

## Student Study projects

2022-23

S.No	Title of the project	Supervisor
1	Applications of differential equations	Dr.B.Prabhakar
2	Mathematical Modeling Using Differential Equations	Dr.B.Prabhakar
3	A life history of Aryabhata	D.Venkatesh
4	RADIUS OF CONVERGENCE	D.Venkatesh
5	Applications of Interpolation	Dr. D.Venkanna
6	Applications of Matrices	Dr. D.Venkanna
7	History of zero	Dr. M.Venugopal
8	Characteristic values and Characteristic vectors	Dr. M.Venugopal
9	Eigen values and Eigen vectors using Mathematica	M.Radhika
10	Cryptography and its applications	M.Radhika

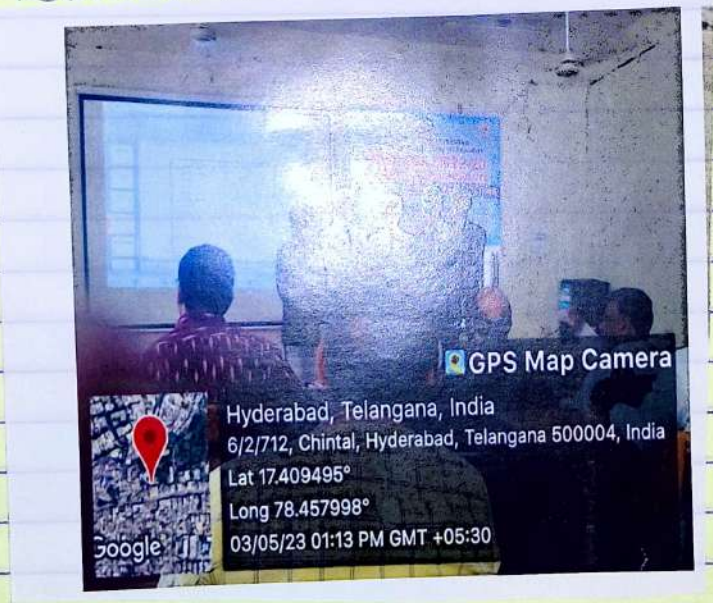
# JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

Academic Year 2022-2023

Jignasa student study project 2022-2023

PPT Presentation on the topic of "Eigen values  
and eigen vectors by using Mathematica."

at GDC Khairatabad under the supervision  
of M. Radhika, Asst Prof of Mathematics.



KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, HANUMAKONDA

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FIELD PROJECT 2022-2023

Topic:

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

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# CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

## INTRODUCTION

The problem child labour has got deep social and economical implication. Although, child is the father of the man but we do little for our children, for whom ostensibly all the great modern shires are put. Industries we have millions of sad faces mainly because child labour is prevalent. Child labour refers to the employment of children at regular or sustained labour. These child works present a sad picture of our modern industrialism.

Children are the greatest assets of nations and they should be brought up with care and he or she should grow in environment conducive to learning with affectionate and understanding to his/her needs.

But the situation in India is something different. What we see at present is nothing much compatible with is aforesaid. The problem of child labour has attracted attention of many of us since the problem of child labour has been acute in India.

These child works present a sad picture of our modern → industrialism



# MEANING OF CHILDREN LABOUR

child labour means a person below 14 years who is working for wage. According to the labour investigation committee, "one black spot of labour condition in India is the illegal employment of children in certain industries".

Horace Folks [The chairman of united states National child labour committee] Horace defines child labour as, any work by children that interferes with their full physical development, their opportunities for desirable minimum of education or needed recreation.

The national sample survey defined child workers as person below the age of 14, who is wage earner.

The concern for working children, a Bangalore based organization, described a child labour as a person who has not completed 15 years of age and is working with or without wage on a part time or full time basis.



# PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is more a rural

phenomena than an urban phenomena. Due to acute

poverty poor families residing in rural areas send their children to urban areas for bread and butter. In urban areas to survive a competition, manufacturers have lowered the real wages for adult workers in order to employ child workers on low wages. The problem is very much vast in its dimension. Children are forced to work in the most hazardous, unhygienic conditions, where they are vulnerable to many several health problems.

Problems. In small trade industries, trades and crafts using little or no machinery and power but employing a large number of workers. In these factories, child workers are extensively employed.



Children work in Industries in

which child labour is prevented are wood and cork, furniture and fixtures, Printing and Publishing and

alied activities, latex products, rubber products, transport equipment and personal services like laundries, dyeing and cleaning. Countless children are employed as domestic servants, workers in hotels, wayside shops and establishments, hawkers and newspapers, sellers, ice cream and sweet vendors, shop polishing, helpers in services stations and repair shops.



## CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR

Chronic poverty has been identified as the most important factor for the prevalence and perpetuation of child labour in India. Poor parents believe that children can provide them the best economic assets. Further, children can raise no voice when they are employed in factories and therefore they can be best exploited.

The problem of child labour is complex one. There are many causes of child labour. These causes are discussed as under:

## 1. Economic Cause :-

In a country like India, 40% of the population is living in the condition of extreme poverty. Children work out of necessity and without their earning, the standard of living of their family would decline. Unregulated industries take advantage of the situation and employ large numbers of children at very low wages.

## 2. Interest for cheap Labour -

Another important of child labour is that they are deliberately created to get cheap labour. The owners of the industries want to get more profit by engaging children as labourers.

## 3. Employers Justification -

Employers of child labour give certain justifications for employing children to support their guilt feelings. They say that the work keeps children away from starvation.

## 4. Failure of government machinery -

Another cause of child labour is the failure of government machinery. There is a nexus between the personnel of the labour department and the owners. Government has not been able to provide alternative to child labour who do not have any family income or support.

## 5. Family condition -

Family condition is also responsible for





Child labour, faulty socialization, violence in family and lack of care etc. are the causes of child labour.



## SUGGESTION FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR-

The problem of child labour is a complex one. These various factors which arise through to be responsible for child labour which needs holistic approach for its elimination. Following measures may be taken for elimination of the problem.

### 1- Strict enforcement of legislation -

Various acts have been passed for amelioration, of the problems of child labour. But these acts have not been effective due to lack of proper implementation. Hence, existing labour legislation must be strictly enforced so that much of the evils will disappear.

### 2- Elimination of poverty -

The root cause of child labour is poverty. The child labour can not be eliminated without the eradication of poverty of parents of child labour.

Child labour due to economically necessities. If this is removed the problem will be solved.

### 3- Provision for Education of children:-

Free and job oriented education should be given to children up to the age of 15. The child workers should also given education along with their work. The National Communism on labour has observed.



### CONCLUSION -

child labour is an international evil. It requires cumulative efforts to wipe it out. Toiling long hours for a pittance, these little breadwinners accept exploiting as a way of life. The government on this front has also taken a few steps. The ILO launched the international program for elimination of child labours in 1991 and India was the first to join the same in 1992. But still the problem present due to poor implementation of the plans and programs. Lastly instead of blaming the supply side, we must focus on the demand side.



# **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Project

(ISSUES OF STREET VENDORS IN  
TELANGANA)

Submitted by:P.Revanth Kumar

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Hall ticket No :006201058

College Name: Kakatiya government degree college.

# ISSUES OF STREET VENDORS IN TELANGANA

## PROJECT(2020-21)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,HANAMKONDA.

SUPERVISED BY :SRI.SOMANARSAIAH SIR.

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# Acknowledgement

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to Sri. Soma Narsaiah Sir , my public administration asst.professor who always gave me valuable suggestions and guidance during the project. She/he has a source of inspiration and helped me understand and remember important details of the project. She/he gave me an amazing opportunity to do this wonderful project 'Issues of street vendors in Telangana ' .

I also thank my parents and friends for their help and support in finalising this project within the limited time frame.

(P.Revanth Kumar)

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that P.Revanth Kumar of B.A final year  
has successfully completed the Public administration Project on Issues of street vendors in  
Telangana as per the guidelines of the kakatiya university.

Teacher's Signature:

Teacher's Name:

## Definition and Meaning of Street Vendors:

In general terms the word Street vendors can be defined as A person who sells something in the street, either from a stall or van or with their goods laid out on the sidewalk. Street Vendors means individual merchants who offer products for sale in stands, booths or other non-permanent structures usually located on the sidewalk and designed to attract passing pedestrians. Street Vendors means a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, sidewalk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words “street vending” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly.



Street Vendors means persons selling or giving away goods, food or ice from their person and not from a temporary or permanent structure accessible to a street or sidewalk.

## Issues and Challenges of the Street vendors in Telangana:

Informal sector is playing a significant role because 93 per cent of the employment workforce is from the informal sector and only 7 per cent of employment is from the formal sector or organised sector. The Hawkers and street vendors, one of the important parts of the urban informal sectors, accounted for two thirds of the city's employment in India. The street vendors are not recognised and regulated by the state, and therefore, they do not get any support from the government to operate their activity. They face several problems like harassment and pressure by police departments, municipality authorities, local leaders and market contractors or rent seekers.



Street vending is one of the most visible and important sustainable occupations in the urban informal sector in Telangana. Majority of street vendors are migrants from rural areas where poverty as well as lack of opportunities for gainful employment has pushed them to look for better opportunities in the cities. Street vendors are playing a Vital role in the urban informal economy of Telangana by providing employment and income goods and services to the urban poor and marginal working class.



Several sectors and types of labourers are linked with the street vendors. Street vendors support urban reach as well as urban poor.

#### GENDER EMPOWERMENT:

- Street vending activity is dominated by male rather than females and children.
- 82.5% of vendors are male and 17.5% of vendors are females.
- Female vendors are dealing with commodities like vegetables, sweets and fancy items.



#### AGE GROUP OF VENDORS:

- There are no vendors working independently below 15 years of age who only assist their family members.
- 51.67% Vendors belongs to the age group of 15 to 39.
- This age group is comparatively more capable of vending than the other age groups.
- The number of above 60 was very less because they were unable to carry out the operation activity that needed some effort.

#### LITERACY LEVEL:

- Literacy rate of street vendors and performance of street vending activity or having great significance.
- low level of literacy indicates a low skills and capabilities and lack of awareness.

- 40% of street vendors are illiterate.
- 6.6% studied intermediate and 3% of vendors have a studied degree.
- Vendors are not capable of educate the children due to Insufficient income.

## PM SVANidhi: GHMC leads in helping street vendors:

With a total of 31,250 loans sanctioned under the PM SVANidhi, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) figures at the top amongst the corporations which are implementing the scheme throughout the country. According to official sources, by January 20 the number of applications sent to the banks by the corporation was 58,996. This remained high when compared to other top 4 Cities including Lucknow (46,726), Varanasi (40,270), Indore (36,619) and Warangal (35796). While the number of applications sanctioned remained below 30,000 for all cities.



In recent days, the GHMC has also sped up the process in disbursing loans to the street vendors under the PM SAVNidhi loan scheme though Hyderabad took this initiative in the recent days, when compared with other cities. With fast disposal, the officials are hopeful of covering most of the street vendors and small businessmen with Rs 10,000 loan.

It may be mentioned here that in the city, the GHMC has also launched the campaign under the initiative 'Main Bhi Digital' on January 4, which concluded on January 22. This helped the street vendors, as GHMC sanctioned and disbursed the loan amount easily. Also, on the digital platform the street vendors used the technology in their daily transactions, making the payment simpler through training them regarding digital transactions. "Under GHMC, 1,45,090 street vendors were surveyed and 1,34,384 were issued smart ID cards, and the corporation also formed the town vending committee with 30 members for this campaign," informed an official.



With 31,250 applications sanctioned for the loan, a total of 52.97% of the targeted street vendors were covered till now and for 22,568 applicants amount was disbursed. "To support street vendors and help them grow their business in e-commerce platforms, several schemes have been launched. One such scheme is PM SVANidhi, which creates a supportive environment to the street vendors and also helps build the credit profile of the street vendors to facilitate formal credit for their future needs," the official informed. At the beginning of the month the Municipal commissioners of all the ULB's coordinated with the bank officials and organised bank-wise camps and

ensured the sanction of loans and onboarding of digital transactions. The officials worked as per the schedule and helped the recognized street vendors in giving the training and the officials coordinated with them, he added.

## Telangana lags behind in on-boarding of street vendors

The process of digital on-boarding of street vendors in 24 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Telangana is going at tardy pace, so much so that the Centre has expressed its displeasure. As against the 1,89,562 identified street vendors in these two dozen ULBs - including Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation, Karimnagar and Nizamabad Municipal Corporations - only 43,454 have been digitally on-boarded and the remaining 1,46,108 are yet to be covered.

**28 TOWN VENDING COMMITTEES NOTIFIED BY GOVT**

- ▶ Corporations to start identifying hawkers soon
- ▶ Hawkers to be given vending certificates to prevent any harassment against them
- ▶ Government mulling to give them kiosks

with garbage disposal and solar light system

- ▶ Hawkers displaced in last few years can also apply for space for shops
- ▶ 5% of city's pollution is estimated to be caused by street vendors



Digital on-boarding of the street vendors and training is an integral component of the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme. In GHMC limits, of the total assigned 46,965 street vendors, 12,940 have been on-boarded till date and 34,025 remain.

In Nizamabad, of the 15,677 street vendors, only 2,434 have been on-boarded, while in Khammam only 2,046 of the 11,369 have been covered. In Ramagundam, of the 10,095 street vendors, 5,748 have been on-boarded while in Karimnagar, 2,504 of the 9,959 have been covered.

MAUD officials said that Commissioners of the municipal corporations and municipalities should mobilise 250 street vendors per day in two shifts (at the rate of 125 per shift), make logistics arrangements like chairs, tables, WiFi connection, banners, drinking water etc as well as educate them for timely repayment of loans in order to be eligible for interest subsidy and for the next higher tranche of loan.