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Government of Kerala



REPORT OF SURVEY ON CHILD LABOUR

Department of Economics & Statistics, Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram
2005



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Preface

Child Labour, a shame to humanity, is prevailing in our state even now. As a part of the three phase programme of the labour department to eradicate child labour in Kerala, Directorate of Economics & Statistics was mandated to conduct a survey to identify the child labourers working in various establishments, as per G.O. (Rt) No.683/LBR dated: 11.03.2003.

The Deputy Directors of the district were entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the survey. The field work of the survey was conducted utilizing the services of enumerators selected for the purpose and their works were co-ordinated and supervised by the field staff of the department under the guidance of the Deputy Directors of the district. With the support and Co-operation of the officials at various levels of the department, the survey was successfully conducted. I would like to appreciate them for the tremendous patience shown by them in the execution of the survey.

The Surveys and Design division in the Directorate has designed the Survey under the supervision of the then Joint Director Sri.P.Kochunarayana Pillai. This report was prepared by Sri.S.Rajendran, Joint Director with the assistance of Smt. Mollykutty .C. Varkey, Research Officer and Sri. Rajendran Kuttikkad, U.D. Compiler of the Surveys and Design Division by the over all supervision of Sri.K. Narayanan, Additional Director. Computer assistance was given by Sri. K.V. Abhilash, L.D. Compiler and Sri. S.Saseendran, U.D. Typist and assistance for printing report was given by Sri. P. Krishna Kumar, Research Assistant and Sri. S. Raju, L.D. Compiler. I would like to place my sincere thanks to all for the co-operation they have extended for the completion of this work.

Since engaging child labour is a crime, one cannot expect the full co-operation for data collection from the employers. But by resorting to indirect methods of data collection also (wherever necessary) the enumerators could identify few child labourers and collect the required informations. Hope that this report is useful to the planners and other users to a certain extent.

M.R. BALAKRISHNAN
Director

Thiruvananthapuram,
31/12/2005

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Child labour, though a shame to civilised society, exists in every country especially in under developed and developing countries. Child labour eradication programme has been receiving much attention in the development programmes of many countries. Now every nation consider it as the responsibility of its government to give all the opportunities for development to their children by providing them enough food, education, health facilities and facilities for intellectual growth, so as to enable them to lead a good living and to take up any challenges and fulfil all their responsibilities beneficial to the society. Schemes for social reforms of all nations are planned for achieving this aim.

But the success of any Government programme depends to a certain extent upon the attitudes of the society. People's attitude should change in such a manner that everybody feels existence of child labour a shame to all. Welfare Organisations for children like UNICEF, etc. advocate the need for getting dignity and recognition to children. Children have the right for information, opportunity to get education as desired and deserved by them and get food for hunger. All the developed countries have enacted laws to protect these rights.

As per these laws, it is illegal to compel children (below the age 14 years) to do any work which is hard and hazardous.

Even though the facts are like this, it has come to notice that children are forced to work and to do work more than 8 hours a day. Studies shows that Kerala has a low percentage of child labour as compared to other states in the country. Kerala is far ahead in many social indices like literacy rate, primary education level, birth and death rate, health facilities, etc. compared to other states. The existence of child labour, though the percentage is less, makes all these achievements less lustrous.

Children can be made to work with low wages with no social security measures like provident fund, welfare funds, etc. The fact that they are not aware of their rights is the main reason for this type of exploitation.

Government of Kerala wants to eliminate this social evil from the state. With this end, the State Labour Department aimed to conduct a survey to assess the magnitude of this problem and requested Department of Economics & Statistics to conduct a survey to identify

the intensity of child labour in the state. The department as per the request (by the Labour Department) decided to conduct a Census, covering all the establishments based on the list of establishments provided by the Labour Department. Establishments which are likely to employ child labour and which are not included in the list supplied by them, were also covered in the survey.

Really it is a very difficult task to bring out the child labourers, who are engaged in cleaning the tables and washing plates and doing other works in the backyard of hotels or toiling in Quarries and workshops or in other establishments. In addition to these, the employers are aware of the fact that engaging child labour is a punishable offence. This fact desisted them from giving information about child labour. They even threatened the child labourers against revealing the facts to the enumerators.

All the activities in which the children engaged and which are harmful for their bodily development, minimum education opportunity, sufficient entertainment etc., are considered as child labour. As per Child Labour Act - 1986 (Control and Prohibition), a person below the age of 14 years is considered as child. As per Factories Act - 1948, a person below the age of 14 is not allowed to do any work. Apprentice Rule 1951 and Plantation Rule-1951 does not allow the person below 14 years to work as labour. Mine Rule - 1983 does not allow persons below 18 years to work as labourers.

Earlier Surveys

Household child labour is not against law. Few surveys held earlier were based on household child labour. As per the survey conducted in 1971, there were 1.11 lakhs working children in the state. It is seen reduced to 92,854 in the 1981 survey, which shows a 16% decrease by 10 years. As per the survey held in 1991, it came down to 34,800 and further decreased to 10,067 in the survey conducted in 1996. These figures show that there is a considerable decline in the number of child labourers in the state as time passes.

Details of Child labour as per the earlier surveys are shown below:

Year	No. of child workers	Percentage (1971 base)
1971	1,11,000	100.00
1981	92,854	83.65
1991	34,800	31.35
1996	10,067	9.07

But the details regarding the children working in shops and other establishments were not studied. Hence as per Order No. 683/LBR dated: 11/3/03, Economics & Statistics Department was entrusted to conduct a study on the subject. Details regarding children working in different enterprises, their socio-economic background, nature of the job, problems they have to face in their workplaces, etc. are fixed as the thrust area for the study.

Objectives of the Survey

1. To assess the number of children working in various types of enterprises in the organised sector.
2. To identify the working children, their socio-economic and educational backgrounds.
3. To have an idea about the problems faced by the children in general and particularly in their place of work.
4. To collect the basic details for their rehabilitation. Children working in houses and farm enterprises were not covered in the surveys.

Organisation of Field Work

The survey was launched in the State during November 2003 and was completed by February 2004. The fieldwork was done utilizing the services of unemployed youths, after giving thorough training to them to canvas information. About 2.37 lakhs enterprises were surveyed. Enterprises which are supposed to engage child labour were invariably covered.

Schedules of Enquiry

Two schedules viz. Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' were used for the survey. Schedule 'A' was used for listing of establishments and preparation of frame for detailed enquiry. Schedule 'B' was used for canvassing details of child labour listed in Schedule 'A'. General information like name of establishments, type of establishments, sex wise number of workers and number of child workers, informant's name, etc. were collected in Schedule 'A'. The details of working children were collected in Schedule B from the child labourers themselves in most cases.

The collection of details was really a very difficult task, as most of the owners of the establishments were reluctant to give information. Also in many cases they did not allow to see the children engaged in their establishments. This is because they are aware that engaging

children in work is against law and is a criminal offence. Collection of information from the children was also difficult as the employers generally did not allow to meet the children. In few cases, the employers hesitatingly allowed to meet the children, but the children were scared to reveal their real situation in the presence of their employers. Wide propaganda against child labour appeared in medias and public places at that time also badly influenced the data collection. It was in the midst of all these adverse conditions, the survey was conducted in the state.

CHAPTER II

SALIENT FEATURES

The survey was conducted throughout the State covering all Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. Enumerators of the survey visited 2,36,930 establishments and collected information. Special care was taken to visit all establishments, which are likely to engage children in work besides covering all the establishments in the list supplied by the Labour Department.

It is seen that 626516 persons were working in the 2.37 lakhs institutions covered in the survey. As many as 375 children were seen engaged for work in all the above establishments covered in the survey.

Actually the identified number of child workers may be less than the actual number existing. The objective of the survey was not just to collect the number of child workers but to identify them, so as to take measures for their rehabilitation. Hence the children with correct identification and address, and willing to expose themselves or by the employers only were reported as child workers through this survey. This is the main reason for the identification of lesser number of child workers in this survey.

Out of in the 375 child labourers identified, 334 are males and 41 are females. Among the districts, Kozhikode district stood ahead in the matter of identified child labourers where 30 out of the 150 identified child workers are females. Idukki district stood second with 56 identified child labourers.

The identified child labourers are hailing from 8 States including Kerala. Majorities of them are from Tamil Nadu.

Hotels and restaurants are the main places of child labour. Most of the children are above 11 years. But 47 children below 11 years are also found working, out of which 18 are females. Among them 20 children have either 7 or below 7 years of age.

58 children were seen working more than 10 hours. 41 children were engaged in hard jobs. Out of the 375 children working, 57 are Scheduled Cast and 2 are Scheduled Tribes.

Regarding the education status, it can be seen that 65 children are illiterate. 57 children left the school after preprimary education, 93 children have primary education and 146 have upper primary education. 14 children did not disclose their education status.

Different reasons such as in-access to schools difficulty to study nobody to guide or look after, etc. are seen attributed to this. Though the word child labour can be used a synonym for poverty, children differ in their opinion on this matter. While 155 children admit financial problem led them to become labourers, 76 attributed this to the unfavourable home atmosphere. The rest say different reasons like not interested to study and no benefit from studying, etc. But 96 children are continuing their education in addition to their work.

Earlier, agents supplied children to the employers for nominal wages. Now the condition is little different. Their own guardian brings most of the children to work. 72 children came to work by their own will. Agents bring only 41 children. Even though poor, most of the children have their own house. 86 children do not have houses of their own.

Most of the child labourers are sending money to their near and dear out of the small income they receive. 59 children are having their own savings.

In addition to wages, most of the employees are giving food, shelter and some other benefits to the child labourers. Out of the 375 child workers, 293 are getting wages in rupees. The remaining 82 are not getting wages in rupees, but they are provided with other facilities. Out of 293 child labours who are getting wages in rupees, 196 are getting other facilities like food or accommodation or both and 97 are getting wages only.

Conclusion

It is definite that the number of child labourers identified is far less than the actual number exists in the state. As narrated earlier, neither the employers nor the child labourers themselves (children out of fear of loss of employment and other types of intimidation

generally hesitate to give information) divulge information. It is also unlikely to find out the reported number of child labourers in another enquiry.

The various tables (attached) may give a better understanding of the salient features of child labourers in the state.

Child Labour Survey 2003

Reference Period	: 2003 November to 2004 February
Type of Survey	: Census method all over the State (covered all the establishments in the list supplied by the Labour Department and other selected establishments)
Survey Units	: Factories, Shops, Hotels, etc.
Enquiry Method	: Direct enquiry to the management and child labourers
Total Institutions surveyed	: 236930
Total Number of workers in the establishment surveyed	: 626516
Total Number of child labourers identified	: 375

Table 1
District wise Number of Establishments (Surveyed)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
1	Kasaragod	10664
2	Kannur	18905
3	Wayanad	8172
4	Kozhikode	31516
5	Malappuram	24810
6	Palakkad	23592
7	Thrissur	18533
8	Eranakulam	8816
9	Idukki	4542
10	Kottayam	16950
11	Alappuzha	7203
12	Pathanamthitta	15978
13	Kollam	28433
14	Thiruvananthapuram	18816
State		236930

Table 2
Number of Establishments (Surveyed) by Type

Sl No	Type of Establishment	Numbers
1	Shops	161362
2	Hotel/Restaurant	17244
3	Factory	2581
4	Motor Transport	1330
5	Estate	245
6	Production Works	5743
7	Workshop & Garage	10001
8	Others	38424
State		236930

Table 3
District wise Number of Establishments (Surveyed) by Type

Sl. No.	District	Shops	Hotel / Restaurant	Factory	Motor Transport	Estate	Production Works	Workshop & Garage	Others	Total
1	Kasaragod	6978	753	143	95	6	120	510	2059	10664
2	Kannur	12889	1159	626	47	3	587	574	3020	18905
3	Wayanad	5735	830	29	18	110	147	239	1064	8172
4	Kozhikode	22589	2328	183	139	5	996	999	4277	31516
5	Malappuram	17162	1772	104	50	11	617	887	4207	24810
6	Palakkad	15635	2001	189	69	15	113	1342	4228	23592
7	Thrissur	13525	1163	124	199	5	398	731	2388	18533
8	Eranakulam	4980	720	247	78	62	321	525	1883	8816
9	Idukki	3074	447	87	16	9	39	237	633	4542
10	Kottayam	12222	1074	142	306	7	336	598	2265	16950
11	Alappuzha	4278	591	136	26	2	209	392	1569	7203
12	Pathanamthitta	10452	1207	25	32	2	553	545	3162	15978
13	Kollam	18580	1718	519	146	5	935	1951	4579	28433
14	Thiruvananthapuram	13263	1481	27	109	3	372	471	3090	18816
State		161362	17244	2581	1330	245	5743	10001	38424	236930

Table 4
District wise Number of Workers in Establishments (Surveyed)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod	19112	3089	22201
2	Kannur	32734	9359	42093
3	Wayanad	14078	7457	21535
4	Kozhikode	55779	7988	63767
5	Malappuram	36643	3634	40277
6	Palakkad	47702	9734	57436
7	Thrissur	40649	14529	55178
8	Eranakulam	30910	11758	42668
9	Idukki	14266	7045	21311
10	Kottayam	31553	7708	39261
11	Alappuzha	16876	7831	24707
12	Pathanamthitta	21916	6550	28466
13	Kollam	64328	61978	126306
14	Thiruvananthapuram	34386	6924	41310
State		460932	165584	626516

Table 5
Number of Workers According To Establishments (Surveyed) Type

<i>SI No</i>	<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Shops	232919	43865	276784
2	Hotel/Restaurant	52580	4812	57392
3	Factory	40691	70462	111153
4	Motor Transport	5322	485	5807
5	Estate	6659	6872	13531
6	Production Works	22483	6350	28833
7	Workshop & Garage	26535	489	27024
8	Others	73743	32249	105992
State		460932	165584	626516

Table 6
District wise Number of Child Labourers Identified in the Establishments (Surveyed)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod	3	1	4
2	Kannur	4	0	4
3	Wayanad	17	8	25
4	Kozhikode	120	30	150
5	Malappuram	2	0	2
6	Palakkad	16	0	16
7	Eranakulam	9	0	9
8	Idukki	56	0	56
9	Kottayam	2	0	2
10	Alappuzha	19	0	19
11	Pathanamthitta	34	2	36
12	Kollam	52	0	52
State		334	41	375

Table 7
Number of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments (Surveyed)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Type of Firm</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Shops	62	0	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	110	0	110
3	Factory	1	0	1
4	Motor Transport	3	0	3
5	Estate	7	8	15
6	Production Works	25	2	27
7	Workshop & Garage	26	0	26
8	Others	100	31	131
State		334	41	375

Table 8
Number of Child Labourers Identified According To Native State

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Rajasthan	2	0	2
2	Utter Pradesh	2	0	2
3	Bihar	1	0	1
4	West Bengal	3	0	3
5	Karnataka	10	8	18
6	Kerala	120	0	120
7	Tamil Nadu	196	30	226
8	Pondichery	0	3	3
	State	334	41	375

Table 9

District wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Shops</i>	<i>Hotel/ Restau- rant</i>	<i>Factory</i>	<i>Motor Tran- sport</i>	<i>Estate</i>	<i>Produc- tion Works</i>	<i>Workshop & Garage</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod		3				1			4
2	Kannur	2	2							4
3	Wayanad	4	2			15	3	1		25
4	Kozhikode	11	16		3		5	2	113	150
5	Malappuram		1						1	2
6	Palakkad	4	2					8	2	16
7	Eranakulam	5	3						1	9
8	Idukki	17	28	1			2	8		56
9	Kottayam	1	1							2
10	Alappuzha	3	11						5	19
11	Pathanamthitta	2	22				8		4	36
12	Kollam	13	19				8	7	5	52
	State	62	110	1	3	15	27	26	131	375

Table 10
Age wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments

Sl. No	Type of Establishment	Age of Child								Total
		5 - 7		8 - 10		Above 11		Not Reported		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Shops	0	0	3	0	57	0	2	0	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	0	0	3	0	103	0	4	0	110
3	Factory	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	15
6	Production Works	0	0	1	0	24	2	0	0	27
7	Workshop & Garage	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
8	Others	9	11	13	6	78	14	0	0	131
	State	9	11	20	7	299	23	6	0	375

Table 11

Number of Child Labourers Identified by Working Hours in a day (In Hours)

Sl No	Type of Establishment	Below 5	5 - 10	11 - 15	Above 15	Not Reported	Total
1	Shops	9	40	5	0	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	8	49	36	9	8	110
3	Factory	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	15	0	0	0	15
6	Production Works	1	24	1	0	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	1	23	2	0	0	26
8	Others	56	67	4	1	3	131
State		78	219	48	10	20	375

Table 12

Number of Child Labourers Identified According to Job Status & by Type of Establishments

Sl No	Type of Establishment	Hard Job	Easy Job	Not Reported	Total
1	Shops	3	55	4	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	6	101	3	110
3	Factory	1	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	2	1	0	3
5	Estate	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	8	19	0	27
7	Workshop & Garage	5	21	0	26
8	Others	16	115	0	131
State		41	327	7	375

Table 13
Social group wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments

SI No	Type of Establishment	SC	ST	Others	Not Reported	Total
1	Shops	6	0	48	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	26	1	78	5	110
3	Factory	0	0	1	0	1
4	Motor Transport	0	0	3	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	9	0	17	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	8	0	18	0	26
8	Others	8	1	121	1	131
State		57	2	301	15	375

Table 14
Religion wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments

SI No	Type of Establishment	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Others	Not Reported	Total
1	Shops	35	1	18	0	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	88	4	8	4	6	110
3	Factory	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	19	2	4	1	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	20	2	4	0	0	26
8	Others	116	0	8	6	1	131
State		282	9	42	26	16	375

Table 15

District wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Education Status

SI No	District	Education					Total
		Illiterate	Pre Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Not Reported	
1	Kasaragod	0	1	2	1	0	4
2	Kannur	0	1	2	1	0	4
3	Wayanad	15	0	2	2	6	25
4	Kozhikode	37	10	23	80	0	150
5	Malappuram	0	0	1	0	1	2
6	Palakkad	0	0	3	13	0	16
7	Eranakulam	0	4	4	1	0	9
8	Idukki	0	14	21	16	5	56
9	Kottayam	1	0	1	0	0	2
10	Alappuzha	1	3	5	8	2	19
11	Pathanamthitta	9	7	9	11	0	36
12	Kollam	2	17	20	13	0	52
State		65	57	93	146	14	375

Table 16

Education Status of Child Labourers Identified by Type of Establishments

SI No	District	Education					Total
		Illiterate	Pre Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Not Reported	
1	Shops	1	17	19	19	6	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	9	21	37	38	5	110
3	Factory	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	0	0	0	3	0	3
5	Estate	15	0	0	0	0	15
6	Production Works	1	8	7	9	2	27
7	Workshop & Garage	0	1	6	19	0	26
8	Others	39	10	23	58	1	131
State		65	57	93	146	14	375

Table 17
District wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Reason for Not Continuing Education

SI No	District	Reason for not continuing education								Total
		No Time	Restriction From Owner	Long Distnace To School	Difficult to Study	No Gaurd-ian	Financial Problem	Others	Not Reported	
1	Kasaragod	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
2	Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
3	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	18	21
4	Kozhikode	3	0	0	0	0	4	6	86	99
5	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6	Palakkad	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	11
7	Eranakulam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
8	Idukki	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	38	49
9	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
10	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
11	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	33	35
12	Kollam	2	1	0	0	1	9	0	35	48
State		7	1	0	2	2	29	9	245	295

Table 18
Number of Child Labourers Identified by Reason for Not Continuing Education

Sl. No	Type of Firm	Reason for not continuing education										Total
		No Time	Restriction From Owner	Long Distance to School	Difficult to Study	No Guardian	Financial Problem	Others	Not Reported			
1	Shops	2	1	0	2	2	8	1	36	52		
2	Hotel/Restaurant	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	95	104		
3	Factory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
4	Motor Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15		
6	Production Works	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	16	23		
7	Workshop & Garage	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	14	21		
8	Others	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	68	79		
	State	7	1	0	2	2	29	9	245	295		

Table 19
Number of Child Labourers Identified Continuing Education

Sl No	Type of Establishment	Male	Female	Total
1	Shops	10	0	10
2	Hotel/Restaurant	6	0	6
3	Factory	0	0	0
4	Motor Transport	3	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0
6	Production Works	4	1	5
7	Workshop & Garage	4	0	4
8	Others	47	5	52
	State	74	6	80

Table 20
District wise Number of Child Labourers Identified by Reason for engaging in works

Sl No	District	Reason											Total			
		Financial Problem	Home Atmosphere	Long Distance To School	Fail in School class	Interest in Job	No Guardian	No Interest in Education	Study not considered necessary	Guardian's Pressure	Others	Not Reported				
1	Kasaragod	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
2	Kannur	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	Wayanad	5	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
4	Kozhikode	30	45	0	1	29	1	22	7	6	6	3	150			
5	Malappuram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
6	Palakkad	2	3	0	0	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	16			
7	Eranakulam	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9			
8	Idukki	39	5	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	56			
9	Kottayam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2			
10	Alappuzha	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	19			
11	Pathanamthitta	21	10	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	36			
12	Kollam	34	7	0	1	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	52			
	State	155	75	1	4	56	4	34	11	8	9	18	375			

Table 21
Number of Child Labourers Identified by Reasons for engaging in works

Sl No	Type of Establishment	Reason											Total
		Financial Problem	Home Atmosphere	Long Distance To School	Fail in School class	Interest in Job	No Guardian	No Interest in Education	Study not considered necessary	Guardian's Pressure	Others	Not Reported	
1	Shops	32	5	1	1	2	1	7	2	1	1	9	62
2	Hotel/ Restaurant	68	17	0	2	6	1	7	0	1	1	7	110
3	Factory	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
6	Production Works	13	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	13	1	0	1	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	26
8	Others	26	48	0	0	27	0	12	6	6	5	1	131
	State	155	75	1	4	56	4	34	11	8	9	18	375

Table 22

District wise Number of Child Labourers Introduced by Type of Agencies

SI No	District	Person introduced							Total
		Agent	Self	Guardian	Relative	Contractor	Others	Not Reported	
1	Kasaragod	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
2	Kannur	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
3	Wayanad	0	1	1	1	3	15	4	25
4	Kozhikode	6	46	91	3	0	0	4	150
5	Malappuram	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
6	Palakkad	0	4	8	2	0	2	0	16
7	Eranakulam	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	9
8	Idukki	2	5	20	21	0	2	6	56
9	Kottayam	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
10	Alappuzha	1	3	4	7	0	0	4	19
11	Pathanamthitta	7	2	12	8	5	2	0	36
12	Kollam	20	8	8	13	2	0	1	52
	State	41	72	147	62	10	23	20	375

Table 23
Number of Child Labourers Introduced by Type of Agencies

SI No	Type of Establishment	Person introduced							Total
		Agent	Self	Guardian	Relative	Contractor	Others	Not Reported	
1	Shops	11	11	13	18	0	1	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	19	27	19	30	6	3	6	110
3	Factory	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	2	3	14	3	4	0	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	0	2	16	5	0	2	1	26
8	Others	9	26	84	6	0	2	4	131
State		41	72	147	62	10	23	20	375

Table 24

District wise Number of Child Labourers by Own Land and House

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Having Land & House</i>	<i>Not Having Land & House</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod	4	0	0	4
2	Kannur	4	0	0	4
3	Wayanad	21	0	4	25
4	Kozhikode	124	23	3	150
5	Malappuram	1	0	1	2
6	Palakkad	14	2	0	16
7	Eranakulam	6	3	0	9
8	Idukki	36	14	6	56
9	Kottayam	1	1	0	2
10	Alappuzha	15	1	3	19
11	Pathanamthitta	18	18	0	36
12	Kollam	28	21	0	52
State		272	86	17	375

Table 25
Number of Child Labourers by Own Land and House

<i>SI No</i>	<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Having Land & House</i>	<i>Not Having Land & House</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Shops	36	18	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	76	27	7	110
3	Factory	1	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	3	0	0	3
5	Estate	15	0	0	15
6	Production Works	19	7	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	19	7	0	26
8	Others	103	27	1	131
	State	272	86	17	375

Table 26
District wise Number of Child Labourers by Sending Money to Home

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Sending Money</i>	<i>Not sending Money</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod	4	0	0	4
2	Kannur	1	3	0	4
3	Wayanad	5	16	4	25
4	Kozhikode	103	32	15	150
5	Malappuram	1	0	1	2
6	Palakkad	12	2	2	16
7	Eranakulam	4	5	0	9
8	Idukki	47	3	6	56
9	Kottayam	0	2	0	2
10	Alappuzha	15	0	4	19
11	Pathanamthitta	17	19	0	36
12	Kollam	26	26	0	52
	State	235	108	32	375

Table 27
Number of Child Labourers Sending Money To Home by Establishment Type

<i>SI No</i>	<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Sending Money</i>	<i>Not sending Money</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Shops	28	24	10	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	72	29	9	110
3	Factory	1	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	2	1	0	3
5	Estate	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	15	11	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	21	3	2	26
8	Others	96	25	10	131
State		235	108	32	375

Table 28
District wise Number of Child Labourers Having Savings

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Having Savings</i>	<i>Not having savings</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Kasaragod	1	3	0	4
2	Kannur	0	4	0	4
3	Wayanad	0	21	4	25
4	Kozhikode	8	139	3	150
5	Malappuram	0	1	1	2
6	Palakkad	2	14	0	16
7	Eranakulam	2	7	0	9
8	Idukki	7	43	6	56
9	Kottayam	0	2	0	2
10	Alappuzha	2	15	2	19
11	Pathanamthitta	21	15	0	36
12	Kollam	16	36	0	52
State		59	300	16	375

Table 29
Number of Child Labourers Having Savings

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Having Savings</i>	<i>Not having savings</i>	<i>Not Reported</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Shops	9	45	8	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	33	71	6	110
3	Factory	0	1	0	1
4	Motor Transport	0	3	0	3
5	Estate	0	15	0	15
6	Production Works	7	19	1	27
7	Workshop & Garage	3	23	0	26
8	Others	7	123	1	131
	State	59	300	16	375

Table 30

Distict wise Number of Child Labourers by Type of benefits received (in addition to wage)

Sl No	District	No. of Child getting wages in Rupees in addition to							Total
		Food	Accommodation	Food & Accommodation	Food, Accommodation & Others	Nothing	Others	Not Reported	
1	Kasaragod	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
2	Kannur	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
3	Wayanad	2	1	1	1	16	0	0	25
4	Kozhikode	11	4	6	1	54	6	2	150
5	Malappuram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	Palakkad	3	0	1	0	11	1	0	16
7	Eranakulam	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	9
8	Idukki	16	2	22	8	1	1	0	56
9	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
10	Alappuzha	1	4	9	0	0	0	1	19
11	Pathanamthitta	3	0	21	6	6	0	0	36
12	Kollam	6	0	27	9	8	2	0	52
State		46	11	96	28	97	11	4	375

Table 31
Number of Child Labourers by Type of Wages & Establishments

Sl No	Type of Establishment	No. of Children getting wages in Rupees in addition to							Total
		Food	Accommodation	Food & Accommodation	Food, Accommodation & Others	Nothing	Others	Not Reported	
1	Shops	9	2	19	8	12	3	1	62
2	Hotel/Restaurant	21	4	55	14	5	3	0	110
3	Factory	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	Motor Transport	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
5	Estate	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
6	Production Works	3	1	11	1	9	1	0	27
7	Workshop & Garage	12	0	3	0	9	2	0	26
8	Others	0	4	8	4	45	2	3	131
State		46	11	96	28	97	11	4	375

Table 32

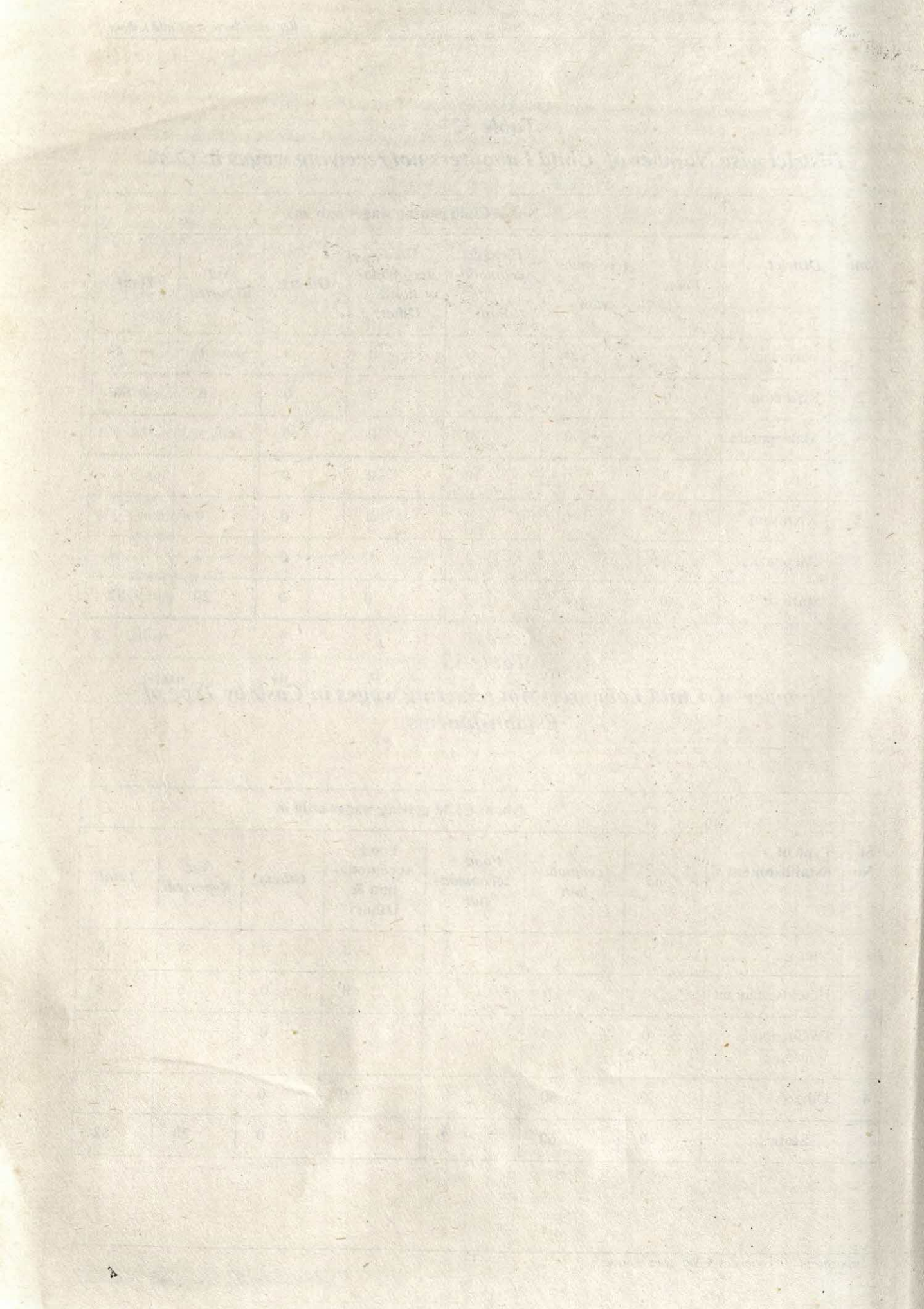
District wise Number of Child Labourers not receiving wages in Cash

Sno	District	No. of Child getting wages only in						Total
		Food	Accomoda- tion	Food & Accomoda- tion	Food , Accomoda- tion & Others	Others	Not Reported	
1	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
2	Kozhikode	0	60	0	0	0	6	66
3	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
5	Kottayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	Alappuzha	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
State		0	60	2	0	0	20	82

Table 33

Number of Child Labourers not receiving wages in Cash by Type of Establishments

Sl No	Type of Establishment	No. of Child getting wages only in						Total
		Food	Accomoda- tion	Food & Accomoda- tion	Food , Accomoda- tion & Others	Others	Not Reported	
1	Shops	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
2	Hotel/Restaurant	0	0	2	0	0	6	8
3	Production Works	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Others	0	60	0	0	0	5	65
State		0	60	2	0	0	20	82



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