

Today at 8100 hours on 15-03-2018, the training program was conducted in the college multipurpose hall. In which 2016-18.

2017-19) and D.El.Ed. Haq's trainees were present.



Students in Yoga Hall dated: 15/03/2018

Yoga training was given by Mr. Ranjit Samman Kumar Yadav. He told that Yoga is the science of living properly, and how does it apply to daily life? I join in. On this holy form, the asanas of moral, mental, transcendental and spiritual yoga like Pranayama,

Dhyana, Gomukhasana, Yogamudrasana, Sigan Anulom-



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Vilom, the easy and beneficial benefits of which were explained to the meditation practitioner, all the lecturers went away and left their lives.



Yoga perform by students on International Yoga Day dated: 15/03/2018

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Students Attendance

Yoga Training Programme

CL	ASS :- B.Ed.1st YEAR	SESSION :-2018-20	
	Programme Name - Yoga	Training Programme	
	Date :- 15/0	2/2018	
	Date :- 15/0	5/2010	
ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE	
	MANISH KUMAR	(P/A)	
1		1	
		P	
3		F	
4		P	
5	EKTA SINGH	<u> </u>	
6	MANISH KUMAR	P	
7	POOJA KUMARI	P	
8	SWETA RANI	P	
9	CHANDESHWAR KUMAR	P	
10	PANKAJ KUMAR	P	
11	AMRIT RAJ	A	
12	SWETA KUMARI	P	
13	JEETENDRA KUMAR	Р	
14	SANTOSH KUMAR	P	
15	AVINASH KUMAR	A	
16	NUTAN KUMARI	P	
17	REKHA KUMARI	A	
18	RUMA ROY	Р	
19	NITISH KUMAR	p	
20	SUSHMA KUMARI	P	
21	SUSHMA KUMARI	P	
22	AKHILESH KUMAR	P	
23	RUPAM KUMARI	P	
24	SONU KUMAR	P	
25	SANDEEP KUMAR	A	
26	RAJEEV RANJAN	P	
27	CHANDAN KUMAR	P	
28	NAGENDRA KUMAR SAHNI	A	
29		P	
30	MANISHA KUMARI	P	
31	SRIVASTAVA SHAMBHU BAITHA	p	
32	MITHLESH BAITHA		

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International Yoga Day: Today, on 21st 2018, a function was organized on the occasion of International Yoga Day at Bhuvan Malti Teacher Training College in which educational noneducational programs of the college were organized.



There was active participation of non-academic staff and all the leading teachers of B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. in which the importance of Yoga and the benefits of Yoga were explained. Yoga is an ancient tradition of India.

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It is an original gift from an ancient tradition. It symbolizes the unity of



mind and body. It is the harmony between man and nature. It provides thought and time and fulfillment. It provides a holistic approach to health and well-being.

It is not about exercise but about discovering the feeling of unity within ourselves with the world and nature. By creating this consciousness in our changing spouses, we can protect ourselves from climate change.

Come let's work towards adopting an International Yoga Day that can help in combating climate change. Let's pledge to give all the activities and training an important place in our lives.+

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Students Attendance

Yoga Training Programme

CL	ASS :- B.Ed.2nd YEAR	SESSION :-2019-21
	Programme Name - Interna	tional Yoga Day
	Date: 21/06/20	18
		ATTENDANCE
ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	(P/A)
1	PRADEEP KUMAR	2
2	MAMATA KUMARI	P
3	SAFINA YASMIN	P
4	NEHA RAI	P
5	RICHA RAJ	A
6	PRIYANKA KUMARI	A
7	NOOR FATMA SABA	Р
8	KUNAL KUMAR	P
9	ABHINEETA CHANDRA	P
10	RIYA KMARI	P
11	VIJAY KUMAR MAHTO	P
12	CHANDAN KUMAR	A
13	SATYAM KUMAR	A
14	RISHITA SINGH	P
15	SHABANA AZMI	P
16	NESHAT AHMAD	P
17	MD ASIF IQBAL	P
18	PALLAVI KUMARI	P
19	KUMARI SAKSHI MISHRA	A
20	VIKKI RANJAN	A
21	KHUSHBU KUMARI	P
22	KAJAL KUMARI	P
23	RAJNISH KUMAR	P
24	SARITA KUMARI SHRIVASTAVA	A
25	NIDHI KUMARI	P
26	ANJANI KUMARI	A
27	PAWAN KUMAR	P
28	MANISH KUMAR	P
29	GUDDI KUMARI	P
30	GHAZLA SHAHEEN	P
31	KM JULY JAISWAL	P
32	SATISH KUMAR	P
33	PREETY KUMARI	P
34	KALPANA KUMARI	A
35	VIBHA KUMARI	A

OLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
36	SHWETA KUMARI	P
37	AMAR DEEP KUMAR	P
38	KUMARI ROSHANI	P
39	ANJU KUMARI	P
40	DURGESH KUMAR NIRALA	A
41	SHIKHA SWARUP	P
42	RAJAN KUMAR	P
43	SHALINI SINGH	P
44	AMIT KUMAR	P
45	SHALONI KUMARI	P
46	NAZ KHANAM	P
47	NIDHI KUMARI	Р
48	SHIVANI KUMARI	A
49	AKHILESH KUMAR	р
50	KUMAR SHANOO	P
51	SANJU KUMARI	P
52	KANHAIYA LAL	P
53	PREETY RAJ	A
54	MANORANJAN KUMAR PANDEY	p
55	SHANTANU KUMAR	P
56	SANYOGITA RANI	p
57	KAMLESH KUMAR	Р
58	SONI KUMARI	A
59	SIMRAN KUMARI	P
60	RITU KUMARI	P
61	RANI KUMARI	P
62	KUNAL KUMAR	p
63	NISHA KUMARI	P
64	VINEETA KUMARI	A
65	KUMAR GAUTAM	Þ
66	SHWETA RANI	P
67	SWATI KUMARI	P

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Programme Name	-Swachhata Pakhwada & Elimination of Plastics Programme
	(स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा एवं प्लास्टिक उन्मूलन जारुकता कार्यक्रम)
Date	-13/09/2019
Place	- Basatpur Village, Near Bmttc, Motihari

Swachhata pakhwada and awareness under plastic eradication campaign to be held at Bhuvan Malti Teacher Training College on 13th September 2019.

In the awareness programme, co-curricular committee coordinator highlighting the importance of cleanliness, said that plastic is a waste material which cannot be destroyed in any way/ any form.

This cannot be done because by throwing it in this garbage, animals eat it due to which they are getting cancer. There are places around us but due to lack of cleanliness, many types of diseases are occurring.

We organize a campaign; all should take the initiative to contribute in making a plastic free India and stop using plastic. Similarly, the publicity professor and training took a pledge not to use plastic. Swachhata Pakhwada, translated as "Cleanliness Fortnight," and the Elimination of Plastics Programme are two initiatives aimed at fostering cleanliness, hygiene, and environmental sustainability. These programs have been implemented with the vision of creating a cleaner and healthier environment for present and future generations. Let's delve into the key aspects of these initiatives and understand their impact on our communities and the planet. Swachhata Pakhwada, translated as "Cleanliness Fortnight," and the Elimination of Plastics Programme are two initiatives aimed at fostering cleanliness, hygiene, and environmental sustainability. These programs have been implemented with the vision of creating a cleaner and healthier environment for present and future generations. Let's delve into the key aspects of these initiatives and future generations. Let's delve into the key aspects of these initiatives and understand their impact on our communities and the planet.

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Our college students campaign start from college Programme date 13/9/2019



College students participating in cleanliness date 13/9/2019



College students are aware to nearby society regarding nearby society date 13/9/2019

Cleaning and removing plastic from plastic removing from our society date date 13/9/2019



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Students Attendance

NCTE Code No- ERCAPP1413 (B.Ed.) ERCAPP2465 (D.E.Ed) Bhuvan Malti Teachers' Training College (Affiliated to Aryabhatta Knowledge University & Bihar School Examination Board, Patna) VIII- Basatpur Bada Tola, Po- Rupdih, Chhatauni Dhaka -Road, Motihari East Champaran Bihar-845401 Www.bmttc.in					
	Programme Name-स्वक्षता पखवारा कार्यक्रम Date:-13/09/2019				
	STUDENT'S ATTENDAN	CE SHEET			
ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)			
1	PRADEEP KUMAR	Р			
2	MAMATA KUMARI	P			
3	SAFINA YASMIN	A			
4	NEHA RAI	A			
5	RICHA RAJ	Р			
6	PRIYANKA KUMARI	Р			
7	NOOR FATMA SABA	Р			
8	KUNAL KUMAR	P			
9	ABHINEETA CHANDRA	P			
10	RIYA KMARI	Р			
11	VIJAY KUMAR MAHTO	A			
12	CHANDAN KUMAR	Р			
13	SATYAM KUMAR	P			
14	RISHITA SINGH	P			
15	SHABANA AZMI	Р			
16	NESHAT AHMAD	Р			
17	MD ASIF IQBAL	P			
18	PALLAVI KUMARI	Р			
19	KUMARI SAKSHI MISHRA	P			
20	VIKKI RANJAN	A			
21	KHUSHBU KUMARI	P			
22	KAJAL KUMARI	P			



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ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
23	RAJNISH KUMAR	D
24	SARITA KUMARI SHRIVASTAVA	A
25	NIDHI KUMARI	P
26	ANJANI KUMARI)
27	PAWAN KUMAR	D P
28	MANISH KUMAR	F P
29	GUDDI KUMARI	p
30	GHAZLA SHAHEEN	A
31	KM JULY JAISWAL	p
32	SATISH KUMAR	p
33	PREETY KUMARI	P
34	KALPANA KUMARI	P
35	VIBHA KUMARI	p
36	SHWETA KUMARI	P
37	AMAR DEEP KUMAR	p
38	KUMARI ROSHANI	P
39	ANJU KUMARI	A
40	DURGESH KUMAR NIRALA	A
41	SHIKHA SWARUP	P
42	RAJAN KUMAR	P
43	SHALINI SINGH	p
44	AMIT KUMAR	P
45	SHALONI KUMARI	P
46	NAZ KHANAM	P
47	NIDHI KUMARI	P
48	SHIVANI KUMARI	p
49	AKHILESH KUMAR	p
50	KUMAR SHANOO	P
51	SANJU KUMARI	P

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
52	KANHAIYA LAL	A
53	PREETY RAJ	P
54	MANORANJAN KUMAR PANDEY	P
55	SHANTANU KUMAR	P
56	SANYOGITA RANI	P
57	KAMLESH KUMAR	Р
58	SONI KUMARI	Р
59	SIMRAN KUMARI	Р
60	RITU KUMARI	р
61	RANI KUMARI	A
62	KUNAL KUMAR	P
63	NISHA KUMARI	Р
64	VINEETA KUMARI	ρ
65	KUMAR GAUTAM	A
66	SHWETA RANI	p
67	SWATI KUMARI	P
68	PRIYANKA KUMARI	P
69	MADHU KUMARI	p
70	VIVEK KUMAR	P
71	ABHISHEK YADAV	Р
72	ROHIT RANJAN	Р
73	DAISY KUMARI	р
74	MAHE PARWEEN	Р
75	ASHA KUMARI	P
76	PRIYA KUMARI	Р
77	SHAISTA JAMIL	A
78	ANAMIKA RANI	ρ
79	SUMAN KUMARI	Р
80	REEMA KUMARI	P

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ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
81	MANJAY SAH	Р
82	SUPRIYA BHARTI	P
83	SHAISTA ANJUM	Р
84	RAJAT KUMAR	P
85	PRIYANKA KUMARI	Р
86	SANGITA KUMARI	P
87	HASMAT ARA	A
88	FAIYAZ AKBAR	A
89	MD. REYAZ ALAM	A
90	GAZALA PARWEEN	ρ
91	IQRA SABA	P
92	NAFISA BANO	P
93	VISHAL RAI	Р
94	PRIYANKA KUMARI	P
95	NEHA KUMARI	P
96	RUKHSANA KHATUN	A
97	HUSNE ARA	Р
98	SHASHI RANJAN	P
99	MD NADEEM	P
100	SUCHITA KUMARI	Р
101	SAURABH KUMAR	р
102	ANJALA KUMARI	Р
103	SUDHANSU VERMA	P
104	KHUSHBU KUMARI	р
105	ASHOK KUMAR	P
106	SONI KUMARI	P
107	REKHA KUMARI	A
108	PRITY KUMARI	A
109	LADLI KUMARI	A

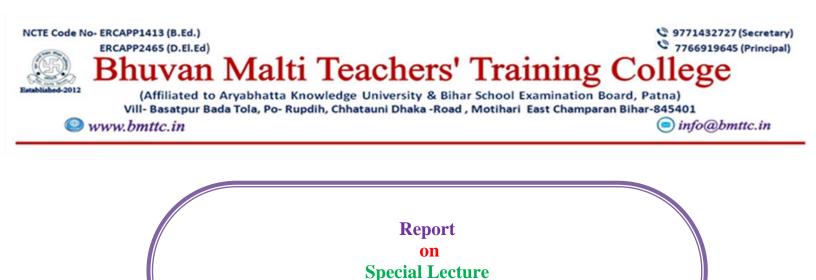
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ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
110	SHAHINA JAMAL	p
111	NANDANI KUMARI	р
112	AMRITA KUMARI	A
113	NEELAM KUMARI	P
		NTIER MAN
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Topic: "Child Labour : Issue Law & Policy in India"

Expert: Mr. Ajeet Kumar, Assistant Professor, T.N.A. College of Education, Ara, Bihar

Venue: Seminar Room of BMCE

Dated: 26.07.2023

Research and Development Committee of Bhuvan Malti College of Education, Motihari organized a Special Lecture for all the Students. The session was on the topic "**Child Labour: Issue Law & Policy in India**". The guest speaker was Mr. Ajeet Kumar, Assistant Professor, T.N.A. College of Education, Ara, Bihar



Special Lecture on Child Labour: Issue Law & Policy in India dated 26/7/2023 The principal of the college Dr. Piyus Raj Prabhat gave the welcome speech and discussed the emerging issue of Unemployment in India. In his speech, he was frank enough to observe the challenges **Child Labour : Issue Law & Policy in India**.

The Expert Mr. Ajeet Kumar delivered the lecture on "Child Labour : Issue Law & Policy in India". He said the India sadly is home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. A growing phenomenon is children being used as domestic workers in urban areas.



Delivering Lecture by Expert on emerging topic dated 26/7/2023



Students are listening carefully dated 26/7/2023

He also concluded that Children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in any profession or process, nor are they allowed to be hired. There are cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse of child domestic workers The lecture highlighted that a Ministry of Labour notification has made child domestic work as well as employment of children in dhabas, tea stalls and restaurants "hazardous" occupations.

The special lecture was very interactive. Students found the lecture very interesting and informative. The program ended with Vote of Thanks proposed by Co-ordinator of Research and Development Committee.

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Bhuvan Malti College of Education Motihari

Child Labour : Issue Law & Policy in India

Mr. Ajeet Kumar, Assistant Professor, T.N.A. College of Education, Ara, Bihar

Dated : 26.07.2023

What is Child Labour?

The International Labour Organisation defines child labour as any work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, their dignity and one that is harmful to the physical and mental development of the child. It includes work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous to children. Work that interferes with a child's ability to attend and participate in school fully by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to try to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work is also child labour. It is both a cause and consequence of poverty. In India, a "Child" as defined by the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act of 2016 as a person who has not completed 14 years of age.

Child labour in India

India sadly is home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. A growing phenomenon is children being used as domestic workers in urban areas. The conditions in which children work are completely unregulated and they are often made to work without food, with very low wages, resembling slavery. There are cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse of child domestic workers. A Ministry of Labour notification has made child domestic work as well as employment of children in dhabas, tea stalls and restaurants "hazardous" occupations.Types of child labour Industrial child labour

- Children under the legal age of 18 are most frequently employed in the industrial sector in India. Over 10 million children, including over 4.5 million girls, between the ages of 5 and 14 labour in unorganized sectors.
- Some of the major employers of children are small businesses, such as the garment industry, brick kilns, agriculture, fireworks industries, diamond industries, etc. Such businesses occasionally run out of people's homes, which makes it challenging for the government to take necessary action.



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• One of the largest and most prominent employers of children in India is the unorganized industry. Children can be easily spotted working on roadside dhabas and cafes, tea stalls, or grocery stores. Here, children are preferred since they are manageable and simple to fire.

Domestic child labour

- In India, <u>74%</u> of child domestic workers in India are said to be between the age group of 12 to 16. They include both boys and girls who work as domestic help for rich families to take care of their daily chores.
- At a time when they ought to be in school and playing with friends, these children have no choice but to help other families out. In most cases, the primary cause is poverty.
- Typically, parents consent in the hopes of receiving financial support and a secure home for their children. Most of the domestic employees in the statistics are girls, and nearly 20% of all domestic workers hired are under the age of 14.
- These children labour for the family as live-in servants, doing chores including cooking, cleaning, taking care of the family's pets or young ones, and other duties.

Bonded child labour

- A child who is forced to work as a slave to pay off his parents' or guardian's debt is said to be engaged in bonded child labour.
- Although the prevalence of bonded child labour has significantly decreased in recent years as a result of strong government oversight and legislation outlawing it, it still occurs covertly in outlying areas.
- Children who live in rural areas and work in agriculture are more likely to be subjected to this kind of labour. Poor farmers who are heavily indebted to lenders sometimes agree to hire their siblings as labourers for rich lenders.



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• Up to the last ten years, there were thousands of bound labourers employed in a variety of businesses, but today those numbers have sharply declined, and the government asserts that there are no longer any bonded child labourers.

Legal age for working in India

Except for some family-based jobs, hiring minors under the age of 14 for any type of labour is an offence that carries a maximum of 2-year imprisonment. Adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 are not permitted to work in any dangerous jobs. <u>The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation)</u> <u>Amendment Bill, 2012</u> allows for the punishment of both the parents and the hired child.

Children under 14 years of age

- Children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in any profession or process, nor are they allowed to be hired. However, if a child assists his or her family or family business (which is not a dangerous activity), after school or during a break, this limitation won't apply. A child's family includes their mother, father, brother, sister, mother's sister, father's sister, and all of their grandparents.
- Additionally, if certain restrictions and safety precautions are met, a child under the age of 14 may work as an artist in the audio-visual entertainment sector, including commercials, movies, television series, and any other kind of entertainment or sport excluding the circus.

Adolescents – 14 to 18 years of age

Adolescents are permitted to engage in non-hazardous activities and procedures under the Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation) Amendment Act. The company must meet the following requirements before hiring an adolescent:

• Every day's work schedule should be established such that no segment of time is more than three hours.

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- An adolescent is only allowed to work for a total of six hours each day, not counting any waiting time.
- Adolescents are not permitted to work from 7 p.m. to 8 a.m.
- They cannot be forced to put in extra hours.
- They are not allowed to work simultaneously in more than one place of enterprise.
- Adolescents must receive a full day of holiday each week.

The rules for employment of adolescents

All employers who hire adolescents are required to keep a register with the following details:

- Name and birth date of each teenager hired and given permission to work.
- Hours and work periods that adolescents work during, as well as the rest times to which they are entitled.
- The type of employment that they do.

In addition to the aforementioned register, the owner of the business must provide the local inspector with the following details within 30 days after hiring or allowing an adolescent to work there:

- Name and location of the business.
- Name of the person really in charge of running the business.
- Address where correspondence about the establishment should be sent.
- Type of work or procedure performed in the establishment.

Child labour laws in India

When in the 20th Century, child labour became so prominent that news of factory hazards and mishappenings taking innocent children's life, flashed all around in the newspapers, then was the time, a need for legislation and statutes were felt to prohibit the mal practice of child labour. Today, there are sufficient statutes condemning and prohibiting child labour such as:

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The Factories Act of 1948: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged

15–18 years be employed in any factory.

The Mines Act of 1952: The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine. Mining being one of the most dangerous occuptions, which in the past has led to many major accidents taking life of children is completely banned for them.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act of 2000: This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employment or in bondage. This act provides punishment to those who act in contravention to the previous acts by employing children to work.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009: The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children.

National framework regarding child labour

Constitutional provisions involving child labour in India

• Compulsory education

According to <u>Article 21(A)</u> of the <u>Indian Constitution</u>, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 must get free and compulsory education.

• Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour



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<u>Article 23</u> prohibits traffic in human beings and begar, and other forms of forced labour are prohibited, and anyone found in violation of this faces legal consequences.

• Prohibition of employment of children in factories

Further, <u>Article 24</u> expressly forbids the employment of minors under the age of 14 in hazardous factories that could bring them long-term bodily and mental harm.

• Prevention from coercive factors

The directive principles of state policy in <u>Article 39(e)</u> declare that citizens should not be coerced by economic need to engage in occupations that are inappropriate for their age or physical capacity or exploit the health and strength of employees, men and women, and children at a vulnerable age.

• Fundamental duty

According to <u>Article 51A(k)</u> of the Constitution, which is a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), every individual, including parents and guardians of children, has a basic responsibility to give their offspring opportunities for education between the ages of 6 and 14.

• Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition

As per <u>Article 47</u>, the State is required to enhance the standard of living, the level of nutrition, and public health.

• Protection from exploitation

According to <u>Article 39(f)</u>, children must be safeguarded from exploitation and other abandonment. They must also be given the chance and resources to grow up in a healthy way, with freedom and dignity. The state has been given the mandate to increase the bar for living conditions, food quality, and public health.

• Child care

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(item 23), and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children, <u>Article 243G</u> read with <u>Schedule 11</u> seeks to institutionalise child care

Domestic Acts related to child labour

Minimum wages Act, 1948

The <u>Minimum Wages Act, (1948)</u> establishes minimum pay rates for a number of jobs that have been identified by the relevant government and are included in the schedule of the Act. The Act established minimum wage rates for adults, adolescents, and children.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951

According to the <u>Plantation Labour Act, 1951</u>, a child (under the age of 14) or an adolescent (aged 15–18) cannot be hired for work unless a doctor certifies that they are healthy enough to do so. A certifying surgeon who has determined that the subject of his examination is fit to work as a child or as an adolescent can issue the certificate of fitness. This Act establishes that housing, medical care, and recreational facilities are all the responsibility of the employer.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

The <u>Merchant Shipping Act</u>, <u>1958</u> forbids the employment of children under the age of 15 in a ship, with the exception of a school ship or training ship, a ship governed by family, a home trade ship of fewer than 200 tonnes gross, or a ship where the child will be employed for a meagre wage and be under the supervision of his father or another nearby adult male relative.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

The <u>Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act</u>, passed in 1966, applies to all industrial facilities where any manufacturing activity related to the production of beedis, cigars, or both is now being done or is typically done, with or without the use of power. The Act forbids the employment of children under the age of 14 in any such establishment. Children between the ages of 14 and 18 are not allowed to work between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Principal ***** tion & Regulation) Act, 1986 Child La Bhuvan Malti College of Education Motihari

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- According to the <u>Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act of 1986</u>, a person who has not reached the age of 14 is considered to be a "child."
- The Schedule to the Act forbids the employment of children in 57 jobs and 13 activities.
- A Technical Advisory Committee is established under the Act to provide recommendations for the addition of new jobs and operations to the Schedule.
- All jobs and activities that are not expressly forbidden by the Act have their work conditions governed by the Act (Part III).
- Anyone found guilty of hiring a child in violation of Section 3 of the Act faces a sentence of imprisonment for a term that must not be less than three months but may go as long as one year, and a fine that must not be less than Rs 10,000 but may go as high as Rs 20,000, or a combination of the two.
- The provisions are put into effect in each of their respective jurisdictions by the Central and State Governments.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

The <u>Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016</u>, which the government passed, went into effect on January 1, 2016. The Amendment Act explicitly forbids hiring anybody under the age of 14. Additionally, the amendment forbids hiring adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 for risky jobs and procedures and restricts their working conditions in cases where it is not. The change also makes it a crime for businesses to hire any child or adolescent in violation of the Act, increasing the severity of the penalties for such violations. The amendment gives the competent Government the authority to provide a District Magistrate with the requisite powers and impose the appropriate responsibilities in order to accomplish the efficient implementation of the provisions. In order to ensure the Act is implemented effectively, the State Action Plan has also been distributed to all States and UTs.

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Hazardous occupations

Part III of 'The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 provides for the 'Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and processes'. The Schedule gives a list of hazardous occupations in two parts, via; A and B

Part A provides that, No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the following occupations:

- 1. Transport of passengers, goods; or mails by railway
- 2. Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premise.
- 3. Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train.
- 4. Work relating to the construction of railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines.
- 5. The 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 Houses
- 8. Automobile workshops and garages.
- 9. Foundries
- 10. Handling of taxies or inflammable substance or explosives
- 11. Handloom and power loom industry
- 12. Mines (Underground and under water) and collieries
- 13. Plastic units and Fiber glass workshop.
- 14. Employment of children and domestic workers or servants;
- 15. Employment of children in dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centres;





16. Diving;

17. Circus;

18. Caring for Elephants.

Part B provides that, No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the following workshop wherein any of the following processes is carried on.

- 1. Electroplating;
- 2. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
- 3. Grinding or glazing of metals;
- 4. Diamond cutting and polishing;
- 5. Extraction of slate from mines;
- 6. Rag picking and scavenging.
- 7. Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near the furnace) and cold;
- 8. Mechanised fishing;
- 9. Food Processing;
- 10. Beverage Industry;
- 11. Timber handling and loading;
- 12. Mechanical Lumbering.
- 13. Warehousing;
- 14. Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.
- 15. Beedi making;
- 16. Carpet Weaving;

17 Company manufacture including bagging of ceme 18. Principaliting, dveing and weaving; Bhuvan Malti College of Education Motihari

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- 19. Manufacture of matches, explosive and fireworks;
- 20. Mica cutting and splitting;
- 21. Shellac manufacture;
- 22. Soap manufacture;
- 23. Tanning;
- 24. Wool cleaning;
- 25. Building and construction industry;
- 26. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
- 27. Manufacture of products of agats;
- 28. Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos;
- 29. All Hazardous prossess an defined in section 2(cb) and dangerous operations as notified in ruler made under section 87 of the Factories Act 1948;
- 30. Printing (as defined in section 2(k) of the factories Act 1948;
- 31. Cashew and cashew nut descaling and processing;
- 32. Soldering process in electronic industries;
- 33. Incense Stick (Agarbathi) manufacturing;
- 34. Automobile repairs and maintenance (namely welding lather work, dent beating and printing);
- 35. Brick kilns and Roof files units;
- 36. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
- 37. Detergent manufacturing;
- 38. Fabrication workshop (ferrous and non-ferrous);

39 Generating and polishing;

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- 41. Jute textile manufacture and of coir making;
- 42. Lime kilns and manufacture of lime;
- 43. Lock making;
- 44. Manufacturing process having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding etc. (See item 30 of part B process);
- 45. Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles fluorescent tubes bulbs and other similar glass products;
- 46. Manufacturing of cement pipes, cement products, and other related work;
- 47. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff;
- 48. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
- 49. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo enlarging and soldering processes in electronic industry;
- 50. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquette;
- 51. Manufacturing of sports goods involving to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;
- 52. Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastics;
- 53. Oil expelling and refinery;
- 54. Paper making;
- 55. Potteries and ceramic industry;
- 56. Polishing, moulding, cutting welding and manufacture of brass goods in all forms;
- 57. Process in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chabt cutting;
- 58. Saw mill all process;
- 59. Sericulture processing;
- 60. Skinning dveing and process for manufacturing of le 61. Ston-Principal and stone crushing; Bhuvan Malti College of Education Motihari

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Hours of period and work

No child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment in excess of number of hours prescribed (Section-7)

The period of work on each day shall not exceed three hours and no child shall work for more than three hours before he has had an interval for rest for at least one hour. No child shall be permitted or required to work between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Penalties

Violations under Section-3 shall be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both. Continuing offence under section (3) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years. Any other violations under the Act shall be punishable with simple imprisonment, which may extend to one month or with fine, which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

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Students Attendance

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Code No- ERCAPP1413 (B ERCAPP2465 (C Bhu	Ed.) S.E.Ed) Van Malti College ated to Aryabhatta Knowledge University & Bihar Sc atpur Bada Tole, Po- Rupdih, Chhatauni Dheka-Road, Mc	(* 977.1432727 (Secretary) 7756919645 (Principal) Of Education hool Examination Board, Patna) otihari East Champaran Bihar-845401 (*) info@bmtitc.in	
WWW.bmtic.	ateu to Aryana, Po- Rupdih, Chhatauni Dhaka-Road, Aryana	(*) info@pmint	
Program	me Name-"Child Labour : Is Date:-26/07/2	sue Law & Policy in India" 023	
	STUDENT'S ATTENDAN	CE SHEET	
ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)	
	SURAJ JAISWAL	A	
2224001	PRIYANKA JHA	P	
2224002	VINAY KUMAR	P	
2224003	DEEPAK KUMAR KUSHWAHA	P	
2224004	VISHAL KUMAR	P	
2224005	ANSHIKA KUMARI	Р	
2224006	ANJALI KUMARI	Р	
2224007	KANCHAN KUMARI	A	-
2224008	AMIT KUMAR	Р	-
2224009	AKANKSHA KUMARI	A	-
2224010	JYOTI KUMARI	Р	_
2224011	KAJAL	Р	_
2224012	SAJID FAROOQUE	Р	_
2224013	ANJALI KUMARI	Р	_
2224014	PRAKASH KUMAR	P	_
2224015	SAURABH KUMAR	P	_
2224016	LAX PRAKASH KUMAR	P	_
		P	_
2224018		P	_
2224019		P	_
2224020		A	_
222402	-	P	

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ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2224023	WASIQUE AHMAD	A
2224024	RIMJHIM KUMARI	ρ
2224025	NACHIKETA	P
2224026	HIRALAL KUMAR	P
2224027	ΑΑΜΝΑ ΚΗΑΤΟΟΝ	P
2224028	ANAND KUMAR	P
2224029	NIRAJ KUMARI	Р
2224030	NIRAJ KUMAR	A
2224031	RAGINI KUMARI	P
2224032	MANJAY KUMAR	P
2224033	MAMTA KUMARI	P
2224034	SANDHYA PUSHP	P
2224035	NAVNEET KUMAR	P
2224036	NIBHA KUMARI	P
2224037	DIMPAL JAISWAL	A
2224038	KUNDAN KUMAR	Þ
2224039	RASHMI AGRAWAL	P
2224040	VIKASH KUMAR	P
2224041	SHIVAM KUMAR	Р
2224042	KUMARI MIRA SINHA	P
2224043	GULSHAN KUMAR PANDAY	P
2224044	PRIYANKA KUMARI	P
2224045	HIMANSHU KUMAR	P
2224046	MRIGENDRA KUMAR MANU	A
2224047	VIKESH KUMAR RANJAN	P
2224048	ABHINANDAN KUMAR	P
2224049	NUTAN KUMARI	P
2224050	GHUNGHRU SRIVASTAV	p
2224051	AMIT KUMAR	A

	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2224052	JULLI KUMARI	A
2224053	RAJMOHAN THAKUR	P
2224054	DHIRAJ KUMAR	P
2224055	SHALINI KUMARI	Р
2224056	SUSHIL KUMAR	P
2224057	PRINCE KUMAR PANDEY	P
2224058	NIDHI SUMAN	P.
2224059	SATYAKAM	A
2224060	ASHUTOSH KUMAR	P
2224061	ARCHANA RANI	P
2224062	PUJA KUMARI	P
2224063	SWETA KUMARI	р
2224064	PRIYA PRIYEDARSHANI	P
2224065	AKHILESH KUMAR	P
2224066	VIJETA KUMARI	P
2224067	NEHA KUMARI	Р
2224068	LAXMI KUMARI	A
2224069	ATAL KUMAR CHAUDHARY	P
2224070	AKASH KUMAR	P
2224071	RAVI BHUSHAN PATHAK	P
2224072	RAJAN KUMAR	Р
2224073	DILEEP KUMAR	Р
2224074	SHIVANGI KUMARI	P
2224075	DILBABU KUMAR	p
2224076	SAPNA RANI	P
2224077	RAMESH KUMAR	P
2224078	SONI KUMARI	P
2224079	RAJAN KUMAR SHAH	P

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2224081	GAURAV KUMAR GUDDU	Р
2224082	ANUSHKA KUMARI	P
2224083	RATNESH KUMAR	Р
2224084	RAGNI KUMARI	P
2224085	PREETY KUMARI	P
2224086	TRIBHUWAN KISHORE	A
2224087	SIMPY KUMARI	P
2224088	ARTI KUMARI	P
2224089	GURIYA KUMARI	A
2224090	PRIYANKA BHARTI	P
2224091	VARTIKA SANKRIT	P
2224092	NISHI KUMARI	P
2224093	NITISH KUMAR	P
2224094	RAMESH KUMAR	P
2224095	PUSHPA KUMARI	P
2224096	RUPA KUMARI	P
2224097	CHANDANI KUMARI	Р
2224098	SUSHMA KUMARI	P
2224099	KAJAL KUAMRI	P
2224100	KHUSHBOO KUMARI	P
2224101	MD SARWAR ALI	P
2224102	SANIA PARWEEN	P
2224103	PALLAVEE KUMARI	P
2224104	SUMIT KUMAR	A
2224105	SAROJ KUMARI	Þ
2224106	JYOTI KUMARI	P
2224107	ASAHAB ALAM	P
2224108	KULDEEP KUMAR	P
2224109	AZAD ALAM	ADDID

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2224110	MASUM ALI	P
2224111	POOJA KUMARI	A
2224112	RAUSHAN KUMAR SINGH	Р
2224113	PRINCE KUMAR	P
2224114	MD SADIQUE IQUBAL	P
2224115	SUDISHT KUMAR	P
2224116	VISHNU KUMAR	P
2224117	SUSHMITA SAH	P
2224118	RAJNANDANI KUMARI	P
2224119	KUMARI RASHMI	A
2224120	NEHA KUMARI	P
2224121	ANISHA KUMARI	P
2224122	SONU KUMAR	P
2224123	ANJALI KUMARI	P
2224124	ABHISHEK KUMAR SINGH	P
2224125	SANDHYA KUMARI	Р
2224126	KUMAR RUPESH	P
2224127	JITENDRA KUMAR	P
2224128	UTSAV KUMAR CHAUBEY	A
2224129	RAMPUKAR KUMAR	P
2224130	NANDAN KUMAR	P
2224131	GUFRANA BEGAM	Р
2224132	VINITA KUMARI	P
2224133	KHUSHBOO KUMARI	P
2224134	RIMA KUMARI	A
2224135	ADITYA RAJ	P
2224136	SHAH ALAM	Р
222412-	MD SAMEER ALAM	Pa

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2224139	RANJU KUMARI GUPTA	A
2224140	KAHKASHA PARWEEN	P
2224141	KHALDA TABASSUM	P
2224142	YASMIN KAUSHAR	Р
2224143	ARVIND KUMAR	Р
2224144	RIZWANA KHATOON	P
2224145	SONAM KUMARI	P
2224146	RICHA KUMARI	Р
2224147	SONAM KUMARI	A
2224148	FIZZA TABASSUM	Р
2224149	SULEKHA KUMARI	Р
2224150	ANJALI KUMARI	Р
2325001	ROSHNI KUMARI	Р
2325002	NEHA KUMARI	Р
2325003	ANSHIKA KUMARI	р
2325004	NEHA KUMARI	Р
2325005	PRATIMA KUMARI	P
2325006	NISHALA RAJ	P
2325007	MD JAWED ALAM	A
2325008	PRITEE KUMARI	P
2325009	DIPIKA KUMARI	P
2325010	AKHILESH KUMAR	Р
2325011	MUNNI SAH	Р
2325012	AMIT KUMAR	Р
2325013	ISHANI	A
2325014	PAPPU KUMAR	P
2325015	EKTA JAISWAL	Р
2325016	PAMMI KUMARI	Р

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2325018	SANTOSH PATEL	A
2325019	RAUSHAN KUMAR	Р
2325020	SHAHANAJ PRAVEEN	P.
2325021	AMISHA PRIYA	P
2325022	NIBHA KUMARI	Р
2325023	MS ANNU KUMARI	A
2325024	CHHOTI KUMARI	P
2325025	KHUSHBOO KUMARI	Р
2325026	SANGITA KUMARI	Р
2325027	REEPA KUMARI	Р
2325028	PAWAN KUMAR	Р
2325029	MD SADDAM HUSSAIN	Ρ.
2325030	AMISHA RAY	A
2325031	ALKA KUMARI	Р
2325032	NEERAJ KUMAR RAVI	Р
2325033	MD NAIYAR AZAM	p
2325034	SHALINEE KUMARI	Р
2325035	KUNDAN KUMAR	P
2325036	RAVI KUMAR	Р
2325037	KHUSHBOO KUMARI	A
2325038	RAJANI KUMARI	P
2325039	RAMBABU KUMAR	P
2325040	PURNIMA KUMARI	P
2325041	SURUCHI KUMARI	P
2325042	SHASHI SHREE	Р
2325043	KRITY KUMARI	A
2325044	AMRITA KUMARI	P
2325045	DEEPA KUMARI	p
2325046	GUNJA KUMARI	Þ

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ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2325047	SONU KUMAR	Р
2325048	GHUNGHRU KUMARI	P
2325049	PREETI KUMARI	P
2325050	SHIKHA KUMARI	Ρ
2325051	ANTIMA KUMARI	P
2325052	CHANDA KUMARI	Р
2325053	SALONI KUMARI	Р
2325054	ABHIJEET KUMAR GUPTA	A
2325055	PINKI KUMARI	Р
2325056	RUCHI KUMARI	P
2325057	MANORMA KUMARI	A
2325058	KUMARI SALONI	Р
2325059	NISHU KUMARI	P
2325060	ANUPRIYA KUMARI	P
2325061	KUMOD KUMARI	A
2325062	RAHUL KUMAR	Р
2325063	NISHA KUMARI	P
2325064	ABDUL KALAM	P
2325065	ABHAY KUMAR	Р
2325066	AVISHEK KUMAR	P
2325067	AMRITA KUMARI	P
2325068	POOJA KUMARI	A
2325069	RAMANUJ PRASAD	Ρ
2325070	KUMARI ANSHU RANI	Р
2325071	PRIYA KUMARI	Р
2325072	ANJALI KUMARI	Р
2325073	RESHMI RANJAN	A
2325074	AMRITA KUMARI	P
2325075	ARTI KUMARI	P

ROLL NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE (P/A)
2325076	ARVIND KUMAR	ρ
2325070	PUNITA KUMARI	A
2325078	RITIKA SINGH	P
2325079	SUPRIYA KUMARI	P
2325080	SAKIB REJA	A

min **Co-ordinator**

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