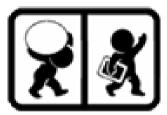
Child Labour & Minimum
Wages Baseline &

Risk Assessment Study



M VENKATARANGAIYA FOUNDATION









## Profile of the Survey Location

Places of Study: Karnataka, Maharashtra. 80% of vegetable seed production in India. All major national and international seed companies have production facilities in the project location. Multinational companies include Syngenta, BASF, Bayer, Limagrain, UPL-Advanta east-west seeds, and Sakata. National companies include Nuziveedu, Rasi, and Namdhari.

42%

of the farming households are primarily involved in seed production.

4800

families living in 28 sample villages in both states, out of which 30% deal with seed production 38%

of the seed production is responsible by Syngenta and BASF together





# Status of School & Non-School going Children

Right to Education Act 2009

The Child and Adolescent Labour Act 1986





### SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

Karnataka - 86.6% (6-14yrs) & 61.2% (15-18yrs)

Maharashtra - 93.5% (6-14yrs) and 90% (15-18yrs)

**Gender Breakdown** 









### NON-SCHOOL GOING

Karnataka - 9.1% of total children (6-18yrs)

Maharashtra - 3.7% of total children (6-18yrs)





#### POTENTIAL DROPOUTS

Karnataka - 12% of children (6-18yrs)

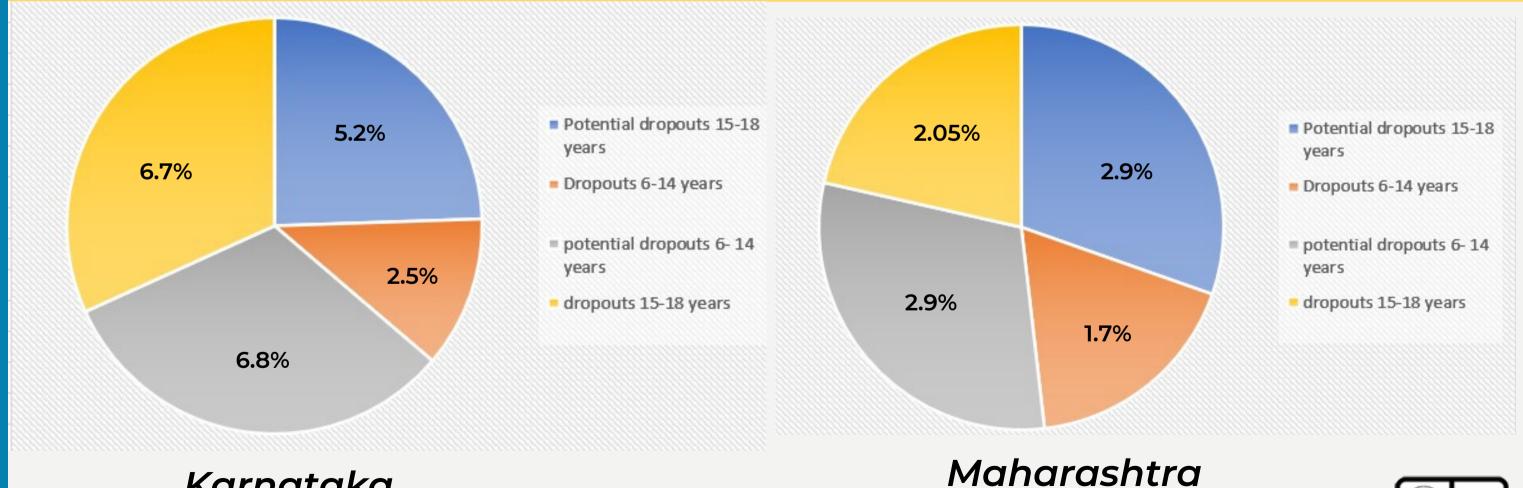
Maharashtra - 6% of children (6-18yrs)

More than 80% of the children who are irregular school going are from government schools.

Age and gender details of 6-18 children in sample village

Age-wise dropouts and potential dropouts





Karnataka



### SECTION 3

## Nature, Magnitude & Profile of the Working Children

53% of non-school-going children and children at risk of dropping out are engaged in hybrid vegetable seed production.

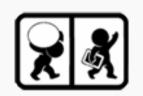
638 total children are involved in seed production.

424 (66.4%) are girls. Girls outnumbered boys

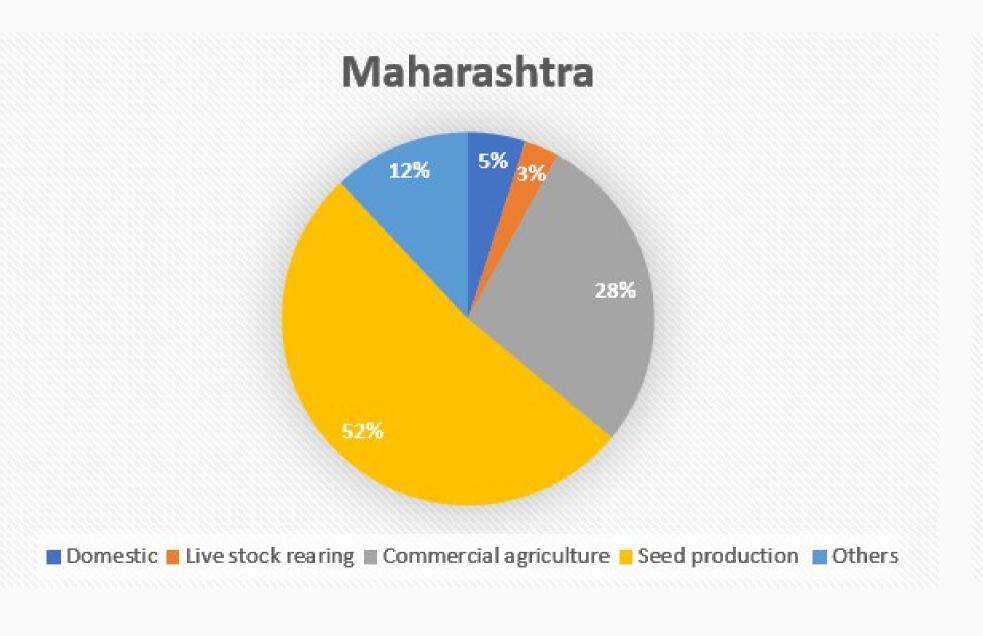
55% of the children working on farms are hired for wages

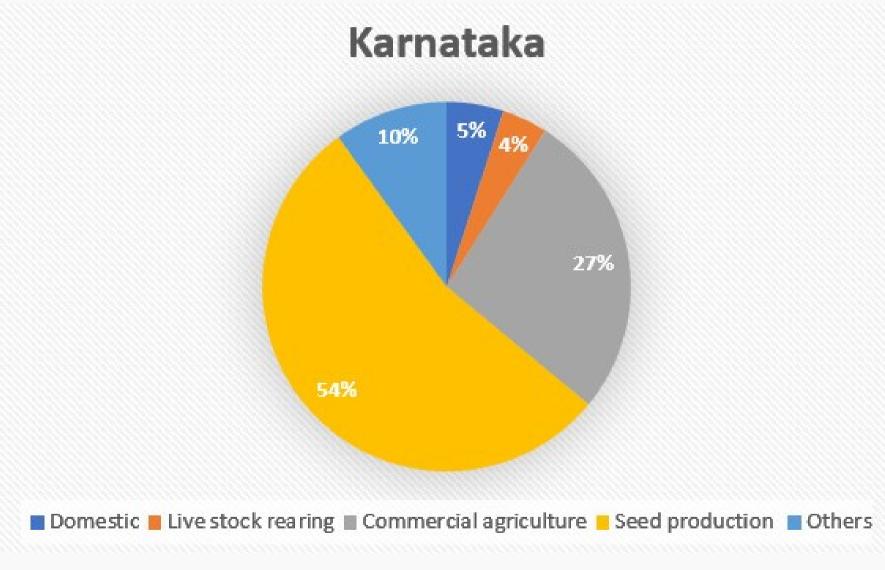
of cases where children dropped out due to Covid-19





### Primary activity of working children involved









### SECTION IV

### **Root Causes of Child Labour**

- Lack of education infrastructure and poor access to high school and senior secondary education.
- The enforcement of laws related to child labour and education is very weak.
- The number of child labour increased during the time of COVID
- Poverty and financial compulsions of the families of the children.
- Market demand for child labour.
- The practice of child marriage.



Our Strategy

Area-based

Approach





# Proposed phase B activities

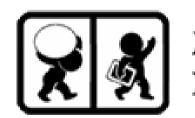
- Attendance tracking by mobilisers through headcount exercises and follow-up on children through door-to-door visits along with community support groups.
- Assessment of children's Learning Outcomes in Languages and Mathematics and sharing of results with teachers and government officials
- Meetings with community groups, parents, youth associations and Jeevika women's groups at the Tola, ward, village, Gram Panchayat and Block levels, on gender equality and child rights violation issues.
- Special enrolment drives to enrol children aged 6-18 in age-appropriate classes and facilitate transition of children from Primary and Upper Primary Schools to Upper Primary and High Schools.
- Orient youth on child rights, Right to Education Act, children's legislation, gender equality and their social responsibilities

LET THEM GROW!

There's nothing more satisfying

than seeing a

happy & smiling child:



M VENKATARANGAIYA FOUNDATION

mvfindia@gmail.com www.mvfindia.in/

