908	3440	7106	10546	7088	10366	42385
S. Madhopur	3720	5502	9222	5204	8877	14081	8924	14379	17454
Dausa	2593	4789	7382	4956	9299	14255	7549	14088	23303
Jaipur	12313	12274	24587	9687	16736	26423	22000	29010	21637
Sikar	4153	4055	8208	13184	17002	30186	17337	21057	51010
Nagaur	9297	10641	19938	11891	20408	32299	21188	31049	38394
Jodhpur	9430	9083	18513	12544	20149	32693	21974	29232	52237
Jaisalmer	3362	1748	5110	3400	4359	7759	6762	6107	51206
Barmer	10588	10652	21240	13369	23711	37080	23957	34363	12869
Jalor	10829	15449	26278	34247	38584	72831	45076	54033	58320
Sirohi	3424	2579	6003	4057	7435	11492	7481	10014	99109
Pali	5839	6542	12381	5986	13429	19415	11825	19971	17495
Ajmer	8570	10679	19249	5421	11172	16593	13991	21851	31796
Tonk	4553	7711	12264	3887	9503	13390	8440	17214	35842
Bundi	3680	2971	6651	12553	14641	27194	16233	17612	25654

Bhilwara	10433	14721	25154	8301	14251	22552	18734	28972	33845
Rajsamand	2156	2158	4314	2905	5269	8174	5061	7427	47706
Udaipur	6630	4974	11604	11957	20092	32049	18587	25066	12488
Dungarpur	3642	2753	6395	16207	21212	37419	19849	23965	43814
Banswara	6737	6964	13701	12592	20340	32932	19329	27304	46633
Chitaurgarh	8483	12015	20498	11709	17310	29019	20192	29325	49517
Kota	2908	1455	4363	2597	3623	6220	5505	5078	10583
Baran	2521	1920	4441	2643	5602	8245	5164	7522	12686
Jhalawar	4443	3504	7952	6632	10610	17246	11075	14123	25198
Rajasthan	195968	194052	390020	364258	508292	872550	560226	702344	1262570

7. The Situation of the Girl Child

About 42 percent of the Indian population is made up of children and nearly half of them are girls. And 40 percent of all girls are in the age range of 0-14 years. Apart from helping parents with sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, a large number are involved in the unorganized sector industries such as match, coir, carpet, lock, beedi, and ground-nut shelling or work as domestic servants, rag-pickers and newspaper-vendors.

Girls as young as 5 and 6 years, work up to 8-10 hours a day. One researcher found that girls start making beedis at the age of four. According to this study in a village in Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu, about half the beedi workers started working when they were between 5 and 10 years and the other half were introduced to beedi making between 11 and 15 years.

About 90 percent of girl children working in the Sivakasi match industry in Tamil Nadu are girls below the age of 14 years. There is a lot of discrimination against girls. While parents are willing to send their sons to school, they are not willing to send daughters to school. Girls are made to work hard. There is a strong sex typing of roles as regards the work that female and male children do in agriculture, in the household and in the unorganized sector. Girls do the messiest jobs and boys do jobs that require greater skills.

Annexure 7.1 : Percent of Girls in School Category

District	School Category				
	Primary	P+ UP	P+Sec./HS	UP	UP+Sec.
Ajmer	44.2	45.2	42.5	55.9	34.3
Alwar	51.0	4.7	37.2	63.7	45.8
Banswara		44.4	37.9	45.8	37.0
Baran	49.4	43.4	38.7	57.5	44.1
Barmer	46.7	39.9	36.3	43.4	31.5
Bharatpur	49.2	45.3	36.0	55.7	46.1
Bhilwara	46.6	44.4	38.6	100.0	33.4

Chittorgarh	46.3	46.5	41.6	74.4	34.7
Bikaner	48.3	44.0	41.2	66.2	41.4
Bundi	48.6	43.2	38.1	100.0	37.7
Churu	49.0	47.0	37.8	46.8	41.0
Dausa	51.6	44.5	36.4	48.0	45.4
Dhaulpur	48.7	42.7	35.0	46.8	42.8
Dungarpur	48.0	46.6	40.8	100.0	35.1
Ganganagar	47.8	46.0	39.3	64.5	45.2
Hanumangarh	48.7	47.9	40.6	100.0	40.3
Jaipur	50.9	47.6	40.5	60.1	46.2
Jaisalmer	44.4	39.8	33.7	100.0	18.5
Jalor	45.8	40.4	30.0	36.6	29.0
Jhalawar	48.3	44.4	38.9	100.0	37.2
Jhunjhunu	50.6	49.5	39.4	0.0	49.4
Jodhpur	48.8	43.7	39.6	70.7	35.2
Karauli	50.1	45.2	38.1	77.8	44.0
Kota	49.5	46.7	42.3	0.0	48.4
Nagaur	48.8	45.5	36.6	83.1	39.7
Pali	44.2	45.5	37.9	66.2	31.6
Rajsamand	48.2	45.9	38.0	100.0	36.2
S. Madhopur	50.0	43.0	35.6	77.0	36.9
Sikar	50.6	47.6	39.6	35.6	48.5



Annexure table 7.2 : Muslim Enrolment

District	% Muslim Enrolment		% Muslim girls to Muslim Enrolment	
	Primary	U. Primary	Primary	U. Primary
Ajmer	8.3	7.3	46.5	38.4
Alwar	16.4	7.6	45.7	23.4
Banswara	1.1	1.3	47.1	47.2
Baran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barmer	8.8	3.3	42.1	16.8
Bharatpur	0.05	0.01	42.2	35.3
Bhilwara	3.9	4.4	48.5	44.7
Chittorgarh	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Bikaner	6.6	3.7	46.6	40.0
Bundi	5.6	5.0	48.4	48.7
Churu	0.94	0.58	44.1	34.3
Dausa	1.7	1.1	4.4	43.2
Dhaulpur	4.2	3.0	46.7	46.0
Dungarpur	0.828	1.1	46.9	44.6
Ganganagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanumangarh	5.9	3.8	46.0	38.7
Jaipur	7.0	4.3	47.6	46.3
Jaisalmer	21.7	10.9	43.6	10.8
Jalor	23.0	1.6	39.2	30.3
Jhalawar	4.7	4.5	49.4	47.9
Jhunjhunu	9.9	5.8	46.0	36.0
Jodhpur	0.043	0.015	35.3	26.3
Karauli	1.6	0.638	47.5	39.4
Kota	9.9	7.9	48.5	49.0
Nagaur	10.1	7.5	45.7	36.7
Pali	4.0	3.4	46.5	40.6
Rajsamand	1.2	1.2	47.6	46.0
S. Madhopur	5.6	3.9	48.9	35.9
Sikar	8.7	5.6	46.2	35.9

Pressure on a Girl Child

The Story of a 12 year Old Girl

The girl in the village were expected to make a certain quantum of beedis every week otherwise they were beaten up by their mothers. Sometimes when the girls just could not complete the quota. they borrowed beedis from professional beedi lenders by paying interest. A 12-year old girl in the village was under tremendous pressure from her parents, so she started borrowing beedis. Soon the girl was deeply in debt. Realizing that the girl couldn't pay back, the lender informed her parents. Fearing that her mother would beat her the girl went to the forest and committed suicide by eating the seeds of a wild plant. And the researcher writes: The parents of the girl were not driven by poverty, but they had economic aspirations, including children are put to use. Even then, not all can realize their goals, because of the unequal relationships in the process of production and distribution

8. Child Labour under NREGA in Rajasthan

Every year, tribal children from various districts of Rajasthan migrate to Gujarat to work in the Bt cotton fields. However, in 2009 they have stayed back. Reason: they have illegally been working under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) scheme using the job cards of their parents. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) team, which visited the district of Dungarpur in July, discovered children working under NREGA. NCPCR officials were "shocked" as they say at least this was not expected from a government scheme, especially when child labour is banned all across. According to sources, the trend is mostly visible in Dungarpur district, in villages like Kanela, Billia Bargawa, Golaamba and Bicchhiwara. The children mostly fall in the age group of 9-17 years, and most of them are school dropouts. These children, until last year, were going to the Bt cotton farms in Sherpur, Laloda, Ganesh Pura, Hassanpura in Gujarat. The pollination time starts in June end and the children stay back till September. However, this time there was a change of plan. According to the sources, the children have disclosed how working under NREGA is much better than going to Gujarat, where the pay is less and they have to work long hours. While under NREGA they get Rs 100 per day, working in a cotton field gets them a meagre Rs 40-60 daily. The NCPCR has now decided to raise its voice. "This is not acceptable. The issue is very serious and I will write to the Chief Secretary. It should be made clear that children under 18 should not be working," Shantha Sinha, NCPCR, chairperson told the Indian Express. However, Sinha maintained this has been the first such complaint where children have been found to be working under a government scheme. The district officials admitted the trend of children working in NREGA but said they have started taking action (Indian Express July 27, 2009).

9. Child Sex Workers

Development model plays an important role in child labour. In this consumerism also plays its role. Their traditional role and place in the social structure is under threat because of non-implementation of land reform and rural development scheme. Increasing economic pressures are compelling them to cater to the needs of new social dispensation. In this regard it may be noted that in some section of rural society in Rajasthan, prostitution has spread on a wider scale as a result of attraction of the glitter of urban life and development of internal and foreign tourism. It is estimated that there are about 2.5 million sex workers in the country and out of these slightly less than half a million are 768 girl sex workers in the category of children and has put out some eye opening facts. They have found that of these about 48 percent were pushed into prostitution by 'friends'. About 33 percent are the victims of relatives' machinations. About 50 percent of the cases were of those who started working here at the age of 14 to 15 years; 42 percent between the ages of 11 to 13 years and the rest were less than this age group when they were pushed into this life of degradation. Some girls of under the age of 7 or 8 years are sent to learn etiquette. There are some social groups in Rajasthan who have been traditionally contributing to the flesh trade. The practice has been that the girls from these groups have to cater to the base needs of the upper section of the society. One such group is that of Nuts.

These people are generally concentrated in the areas of Alwar, Jaipur, Malbalaa, etc. These people live in clusters outside the village. Mahalla is about 13 kilometres from Jaipur on the Jaipur- Ajmer highway (some people also call it Maila). This place caters to the demands of outsiders who visit here specially to exploit their women.

There are about 100 households. Every family is a part of this tradition, which has now turned into a trade, which is carried on without any secrecy or hush-hush manner. Young, well built and impressive male members of the family can be seen sitting around the houses in the doors of which one can see little girls wearing colourful clothes, deep red lipstick, and nail polish. Underneath these appearances are degradation, helplessness, and even revulsion writ large in the atmosphere. The males sitting nearby tend to ignore crude efforts to attract visitors. We talked to many of them. Many others were not prepared to talk. We were told that the adults sitting outside, males and females both, were parents and relatives but no identification were ever made, showing that basically the whole setting was considered to be, to say the least, a compulsion. Some of them told us that at times a girl goes out to far away bigger cities to work in the profession there. They regularly send the wherewithal for little items of conspicuous consumption. The houses of such families are better and have such equipment. These girls even visit home now and then.

We came across two or three girls, around 15 or 16 years of age, with infants in their lap. This next generation is without fathers. We were told that in these localities children have only mothers. These girls work in the profession for a period of 10 to 12 years, after that they become unattractive and slowly they are discarded. This is the beginning of a life of neglect and deprivation. This is a life full of suffering and illness; this is the time when they push their daughters, if any, into this work. In this way it has been going on from generation to generation.

Child prostitution is the worst form of degradation of children, the most despicable form of child labour. We provide advance. If he tries to cheat, the brother or any other guardian sitting at the door takes care of him. About two or three kilometres away there are Gujars and Meena caste groups. But they are unconcerned about what happens here and simply call it a place of ill repute. The state government had opened a school but that is in a bad shape. There are some more families in the Saudala region of Jaipur near the highway culvert, which are carrying on this profession. It was expected that spread of education after independence will open the doors of development and equality for women also, especially in the rural areas and amongst the poorer sections of society. But it seems that development has bypassed these sections of the society. Child labour and especially the degradation of the female child seems to be receiving no special attention outside the programmes of publicity and poster campaigns. WHO and UNICEF's high sounding exhortations are duly reflected in the programmes and reports of the concerned Departments, but nothing seems to have been done on the ground level. During the last 10 years tourism has increased and with it has come the scourge of AIDS. In Rajasthan old forts and havelis are being turned into high class and fashionable, tourist resorts. This has brought the wave of T.V., cinema, and consumerism to the surrounding rural areas also. All these have a combined effect to link these areas to urban child labour and child prostitution market (Exploitation of Children: Case Studies available at www.pucl.org/from-archives/Child/exploitation.htm. Accessed on May 12, 2011).

10. Gem Polishing Industry, Jaipur

Mehrunisa, Ayesha, Kanwarjehan, Reshma; Ages: between six to eleven years; brother and sisters: five to seven; occupation; gem polishing; hours of work: with the sunrise in the morning, after procuring water for the family, up to sun-set in the evening; wages: nil for two years and Rs.30 per month thereafter, going up to Rs.150; place of work: four feet long piece of wood for three children to sit on. Because of powdered dust in the atmosphere at the work place, breathing troubles start within a year or two. The children grind the gems on the whetstone and after that the gems are shaped. As the gems are very small, the small and sensitive fingers of a child can handle them easily. Experienced workers test the gems and pass them on to the child workers for polishing; they use oxidizing chemicals to give the stones a shine. The children are generally put to work for cutting, polishing and shaping the stones. Children best do the grinding work. Female children belong to both Hindu and Muslim communities and are treated even worse than the male children. In Jaipur this industry is mainly concentrated in the Ghatgate, Ramganj Bazar, Galtagate, Chandpol, Gangopal, Chaardarwaza, Sansar Chand Road, Babu Ka Teeba, Aarsh Nagar Stand colonies.

The Rajasthan government has not yet conducted a survey of the gem industry. Some NGOs have some data. According to them there are about 72 to 80 thousand workers engaged in this industry. Child workers are the largest group of the total workers. About 85 percent are Muslims. About 30 percent of the workers are less than 14 years of age and amongst them girls are in a majority. The country earns about Rs.1400 crore every year through their exports, the largest part of exports going to the U.S.A. UNICEF, which is concerned with the welfare of children on behalf of the United Nations, has also not yet taken any concrete steps in Rajasthan. About 17 percent of the child labour force in this industry, who come from families steeped in poverty, hunger, illiteracy and helplessness, suffer from breathing troubles, throat and nose infections, pneumonia and tuberculoses, etc. This is the result of unhygienic and crowded work place, humidity, cramped sheds and malnutrition due to insufficient wages. The workers have to use chemicals like aluminum oxide, cerium oxide, stannic oxide, zirconium oxide, etc. The use of these chemicals effect the health of the workers adversely as no steps are taken by the employers to educate the workers about them, nor are they provided with any protective gear. We could not get hold of any health survey report but the children generally reported pain in the joints, dizziness, heaviness in the head, sight disorders, back pain, shoulder pain, and finger deformities. The Marwaris and Gujaratis generally run the business and directly siphon-off about 60 percent of the fruits of the labour of these working children and others. Thought amongst the workers the majority are Muslims, among the owners they are a small minority. Muhammed Razzak of Babu Ka Teeba told us that there is a lack of education amongst Muslims, and greater poverty therefore many of them are not equipped to own and run a business. Amongst them the size of the family is also larger. Only now the community has woken up to the need of education and are trying to send the children to Madarasas. They hope to take advantage of their knowledge of the craft in the times to come to enter the business. According to Chandra Prakash Gupta, general secretary of RSSAS and Joseph Gathia, the National President of CLAN, they have made some recommendations to the government which may help restore their childhood to the children engaged in this industry. They recommend that the gem industry should be surveyed immediately to find out the number of children working in it, other details of the working conditions, an their socio-economic background; the government should help those running the industry in purchase of raw material and sale of the finished product; organizing cooperative societies wherever necessary; relocation in the industrial units in more open and healthier surroundings; exploitation by the middle persons under the garb of training programmes should be checked; government should implement free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years; children of families under the poverty line should be given special help by way of text books, exercise books, dress, and scholarships, etc.; children from these families should be health tested every month and malnourished children should be provided a balance diet; vocational training should start after the age of 15 years and if any guardian or agent on crafts-person puts any child under this age to work he should be prosecuted under the provisions of appropriate laws; parents should be made aware of the usefulness of vocational training; if a family craft is carried on at home children may be allowed to work in it as a hobby provided they attend training regularly; local vigilance committees should be formed to oversee the utilization of government aid in government and NGOs projects and such committees should have local social activists and retired persons as members. It has been observed that the labour department generally prosecuted people under the provisions of old laws. In this case old laws do no identify the gem trade as hazardous. Children are working up to 10 to 14 hours a day, but the practice is not checked. 43 percent families do not have any literate person. Girls are not sent to school even if they want to. One can legitimately ask how the National Human Rights Commission and the courts can compel the State government to perform its duty? How could the government be compelled not to play with the future of lakh of children? (Field Notes and Mohanakumar and Surjit Singh 2011)

11. Life Entangled in the Web of Threads

About 37 kilometres to the north- east of Jaipur is situated the Jamwa Pamgarh Tehsil, which falls in the Dausa Lok Sabha constituency. There was a time when the area was covered with dense forests and wild animals roamed about. Now it has bare rocks and dry land, which is ruled by liquor mafia and educated businessmen.

Around this valley there are about 13 hundred wooden looms manufacturing rugs in the villages of Makchaughari-Kharkara, Khaurani, Jodhrala, Palrikhurd, Bans, Goreth, Andhi, Raisar, and Gurjarthari, etc. Girls and boys belonging to Meena, Raighar, Harijan, Gurjar, Thakur such castes work in this industry from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening so that the families may earn a few rupees. One can see Pappo, Phula, Kishore, Suman, and so many other unnamed girls who are fighting the battle of poverty with their delicate and infant fingers on the looms getting in return rupees 5 to 15 per day. This meagre amount is enough for the parents to hypothecate the life of the children with the labour contractor who regularly advances very small sum to make his bookings. The life of the child progresses through a childhood full of fear, work, anxiety, sexual exploitation. This journey from generation to generation is the root of child labour, though there are many other causes also which play their own role in perpetuating poverty. Not many years ago this region was rich. With the advent of development programmes the present state of poverty started raising its head! Naturally the victims were the poor belonging to lower castes and groups the largest number to lower castes and groups, the largest number being that of children, and amongst them girls. Under the present model of economic development in our country the poorer sections of the society have to bear suffering and the upper sections enjoy its fruits. Carpet industry is an old industry but the globalization of the economy has resulted in the introduction of child labour in it. In U.P. many NGOs took an active interest against use of child labour and attracted the attention of the developed countries that were importing carpets from Mirzapur. They threatened to stop the import of carpets made with the child labour and consequently the State Government and the Central Government had to tighten the implementation of laws preventing child labour. The Rajasthan Government, on the other hand, is still overlooking the problem. The Labour Department of the State has showed no concern for the welfare of the children working in carpet making. They have no statistics. According to Shri Joseph Gathia about 30% of the total carpet trade is centered in Rajasthan and the use of child labour is widespread. The State Government as well as the traders engaged in the manufacture of carpets is earning huge amounts.

Amongst the child workers in this trade in Rajasthan the percentage of girls is about 90, whereas in Mirzapur the percentage of girls is less than 10. This makes the problem of investigation and consequent action more difficult. It also underlines the necessity of preventive work as exploitation of girls has more dimensions than in the case of boys. Pushing the girls up to the margin of existence also condemns the future generation. A very large percentage of the child workers are from tribal sections. The tribals are being exploited otherwise also. The total result is that after about 50 years of independence this section of society is at the lowest rung of development. One hopes that the United Front government will wake up the problem and take some action. RSSAS has investigated the conditions of child labour for about six months in and around Jaipur, especially in gem and carpet industries. It is of the opinion that the following steps can go a long way in improving the situation in this regard. It is strongly of the opinion that the poor families should not be allowed to exploit the children for improving their economic projects. The proper place for the children's is the play field and/or the school and not the work place. The following points are based on this approach:

Children should not be allowed to work and in order to make up this loss their families should be offered additional avenues for supplementing their income.

All children between the ages of 6 and 14 years should be enrolled in schools and efforts should be made to see that dropping out of the school becomes unattractive along with making the school more attractive. Special emphasis should be placed on the education of girls for which larger number of women teacher should be appointed. This will also meet the objections of some parents who do not want their daughters to study along with boys.

Employers of children in hazardous trades/industry should be severely dealt with. The inspecting machinery should itself be always under scrutiny; punishment in their case should be more serious.

There should be an ongoing and lively awareness programme for the education of parents, children, and the lower level planning and implementation machinery with regard to child labour and laws and the necessity of primary education.

Vigilance Committees at the local level should be formed and should consist of workers, teachers, health-workers, development officials, village pradhans, etc. (Field Notes).

11.1 Working Conditions

The working condition of the children is below satisfactory in all the industries/ activities that they are involved. The children are denied basic facilities like safe drinking water, toilets and protection from the scorching sun. In certain activities children are put in to secluded, non-ventilated rooms with 20 to 25 children working together. In cases of bangles making and speaker making it is found that not even sunlight is available to these children.

In the mining/ stone sector, children start working around the age of 10-12 years, before that they are just not strong enough to carry heavy loads. They work as helpers at first, removing scrap and rubble, and gradually learn the tasks of making holes, and breaking and removing big slabs and rocks. There are no mechanisms for training them in what are considered the more skilled and better-paid tasks like handling the pneumatic drill and breaking slabs. The only method of picking up skills is through observation and practice. Many women bring their infant children with them to the work site if they have no other childcare arrangement. It is not uncommon for mothers to give their babies opium to keep them quiet while they are working. Thus addiction starts early and becomes a way of life. Children also get socialized into the working culture at an early age and by the time they are old enough to start working they are ready to make the transition. Both boys and girls work in the mines, but more boys as girls are usually kept at home to take over domestic chores like cooking, fetching water and firewood and to look after the younger siblings. Boys over 3 will be found loitering around the village till they reach the age where they can start working in the mines.

In Jaipur, a common job is rag-picking, in which boys and girls as young as 6 years old sift through garbage in order to collect recyclable material. The children usually rise before dawn and carry their heavy load in a large bag over their shoulder. Rag pickers can be seen alongside pigs and dogs searching through trash heaps on their hands and knees. Similarly, work hours in the cotton fields stretch up to 14 hours, and children are exposed to variety of insecticides which are health hazards. These include dizziness, headaches, nausea, weakness, skin infections and respiratory problems, as a 2000 study by the Gujarat Agricultural Labour Union showed.

DRMU project officer Sudhir Katiyar says: "According to the latest study report, 216,600 children under 18 years were employed in Gujarat's cotton farm in 2009, including 91,200 children below 14 years and 125,400 children in the 15-18 age group". "This season of cotton farming has just started and it's (the number of child labourers) likely to cross three lakh in 2010.

Name : Dinkar Kumar, Age 6 Years

Dinkar is a young six year old from Sitamari village in Bihar. He has three sisters and three brothers. Of the three sister's two are married. the eldest sister's husband on and off financially helps Dinkar's family. His father is unemployed and his mother is not able to feed her children. At the age of five Dinkar was left school and was sent to Jaipur. He came to Jaipur with a person, who was known to his family (mediator). Though Dinkar did not know his name nor he had this person's address or telephone number. The mother agreed to send the child on two square meals daily as his wage and she was informed that all her son would have to do is look after a shop. Dinkar arrived at Jaipur and to his utter surprise he was taken to a small 7 ft by 3 ft dark room where other children between the age 6-12 years were working. He was given the training of making bangles. On being asked about the timings of his work Dinkar said "subha 9 baje saey agli subha 3 bajey tak. Bus beench meing khana kaeiley thoda samey milta". He worked for 17 long hours a day just for the sake of two square meals. Long working hours, with physical abuse and very little food were a part of his life. One day, he was beaten up by pipe by the employer. Unable to take more of this ill treatment he finally escaped, and managed to runaway from the work place and finally landed in a shelter home run by an NGO. Hera Dinkar was very happy and was narrating religious stories and reciting prayers with his other home mates. Dinkar is a very sharp and intelligent little active boy. On questioning him whether he wants to return back to his village he promptly said "no because not only will my mother get annoyed, but I would be resend to some other place to fetch to fetch my bread and butter".

11.2 Wages

Children work on extremely low wages for more than 18 hours a day. In cases it has been found that children are not given salary in form of money but instead are provided two square meals. Very often even the parents send their children from Bihar or west Bengal on the condition that they will be given food. The researches done in the mining sector indicate that many of these children are between the ages of 10-12 and receive a meagre Rs.10-15 per day. Moreover in many cases it is found that the salaries are paid to the middleman who after taking his commission passes the salary to the parents of the child. Minor girls are subjected to sexual harassment in the cotton fields of Gujarat and even police complaints have been filed.

11.3 Health

The health condition of these children is extremely bad. In almost all activities there is direct or indirect health hazard for these young children. Due to their heavy work load and the conditions at the work place the following diseases are commonly prevalent amongst working children include: TB; Bronchial diseases; Hepatitis; Blindness; Cyclonical problems due to constant fear; Anemia; STD; Drug addiction; Skin diseases among others. The above mentioned scenario has led the activists, researchers and NGOs to raise their voices against child labour and its impact on children. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, which was enacted in 1986 prohibits employment of children in hazardous occupations & processes and regulates their working conditions in other occupations.

Twenty children were released from M/s Pappu miya sari sitra unit, Jaipur. Due to lack of facilities available for keeping these children under secret security they were transferred to SOS Bal Gram unit, Jaipur. The M/s Pappu Miya was fined. The Department then sent a letter Bihar Government to take these children from here.

This was in accordance with the Constitutional provisions, particularly Article 24, which prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines & hazardous occupations. The twin pronged approach followed in the Act was also a culmination of basic principles laid down by the Gurupadaswamy Committee, which was set up in 1979 to examine issues relating to child labour. Efforts are made by the Government's labour department to get the children out from the bondage of business units.

	Inspections Conducted	Violations Detected	Prosecutions Launched	Convictions
Rajasthan	32015	567	1653	2141

Source: National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), *Abolition of Child Labour in India, Strategies for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.*

Along with the government the local NGO's are continuously working on getting the state free from child labour. Apart from individual efforts now consolidated networking is also taking place in the state regarding child labour. With a vision 'No Child labour of any form' Pratham Rajasthan is continuously tracking the child labour along with rescue and rehabilitation follow-up. Pratham is proactively working towards synergizing NCLP and SSA provisions to free child labourers from clutches of employers and bringing them to Education Net. Residential Bridge course in Rajsamand district for child labourers rescued from Surat textile market is one such example. In this context it becomes necessary to look at the efforts made the governments to curb child labour and to improve the quality of life of these children. There have been few major projects initiated

12. National Child Labour Project

In pursuance of the ChM Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the National Child Labour Policy, 1987 the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, which is a project based action programme. The scheme provides for setting up of project societies at the district level under the Chairmanship of the Collector/District Magistrates for overseeing the implementation of the project which aims at withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes through special schools and finally mainstreaming them to the formal education system. Apart from providing education and vocational training these special schools provides nutritious meals, health care & monthly stipend as supplementary income. Rajasthan state is having 27 National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) and 39166 Child Labour have been mainstreamed through IV CLPs in the State. Phase-wise position of sanctioned NCLP districts is:

First Phase	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Alwar and Ajmer
Second Phase	Bhilwara, Barmer and Sri Ganganagar
Third Phase	Dholpur, Pali, Dungarpur, Bundi, Churu, Jalore, Nagaur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu and Sikar
Fourth Phase	Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli, Baran, Kota and Sawai Madhopur

NCLP in spite of covering the entire state has not been a very successful programme due to its various limitations. For example, limited resources curtail the sustainability of the programmes, especially when the turn over of teachers is not enough. Apart from the above-mentioned initiative the government of Rajasthan has successfully launched the CWC under the JJ Act in all the districts of the state. As per the Act the CWC's also have to help the children out of child labour. Thus, there is still lot of scope for the state to work on eradicating child labour completely.

A. First Phase

S.No.	NCLP District	Starting Date	Schools Sanctioned	Schools Functioning
1	Jaipur	1-5-1988	118	25
2	Jodhpur	30-8-1999	35	-
3	Alwar	1-2-2001	40	37
4	Ajmer	1-7-2000	20	13
5	Udaipur	1-1-1996	120	-
6	Tonk	12-11-1999	60	31

B. Second Phase

1	Bhilwara	30-10-2003	60	-
2	Sri Ganganagar	-do-	40	-
3	Barmer	-do-	43	-

C. Third Phase

1	Dholpur			-
2	Pali	8-10-2004	39	-
3	Dungarpur	-do-	24	-
4	Bundi	-do-	45	-
5	Churu	-do-	33	-
6	Jalore	-do-	29	-
7	Nagaur	-do-	21	-
8	Banswara	-do-	12	-
9	Jhalawar	-do-	82	-
10	Bharatpur	-do-	28	-
11	Bikaner	-do-	29	-
12	Chittorgarh	-do-	40	40
13	Jhunjhunu	-do-	34	-
14	Sikar	-do-	28	19

D. Fourth Phase

1	Dausa		29	13
2	Hanumangarh		22	4
3	Karauli		-	—
4	Baran		50	27
5	Kota		51	31
6	Sawai Madhopur		-	—
	Total		1155	213

Source: Labour Department, Government of Rajasthan.

12.1 National Child Labour Project in Rajasthan

In pursuance of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the National Child Labour Policy, 1987 the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, which is a project based action programme. The scheme provides for setting up of project societies at the district level under the Chairmanship of the Collector/ District Magistrates for overseeing the implementation of the project which aims at withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes through special schools and finally mainstreaming them to the formal education system. Apart from providing education and vocational training these special schools provides nutritious meals, health care & monthly stipend as supplementary income.

12.2 Status of Sanctioned NCLP's

The state is having 29 National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) of which 6 were sanctioned in recent past and are in process of establishing. Four districts- Barmer, Sirohi, Rajsamand and Pratapgarh are the districts where projects are still to be started. 14234 Child Labour have been mainstreamed so far through NCLPs in the State.

12.3 Important Component of the Project

Survey: Survey is the starting point for the Child Labour project. The Project Society conducts the survey in the project area to determine to target group. The survey ordinarily provides information on the magnitude of child labour, its classification by occupation, age and its geographical distribution.

Accommodation: The scheme allows the project society to rent suitable accommodation for having the special school.

Nutrition: Children in the special school are served cooked nutritious meal on a daily basis. A provision of Rs.5 per child per day has been made for this purpose. The Project Society can converge with other developmental programme and provide better nutrition.

Stipend: Every child in special school has to be paid a stipend of Rs.100 per month. The amount has to be deposit in the saving account opened in the Post Office/Bank in the name of the child. The beneficiary can withdraw the accumulated amount only at the time of mainstreaming.

Health Check-up: The Project Society ensures regular health check-up of the children enrolled in special schools. The scheme provides for involvement of one doctor for every 20 special schools of 5 children each. Health Card in respect of every child is available at the school.

Educational Instructor: Every special school of 50 children involves two educational instructors and one vocational instructor. An amount of Rs.10000 per school per year has been provided for educational and vocational material.

Vocational Training: Vocational training has been given special emphasis in the scheme. The reason is that the children enrolled are mainly in the older age group of 9-14 years and have had previous experience.

Staffing Patters: Projects Society & Special Schools: The Project Society will implement all project components in the district under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Magistrate. The Project Director will have the direct responsibility for implementing the project under the overall supervision and guidance of the Chairperson. At the Project Society level the Project Director will be assisted by two field officers, one Clerks-cum-Accountant, one Steno/ Data Entry Operator and a Peon.

At the Special School Level for every special school of 50 children the scheme provides for two Educational Instructor, one Vocational Instructor, one Clerk-cum-Accountant, and one Peon/Helper. In addition to the above, the scheme also provides for one Master Trainer at the district level and one Doctor for every 20 special schools.

Annexure II

Region Specific Strategies

In addition to the recommendations for state action plan, there were some region specific suggestions made by the participants during regional consultations. While undertaking any local interventions pertaining to elimination of child labor, it is imperative that these regional specifications are give due consideration.

A. Southern region

There is huge migration of people from southern parts of Rajasthan to other states, mainly Gujrat and Mumbai. Unlike in many other areas, a good number of children also migrate with their families as well as independently through contractors. Keeping this fact in mind, the suggestions are:

- Exit gates should be effectively established which register out-going and incoming child labour especially girl child.
- In each village from where child migration takes place, whistle blower should be appointed. In addition, counseling units need to be established in such villages.
- Public health centers should cater to the treatment needed by cotton field workers.
- Mobile school facilities should be set up for the children migrating with families.
- Middlemen/contractors involved in taking children for labour to other states need to be identified, listed and punished.
- Interstate linkages with the concerned departments

B. Eastern Rajasthan

In the eastern parts of Rajasthan, it is not just the phenomenon of migration to other states which is quite visible, but also within the area, lot of child workers are working in mining and stone quarries. Accordingly, the suggestions that came up include:

- Exit gates especially for children being taken for sex work
- Strict enforcement of labour laws at the mining quarrying sites.
- Labour unions need to be involved in eradicating child labour.
- Utilizing existing labour union for eradicating childlabour.
- Role of whistle blower should be effective.
- Use of trade unions in case of mining etc.

C. Western Region

In the western region, apart from the situations that apply to the whole state, two factors were specially discussed. These included high level of tourism, and specific industries such as wool and salt making. The recommendations made were:

- Tourism industry should ensure that children are not involved in the various activities related to tourism.
- Labour department should keep track of the employees working in the wool and salt industries.
- More residential schools should be opened for girl child education like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
- Focus should be given on those children also who are not attending school and are involved in household chores of their own homes.

D. Northern region

In the consultation in Northern region, as such there were no special conditions highlighted leading to child labour. The recommendations made were a little generic and applied to the whole state. These include:

- Interstate linkage for rescuing and rehabilitation of child labour
- State Commission for Protection of Child Rights should strictly monitor the status of child labour in the state.
- Proper rehabilitation and rescue centers need to set up
- Need to have effective and vigilant policing system at the railway stations etc.
- Vigilant neighborhood watch

Annexure III

THE SCHEDULE

(See Sec.3''')

PART A

Occupations:

Any occupation concerned with: -

1. Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
2. Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
3. Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
4. Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
5. A port authority within the limits of any port;
6. Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
7. Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
8. Automobile workshops and garages;
9. Foundries;
10. Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
11. Handloom and power loom industry;
12. Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
13. Plastic units and fiberglass workshops;
14. Domestic workers or servants and
15. Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers.

PART B

Processes

1. Beedi - making.
2. Carpet - weaving.
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
4. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.
6. Mica - cutting and splitting.
7. Shellac manufacture.

8. Soap manufacture.
9. Tanning.
10. Wool - cleaning.
11. Building and construction industry.
12. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
13. Manufacture of products from agate.
14. Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
15. "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as noticed in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
16. Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
17. Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
18. Soldering processes in electronic industries.
19. 'Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
21. Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
23. Detergent manufacturing.
24. Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
25. Gem cutting and polishing.
26. Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
27. Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
28. Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
29. Lock Making.
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enameling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store type setting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.

31. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.
32. Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.
33. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
34. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
35. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
38. Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
39. Oil expelling and refinery.

40. Paper making.
41. Potteries and ceramic industry.
42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
43. Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
44. Saw mill – all processes.
45. Sericulture processing.
46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
47. Stone breaking and stone crushing.
48. Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
51. Zari making (all processes)'.
'
52. Electroplating;
53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
54. Grinding or glazing of metals;

- 55. Diamond cutting and polishing;
- 56. Extraction of slate from mines;
- 57. Rag picking and scavenging.

- 1. For item (2), the following item shall be substituted, namely: "(2) carpet weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof";
- 2. For item(4), the following item shall be substituted, namely: "(4) cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto:
- 3. For item (11) the following shall be substituted, namely:- "(11) Building and Construction Industry including processing and polishing of granite stones".

* Ins. by Notification No. S. O. 404(E) dated the 5th June1989 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.# Ins. by Notification No. S. O. 263 (E) dated 29th March,1994 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.\$ Ins. Sr. No. 8-13 in Part A and Sr. No. 19-51 in Part B by Notification No. S. O. 36 (E) dated 27th January 1999 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

@ Ins.Sr. No. 52 – 57 part B By Notification No. S.O. 397 (E) dated the 10th May 2001 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

**Ins.Sr. No. 14 & 15 Part A by Notification No. S.O. 1742 (E) dated the 10th October 2006 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.