

CHILD LABOR IN INDIA: PERSPECTIVE AND POLICY IMPERATIVES

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BY

SHILPA ANAND

ROLL NO: 850801010

**Under the Supervision of:
Dr. (Ms) Ravi Kiran**



**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES
THAPAR UNIVERSITY, PATIALA 147001 (INDIA)
MAY (2009)**

DEDICATED TO

God,


My Grandfather, Late Sh.CharnDas Anand,

And my whole family

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in this thesis entitled 'Child Labor in India: Perspective and Policy Imperatives' in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the Degree of Masters of Philosophy in Economics, submitted in School of Management and Social Sciences, Thapar University, Patiala, is an authentic record of my own work carried out under the supervision of Dr (Ms) Ravi Kiran, Associate Professor, School of Management and Social Sciences.

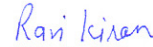
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(Shilpa Anand)

(Registration No. 850801010)

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge.



Dr (Ms) Ravi Kiran

Associate Professor,

School of Management and Social Sciences,

Thapar University,

Patiala.

Countersigned by:




Dr (Ms) Santha Kumari)

Associate Professor and Head,

School of Management and Social Sciences,

Thapar University,

Patiala.



Dr R.K. Sharma 12/6/09

Dean (Academic Affairs),

Thapar University,

Patiala.

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Arora*

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ABSTRACT

This study relates to the problem of child labor in India. Previously many scholars and economist have tried to analyses the problem of child labor with respect to various factors contributing towards its cause. This study tries to take a lead from their work and goes deeper into the concepts previously surfaced. It was known that Child labor is the function of poverty, illiteracy, overpopulation, poor health facilities and infrastructure etc. But for the last few years India has seen a transitional change after the liberalization policy. Now India is the 2nd largest growing economy in the world after china. All this has tried to improve the economic and infrastructural condition in the country. India is on the global set up of the world. But surprisingly such vast infrastructural development has not been able to contribute to the cause of child labor. Certain global economic models suggest that both economic development and child labor have an inverse relationship. Countries which have the least incidence of child labor are those which are economically developed. On the other hand the countries which have the highest incidence of child labor are economically weak and under developed. In this study we try to study the association between economic development and child labor. We also try to analyses the efficiency, reach and applicability of several government initiatives and the efforts of various national and international agencies working towards this cause. Our research model is based on both primary data collected from the states of Punjab and Delhi and secondary data taken from the census report of 1991-2001 for the 15 major states. Further more we analyses the awareness level of people and their approach towards the problem of child labor, through secondary research we have taken 7 economic growth parameters such as per capita

income, literacy rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, Gross enrollment ratio, Government expenditure on child labor with corresponding effect on child labor. Through this analysis we have brought out certain cause and consequences regarding child labor and in addition we have suggested certain policy implication for eradicating the problem of child labor vis-à-vis child care development.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Early in the morning as the sun rises from the horizon, we feel the freshness of the air, the purity of the dew drops and the tenderness of the atmosphere. Similarly a child brings freshness in our life, makes us feel the purity of our soul and the tenderness of the nature. Just like the sun, it brightens our horizons and shows us the path of the future, the course which we undertake to reach the destiny of humanity and the mankind. From many past centuries and generations after generations we have been always guided by the torch of wisdom given to us by our ancestors. Their enlightenment has always made us work hard to add to the whirlpool of knowledge for the benefit of our future generations. In nutshell as a tradition and a protocol we have always guided our children and helped in progressing humanity.

Albert Einstein could not have cracked the equation $E=mc^2$, without the discoveries of energy (E), mass (m) velocity(c). He was vastly helped through the discoveries of earlier concepts, which eventually changed our lives immensely. Therefore it can be said that we have to take care of our young ones in order to progress.

Now when we see more than 250 million child laborers working in adverse conditions, we can well imagine the fact that out of these millions of children there might be some bright Einsteins' and Newtons' who are being wasted and are deprived of their education,

playful activities and more importantly their childhood. At this point of time this phenomenon makes me introspect the fact, are we are maintaining the law of humanity? Are we taking care of our future? Or else we have become stagnated in our approach? These are certain base line questions that we will answer in the course of our research, which will make us re-examine the state of the children of our country, in terms of their health, developmental needs and social up bringing. The study also highlight the social evils attached with children such as child labor, child abuse, neglect, trafficking, bonded labor, child discrimination, slavery, prostitution

1.1 Inception

The child labor had its roots in Great Britain where it was first recognized as a social evil after the emergence of factory system in the late 18th century. Earlier children were used as apprenticed, but it soon developed into fulltime job and related to slavery and abuse especially among British orphans. Similarly in United States child labor became prominent after the civil war in 1910. The problem of child labor was controlled in these areas because of strict governance and regulation. In Europe they were quick on mitigating various labor laws relating to child labor, in U.S the Supreme Court declared child labor as unconstitutional in 1918 and 1922. There after various developed economies have been continuously maintaining a firm stands on this social evil. They were the first one's to differentiate between hazardous and non-hazardous form of work. Unfortunately the scenario had been quite different for under developed and developing countries. Over here due to various factors as poverty and unemployment, young children are sucked into child labor.

1.2 Backdrop

In India, there are several temples of 'BAL Krishna', BAL Hanuman' i.e. child God. According to Hindu Philosophy, a child is considered to be form of God. India is better known to be the country of Dhruv, Prahlad, Lav-kush and Abhimanyu, the children possessing multifaceted talents, wisdom, intelligence, and exuberance. In spite of India's such rich heritage and culture we have more than 20 million child laborers working in the most unhygienic and uncongenial environment. More than 14% of the total child population between 5-14 years is involved in child labor. In 2001 the ILO estimated that 11.6% of children aged 10-14 in India are part of child labor. More than 20 million children are out of schooling system with an overall EDI of 0.700 the education level is very low. One out of every 6 children is a victim of some sort of social evil. Clearly this states a real face of Indian children. On the whole India is ranked 3rd for the overall incidence of child labor and is just after Africa and sub-Saharan region. Female child is the most deprived and under privileged of the whole class of such children. The girls are not only withdrawn from schools and forced to indulge in child labor but they are even dragged in the prostitution.

Child labor is a violation of human rights and is considered to be a 'Necessary Evil' in a poor economy like India. This hampers their normal, physical, mental, spiritual, intellectual, emotional, moral and social growth.

Children are engaged as domestic servants they are further employed in hotels, work shops, service station, food stalls, construction sites and pulling rickshaws etc. They are even working in hazardous and unhygienic forms of labor in manufacturing industries.

'India is a developing nation'. It may be true in certain areas or issues. But when it comes to literacy, per capita income, social justice, child labor, infrastructure facilities, social awareness, India can't project itself as a developing country, but has to call itself as an underdeveloped country. Among the above mentioned problems, child labor is continued

to be a most serious problem which hampers the health and growth of child i.e. (the growth of future India). More over the mind set of Indian's who worry only about themselves and not about the society in which they live in is a major cause for the social evils like child labor to prevail continuously.

Although G.D.P of India having grown significantly during the recent years, but it can't be proudly stated that the entire contribution is by the adult labor force. This is a serious problem which has to be curtailed through transformation of ideas among the people in the society.

1.3 Child and Child Labor

'Child means a person who has not completed his or her 15 years of age.' - ILO.

'Everyone under the age of 18, entitled to the rights proclaimed in the UN conventions on the rights of child, including the right to be protected from economic exploitation.'

-UNICEF

Any work or activity which deprives children from basic education, playful activities, and their childhood is defined as child labor. Conventionally, child is a person who is aged between 5-14 years of age. Basically it is the full time employment of these children which deters their over all growth process.

'Child labor refers to children under 18-years old who work in both formal and informal sector, in conditions that are harmful or potentially harmful to the children

Underpayment of children for their work and other forms of exploitation are also included.'

'Child labor is stated as work that deprives children of their childhood and their dignity, which hampers their access to education and the acquisition of skills and which is performed under deplorable conditions harmful to their health and their development'. - **ILO**

'Child labor is a narrower concept than economically active children, excluding all those children aged 12 years and older who are working only a few hours a week in permitted light work and those aged 15 years and above whose work is not classified as hazardous' - **ILO**.

'Hazardous work by children is any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or leads to adverse effect on the child's safety, health and moral development' - **ILO**

'Child labor conventionally referred to children working before they reached the lawful minimum age for employment in their country, often the same as the cut-off age for compulsory attendance at school' - **UNICEF**

1.3.1 Different Forms of Child Labor

Child Work

Traditionally child work was considered good for a child's overall development. It includes light natured activities, in which the child indulges for a little time in a day. The

rationale of such activities is skill enhancement and providing children with invaluable experience. More over these activities don't interfere with schooling, and other related activities of children. Such activity includes helping parents in household activities, light natured agriculture work etc. These activities turn into child labor when they consume huge chunk of time in a day of the children and starts interfering in other activities. At this point child work turns into child labor through such work children can increase their status as family members and citizens, gain confidence and self esteem.

Child labor is the opposite of child work. Child labor hampers the normal physical, intellectual, emotional, moral development of a child.

- i. **Hazardous form of child labor:-** It is the worst form of child labor where children carry out heavy work in utmost unhygienic, uncongenial working conditions. It has serious impact on physical and mental development of children. The work includes working in mines; cracker's making industry, heavy metal industry, glass industry etc. Such work is really harmful and jeopardizes the growth of children.
- ii. **Non hazardous form of child labor:-** It comprises of light natured work which does not affect the children. It is that form of work in which children help their parents in light form of work such as working in agriculture sector, working in food industry, restaurants, dabhas, roadside stalls etc.
- iii. **Debt bondage:-** It is a phenomenon in which money lenders would enslave people for nonpayment of exorbitant debts. Usually, these people were charged heavy rates of interest on debts which were totally unreasonable and unethical, since these people were so poor that they did not have much for collateral security. Therefore they were forced to sell themselves and their family members for paying off their debts. Most often than not people used to keep their children as collateral securities who eventually got trapped in the vicious circle of bonded labor. These children were

forced to work relentlessly for more than 12 hours a day for peanuts. This is one of the worst forms of child labor.

- iv. **Child trafficking:**-Trafficking in children means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation. It is the extended form of bonded labor. Although it is illegal but is carried out in huge numbers in developing and underdeveloped economies. Over here the money lenders used to transfer the bonded laborers from rural to urban areas. The victims of trafficking are forced to work in various illegal activities such as beggary, robbery, prostitution etc. It is also known as forced form of labor.

- v. **Child abuse:**-Child abuse or maltreatment is all forms of physical, emotional, ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. India is the home of more than 19% of the child abused children in the world. The victims of child abuse face lot of physical and mental deformities. Usually there are four types of maltreatment –physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse. This problem is very severe in India though illegal but yet it practices in various parts of India.

Table 1.1: Percentage of Child Labor In Developing and Develop Countries

S no	Country	Percentage of Child Labor
1.	Africa	26.3
2.	Latin America	9.8
3.	India	14.4
4.	China	11.6

5.	Pakistan	17.7
6.	Turkey	24
7.	Kenya	41.3
8.	Brazil	16.1

Source-ILO (2008)

Table 1.1 explains that the problem of child labor is more severe in underdeveloped or developing economies. Depicted in the table, are the top 8 countries with the problem of child labor. Over here we see no developed country. The problem is worst in Africa, Sub-Saharan region where more than 30% of children are inflicted by it. Although India has only 14.4% of total child population working as child laborers but the actual numbers are quite high. China and Latin America have the minimum % of child labor (in this group) as both these areas are developing at a very fast pace.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study has been taken with the following objectives to study the changes in child labor scenario and hence suggest the ways to solve this problem:

- i. To analyze various factors effecting child labor.
- ii. To study the relationship between economic development and child labor.
- iii. To study the Policy responses for reducing child labor in India.
- iv. To study how society can contribute to tackle the problem of child labor

1.5 Need of the Research

The child labor is an age old problem in India. The roots of this problem are quite deep rooted. Despite various measures taken up by the government and other agencies, there are still more than 20 million children labors in India. Many economists and research scholars have done lot of work to understand this problem and have given various solutions for the same. Though for the past few years the situation of child labor has improved marginally but still there is a long way to go. There are many hidden dimensions of this problem which are yet to be focused upon. Factors like child labor in informal economy, agricultural sector and in non-SNA sector are not focused upon. Researcher and policy makers have emphasized upon hazardous and non-hazardous form of work rather than any other work. Even non-hazardous form of work has many hazards on the development of children which have serious long term implications on their lives. This study will focus on all these factors and try to bring out a new dimension towards it.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Scope of the study covers entire India. In all the present research top 15 states have been taken for analysis. The data was also collected from census of India 1991-2001, economic surveys 1993-1994 to 2006-2007 and India stat.com. The scope of primary data is relevant to state of Punjab, Delhi and NCR. This study is relevant for government of India, Planning Commission, and various NGO's related to child labor research scholars, academicians, teachers and various students.

1.7 Research Design

Our research design is based upon exploratory research, descriptive research, explanatory research and conclusive research. The present research used both primary

and secondary data for analysis purpose. The primary data was collected in the form of a structured close ended questionnaire, from five cities of Punjab and Delhi NCR. The secondary data was taken from the Census of India 91 and 2001, Economic survey, Government of India, CSO, RBI, ILO reports, WHO reports and UNICEF reports.

1.8 Chapter Scheme

Chapter I of the study is introductory in nature. It provides basic information on child labor like meaning, magnitude, different forms of child labor, different organizations, and definition of child labor.

Chapter II of the study undertakes to review some of the major studies undertaken by eminent research workers in the area chosen and also in the area beyond this, which also cause child labor.

Chapter III covers the Data sources and methodology. This chapter discusses the rationale of the research design and methodology used for conducting this research. It also explains the data sources and their applicability towards this research.

Chapter IV deals with the National legislation and Recent Developments. This chapter highlights some of the laws and regulation defined in the constitution of India by the Indian government regarding the protection of the rights of the children working in various industries and also focuses on some of the recent developments in the area of child labor. It also brings out some of the actions taken by the central and the state governments regarding this problem through out various regions of the

country in the recent past. It also highlights the manifestos of various probable governments and parties for the Lok shabha election 2009 pertaining to child care and development.

Chapter V covers the Data Analysis. This chapter covers data analysis of both primary and secondary data using various statistical application tools such as Chi-square, factor analysis, CAGR and Step-wise Regression.

Chapter VI deals with conclusions and major findings of the research. This chapter brings out some of the major causes and their consequences on the problem of child labor. It also recommends certain policy implications relating to the problem of child labor.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the work done on child labor and various other aspects pertaining to child health and development. This covers an extensive review on this area covering the impact of globalization on child labor, MDG's and child labor, child work vis-à-vis child labor, two-child norms, education and child health etc. The basic idea is to see and understand level of work done in this subject from different aspects, so as to provide an outline to carry forward research in this area. This has given a platform to move towards and contribute constructively for the same.

2.2 Review of Earlier Studies

Grimsrud (2003) persists on the role of he UNICEF and other United Nations agencies to come up with certain strategies for the upliftment of humanity as a whole, with the emergence of millennium development goals in 2000, which were ratified by its 163 members. The prime facia of these goals were to ensure inclusive growth pattern, focusing on the eradication of poverty, making education for all, gender equality, women empowerment, reducing child mortality rate, combating HIV- AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability.

On the horizon these goals are interlinked with each other and tackling one problem will create a triggering effect. There is a deep relationship between millennium development goals and child labor. As children are considered the future of nation so it is imperative that tackling the problem of child labor will help in achieving millennium development goals.

Many economists have tried to ascertain the prime cause of child labor, which have been poverty, poor education facilities, availability of cheap labor. It has been estimated that overall working children between 5-15 years of age are close to 250 million throughout the world. The major industries employing child labor are glass industry, carpet weaving industry, other industrial units etc. These figures are incorrect because maximum working children are present in agriculture and household sector which are very difficult to estimate. The children working in the household sector contribute to the overall income of the particular household as it gives the liberty for other family members to work in the meanwhile. The other indicator of child labor is poverty. Countries which have a GDP per capita income of above \$4000, their incidence of child labor is less than 5%, whereas the countries having the per capita GDP of less than \$1000 face 30-60% of child labor, thus poverty and child labor are directly correlated. But this is also not true as many children are supporting their parents in their work and the exact estimates are not known. Remuneration estimation is also not a clear indicator because of the above said problem as it creates an 'additional labor effect'

Education and child labor are inversely related. All the developed countries made primary education compulsory up to the age of the 15 and hence they have very low incidence of child labor. But on the other hand the developing and underdeveloped nation do not have such stringent policies regarding primary education, therefore they suffer a very high incidence of child labor. The perception of various uneducated people is that investing money in education incurs high expenditure and yields low returns, but the empirical evidence suggests that making primary education compulsory is helpful in

removing child labor. The aim of United Nations is to achieve millennium development goals by 2015 and that can be achieved only if the problem of child labor is tackled by all member states and other agencies.

The study by Edmonds, (2002) focuses on the effect of globalization on child labor. It has taken the Vietnam's case study, where the child labor was primarily employed on rice farms. As the Vietnam's economy opened up and the exports of rice increased. It had a corresponding effect on the increase in the prices of rice which eventually resulted in the increase of all labor wages, both adult and child labor. This increase had an inverse effect on child labor. As compared to 1990s it had 45% sharp decline. Interestingly what came out was that the parents wanted their children to attend school rather than work, therefore increase in adult labor substituted the child labor. Although such claims are not true for all economies. It is only possible, where the factors of production are equally distributed, which is a rare phenomenon in the modern world.

Buch (2005) presents the findings of a field study across five states (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan) where the two child norm had been implemented in the local bodies. In two child norms, a person who is having more than two children after a specified date is not eligible for entering the Panchayats. This policy has been an inspiration from China's 'one child policy' and it has achieved remarkable success in reducing its population growth rate. But even in India (Kerala and Tamil Nadu) a faster decline than China has been observed. The success of using such a norm in Panchayats through a law assumes that the law can make people decide to have small families. The elected representatives tried to show a reduced number of children in their families to claim that the norm had been followed and such practices adopted are adverse to women.

In this study different people's opinions are taken such as government officials, lawyers, media, NGO's and community perspective. There is much controversy about this law. Lawyers said that the educated are deceiving the illiterate. Wrong certificates are being produced. Some people say they have given their child for adoption or others disown their child. According to the researcher in the recent years, the growth of population in the country is alarming. It is expected from the Panchs, Sarpanchs to set good examples and they are supposed to maintain norm of two children. If they themselves violate the same, what example they can set before the public!'

The analysis of this study is that the two child norm has serious impact on the status of women. Decision making in reproduction has not been in women's hands and yet they suffer consequences of implementation of the norm directly or indirectly.

Raj and Chauhan (2001) opined that the phenomenon of child labor is multi dimensional. Child labor harms not only the present generation but also the future generations. If one conceives the idea of child labor, it brings before the eyes the picture of little and tender children being exploited.

In this study the researchers have mentioned the reasons why child labor is supplied and demanded in the labor market. From the supply side, they specifically focused on poverty and caste factors. Parent's views that more children's mean more earnings, which induces child labor. Thus poverty propels the parents to send their children to work so as to get more income and to meet the basic needs of the family. Another reason for supply of child labor is the caste factor. Social, cultural, traditional factors are responsible for the plight of children in India. Traditionally, children of upper caste families begin their lives in school, according to their culture, whereas children of lower caste start their lives in work accordingly to their family culture. On the demand side, determinants of child labor are source of cheap labor, children have less developed egos and there are no labor

unions for them. It is concluded that various circumstances like poverty, low family income, illiteracy, caste, and tradition, lack of interest in studies or loss of parents lead to work in early stage. Many laws have been passed in India keeping in view the constitutional commitments relating to the welfare and protection of children. This study explains that it is not enough to have a plethora of laws enacted to provide legal protection to child workers, regulate their working conditions. The most important factor is to install effective administrative machinery to enforce the law.

Hussain and Sarwarch (2005) bring out, the various problems pertaining to child labor in Azad Kashmir. Over here out of total population of 3.4 million 43.5 % (1509840) are consisting of children below the age of 15. This study is based on primary data collected from 7 major towns including the capital Muzaffarabad. Since Azad Kashmir is a disputed land between India and Pakistan therefore it lacks various big industries. The economy is based on tertiary and agriculture sector. Although gender distribution between male and female is equal and major people are living in rural location. Around 2500 children are estimated working in this economy. The causes of child labor are: poverty, population explosion, illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment and poor governance and poverty which is the major cause of child exploitation.

Children usually earn 10 to 30 Rs per day to assist their parents. Most of these children are forced into child labor and they have to do this because there is no other earning member. They do these activities to take care of siblings and fulfill addiction needs of their parents. The points sighted in order to get rid of this problem are better governance and strong implementation policies regarding child labor and education, introduction of poverty alleviation programs, a joint effort of government and other institutions, implementation of combined labor schools with residential facilities, introduction of CSO(citizen sector organization) and government joint strategy would be helpful in not only reducing child labor but also eliminating poverty and other causes of child labor.

The study by Devi and Roy (2008) study is based on the working school children in Pondicherry. It is estimated that 15% of the total children are engaged in the child labor. The study was conducted in Jawahar Institute rural health centre and J.I.U.H.C where the sample size was 35% equaling 750 children. The focus was on school children from class 6th to 10th, where 414 urban and 306 rural workers were contacted. The study revealed 32.5% of these children went to work, where 78.6% visited a health facility in the past one year, 80.8% in urban area attributed to low income, 87.2% were scolded by their employer for working slowly and 62.8% were beaten due to the same reason. The analysis of data showed the main reason for high child labor, where family is in debt, presence of a handicapped member or an alcoholic, over crowded families and uneducated mothers.

Lieten (2003) tried to study the relationship between globalization and child labor. Firstly there are two proponents of this approach. One thinks that globalization has a positive impact on reducing child labor and other thinks vice-versa. Though the empirical evidences suggest that child labor percentage throughout the world has come down and it can be attributed to the rising trade between the countries. According to this study, it is not right to have a general approach of the impact of globalization on child labor, because it is country and economy specific. On one hand we have the study of Vietnam, where rising price of rice exports had a positive impact on declining child labor, this was because child labor was equitably distributed in agricultural sector, but that can't be said for countries like Zambia, Bolivia and Moldavia which have witnessed decline in schooling and rise in child labor.

In India child labor has decreased in over the past two decades the figures have come down from 25 % to 8% in the age group of 10-14 years. This decline can't be attributed to globalization because child labor has played a substitution affect within various industries. Earlier it was higher in carpet weaving industries and glass industry and now it has shifted to sari weaving and Beedi making industries. Even if export oriented

industries observed a decline in child labor, still it would have meager impact on the same because the maximum proportion of child labor is in agricultural sector, so the decline in child labor for India can primarily be due to strong government policies and its implementation but not due to globalization.

More than globalization it is the mechanism of economy which determines the impact of child labor. The MNC's are profit oriented and always look to exploit the resources. Therefore the supply of child labor is equally responsible for high incidence of child labor. In this light it is important to emphasize on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and force companies to take a strong action against child labor.

Child labor was one of the worst problems created by the industrial system. In earlier 19th century England, children worked in the dark, dirty factories, sometimes chained to their machines from sunrise to sunset. In the United States, children as young as 8 years old worked in mills, canneries, even mines for 14 hours a day. Though legislation, the employment of young children in factories has been almost eliminated in the United States and other industrialized Western nations. While the exploitation of child laborers has been greatly reduced, it has not been eliminated; it is widespread in developing countries and even in some industrialized nations. (*America Federation of Labor, 2003*)

The employment of children in United States industries increased along with industrial expansion after 1870. In 1900, one in every 6 children between the ages of 10-15 was gainfully employed. Child labor law was passed by Congress in 1916 and 1919, where child labor was declared unconstitutional. A greatest reform came in 1938 with the passage of the fair labor standard act, which remains the basic legislation on child labor. It sets 16 years as the minimum age for employment in any business or industry. The minimum age for employment in hazardous occupation is 18 years. An amendment in 1949 allows children less than 16 years to work in offices or stores out of school hours.

Burra (2005) has tried to redefine the concept of child 'work' and 'labor' and has also tried to differentiate between the two. According to her, any activity which disrupts the growth of children is harmful and should be banned, irrespective of whether it is child work or labor. The researcher has tried to unearth myth that girl child are more exploited as compared to boys. According to her, in all SNA activities boys are much more exploited in all areas. The author also points out that most research on child labor has been focused on hazardous activities only, and there has been very less focus on non hazardous work although both forms of work harm child development. She criticizing the data collection procedures the study points out that most of data relate to school going children, whereas in reality most children are out of schooling system.

The study has tried to bring out the extent of informal economy which consists of various supporting activities, such as all sort of domestic work, helping mothers in their work, taking care of their siblings and aged people. The informal economy constitutes 45% to the GDP of India. There are many children associated to the informal economy which remains unaccounted for. Children involved in informal economy also constitutes to child labor. The primary reason for hiring children is to take advantage of ignorance, innocence, lack of awareness of their rights. The government policies and programs for this cause are grossly faulty, as their National child Labor Programme (NCLP) which enrolls children for education purpose while they are actually mainly exploited in the name of skill enhancement. The reality is children in special schools are paid less than the average child laborer. Government is unable to take action against various employers as there are many out of court settlement.

Dabir and Nigudkar (2007) highlight the issue of rising child abuse and neglect in our society. Child abuse and neglect is an issue that demands an urgent response form society

and the state. According to WHO (1999) child abuse and maltreatment is 'all forms of physical or emotional ill treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power'. Globally child abuse constitutes four types of maltreatment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and psychological abuse. This study indicates a phenomenal percentage of abuse experienced by Indian children.

The states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuses in all forms as compared to other states. In each type of abuse one observes that the incidence of abuse is higher among the vulnerable groups as compared to the general group of children in school. The aftermaths of child abuse are more severe than the act itself; it creates chain reaction, psychological problems, therefore the victims of child abuse need special care and attention.

Globalization, especially in the context of trafficking, child labor has increased the number of children being exploited for commercial gains. In the western countries the concept of child advocacy centre attached to schools, hospitals and compulsory reporting of abuse has been effective in investigating many cases of abuse. In India such measures are gradually evolving. Integrated services of counseling, medical treatment, legal help, rehabilitation need to be developed. There is an urgent need to adapt the western models to suit culture.

Devika (2008) has taken the impact of demographic transition and child care and Malayalee community. As it is clear Kerala has the maximum literacy rate in India but the cream is moving to the western country, moreover in spite of higher literacy rate and good educational background the employment opportunities in Kerala are very low. This has given rise in people moving in out of their families for work. In the past two decades

there has been a shift from joint families to nuclear families, which means added responsibilities on parents, added burden on mother. All these have increased the value and cost of child rearing.

In Malayalee society, children undergo a process of domestication in which they are molded into productive individuals and are made capable of living in a liberal and capitalist economic order. In this process children are being considered as 'raw materials' and parenting has become a persistent and ever agonizing labor rather than emotional and intensifying and caring activity. In this society both husband and wife have almost equal educational levels, which enhances parent- child axis of power. But unfortunately this doesn't unravel into an argument for higher education of women or mothers. It however may expose the consequences of the specific kind of agency of modern motherhood opened up within modernity for Malayalee women, which makes them agents of 'delegated patriarchy'. In the light of globalization and cultural effects of childhood and teenage, adolescence has remained largely ignored.

Mehrotra (2006) has highlighted the impact and consequences of malnutrition and how it affects the growth of the economy. According to the researcher child malnutrition is an irreversible phenomenon and organizations should take a severe call on this problem. Child malnutrition has lifelong implications and is likely to pass on to the upcoming generations. Mainly there are three types of malnutrition, Underweight, stunted and wasting.

Malnutrition is a function of not only poverty but other environmental conditions also. But poverty is directly related to malnutrition. In South East Asia the percentage of malnutrition among children is 49% which is quite high, as compared to Sub- Saharan Africa where it is close to 31%. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka constitute 80% malnutrition cases in the entire South Asia region. Child malnutrition is closely

linked to child deaths. Children are exposed to deadly diseases such as diarrhea, Pneumonia etc which often result in high child mortality rate. Although child mortality rate is quite high in Sub Saharan region, it is 107 In South Asia it is 74 on average, the reason for lower child mortality rate in South Asia region is better medical facilities and availability of antibiotics.

The author has hinted at gender discrimination as a reason for high child malnutrition in South Asia, he believes that women should get an equal status as when they become mothers, so they are able to give proper care and attention to their children. The author suggests programs like school feeding program, mid day meal program for overcoming these problems.

Majumdar (2006) focuses on the quality and quantity of primary education structure in states of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. This study questions the attitude of professional teachers, their responsibilities and their accountability for educating first generations learners. Although government has come up with various programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), mid day meal etc but their implementation and success at the grass root level is yet to be seen. In India there are two strata of society lower and upper. The upper strata prefer to go to elite high budget schools, which leaves a massive gap between elite and mediocre schools.

Some of the problems that surfaced in this research are: the teacher- student ratio is highly erratic in some schools; the ratio is 1: 300 students. In addition the overall distribution of teachers is highly uneven and moreover, there is a deficit of 73,000 teachers in these states. Due to poor co-ordination between the state level government and district administration students are unable to avail benefits of books and other materials. To overcome these problems it has been advised that teachers should take initiative to narrow the gap. The members of committee should be chosen from the

teachers teaching at the grass root level because they carefully see various problems and come up with ideal solutions to overcome these problems.

Kulkarni (2006) focused on the effectiveness of various child survival programs especially by various organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, Bellagio child survival study group. As per the MDG's child mortality rate would come down to 70 deaths/1000 by the year 2000. But it seems this goal would not be achieved even by the year 2015. The primary reason for this is faulty planning and poor implementations of child survival programmers (CSPs). The focus of UNICEF under the leadership of Carol Bellamy has been the upliftment of girl child and their development, but she grossly neglected maternal health and child care. Even in India various vaccines related programs are under 'deep scanner' as its effectiveness still remains a question mark.

The 50% child mortality rate is controlled by 6 countries and 42 countries control 90% of CMR. UNICEF has come up with universal Immunization programs which cover vaccine treatment for disease like yellow fever, oral polio, DPT, DT etc. Basically there are four partners in the UIP program- the mother, the child, vaccine administrator and vaccine itself. Unless all the four are synchronized, the impact of UIP could not be felt. It has also hinted on the storage conditions of these vaccines as there potency is affected. For a future development both WHO and UNICEF should work in sync for proper implementation of this program. The most fundamental right of all is the 'right to survive'.

The study by Prasad (2000) shows that the problem of child labor is multifaceted. The number of child labor in India has declined both in absolute and relative terms between 1981 and 1991. This study shows that it is not a significant as the absolute numbers of child laborers is quite large. The author indicates that child labor in India is largely engaged in subsistence activities in family based production units, which are often

linked to the market and exchange mechanisms through the transfer of the commodities and also the labor power.

The author suggests that the strategies of poverty alleviation and rural development schemes along with other schemes for the provision of social security and infrastructure, coupled with universal primary education could progressively eliminate child labor. Rapid economic development alone can provide a sound economic base to combat child labor. The author suggests that a campaign to eliminate child labor on the lines of a total literacy campaign with the convergence of all related, relevant policies and schemes seems to be the most appropriate method to ensure elimination of child labor in India.

Das and Mukherjee (2006) use household level data from NSSO of India for Urban male children, to show that there exists significant wage incentive for schooling. In spite of this the school drop out rate (3.02%) and child labor incidence (2.04%) is not too small. The parent's level of education plays an important role in reducing this tendency, thus establishing the linkage between social and human capital outcomes in the family. Mother's education now appears as a more important factor in curbing these incidences; supporting earlier findings that women empowerment is indeed instrumental in increasing parental awareness.

This study emphasizes the importance of governmental policies in enhancing the quality of schooling and enforcing school attendance. Importance of adult education program is also not small. It is known that parental education plays an important role in the tendency of child's education. Thus it has a direct effect on the incidence of school drop out rate and child labor rate. Despite governmental policies on giving incentives for schooling the school drop out rate are very high, which signifies failure of these policies and their poor implementation. The government should look for better adult education

program and emphasizes on female education to eradicate the problem of poverty, illiteracy and child labor.

Edmonds and Pavcnik (2004) study the effect of child labor with cross countries trade. Before this study, there were many studies conducted on the effect of globalization on the status of child labor. There were contrasting reviews as some suggested that globalization had a positive effect on child labor and others were opposite to this. But the earlier studies were inconclusive, because they didn't study the effect of other factors such as status of the economy, GDP, Per capita income, equitable distribution of wealth and openness of an economy, which in this study are taken care off.

This study includes data collected from 113 countries divided in two groups OECD and non OECD, and then further divided in developing and developed nations. The methodology of the study was OLS, 2SLS and regression model. The results suggest that child labor and openness to trade are negatively correlated with nations having low PPP. < \$3600 have a higher decline rate of child labor with respect to openness to trade (-0.9) and nations which has a higher PPP ' between '\$3,600-\$6000 have a lower decline rate of child rate with trade (-0.7). The results indicate that nations which are less developed; over there the trade has positive effect on decline of child labor, whereas the countries which are developed have a lesser or virtually no impact of trade on child labor.

Naidu and Ramaiah (2006) regard Child labor as a serious problem in India. Any child who is outside schooling system is considered as child labor. As per factories Act of 1949 'A person below the age of 14 years is to be regarded as a child'. Therefore any physical labor undertaken by a child below 14 years, either by compulsion or voluntarily in any for of organization(organized or unorganized) is classified as child labor. Poverty is argued as one of the serious problem contributing to child labor. Parents send their children to work for meager amount in the form of income. This is so because of their

ignorance, illiteracy and lack of awareness about the importance of education in today's world. Overall 7% of the working force is constituted by child labor.

To eradicate these problems government set up National Authority for the elimination of Child labor (NACL). Initiated by Ex- Prime Minister Sri P.V. Narsima Rao in 1996, the NACL has closely worked with ILO and UNICEF to widespread the awareness on child labor throughout India.

The maximum proportion of child labor is in agriculture and household. To overcome this problem we must focus on education as it is impossible for school going children to be a part of full time employment. Government and other agencies should closely work to improve the quality of education and increase the educational facilities, making it available for all. Poverty is not the sole cause of child labor because many poor parents also send their children to school instead of sending them to work because they realize the long term benefit of education. It is our duty to make everyone aware about the education as it will help in the overall development of the economy.

Sinha (2007) focuses on the extent of child labor in the agricultural sector. According to 2001 census two-third of all child labor force in India is in this sector. Overall there are 5.6 million children working in agriculture of which 2.75 million are girls. Earlier when the concept of child labor was evolved it looked at the hazardous working conditions only. The policy makers at that time focused on abolishing child labor in only hazardous working conditions. Since agricultural work is treated as non- hazardous, therefore the extent of child labor was overlooked in this sector. Children working on the farms, in the fields, herding sheep and cattle, sowing and harvesting, plucking flowers, fruits, vegetables were looked as skill enhancement activities, good for their development.

But in reality these children do these activities at the expense of education. This study reveals that only 3.15% of children working in agricultural sector reap the benefits of schooling system. In addition most of these children are exposed to physical torture as in the process, their skin gets fully peeled and their body is full of deadly sores. Hence even agricultural work takes a serious toll on their health and is hazardous in nature.

The world day against child labor on 12th June 2007 was primarily focused on children working in agricultural sector and the focus was to bring out strategies against abolishing child labor in this sector. The prime focus was to make primary education compulsory for all, as this would compel children to opt out of work for education. The study also suggested certain amendments in child labor act of 1986, which prohibits child labor in certain hazardous processes and occupations, which exclude agricultural sector. It was further suggested that all government agencies and firms should closely work together in abolishing child labor from agricultural and other sectors.

The research by Baizen and Salmon (2008) is based on the study of parental health and its effect on child labor in Bangladesh. The survey was conducted on more than 38,000 individuals in 7,440 households. The number of child workers in Bangladesh is estimated at 7.9 million by the labor force survey. This includes 11.5% of total children on Bangladesh both equally distributed in rural and urban areas. Although the proportion of boys is more as compared to girl participation in labor related activity.

The methodology of study included a bivariate Probit model. To study the effect of father illness on mother's and children labor market participation. It further divides father's illness as temporary and chronic diseases. Moreover it divides mother's participation, children's participation as son's and daughter's participation. The results show that mother's participation is very low if father's illness is temporary or short term in nature. Mother's participation only increases if father's illness is chronic or irreversible, another

factor in increasing mother's employability is her education, and on the other hand for all cases son's participation supersedes daughter's work participation. The onus is shifted on sons as the best replacement for father's bad health. This phenomenon is higher in underdeveloped countries and developing countries, because people are living edge to edge and face poverty problem. IN such cases children have to forgo education for supporting basic family needs. The probable solution is to introduce insurance schemes and sickness benefit programs in the payroll of all employees in Bangladesh and other areas.

Yapi (2005) highlights the problem of child slavery and its impact on the society in the world. This paper questions on the extent of child slavery in our society. A child is considered slave if he is under the age of 18, receives extremely little or no pay, is controlled by violence or other threats, has no option to leave the situation, has no access to education or health care. There are more than 9 million child slaves in the world. The average price of a slave today is \$80. One in every six children aged 5-17years worldwide is exploited by child labor. This phenomenon is more than 400 hundred years old. There are 27 million adult and child slaves in the world today; Latin America has the maximum percentage of these slaves (60.6%).

There are various types of child slavery such as forced labor, which means to extract work or services from any person using the threat of penalty, other is debt bondage which occurs when an individual is pledged into slavery as collateral on a loan or to pay a debt. Chattel slavery is where children are viewed as personal property, which can be sold and traded by their masters, religious slavery refers to when children are sold or given to temple gods or priests and all these types of slavery effects on children's health.

Child slaves are vulnerable and their health is not taken care off, moreover they denied access to education and they are not accepted by their families. The reasons for child

slavery are poverty, tradition, overpopulation and physical size. In order to remove child slavery everyone has to take a stand towards it. This has to be taken at an individual level. At most we must educate everyone and spread awareness regarding this deadly disease to all and support in best possible way which we can.

Allen *et al.* (2005) emphasizes on using technology for bridging educational gaps in our society. The prime focus is to bring down the incidence of child labor in the world. It has been assumed that parent send their children because they are poor and they can not afford formal education system. Most of these parents are unaware of the hazards of the impact of child labor.

Some of the measures in combating child labor are educating parents and communities about various ills and after effects of child labor. Moreover parents should be given vocational training that will enable them for better employment prospects and help them in improving their economic conditions. In addition, this study suggests that education will help in reducing child labor. Since there is shortage of formal education facilities and is expensive for average people therefore we should stress on informal system. Some of the tools for this education system are satellite video, satellite radio, broadcast T.V, satellite internet, broadcast radio, multimedia etc. The rationale of such education system is based on providing good quality education at nominal costs, making it available in under developed communities, where the infrastructure is inadequate. The motive behind such programs is to make education available for all in a hope that these children could join the formal education system later on in their lives and it would keep them out of work which would help in improving the economic conditions and reduce child labor.

ILO and Child Labor (2006) - The ILO was set up in the year 1919. The goal of this organization was to take care of the interest of laborers and other workers worldwide. The ILO in their charter was first organization to point out the problem of child labor.

According to them this problem is more than 150 years old. Since then they have tried to study the impact of child labor, country wise, economy wise, culture wise and by religion.

The estimates show that more than 350 million children are economically active between 5-17 year age group. Out of which 246 million are considered the victims of child labor, furthermore out of these 113 million children are considered the victims of worst form of child labor. Earlier ILO concentrated only on the worst form of child labor as it was considered hazardous to the growth and development of children. But now they have widened their scope towards the problem of child labor.

ILO works together with the organizations such as Statistical Information and monitoring programs on child labor, UNICEF towards bringing out the joint efforts in attacking this problem. ILO had further introduced certain programs which have helped in reducing the incidence of child labor in the world. The estimates suggest the overall decline in percentage of child labor at more than 25% which is a marked achievement. According to ILO, the definition of child labor is, any person below the age of 17 years engaged in any economic work which hampers his or her physical / cognitive development is considered as child laborer. The perception of child labor varies from country to country; every state has its own definition and laws relating to child labor. ILO has tried to blanket the world with certain central principles and conventions of child labor, they introduced convention 138(minimum age) and convention 182(worst form of child labor). Most of the countries have ratified convention 182 but they have their doubts towards convention 138.

The study shows that Sub-Saharan Africa has the maximum incidence of child labor which is more than 26%. The maximum employment of child labor is in the agricultural sector (69% world wide). The Sub-Saharan and Asia Pacific region control 90% of

incidence of child labor in the world. The European and American region has the minimum incidence of child labor.

The ILO has brought up other organization such as IPEC, UCW which work together with other agencies such as LSMS, MIC etc. Their focus is to eradicate the problem of child labor and they carry forward the principles set by various developed countries where the child labor levels are low. They stress on making primary education compulsory and come up with poverty alleviation programs, as poverty and illiteracy is considered as the prime reasons for high child labor incidences. Countries like Malaysia and Korea have been successful in reducing child labor through these programs. Still much work is needed in regions such as Africa and South-East Asia where child labor is still a big menace.

The report taken after the ratification of the two convention (138 and 182) shows that the success rate was close to 51% and helped in reducing child labor in various categories such as, hazardous nature (37.8%), trafficking (35.4%), prostitution (29.3%), pornography (20.7%) and others by 18%. The ILO believes that problem of child labor has to be tackled jointly by state government and other agencies which should plan out strategies to improve economic and living conditions vis-à-vis reducing child labor as it goes hand in hand with development of a state.

The study by Basu and Van (1998) shows that the phenomenon of child labor is a multi-dimensional and it occurs not only because of parental selfishness, but also because of poverty and their low wages. Since it is insufficient for their survival, parents would not send their children if their own wages are high or employment perspectives are better.

The authors study is based on the experiment which shows that if all children are pulled out of work, this would create a labor shortage which would have to be compensated by adult laborers as they would be the best substitutes of child labors. This sudden increase in their demand will help in increasing the adult wage rates which would help in fulfilling the gap of poverty. Therefore banning child labor will help in solving various problems at one time. Furthermore these parents would then in turn send their children to school and help in improving the literacy rate of the country. Although this has to be done in a planned manner, sector wise because if not properly implemented might result in some adverse effect and may widen the poverty gap. Proper planning and thoughtful implementation will be a key to the success of this experiment.

UNICEF and Child Labor (2003) - UNICEF has been working with ILO in reducing child labor worldwide. As per the definition prescribed by the same 'Any person below the age of 16 involved in any work which disrupts their schooling system is considered as a victim of child labor. Moreover UNICEF has given certain conventions towards protecting the rights of children. The basic aim of these conventions is to avoid any form of exploitation of a person below the age of 18 years.

UNICEF has tried to identify the causes as to why parents send their children to work? Broadly they have identified two factors i.e. supply and demand factor. For the supply factor the basic reasons are poverty, since parents earn very little money which is insufficient to support their family needs that is why they are compelled to send their children at work, family breakdown, many families loose their working members due to diseases, which force children to work, moreover in many countries the attitude towards s bad, and many minority groups face high level of discrimination which constitutes high supply of child labor.

The demand factors suggest that children are economical and obedient. They have nimble fingers which suits certain job profiles. UNICEF has further identified work done by these children. Most of these children are involved in informal economy i.e. hawking, food drinks, whole range of other products, sold on street, home delivery services etc. ‘ Invisible’ child workers which reflects to children working in homes which are unaccounted for, since they are invisible to the outside world. Most of these children are girls, who earn less than 1\$/month.

Child soldiers, in sub Saharan Africa, boys between the ages of 15 to 18 are given formal training to join army, such children are brutally exploited. Commercial sexual exploitation, they are more than 1.8 million children involved in the world of child pornography such children are exposed to deadly diseases such as HIV/ AIDS. Child trafficking, many children are traded and used as commodities by various employers. The UNICEF believes in an integrated approach towards eradicating the problem of child labor. It believes that various government agencies should come up in giving certain poverty grants to people living below the poverty line. Moreover it stresses on bringing out educational programs for children as they feel it will help in reducing this problem, Countries should also emphasis on informal educational system to have a wider reach to all children.

UNICEF has taken up a stiff role in countries which uses children as soldiers; it has already charted out programs which have resulted in reducing ten thousand child soldiers. It also works internationally or nationally to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, they have opened up several counseling center for assisting these victims. Banning child labor has to be undertaken in a phased manner to bring an effective impact in reducing poverty and child labor.

Tendam (2008) focuses on child domestic labor in Ghana. According to ILO there are 12.6% of Ghana labor forces consisting of children. Around 61.9% of males and 69.8% of females aged 5 years participated in household chores for minimum of one hour/ day. This figures rise up to 86% and 90.9% respectively for children aged 14 years. The author defines children as per the convention stipulated by UN and children act of Ghana 98- which states that any person below the age of 18 years should be considered as child. The problem of child domestic labor is not a new phenomenon as many children are part of household chores such as cooking, washing, cleaning, and child minding, petty trading. Over there children are 'sent away' to live with relatives in exchange for the possibility of brighter future. This was considered as a 'noble' act worthy of gratitude but in reality it turned into a practice of unpaid child labor where the welfare of child took a back seat, over families need.

Some of the reasons associated with child labor where poverty, illiteracy, gender discrimination and cultural roles. According to child act of 98 set the minimum age for employment as 15 years, although children aged 13 were allowed to work in non hazardous working condition and that of light nature. The government of Ghana is closely working with other organizations such as ILO, UNICEF for developing strategies for preventing this problem.

Becchetti and Trovato (2001) try to establish a relationship between a child labor-GDP Per capita phenomenon .It has been assumed that GDP\PPP and child labor have a negative relationship, which means any economy having a high GDP tends to have a low incidence of child labor. China, Ethiopia suggests the same as their rise in GDP\PPP has had a negative impact on levels of child labor, for both the countries the level of child labor came down from 40%to7% and 43%to38% respectively in the past 10 years.

In this study the author tries to study the other factors affecting both GDP and Child labor such as quality of life and education. The results suggest that there is no one way for reducing child labor because many economies have seen a positive relationship between the same.

2.3 Findings based on Review

Problems	Solutions
1. Poverty	1. Poverty alleviation programs
2. Global Exploitation	2. Better Schooling facilities
3. Child Abuse, Neglect	3. Campaigning against child labor.
4. Malnutrition	4. Mid-day meal programs
5. Easy Bait	5. Making primary education compulsory.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Family in Debt 7. Unemployment 8. Gender discrimination 9. Inadequate schooling facilities 10. Over Population 11. HIV/AIDS 12. Sexual Abuse 13. Caste factor 14. Children exploited through negligence of informal economy 15. Poor implementation of Micro Finance programs 16. Misinterpretation of laws. 17. Less importance on Mother's education. 18. Children used as mere commodities. 19. Poor medical facilities. 20. Socio- economic disparity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Better employment programs for parents 7. Increasing trade activities will reduce child labor. 8. Giving equal status to women 9. Emphasis on special schools 10. . Two-child norm 11. Working towards MDG;s 12. Stringent norms against criminal acts such as sexual 13. Benefits to lower strata. 14. Joint efforts in integrating the problem of child labor from Government and other agencies. 15. Appropriation of various micro finance schemes 16. Better implementation of law 17. Emphasis on mother's education 18. Joint efforts in integrating the problem of child labor from Government and other agencies. 19. Improving medical facilities 20. Increasing trade activities will reduce child labor
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2.4 Chapter Summary

From the work done by various scholars and experts in this field, it has been observed that the problem of child labor is more prevalent in south-east Asia and in Sub-Saharan region and it is negligible in various advanced countries/ developed countries. The overall incidence of child labor is 246 million (ILO, 2008). The primary reasons for this are poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, unemployment, gender discrimination etc; moreover it has been observed that countries with lower GDP/PPP have a higher incidence of child labor compared with countries having a higher GDP/PPP. Therefore it can be attributed that GDP and child labor are inversely related. Most economies suffer from similar consequences regarding child labor, although the incidence of child labor have come down in the past two decades, but still much work is required in this area. There are several international organizations such as ILO, UNICEF, joining hands with local governments towards this united cause of reducing child labor. Other problems relating to child labor are malnutrition, child neglect, abuse, discrimination etc. The suggested solutions given by our scholars/experts are giving supreme emphasis on education, especially primary education. The next important point is improving health status of children and their mothers and also reducing child mortality rate. The other important factors are providing employment opportunities to parents and adults. The entire effort should be on integrating various strategies and techniques on reducing child labor.

CHAPTER-III

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research design used for conducting research. This chapter covers the data sources of the primary as well as secondary study and also explains the methodology used for analyzing and interpreting the data.

3.1 Data Sources

For carrying forward research in this area both primary as well as secondary data sources have been used. The primary research is based on closed ended question which was

distributed in 5 premier cities of Punjab, Delhi and NCR. The cities of Punjab include Patiala, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, and Abohar. The secondary data was collected from the Censuses of 1991-2001, government of India, Economic Surveys 1993-94 to 2006-07 and World Development Report-2008.

3.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of 34 questions divided in 3 major sections. The first section is based on the Demographic Profile of the respondent; this is used for judging the effect of demographic factors on the awareness level of child labor. The next phase of the test was to judge the awareness level of the respondents. This is useful for validation of research. The last section is based on suggestions regarding certain policy implications and to know the severity of the problem of child labor. The rationale of this questionnaire is to assess the awareness level and to judge the perception of common man regarding child labor.

3.3 Sample Size

Sample size is 150 respondents which comprises of 105 students, 9 from business community, 11 from services, 17 housewives and 8 academicians. Purposive and convenience sampling technique was used to bifurcate the sample. The proportion of student's (70%) has been on the higher side, and this was done deliberately, as the students represent the youth of our nation. It is imperative to note the perception of the youth as they are going to be the future leaders and the policy makers of the country. The next set of our sample size is the house wives, comprising 11.33% of the overall sample size. The housewives are the homemakers. They impart values and principles in the children so it was very important to note their attitude towards the problem of child labor.

The next set of respondents was from services (7.3%). They reflect the position of a so called common man of the country. Though these people we wanted to know the thoughts of them regarding child labor. The contribution from business has been (6%). This segment constitutes the prospective employers of child labor. They directly contribute to this problem. It is very important to know their perception level and their awareness of this problem. The last set of respondents is teacher (5.33%). They are the educationists of our society. They educate and impart knowledge to our prospective and budding children and emerging leaders of our society. They are the idealistic sort of people having almost perfect knowledge and awareness regarding the social evils of our society. The sample size is small but it represents all segments.

3.4 Secondary data

Top 15 states have been used for analyzing the problem of child labor. These states truly represent the picture of India in a complete scenario. These states include Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Orissa. These are all the major states of India and they represent a true trend of the socio economic and other developmental factors. States like Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh constitute the northern region. In these states Punjab has witnessed good and steady economic development. States like Gujarat, Maharashtra represent the Western part of India. On the other hand states like Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal represents Eastern India and other states such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala represent the Southern region of the country. Out of these states Punjab, Kerala, Karnataka represent states with high economic growth and prosperity. States like Orissa and Maharashtra have shown moderate socioeconomic growth; where as states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have shown worst socio economic growth 'between' 1991-2001. This mix of state is apt for conducting research and show the true face of the problems of child labor.

3.5 Statistical Tools used for Research

3.5.1 Primary Data Analysis

- i. **Measure of central tendency:** - Measure of central tendency depicts the point about which items have a tendency to cluster such a measure is considered as the most representative figure for the entire mass of data. Measure of central tendency is also known as statistical average. Mean, Median, Mode are the most popular averages. Mean, also known as arithmetic average, is the most common measure of central tendency and may be defined as the value which is got by dividing the total measure of the values of various given items in a series by the total number of items.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + \dots + x_n).$$

\bar{x} = the symbol we use for mean

x_i = value of i^{th} item

n = total number of items

This technique has been used to analyze the second part of our primary data set. The mean also informs about the general awareness level of our respondents. This measure is a true indicator to analyze this data set.

- ii. **Measure of dispersion**

An average can represent a series only as best as a single figure can, but it certainly can not reveal the entire story of any phenomenon under study. Specifically it fails to give any idea about the scattered nature of the values

beamed in the series. It also does not reflect the degree of variation in the given data set. So many at times averages can be far from the real picture. That is why measure of dispersion has been used to formulate the degree of variation from the true mean to evaluate the data in a much better form.

Standard Deviation:- It is defined as the square root of the average of squares of deviation, when such deviation for the value of individual items in a series are obtained from the arithmetic average it is worked out as under:-

Standard deviation: - Formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

where \bar{x} is the mean.

n= time periods x= observed values

In this data set to over come the shortcomings of the Measure of Central tendency has been used standard deviation to substantiate findings through mean.

- iii. **Chi- square:** - Chi-square, is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis for comparing a variance to a theoretical variance. It is used to establish the dependency between theoretical interdependence variables. It is used to judge the significance of the population variance, it is used to judge if a random sample has been drawn from a normal population with mean (\bar{x}) and a specified variance (σ^2). The test is based on Chi- square distribution. The variance of sample is required to add a collection of squared quantities and thus have distributions that are related to chi square. Chi square is an important non parametric test used for judging the goodness of fit and as the test of independence.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i},$$

X^2 = the test statistic that asymptotically approaches a χ^2 distribution.

O_i = an observed frequency;

E_i = an expected (theoretical) frequency, asserted by the null hypothesis;

n = the number of possible outcomes of each event.

The study uses Chi square test for judging the level of significance between the demographic factor such as income, age occupation, gender, marital status on the perception level of various respondents. Through this an attempt has been made try to establish the level of significance between the demographic factors and the cognitive process of the respondents. This will help in analyzing various factors as to their role in formulating certain problems relating to child labor.

3.5.2 Factor Analysis

It is a set of techniques which is used to establish certain central factors from group of other factors which are affecting and controlling the given data set.

Factor: - A factor is an underlying dimension that account for several observed variables. There can be one or more factors, depending upon the nature of the study and the number of variables involved in it.

- i. **Factor loading:** - These are those values which explain how closely the variable are related to each other. They are also known as Factor variable correlations. They work as a key to understand the factor mean.

- ii. **Eigen Value:** - The sum of squared values of factor loadings relating to a factor is referred as Eigen value or latent root. These values indicate the relative importance of each factor in accounting for the particular set of variable analysis.

In this study factor analysis has been used to bifurcate and highlight some of the important factor relating to the problem of child labor. These factors would help in focusing on the relativity of child labor and would help in establishing severity of this problem.

3.5.3 Step Wise Regression: - Two step wise regression is a linear composite of explanatory variables in such way that it has the maximum correlation with a criterion variable which is supposed to be function of other explanatory variables. The main objective in using this technique is to predict the variability of dependent variable based on its covariance with all the independent variable. It is used to predict the level of dependent phenomenon through Step wise Regression model, given the levels of independent variable. The linear multiple regression model is to estimate constants β_1 , β_2 ----- β_k and A and an expression which relates the functionality of relationship in between the variables. The function suggests:

$$Y = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

$$Y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + A$$

This function is used to estimate the value of Y through various score of X. The study used this regression model to estimate the interrelationship between various economic and social development factors like per capita income, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, literacy rate, NCLP (National Child Labor Project), gross enrolment ratio and their effect on child labor. This relationship explains the impact of economic growth of child labor and economic development on child labor.

3.5.4 CAGR: - Compounded Annual Growth Rate is a similar technique of calculating the growth rate that of Annuity. It is a business and investing specific term of geometric mean growth rate on an annualized basis. It represents the smooth annualized gain over the basic value time horizon. CAGR is not an accounting term but remains widely used, particularly in growth industries or to compare the growth rates of two investments or any other figures because CAGR dampens the effect of volatility of periodic returns that can render arithmetic means irrelevant.

$$\text{CAGR}(t_0, t_n) = \left(\frac{V(t_n)}{V(t_0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{t_n - t_0}} - 1$$

$V(t_0)$ = start value

$V(t_n)$ = finish value

$t_n - t_0$ = numbers of years

We have CAGR to estimate the growth rates of various factors and figure's such as child labor levels, per capita income, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, life expectancy. Since the child labor census is conducted for a period of 10 years that is why we have compared the CAGR of it with CAGR other socio economic factor such as per capita income, literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and life expectancy. These figures relate the level of economic development in relation to the incidence of child labor.

3.6 Conclusion

In this chapter we have explained various statistical tools and techniques which we have used for our data analysis and interpretation. Moreover it also explains the methodology, blue Print and research design used during our research.

CHAPTER-IV

National Legislation and Recent Developments of Child Labor in India

In India, there are several rules and guidelines regarding child labor. Since the establishment of our constitution many rules and regulations have been framed for protecting the children and the youth of our country. This chapter discusses the laws and regulations framed by the government, the amendments for labor laws and regulations, the action plan of the Centre and the State governments and other recent developments to tackle this problem. India has been proactive regarding the needs of child care development. The study tries to highlight some of the recent developments and activities

pertaining to child labor to focus on the scope, applicability and limitations of various rules and regulations.

4.1 Articles

According to the constitution of India (26 Jan 1950), the various articles enshrined in the fundamental rights and the directive principles of state policies are:-

1. No Child Below the age of 14 shall be employed to work in any factory, mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment (Article 24).
2. The state shall direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers, men , women and the tender age of children are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age and strength (Article- 39 e).
3. Children shall be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom, dignity and that childhood and youth shall be protected against moral, material abandonment (Article-39f).
4. The state shall Endeavour to provide with in a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years (Article-45).

4.2 Laws and Regulations: Regarding Child Labor

Child labor is a matter on which both the Union Government and State Government can legislate. A number of legislation initiatives have been undertaken at both levels. The major national legislation development includes the following:-

4.2.1 The Factory Act, 1948

The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years. An adolescent aged between 15 and 18 years can be employed in a factory only if he obtains a certificate of fitness from an authorized medical doctor. The Act also prescribes four and a half hours of work per day for children aged between 14 and 18 years and prohibits their working during night hours.

As per this Act, children below the age of 14 were prohibited to work in hazardous conditions or environment. 'Hazardous process' means any process or activity in relation to an industry specified in the first schedule where, unless special care is taken, raw material used there in or the intermediate or finished products, bye products, wastes or effluents there of would:-

1. Cause material impairment to the health of the persons engaged in or connected therewith, or
2. Result in the pollution of the general environment

4.2.2 Bonded Labor Act of 1976

The bonded labor Act came in to force on 9 February 1976. According to this Act the bonded labor system would stand abolish and every bonded labor shall on such commencement, stand freed and discharged from any obligation to render, any bonded labor. All the bonded labor agreements would become void, which would mean that the bonded laborer is freed from repaying any amount\ obligation towards his bonded labor agreement. Apart from the bonded labor contract even the property of the bonded labor would be freed from mortgage etc. More over, no person who has been freed and discharge under this act from any obligation to render any bonded labor shall be evicted

from any homestead or other residential premises which he was occupying immediately before the commencement of this Act as part of the consideration for the bonded labor.

Any person, who enforces bonded labor, peruses bonded debt or extracting the bonded labor contract is punishable under this Act for imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years and also with a fine of Rs20,000/-.

4.2.3 Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986)

The child labor Act, 1986 came into force from 23rd December 1986. Its main objectives are to prohibit the employment of children in certain categories of industries and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain industries. It was amended in 1988. The Act is applicable to all establishments such as workshop, farm residential hotels, restaurants, eating house or other places of public amusements, where child labor is largely employed. The Act extends to the whole of India. Under this Act, a child means a person who has not completed 14 years of age. The main provision of Act is:

Prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and processes:- No child can be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupation set forth in part A of the schedule or in any workshop where in any of the processes set forth in part B of the schedule is carried on .

1. Hours and period of work: - No child shall be allowed to work in any establishment or class of establishments. The daily hours of work shall be so fixed that no child shall be allowed to work for more than three hours with out prior interval of half an hour.
2. Weekly holiday:-Every child employed in any establishment shall be given one weekly holiday of 24 hours.

3. Health and safety: - The appropriate government by notification in the official gazette can make rules for health and safety of children employed or permitted to work in any establishment or class of establishment.
4. Power to make rules: - The appropriate government by notification in the official Gazette can make rules for the proper enforcement of the Act.
5. Penalties: - Whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provision of Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but can be extended to one year or with a fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees, however, it can extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both.

4.2.4 Prohibition of Employment of Children in Certain Occupations and Processes

1. Bidi making
2. Carpet weaving
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
4. Cloth printing, dyeing, weaving.
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.
6. Mica-cutting and splitting
7. Shellac manufacture
8. Soap manufacture
9. Wool cleaning
10. Building and construction industry
11. Manufacture of slate pencil
12. Brick kilns and roof tiles units
13. Aggarbati manufacturing
14. Cashew and cashew nut decaling and processing

4.2.5 Amendments to Child Labor Law of 1986

It was passed on 10 October 2006, According to the amendments; a ban was imposed on employment of children in dhabas, restaurants, hotels and servants or domestic help as well. Any violation of this ban would lead to imprisonment up to two years and fine of Rs-10000 to 20000. More over it gave the power for various officials of labor ministry, school education, Panchayat Raj and Revenue, Municipal Administration teams to raid houses, establishments and industries employing children as labor. Under the Act a minimum age for employment was fixed at 14 years and that the age limit for hazardous occupations was raised from the current level of 14 years to 18 years. The union labor ministry notified a significant expansion of the list of hazardous processes and occupations where the employment of children below 18 years of age is strictly prohibited. The list included 15 occupations, 57 processes and will now be expanded to cover processes involving excessive heat, cold, timber handling, loading, food processing, beverages industry, mechanical lumbering.

4.2.6 ILO and its Conventions

The two main conventions which deal with child labor: **Minimum Age Convention**, **Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention**. Both have been adopted by I.L.O. The 'Minimum Age convention' is based on the principle that children should not start work before reaching minimum age. Between 1919, when it was set up, and the 1970's the I.L.O adopted 10 separate conventions specifying the minimum age at which children

could start various jobs .In 1973, a general minimum age convention (138) was adopted to apply to every type of employment and every country.

The basic minimum age defined by ILO is 15 years and no lesser than 15 years. Although it has allowed various members state to set up their own minimum age for employment, but in no case the minimum age should be lesser than 15 years age or 14 years on a temporal basis. The convention had been ratified by 135 states by the end of 2004.

Worst Forms of Child Labor: In the mid 1990s there was evidence that vast numbers of children below the age of 14 were working full time. Then I.L.O began to draft a new convention. That is ‘Worst form of Child labor’. The worst form of child labor include children of any age below 18 who are involved in forms of slavery, forced labor, hazardous work.

The type of work regarded as ‘Hazardous’ is:-

- i. Physical, psychological or sexual abuse
- ii. Work under ground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces.
- iii. Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools.
- iv. Work in an unhealthy environment which would expose children to hazardous substances

I.L.O has adopted 12 major conventions concerning child labor, which either prohibits the employment of children or set basic standard and conditions.

4.3 Public Initiatives Regarding Child Labor

4.3.1 International Programme for Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC)

IPEC is a global program launched by ILO in December 1991. India was the first country to join it in 1992, when it signed a memorandum of understanding with ILO. IPEC-India has during the period 1992-2002, supported over 165 action programme. The government of India and the U.S department of labor have also initiated a U.S\$ 40 million project aimed at eliminating child labor in 10 hazardous sectors across 21 districts in five states namely Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and NCT of Delhi. This project popularly known as INDUS is being implemented by ILO. An estimated 80,000 children will be withdrawn and rehabilitated through this project.

By Dec 2005, it was operational in 86 countries. IPEC is the largest programme of its kind globally and the biggest single operational programme of the ILO. The number and the range of IPEC's partners has also expanded over the years and now includes other international, government agencies, employers, NGO's ,etc. Their aim is progressively to eliminate child labor through education, social mobilization, awareness raising and legal enforcement.

4.3.2 National Child Labor Programme (NCLP)

NCLP was established in 1988 with the aim to rehabilitate child laborers by providing them with non formal education and bridge course to facilitate their transition i to formal schooling system. After 19 years, the government has been able to only reach less than half districts in the country. The NCLP has 'successfully' been able to main stream a mere 308,000 child laborers in to the formal education system after almost two decades. This number is a drop in the bucket!

4.3.3 United Nation International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF has also played an important role in the elimination of child labor **in India** by supporting government and NGO's activities in this area. The primary focus of UNICEF has been preventing child labor through Primary education. More recently, UNICEF has been involved in combating child prostitution and trafficking by organization regional work shops. According to UNICEF, main issues to tackle are: poverty, malnutrition, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, AIDS, natural disaster and wars which lead to increase in child labor.

4.4 Scope

Although there are several laws and regulations regarding child labor, over the past years the government has maintained a firm stands over this problem. Initially there were several articles which covered hazardous form of work and stated the minimum age of employment as 14 years for such activities. The factory Act of 1948 increased the minimum age of employment to 18 years for the above said activities and processes. After the child labor law of 1986 the scope was widened from hazardous work to several non hazardous process as well which included 14 industries and 52 processes. But still there are many neglected areas as well such areas include Agriculture sector, Domestic sector and non SNA activities. The maximum incidence of child labor is in agriculture sector which is formally treated as work of light natured and harmless for the development of children. 69% of the overall incidence of child labor is prevalent in this sector which keeps them out of schooling system. The second largest employer of child labor is the domestic or informal economy. There are many children who are engaged as domestic laborers and are significantly contributing to the informal economy. Beside the Bonded Labor Act there is no law taking care of such children.

Initially, we had several articles which made primary education compulsory up to the age of 14 and supported to give a basic minimum environment to all children by the year

1960. But unfortunately even by the year 2009, the government has been quite unsuccessful in fulfilling the above said norms. Still we have 20,549,000 Children out of schooling system and there are many more that are unable to get a square meal per day as against the basic minimum environment which was granted by the legislation

4.5 Programs Regarding Child Upliftment

4.5.1 Mid Day Meal Scheme

Mid day meal programme is an initiative to provide free mid day meal to children in government school till primary education. This is a state level programme which got popularized at the central level. It was originally conceptualized by K. Kamraj ex-chief minister of Tamil Nadu in 1982. The rationale was to take care of nutritional need of young budding children at primary level. According to the research many young children were facing mal-nutritional problems which were affecting their performance in their school at play.

The need of such programs was identified by several other states such as Gujarat (late 1980's), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa (1995). Finally on 28 November 2001 the Supreme Court made it obligatory for the government to provide cooked meals to all children in all government and government assisted primary school. Initially, most of the state government resisted vigorously, but the program became almost universal by 2005. In the present day scenario even the central government under the leadership of even esteemed Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has invested in this cause. Moreover, they have increased its scope as 'National Programme for nutrition support to primary education'. Under this program the government of India would provide grains free of cost and the states will provide the costs of other ingredients, salaries, and infrastructure. This system was also called provision of 'Dry Rations'. Since then it was Prime agenda in the common minimum programme laid down by the UPA government.

This programme covers 120 million children with the annual budget of 4813 crore in 2006-07. This is largest Mid Day Meal Scheme in the world. Despite the success of this program the current statistics given by ISHI (India State Hunger Index) suggests that more than 42.5% of the children under the age of 5 are underweight and mal-nourished more than 200 million people in India are hungry. As per the global hunger index India ranks at 66 out of 88 countries.

4.5.2 Bachpan Bachoo Andolan (BBA)

It was founded in 1980 by an electronic engineer Mr. *Kailash Satyarthi*. With the vision to create child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education and a mission of to identify , liberate, rehabilitate and educate children in servitude through direct intervention ,child and community participation coalition building, consumer action, promoting ethical trade practices and mass mobilization. Bachpan Bachoo Andolan was an initiative for exploring regional grass root problems and derives an action plan relating to child laborious. Initially it focused on rescuing victim of child trafficking and bonded labor. Slowly and steady it expanded its base from South Asia to the rest of the world. In it various campaign it has rescued more than 70,000 child laborers and other victim of child abuse from various establishments and industries. More over it has set up various rehabilitation centers across Asia for giving free educational and vocational training to these victims. The rationale of these programmes is to provide a platform and base for skill and confidence enhancement which would be helpful for reintegrating these children back to the society.

In the present context Bachpan Bachoo Andolan is working together with ILO, UNICEF, National Human Rights Commission and several governments for eradicating this problem. It has set up several campaigns such as Anti fire cracker campaign, Domestic

child labor Campaign, Educational campaign, fair play, Rug Mark, school campaign and Zari campaign. All these programmes are focused for rescuing children from various industries which are employing child labor in huge proportion. Till date it is the most effective organization which has campaigned against child labor in India, South Asia. Satyarthi has engaged even the common man by citing various child labor incidences to him and his organization.

4.5.3 Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (SSA) was an initiative taken up by the NDA government in the year 2002. It was mandated by the 86th amendment to the constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of ages 6-14. The programme aims to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education of satisfactory quality by 2010. The programme seeks to open new schools in that habitation which does not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class room, toilets, drinking water, and other schooling equipments. The SSA also would strengthen teacher- student ratios which are dismal in several backward and under developed areas. It would also provide the teaching- learning materials and support the academic infrastructure at district level. It would give special focus on girl's education and will take care of children with special needs. In the coming years it would also provide computer education to all its children.

The estimated budget is 10,004 crore for the coming years more over it is planned to construct 5 Lakh additional class room and to appoint more than 1,50,000 teachers by 2012.

4.5.4 Child Labor: A Global Perspective

Global organizations such as W.H.O, ILO, and UNICEF have been continuously campaigning against child labor and are working towards the upliftment of children as a whole. These organizations along with state government are campaign and conducting grass root level programs towards this cause. ILO has introduced convention 138, 182 which have been ratified by 183 members. But to have global effective programs UN as set out certain MDG which it plans to achieve for all member countries. The MDG's are ensure inclusive growth pattern, focusing on eradication of poverty, making education for all, gender equality, women empowerment, reducing child mortality rate, combating HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability.

UN along with its member states have looked at some of the premier global problems which are quite prevalent in the world. All these problems are hinted towards the upliftment of humanity. Some of these problems include poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, Child health, maternal health vaccination problem and environmental sustainability. Although child labor is not on the current agenda of the MDG's but it is interlinked with some of the other problems. UN feels that child labor is a function of poverty, illiteracy, and gender discrimination .There fore it has focused on targeting these problems for the overall upliftment of children in a holistic approach. UN has up 100, time-bound minimum programs for tackling child related problems. The first of these programs was implemented in Nepal with an over view of raising awareness of the condition of several child workers. These programs would be spread in South Asia and Sub Saharan regions with an aim of poverty eradication and child development. The goal of these programs is to improve the conditions of humanity in world and to eradicate social evils by 2015.

4.5.5 World Day against Child Labor

The ILO with other agencies set 12 June as World Day against Child labor. It has been set to raise awareness that education is the right resourced to child labor, education for all children at least to the minimum age of employment, setting up educational policies that address child labor by provision of properly resourced quality education and skills training, education to promote awareness on the need to tackle child labor. More over, this day would mark as a day for banning child labor and raising awareness among various people across the world of various evils of child labor.

4.6 Manifesto (Child Development) - Loksabha Elections- 2009

4.6.1 Preface

For the Loksabha election of 2009 several party alliances had mentioned certain action plan regarding the problem of child care development. The probable governments had known the importance of child welfare for good future governance. Previously many governments had also worked towards this cause but now we have tried to highlight some of the important factors and steps set forth in various party agendas tackling the problem of child labor.

4.6.2 UPA Manifesto's

Indian National Congress had set up a national committee for protection of child rights in 2006. The committee mandate was to ensure the welfare of children as granted by various laws and regulations. Moreover, the mandate had introduced certain amendments in Child Labor Act of 1986 and had introduced new laws for prohibition of child labor and child marriage. New schemes are also pipeline for improving not only the status of the children but also improving nutritional status. It has pledged to liberate over 18 lakh Anganwadi workers and helpers in the coming years.

The Indian National Congress commits itself to the Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) by March 2012. In its mandate it has planned to liberate several girl children and to ensure education for them. It also would provide special monetary incentives for their families in order to neutralize the adverse sex ratio in certain backward areas. In addition it would continue to support several state governments, NGO's, who are working in favor of this cause. It had also introduced several Mid Day Meal programs supporting small children in schools and other educational centers. It had also introduced 100 days Rojgar Yojna Programs for the employment of several unemployed parents and it would continue to invest in Bachpan Bachoo Andolan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, started by NDA government.

4.6.3 NDA Manifesto

BJP in its agenda stress more on education and child empowerment. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which was launched by NDA in 2002, would be strengthened, extended and concretized further in quality, context, and support system. It would also implement several 'Mid Day Meal programs on modern management lines. AkshayaPatra Scheme will serve as a model for this purpose. It would also make flexible primary school timing to suite parents and children. It would also universalize secondary education system with a special emphasis on girl's education at this level. All assistance will provide for a National Madrasa modernization programme. There would be close linkages between school education and higher education. In its mandate it stresses not only on primary

education but also secondary and higher education. It would provide special benefits for various educational institutes. It would also set up national commission of education and would implement National policy on education. Overall the BJP believes on improving educational set up as a proper means of eradicating social evils such as child laboring. In manifesto it has clearly condemned child labor and persists on giving full support to such victims in both monetary and psychological terms. It pledges for achieving 100% literacy rate in this country and states that literacy is a step forward for further development which would neutralize various social evils.

4.6.4 Third Front

Third front has the weakest approach towards children and their development. It holds pretty conservative and traditional approaches for tackling the problem of child labor. In its mandate it doesn't have any thing special regarding the child labor except it would universalize the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) and implement Child Labor Prohibition Act more effectively. Regarding education it has mentioned 6% of the GDP as public expenditure. It would further regulate fees, admission and curricula in private educational institutes. It would also scrap the foreign education provider's bill. The focus of the third front is very less on child development. They feel other areas are of more importance than this problem.

4.7 Actions taken up by State Governments regarding Child Labor in Recent Times

Andhra Pradesh

After the amendment of child labor law, the government raided various places in domestic, hospitality sector. They registered more than 8000 cases and found 30000 child laborers being employed in the same. Out of these 16000 were successfully liberated during that campaign. The ministry of school education also provided these children free education and gave them several bridge courses. More over the Government deposited money in the banks in their names which could be used as investment for launching them at a latter stage.

Kolkata

Government introduced a program 'save the children' in for district of West-Bengal. The objective of this program was to liberate children from hazardous and domestic work. The project was started in 2006 and would span over a period of 4 years. Till date they have managed to liberate 3500 children out of which 2000 children send for rehabilitation programs. These children would be given education and vocational training which would enable them to earn money at a latter stage. In future the government would also set up anti trafficking committees in some of the rural areas. These committees would monitor the movement and also help in arresting various traffickers.

Rajasthan

The problem of child labor is very severe over here, most of the child laborers earn too little and their condition is very pathetic. Therefore government has introduced the program (save the children) which would liberate these children and give them vocational

training in various non hazardous occupation. These children would also be given integrated educational programs along with their vocational training. The idea is to improve the condition of these children's and provide them with the better life.

Delhi-Bihar

On December 18, 2008 Delhi police along with Bihar police rescued 29 children from illegal factories in various parts of Delhi and in Karampura District. Most of these children were trafficked from Bihar. These children were working in hazardous and in dangerous conditions for 20 rupees and a square meal per day. These children worked for more than 12 hours a day and 14 hours on weekends. All these children's were aged between 10 to 14 years and were lone earning member of their family. According to R.S. Chaurasia (Head BBA) there are many more children working in such industries and this is only tip of the ice burg. The NGOs were instrumental in rescuing more than 200 children in the past one year.

Nithari Case :-(12 February 2009) The Supreme Court upheld its verdict on Nithari case and declared both Maninder Singh Pandher and Surender Kohli guilty. Both these people used to kidnap and traffic children from various parts of UP and Delhi to Nithari Village in Noida. This activity had continued over several months before people suspected of human skull in the near by drainage. In the initial stages the case was handled by U.P police before it was handed over to CBI after continuous persuasion by various NGO's like BBA, etc.

Maharastra Government

15 December 2008, the government of Maharashtra issued notices to several T.V commercial serials such as Balika Vadhu, Uttaran, Chhotey Ustad, Chak de Bachhe under the Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 for providing information on children's employment in these serials. It was suspected that most of the children employed in these serials work more than 5 hours on week days and more than 12 hours on weekends. As per the law no child below 14 years shall be required to work in any establishment (which includes T.V serials) in excess of 3 hours at a stretch. Over here it was pretty clear that the various production houses were clearly violating this law and were not cooperating with the labor inspector. Even various parents were complaining about the added pressure and stress generated through these non-stop working schedule on their children. Although this case is pending in the court of law, the government took sincere stand on this problem.

Punjab

On 3 August 2005, Punjab police along with private NGOs rescued 1350 child laborers from various sports goods manufacturing units. Most of these children were trafficked from states like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Bihar etc. The official stated that the problem of child labor is not that severe as per some of the other states, but still small children have been trafficked to Punjab and this process is continuing at an informal level. The government pledged to remove child labor from state of Punjab.

Uttar Pradesh

According to ministry of labor and employment, Uttar Pradesh tops the incidence of child labor in India. Although the government is working quite hard on rescuing this problem as 71,479 children were withdrawn from work and were enrolled in special school under

National Child Labor Project. The figures are quite meager in relation, to the overall child laborers working in this state. The government has planned to enroll at least 5 lakh children under the NCLP program's next 5 years.

Haryana

On 14 November 2007 government of Haryana launched state wise drive against child labor. This drive was taken up especially on children's day for eliminating child labor for the state. It gave a special power to the inspection officer and other officials for raiding various factories and establishments. The over all idea was to sensitize the state against child labor. It also gave various district magistrates the power to supervise this campaign against child labor at district level.

Madhya Pradesh

On March 2007, government of Madhya Pradesh along with Satyarthi launched a campaign against child trafficking. Satyarthi is the founder of Bachpan Bachoo Andolan and has freed 75000 child laborers since 1980. This campaign was to raise awareness among the people of India, Nepal and Bangladesh against the evils of child trafficking. It also called for regional commitment to counter a practice that deprives children of education, normal child hood and often places them in dangerous environment. Bachpan Bachoo Andolan runs three 'transit' rehabilitation centers for rescued boys and girls in India to help them center the mainstream and lead constructive lives. Over here younger children are enrolled in school and adolescent are given informal literacy and vocational training. Once these children acquire requisite confidence and skills, they are reintegrated into society. On June 2007, the government rescued more than 300 children working in severe hazardous conditions of the stone crushing units in Jabalpur. These children were

in worst of conditions as they were forced school drop out and were paid a paltry some of 40-60 Rs\ a day. Almost all these children were exploited and as per the government agencies most of these figures of child labor is under reported.

4.8 Chapter Summary

After independence, the government of India had introduced several laws and regulations on child care and development. In our constitution there are four major articles covering the problem of child labor. Initially, the emphasizes was upon banning child labor from hazardous work, taking care of tender needs of youth plus providing free and compulsory education till the age of 14 years. In 1948, government introduced Factories Act which had a special mention about banning employment of children below the age of 18 years in any form of hazardous work or process. The problem of child labor had its first major focus in the year 1986 in the form of Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act which had widened its scope from hazardous work to several other non- hazardous work which had severe impact on the over all development of child. This chapter also highlights some of the recent actions taken up by the central government and state government regarding the problem of child labor in the last 3 years. The government has maintained firm stand, as it amended the Child Labor Law of 1986. Particularly more than 2.7 lakh children have been rescued from various establishments and industries and more than 80000 labors were rehabilitated under Bachpan Bachoo Andolan (BBA) Sarav Shikha Abhiyan (SSA). The study also highlights the manifestos of various probable governments relating to their action plan against child labor and child education. In addition this chapter covers the global frame work and the action plan taken up by foreign agencies in the form of MDG's.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Introduction

After defining and discussing the problem of child labor this chapter presents the main findings based on analysis of primary and secondary research. Techniques such as Chi-square analysis, factor analysis, mean and standard deviation have been used for primary data. CAGR analysis and Step-wise Regression has been used for state wise data analysis.

Table-5.1 Reasons for Employing Children at Work

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Low wage rate	1.8467	1.19134
Easy to handle	2.9867	1.28485
Trustworthiness	4.7067	1.33887
Flexible work timings	4.5800	1.25997
No trade union	4.1667	1.38262
Easy availability	2.7067	1.59507

Explanation:-The prime reason for employing children at work is low wage rate (mean.1.84, standard deviation.1.19), easy availability of children for work (mean.2.7, standard deviation.1.59), and children are easy to handle (mean.2.9, standard deviation.1.28). The analysis suggests that the child is vulnerable and can easily be exploited, therefore they are paid less than the market wage rate. In addition the labor supply is large which makes them easily available and replaceable. Their vulnerability is the prime cause for their high employment. The least important reason for employing child labor is trust worthiness (Mean-4.7) (Standard deviation-1.33). Since children are innocent and naïve, they are quite trust-worthy, but this has a lesser score and is less important a reason for employing them. Similarly children can easily be exploited, as they have flexible work timing but this also has a higher mean score.

Table-5.2 Causes of Child Labor

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Poverty	1.4867	.93217
Illiteracy	2.8267	1.04108
Population	3.2933	1.24538

Ignorance	4.8800	1.03574
Socio- eco disparity	5.3533	.99756
Unemployment	3.1600	1.40507

Explanation- According to this study poverty and illiteracy emerge as the major causes of high child labor. Poverty (Mean-1.48) (Standard deviation-.932) is a direct function of child labor. The reason why children work is to earn sufficient money in order to meet their daily means. Most of their parents are employed, but still they are not able to earn sufficient sum of money in order to take care of the needs of their family. Therefore they send their children to work for fulfilling the gap. 35% of India's population is below poverty line. But what is surprising is the definition of the poverty line which states earning less than Rs.50/- per day (HDI). This is actually not a true indicator of poverty in an economy.

Illiteracy is another important reason for employing child labor with mean of (2.82), S.D (1.04). In India people are trapped in a vicious circle of illiteracy and ignorance. The common perception of the people is that more hands to work more is the income. People feel that if they have more children that will increase their income prospects. They feel education is a cost and since the dividends of education take long time to reap, therefore they feel that education is a waste of time and its opportunity cost is very high. Hence people prefer sending their children to work rather to school. Another perception which persists is that children learn more through practical experience rather than theoretical teachings. Working at an earlier age will make them more experienced in order to cope up with other adult's and, later on in their life this experience will give them an edge over others. India has a wide socioeconomic disparity as we have people from various strata's of society with varied income levels but this disparity has a higher mean and emerges on the lower end.

Table-5.3 Reasons why Parents Sent their Children to Work

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profit motive	1.9267	1.02385
For survival	1.7733	.99088
Ignorance	3.3067	.90448
By force	3.4133	.91363
Skill enhancement	4.6000	.96238

Explanation- This study shows that the primary reasons for parents sending their children to work are for survival (mean.1.77, standard deviation.0.99) and profit motive (mean.1.99, standard deviation.1.02). The definition of below poverty line is earning less than 1\$ per day. People who earn less than 1\$ per day find it extremely difficult to survive as Rs/50 is totally insufficient for affording two square meals per day and to look after other basic needs. For such people their biggest battle is that of survival, such people are forced to send their children for work in order to arrange sufficient money to take care of their survival needs. These people are left with no option as they can't afford education so they force their children to work.

The next point is profit motive. There are other set of people who like to earn money /commission through sending their children at work. Such people suffer from 'psychological myopia' as they see children as mere commodities and numbers. Their formula is that of 'more the merrier'. These people have tried to formalize child labor in an organized manner. There is a famous saying that 'every coin has two sides' similarly it may be highlighted that although there are various ills and disadvantages of the impact

of child labor on children but some people look for some positive aspects as well. According to these people when children work they enhance their skills so one of the benefits for child labor is skill enhancement (Mean 4.6) (standard deviation .962). On the contrary this study has discarded this totally and it is the least important reason for parents sending their children to work

Table-5.4 Most Prevalent Problem in India

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Child labor	1.4933	.96061
Child work	4.1600	1.40984
Child abuse	3.3000	1.42249
Child neglect	4.1133	1.40725
Bonded labor	4.1267	1.46226
Child trafficking	3.8133	1.77751

Explanation-In India child care, concern is becoming increasingly important. There are various problems relating to child labor such as, child work, child abuse, child neglect, bonded labor and child trafficking. All these problems are serious ills for any society, but out of these the most severe problem is that of child labor (Mean-1.49) (Standard deviation -0.960). The results indicate that child labor is the prime or most severe problem relating to child development. More over child labor is very old problem

compared to others and it generates other problems. There are various forms of child labor and real picture is unclear. Although child work is considered good for the development of children, but excess of child work is similar to child labor.

Table-5.5 People’s Contribution in Reducing this Problem

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Child adoption	3.7800	1.23631
Admitted to school	1.9933	1.09604
Child awareness	2.1667	.91532
Donation	2.8133	1.02575
Done nothing	4.2733	1.22555

Explanation-When the respondents were questioned as to how they can contribute towards reducing child labor, most people stressed on education (get the child admitted to school) (mean-1.99, standard deviation-1.09). Child awareness (mean-2.16 and standard deviation-0.915) was next on score. This clearly signifies that our respondents think that education and awareness are key factors for reducing the problem of child labor. Education is a fundamental right for every child. It focuses on streamlining the developmental process of cognitive growth of children. Many people are insensitive and indifferent towards child labor, as they have accepted this as a part of their system. They do not see this as a problem. Therefore spreading awareness of this problem will help to brighten the horizon of such shortsighted minds and will induce a new light in the

society. Very few respondents say that they have done nothing towards this problem (mean.4.27, standard deviation.1.22).

Table 5.6 Industries Employing Child Labor

The next question was to test the awareness level of the respondents, i.e., whether they were aware about the industries employing higher children as laborers.

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation
Glass industries	3.04	1.33
Carpet industries	3.28	1.20
Food industries	1.83	1.19
Silk industries	3.70	1.16
Film industries	3.16	1.44

Explanation- The results showed as that more people opted for food industry (Mean-1.83) (Standard deviation -1.19) which comprises of both organized and unorganized sector that is children employed in hotels , dabhas , restaurants, road side dabhas, tea stalls and local confectioners. This showed that our respondents were quite aware about the employability of child labor as food industry is the second largest employer of child labor after agriculture sector.

Table-5.7 Occupation and sending Children to Film/ TV serials for Instant Fame

More and more children are now working in film and TV serials. Chi-square was used to find the relation between occupation and children being sent to work in film industries for instant fame.

Occupation	Working in Film/ T.V Industries for Fame					Chi-square - 22.74* Df: 12 P: .05
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Students	22	41	21	21	105	
% with in occupation	21.00%	39.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	
Business category	1	1	5	2	9	
% with in occupation	11.10%	11.10%	55.60%	22.20%	100.00%	
Service category	0	7	3	1	11	
% with in occupation	0.00%	63.60%	27.30%	9.10%	100.00%	
Housewife	4	2	3	8	17	
% with in occupation	23.50%	11.80%	17.60%	47.10%	100.00%	
Academicians	2	1	3	2	8	
% with in occupation	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%	25.00%	100.00%	

Total	29	52	35	34	150	
% with in occupation	19.30%	34.70%	23.30%	22.70%	100.00%	

*Significant at 5%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between occupation and instant fame are depicted in table 5.7. This relates to the reason as to why parents send their children to work as a part of entertainment industry. In the recent past we have witnessed the rising number of children in various reality show's, commercial serials and films. The parents are prompted to do so because they feel it is for the betterment of the children's future and would help in attaining instant fame which is going to be very useful for their future career prospects. In addition our observation states that more than the money factor it is the fame that people follow and tend to cash upon the future scenario.

According to this study a significant relationship exists between the occupation and the reason of sending children to work for instant fame. 60% of students have given 1st and 2nd rank to this option, 63.6% from service category and 38% of academicians also have responded in the similar way.

Table-5.8 Occupation and show of Talent

Occupation	Show of Talent					
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Students	24	25	26	30	105	Chi square 24.12** Df: 12
% with in occupation	22.90%	23.80%	24.80%	28.60%	100%	
Business category	5	1	2	1	9	
% with in occupation	55.60%	11.10%	22.20%	11.10%	100%	
Service category	4	1	4	2	11	
% with in occupation	36.40%	9.10%	36.40%	18.20%	100%	
Housewife	4	10	3	0	17	
% with in occupation	23.50%	58.80%	17.60%	0%	100%	
Academicians	3	4	1	0	8	
% with in occupation	37.50%	50%	12.50%	0%	100%	
Total	40	41	36	33	150	
% with in occupation	26.70%	27.30%	24%	22%	100%	

**Significant at 1%level

Explanation-The results of analysis of relation between occupation and choice of sending children to film/TV cause for showing their talent has been depicted in table 5.8. A strong variation in the opinion of people has been observed. Although 54% of the respondents believe that children are sent to entertainment industry for show casing their talent; but people from various occupations do not think alike. 88% of the academicians, 82.3% of the housewives believe in the same, but only 46% of students and 45% of

service category agree with this view. Therefore it can be inferred that academicians, housewives believe that various reality shows, films and serials are used by children for showing their talent. However students and service category tend to differ with this. Chi square is significant at 1% level.

Table-5.9 Globalization and Child labor

Occupation	Globalization					Total	Chi square value 32.58* * df 16
	Highly positive impact	Positive impact	Moderate impact	Negative impact	Highly negative impact		
Students	5	27	38	28	7	105	
% with in occupation	4.80%	25.70%	36.20%	26.70%	6.70%	100%	
Business category	0	0	1	6	2	9	
% with in occupation	0%	0%	11.10%	66.70%	22.20%	100%	
Service category	0	5	5	1	0	11	
% with in occupation	0%	45.50%	45.50%	9.10%	0%	100%	
Housewife	0	0	3	11	3	17	
% with in occupation	0%	0%	17.60%	64.70%	17.60%	100%	

Academicians	0	2	2	4	0	8	
% with in occupation	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%	100%	
Total	5	34	49	50	12	150	
% with in occupation	3.30%	22.70%	32.70%	33.30%	8%	100%	

**Significant at 1% level

Explanation-The results of analysis of relation between occupation and globalization as a factor contributing to child labor are depicted in table 5.9. There have been various studies which have formulated the relationship between globalization and child labor. Researchers in Vietnam observed a negative association between the two. In other places like Moldavia, Zambia, researchers have observed no association between the two. Overall results of this study indicate that 41.3% of respondents felt that globalization has a negative impact on child labor. The results were somewhat different for the people in services category, where the percentage who accepted the positive impact (91%) was much higher than who tended to differ with this view.

Table-5.10 Occupation and Nuclear Families

Occupation	Nuclear families						Chi-square:
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Moderately Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Students	23	40	25	15	2	105	26.72*

% with in occupation	21.90%	38.10%	23.80%	14.30%	1.90%	100%	Df: 16
Business category	1	6	1	1	0	9	
% with in occupation	11.10%	66.70%	11.10%	11.10%	0%	100%	
Service category	2	5	1	1	2	11	
% with in occupation	18.20%	45.50%	9.10%	9.10%	18.20%	100%	
Housewife	1	6	2	6	2	17	
% with in occupation	5.90%	35.30%	11.80%	35.30%	11.80%	100%	
Academicians	0	2	2	2	2	8	
% with in occupation	0%	25%	25%	25%	25%	100%	
Total	27	59	31	25	8	150	
% with in occupation	18%	39.30%	20.70%	16.70%	5.30%	100%	

*Significant at 5%level

Explanation-The results of analysis of relation between occupation and nuclear families is depicted in table 5.10. In the past decade there has been a paradigm shift in the demographic pattern in the society, from joint families to nuclear families. Since the emergence of technology and educational transformations, there has been a large mobility which has increased the formulations of nuclear families. As in small families both husband and wife is working, therefore there is a need for domestic help which can be

attributed by use of child labor. Although there have not much work in studying the correlation between the two, but we do believe that this change has accelerated the use of child labor. The results depict that the occupation seem to have an impact on the opinion regarding this question. Students, business category, service category have a strong opinion regarding the correlation between nuclear families and child labor. On the other hand housewives and academicians seem to have a moderate opinion regarding the same. 77% of respondents from business category and 60% of students believe in the same, whereas only 25% of the academicians seem to believe in it. The results of Chi highlight an association between the two.

Table-5.11 Occupation and Prevalence of Child Labor in Rural/ Urban Area

Occupation	Prevalence of Child Labor in Rural/ Urban Area				Chi-square 45.08*** df 16
	More in rural less in urban	Severe in both	Only in rural	Total	
Students	31	34	2	105	
% with in occupation	29.50%	32.40%	1.90%	100%	
Business category	5	3	1	9	
% with in occupation	55.60%	33.30%	11.10%	100%	
Service category	1	3	3	11	
% with in occupation	9.10%	27.30%	27.30%	100%	
Housewife	4	10	0	17	
% with in occupation	23.50%	58.80%	0%	100%	
Academicians	2	5	0	8	

% with in occupation	25%	62.50%	0%	100%
Total	43	55	6	150
% with in occupation	28.70%	36.70%	4%	100%

***Significant at .01%level

Explanation- In India the problem of child labor is an age old problem. This problem is severe in both areas, i.e., urban as well as rural. Even the Act of 1986 excludes the incidence of child labor in agriculture sector, which actually constitutes 69% of the overall incidence of child labor in the country. In the urban areas it is more prevalent in crackers or fireworks making industry, carpet weaving industry, sari weaving industry, food industry etc. In rural areas the problem of child labor is more in agriculture sector and in informal economy. There is a high level of exploitation of children in the form of bonded labor and child slavery. Most of these children are traded to the urban sector. To establish the real extent of this problem in informal sector is slightly difficult.

The analysis of this study shows a varied response from our respondents. 69% of the total students feel that the problem of child labor is more related to the urban sector rather than the rural sector. Unlike the students' opinion 100% of the business category feels this problem is more prevalent in the rural sector than in urban sector. Housewives tend to go with the business category, as close to 80% of them feel like wise. The academicians seem to take a moderate opinion and feel that this problem is severe in both, i.e., rural as well as in the urban areas. The service class has a varied opinion and their data is inconclusive.

Table-5.12 Occupation and Better Implementation of Child Labour Law

Occupation	Better Implementation of Child labour Law						Total	Chi Square: 29.14* Df: 16
	Ranking	1	2	3	4	5		
Students	18	32	29	20	6	105		
% with in occupation	17.10%	30.30%	27.60%	19%	5.70%	100%		
Business category	0	3	2	4	0	9		
% with in occupation	0%	33.30%	22.20%	44.40%	0%	100%		
Service category	1	1	8	0	1	11		
% with in occupation	9.10%	9.10%	71.70%	0%	9.10%	100%		
Housewife	5	1	7	3	1	17		
% with in occupation	29.40%	5.90%	41.20%	17.60%	5.90%	100%		
Academicians	0	2	1	3	2	8		
% with in occupation	0%	25.50%	12.50%	37.50%	25%	100%		
Total	24	39	47	30	10	150		
% with in occupation	16%	26%	31.30%	20%	6.70%	100%		

*Significant at 5% level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between occupation and better implementation of law is depicted in table 5.12. There are various measures for the eradication of child labor such as: making primary education compulsory, better implementation of law, child labor awareness programs, two child norms etc. The survey

results highlight that most of the respondents believe that there is a need for emphasis on better implementation of law. This means though the government of India has introduced various laws regarding child labor such as Child Labor Act of 1986, it has ratified conventions 138,182 given by ILO, UNICEF but despite these there is a high incidence of child labor in our country which reflects that these laws are not properly implemented. The survey results suggest that 47% of students think that better implementation of law will help in eradicating the incidence of child labor. On the other hand all other respondents do not feel likewise as only 33% of the other's feel the better implementation of law of the most appropriate measure of reducing child labor in India.

Table-5.13 Age and sending Children to Film/ TV Serials for Instant Fame

Age	Sending Children to Film/ TV Serials for Instant Fame					
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Less than 20	9	20	7	8	44	Chi-square: 12.36* Df: 6
% with in age	20.50%	45.50%	15.90%	18.20%	100%	
20-40	18	30	21	25	94	
% with in age	19.10%	31.90%	22.30%	26.60%	100%	
40 and above	2	2	7	1	12	
% with in age	16.70%	16.70%	58.30%	8.30%	100%	
Total	29	52	35	34	150	
% with in age	19.30%	34.70%	23.30%	22.70%	100%	

*Significant at .05%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between age and instant fame are depicted in table 5.13. People below the age group of 20 think that parents send their children in entertainment industry for fame but people of other age groups do not think similarly. 50% of the people in the age group 20-40 think likewise and only 34% of the people above the age of 40 share similar view point. This means with age people tend to disbelieve in this concept. Interestingly the age group of 20-40 which would imply as probable parents share mixed reactions.

Table-5.14 Age and Government Policies

Age	Government Polices						Chi Square: 18.36** Df: 8
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
less than 20	2	8	10	19	5	44	
% with in age	4.50%	18.20%	22.70%	43.20%	11.40%	100%	
20-40	1	4	27	43	19	94	
% with in age	1.10%	4.30%	28.70%	45.70%	20.20%	100%	
40 and above	0	3	2	2	5	12	
% with in age	0%	25%	16.70%	16.70%	41.70%	100%	
Total	3	15	39	64	29	150	
% with in age	2%	10%	26%	42.70%	19.30%	100%	

**Significant at 1% level

Explanation- The result of analysis of relation between age and government policies is depicted in table 5.14. Government of India has set up various policies for eradication of child labor. Most of the state governments focus on eradication of child labor and this problem was taken very seriously after 1985 and finally government passed a bill of Child Labor Act of 1986 in the Lok Sabha and since then government is working with local organization for overcoming this problem. Surprisingly the results highlight that respondents of all age groups tend to differ with this view. There is a clear indication that people are unhappy regarding the implementation and execution of these polices. The Chi Square is significant at 1% level.

Table-5.15 Age and Rural/ Urban Area

Age	Rural and Urban Area						Chi square value
	Only Urban	More urban less in rural	More rural less urban	Severe in both	Only rural	Total	
less than 20	0	18	16	9	1	44%	20.95** df.8
% with in age	0%	40.90%	36.40%	20.50%	2.30%	100%	
20-40	0	24	24	41	5	94	
% with in age	0%	25.50%	25.50%	43.60%	5.30%	100%	
40 and above	1	3	3	5	0	12	
% with in age	8.30%	25%	25%	41.70%	0%	100%	
Total	1	45	43	55	6	150	
% with in age	0.70%	30%	28.70%	36.70%	4%	100%	

**Significant at 1% level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between age and rural/urban area are depicted in table 5.15. According to this study the teenagers think that the problem of child labor is more severe in urban areas where as the youth and experienced people feel the problem is severe in both the areas. Overall respondents think that the problem of child labor is relevant to both (rural and urban) areas. Age wise analysis depicts that is that the problem of child labor is wide spread and has its root in various sector and industries across the country.

Table-5.16 Age and Two Child Norm

Age	Two Child Norm						Chi-square: 18.44** Df: 8
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
less than 20	2	2	3	2	35	44	
% with in age	4.50%	4.50%	6.80%	4.50%	79.50%	100%	
20-40	0	1	6	26	61	94%	
% with in age	0%	1.10%	6.40%	27.70%	64.90%	100%	
40 and above	0	0	0	1	11	12	
% with in age	0%	0%	0%	8.30%	91.70%	100%	
Total	2	3	9	29	107	150	
% with in age	1.30%	2%	6%	19.30%	71.30%	100%	

**Significant at 1% level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between age and two child norm depicted in table 5.16. Over population is the main cause of poverty, which in turn gives rise to child labor. To control population China introduced one child norm. This policy was successful in China and has slowed their population growth rate. Similarly it was proposed to adopt a two child norm in India as well. Although it has been adopted in certain states but the implementation is still a question mark. Now many people are proposing this norm for eradicating child labor. In this survey, people were asked their view point of adopting this norm. Interestingly almost all our respondents (72%) feel that it is not an appropriate measure for eradicating this problem. Respondents of all age groups have given it a lower rating and therefore do not consider it as a right choice for tackling the problem of child labor.

Table-5.17 Gender and sending Children to Film/ TV serials for Instant Fame

Gender	Instant fame					
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Ranking	1	2	3	4	Total	Chi square: 9.29* Df: 3
Female	9	15	20	17	61	
% with in gender	14.80%	24.60%	32.80%	27.90%	100%	
Male	20	37	15	17	89	
% with in gender	22.50%	41.60%	16.90%	19.10%	100%	
Total	29	52	35	34	150	
% with in gender	19.30%	34.70%	23.30%	22.70%	100%	

*Significant at.05%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between gender and instant fame are depicted in table 4.17. According to the survey females do not think that parents send their children for working in this industry for gaining instant fame. Overall only 38% females believe in this concept. On the other hand males think differently as 64% of them feel that ‘instant fame’ is the main cause for parents sending their children to the entertainment industry. Clearly we observe a rift between female and male opinion.

Table-5.18 Gender and Show of Talent

Gender	Show of Talent					Chi square: 14.96** Df: 3
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Female	17	26	9	9	61	
% with in gender	27.90%	42.60%	14.80%	14.80%	100%	
Male	23	15	27	24	89	
% with in gender	25.80%	16.90%	30.30%	27%	100%	
Total	40	41	36	33	150	
% with in gender	26.70%	27.30%	24%	22%	100%	

**Significant at 01% level

Explanation-- The results of analysis of relation between gender and parents sending children to Film/ TV serials for showing their talent are depicted in table 5.18. There is a significant difference of opinion between males and females, most of the females think that reality shows, serials, films etc are a good podium for show casing the talent of children. They feel these shows would give the right impetus to children to gain

experience. On the other hand only 25% of the males accept this view. They feel that all these shows and films are a mere gimmick and spoil children as it is a means of sheer exploitation and nothing else. They feel parent send their children to Films/ TV serials for earning money and cash upon this opportunity.

Table-5.19 Gender and Poverty Eradication

Gender	Poverty Eradication Programs						Chi-square: 11.97** Df: 4
Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
Female	23	24	9	2	3	61	
% with in gender	33.70%	39.30%	14.80%	3.30%	4.90%	100%	
Male	21	27	19	18	4	89	
% with in gender	23.60%	30.30%	21.30%	20.20%	4.50%	100%	
Total	44	51	28	20	7	150	
% with in gender	29.30%	34%	18.70%	13.30%	4.70%	100%	

**Significant at 1%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between gender and focus on poverty eradication programs to solve the problem of child labor are depicted in table 5.19. Child labor is directly correlated with poverty. There is no surprise as children are forced to work to fulfill the basic needs of the family. Therefore the government and other agencies are bringing certain poverty eradication programs for attacking the problem of child labor. These programs include certain micro finance techniques, credit wavers etc. All these schemes are directed for eradicating the problem of poverty. The respondents accept poverty as the main cause for child labor and they believe that poverty eradicating

programs would help in eradicating this problem. 78% of females and 54% of males feel that poverty eradication programs are a strong measure of eradicating the problem of child labor.

Table-5.20 Income and Prevalence of child labor in Rural/ Urban Area

Income level	Rural and Urban Area						
	Only Urban	More in urban & less in rural	More in rural less in urban	Severe in both	Only in rural	Total	
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	0	9	6	3	3	21	Chi-square: 15.15* Df: 8
% within income	0%	42.90%	28.6	14.30%	14.30%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	1	33	31	40	2	107	
% with in income	0.90%	30.80%	29%	37.40%	1.90%	100%	
3 lakh and above	0	3	6	12	1	22	
% with in income	0%	13.60%	27.30%	54.50%	4.50%	100%	
Total	1	45	43	55	6	150	
% with in income	0.70%	30%	28.70%	36.70%	4%	100%	

*Significant at 5%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between income and prevalence of child labor in rural and urban areas is depicted in table 5.20. Respondents in the lower income

group feel the problem is more severe in urban areas as 42% of them think so. People in the mid income group and higher income group accept that the problem is severe in both the areas. So this clearly implies that as the income level increases respondents tend to feel that the reality and the severity of this problem.

Table-5.21 Income and Poverty Eradication

Income level	Poverty Eradication Programs						Chi-square 17.72** Df: 8
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	4	11	0	6	0	21	
% within income	19%	52.40%	0%	28.60%	0%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	35	29	25	12	6	107	
% with in income	32.70%	27.10%	23.40%	11.20%	5.60%	100%	
3 lakh and above	5	11	3	2	1	22	
% with in income	22.70%	50%	13.60%	9.10%	4.50%	100%	
Total	44	51	28	20	7	150	
% with in income	29.30%	34%	18.70%	13.30%	4.70%	100%	

**Significant at 1%level

Explanation- The results of analysis of relation between income and poverty eradication is depicted in table 5.21. People of all income groups have a similar opinion regarding this problem. All respondents in all income groups accept that poverty eradicating programs can go a long way in reducing child labor. 72% of lower income groups, 60% of middle income group, 72% of high income group accept that poverty eradication programs would act as strong measure against child labor.

Table-5.22 Occupation and Profit Motive

Occupation	Profit motive					Chi square: 12.76 Df: 12
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Ranking						
Students	54	21	12	18	105	
% with in occupation	51.40%	20%	11.40%	17.10%	100%	
Business category	3	5	1	0	9	
% with in occupation	33.30%	55.60%	11.10%	0%	100%	
Service category	7	0	2	2	11	
% with in occupation	63.30%	0%	18.20%	18.20%	100%	
Housewife	9	5	1	2	150	
% with in occupation	52.90%	29.40%	5.90%	11.80%	100%	
Academicians	3	2	2	1	8	
% with in occupation	37.50%	25%	25%	12.50%	100%	
Total	76	33	18	23	150	
% with in occupation	50.70%	22%	12%	15.30%	100%	

Explanation:-There has been a recent debate about the participation of children in the entertainment industry. People have varied views about this, some feel that it is too taxing for children to be exposed to stress, media pressure at such tender age, where as others

feel that it is a nice podium for these upcoming and budding stars to show what they are to the world. They feel that this is confidence enhancer and a character building exercise for children. To resolve this debate the respondents were asked to express their opinion on the above issue. The results of this survey show that the respondents feel that parents send their children to the entertainment industry primarily to make profits and money out of it. They treat the children as mere money making commodities and are least bothered about the health and the betterment of the children 71.4% of the students, 89% of the business category, 63% of service category, 80% of housewives, 62% of the academicians feel that children are exposed to this industry by their parents for profit motive rather than any thing else. All respondents in all occupations accepted the view that profit was the main motive of sending children to work in the entertainment industry.

Table-5.23 Occupation and Banning of Child labor

Occupation	Banning child labor						Chi-square: 10.37 Df: 16
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Students	50	37	11	5	2	105	
% with in occupation	47.60%	35.20%	10.50%	4.80%	1.90%	100%	
Business category	7	2	0	0	0	9	
% with in occupation	77.80%	22.20%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Service category	5	5	0	1	0	11	

% with in occupation	45.50%	45.50%	0%	9.10%	0%	100%
Housewife	11	6	0	0	0	17
% with in occupation	64.70%	35.30%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Academicians	5	2	1	0	0	8
% with in occupation	62.50%	25%	12.50%	0%	0%	100%
Total	78	52	12	6	2	150
% with in occupation	52%	34.70%	8%	4%	1.30%	100%

Explanation:- According to Act of 1986 no Child below the age of 14 is allowed to work in 11 industries in India. Despite this law, India has 14 million child laborers. In this survey we tried to capture the response of the people regarding implication of banning child labor. The rationale of this question is to note the consequences and its impact on child development and education. Most of the developed nation followed this strategy in eradicating the problem of child labor. The study suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two. People from all occupations seem to have a common opinion on banning child labor as 72% of total respondents have voted for banning child labor as a measure of eradicating child labor. In all likelihood this is a significant factor for consideration.

Table-5.24 Is Child Labor an obstacle to growth?

Occupation	Child labor an Obstacle to growth?	Chi-
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Ranking	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Students	55	33	11	7	1	105
% with in occupation	50.50%	31.40%	10.50%	6.70%	1%	100%
Business category	3	4	1	0	1	
% with in occupation	33.30%	44.40%	11.10%	0%	11.10%	100%
Service category	2	8	1	0	0	11
% with in occupation	18.20%	72.70%	9.10%	0%	0%	100%
Housewife	8	7	1	1	0	17
% with in occupation	47.10%	41.20%	5.90%	5.90%	0%	100%
Academicians	2	3	2	1	0	8
% with in occupation	25%	37.50%	25%	12.50%	0%	100%
Total	68	55	16	9	2	150
% with in occupation	45.30%	36.70%	10.70%	6%	1.30%	100%

square:
19.18
Df: 16

Explanation:-It has been observed that the child labor incidence is very less or negligible in various developed countries like America, Europe, etc whereas it is quite high in various under developed and developing nations. So there is a certain level of correlation between the G.D.P and the incidence of child labor. Although in India the incidence of

child labor is quite high and decreasing at a constant rate vis-à-vis growth rate. It can be attributed that child labor might be an obstacle to overall growth of the country.

82% of the students, 78% of business category, 90% of service category, 90% of house wives and 62.5% of academicians think that child labor is a serious obstacle to growth. There is a similarity of opinion of all respondents belonging to different occupations. This can be attributed that all believe that child labor is a severe obstacle to growth of a country.

Table-5.25 Occupation and Government Policies

Occupation	Government Policies						Chi-square: 13.3
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Students	3	10	29	46	17	105	

% with in occupation	2.90%	9.50%	27.60%	43.80%	16.20%	100%	Df: 16
Business category	0	1	1	3	4	9	
% with in occupation	0%	11.10%	11.10%	33.30%	44.40%	100%	
Service category	0	3	1	5	2	11	
% with in occupation	0%	27.30%	9.10%	45.50%	18.20%	100%	
Housewife	0	1	5	6	5	17	
% with in occupation	0%	5.90%	29.40%	35.30%	29.40%	100%	
Academicians	0	0	3	4	1	8	
% with in occupation	0%	0%	37.50%	50%	12.50%	100%	
Total	3	15	39	64	29	150	
% with in occupation	2%	10%	26%	42.70%	19.30%	100%	

Explanation: People from all occupation feel that government policies have been grossly ineffective from all spheres for eradicating the problem of child labor. Over all only 12% of the entire people feel that the government polices have been effective and rest 88% feel that have not been so effective and have not been properly guided towards its main cause. This shows the lack of faith of people in government and child labour polices for eradicating problem of child labor.

Table-5.26 Occupation/ Government Polices Awareness Regarding Child Labor

Occupation	Government Awareness Policies					
	ACT of 1986	Bachpan Bacho Andolan	Two child norm	Article 14	Total	
Students	41	12	24	28	105	Chi square: 6.6
% with in occupation	39%	11.40%	22.90%	26.70%	100%	
Business category	3	0	2	4	9	Df: 12
% with in occupation	33.30%	0%	22.20%	44.40%	100%	
Service category	4	0	4	3	11	
% with in occupation	36.40%	0%	36.40%	27.30%	100%	
Housewife	8	1	2	6	17	
% with in occupation	47.10%	5.90%	11.80%	35.30%	100%	
Academicians	3	1	1	3	8	
% with in occupation	37.50%	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	100%	
Total	59	14	33	44	150	
% with in occupation	39.30%	9.30%	22%	29.30%	100%	

Explanation:-As we know that the problem of child labor is very severe in India, and the government has introduced an action plan towards it, which includes certain laws and regulations in addition to certain awareness campaigns like Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Two Child Norm, Article 14 of labor law, 1986 law. Through our survey, we wanted to test the awareness of our respondents and to check the popularity of these laws and campaigns. the results suggest that Child Labor Act of 1986 by far was the most popular as 39.3% of respondents opted for it. The second most popular law was the Article 14 of labor law and the least popular was the Bachpan Bachao Andolan, as only 9.3% of the people knew about it. The Child Labor Act of 1986 seems to highest level of awareness in occupation groups, (39% of students), and 47.1% housewives. The second popular Act that is Article 14 of labor law has the maximum popularity in one occupational group, that is business category which is (44.4%), the academicians' responses are equally for Child Labor Act of 1986 and Article 14 (37.5%). There seems to be a difference of opinion of Business class compared to other groups as they voted more for Article 14, while overall analysis depicts the respondents awareness regarding child labor Act of 1986. The two child norm has the maximum popularity only with the service category which is 36.4%.

Table-5.27 Occupation/ Awareness as an effective measure of combating the problem of child labor

Occupation	Is awareness is an effective measure of combating the problem of child labor?						Chi-square:
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
Students	5	8	31	47	14		15.94
% with in occupation	4.80%	7.60%	29.50%	44.80%	13.30%	100%	
Business category	1	0	4	2	2	9	Df: 16

% with in occupation	11.10%	0%	44.40%	22.20%	22.20%	100%
Service category	0	2	0	7	2	11
% with in occupation	0%	18.20%	0%	63.60%	18.20%	100%
Housewife	1	2	3	6	5	17
% with in occupation	5.90%	11.80%	17.60%	35.30%	29.40%	100%
Academicians	0	0	4	3	1	8
% with in occupation	0%	0%	50%	37.50%	12.50%	100%
Total	7	12	42	65	24	150
% with in occupation	4.70%	8%	28%	43.30%	16%	100%

Explanation:-Although there are various rules and regulations regarding child labor awareness, in addition we have various NGO's and international organizations such as ILO, UNICEF, which religiously campaign against child labor. But in reality more than any thing else it is the awareness regarding this problem which can make difference in modern day world. People see this crime happening in front of their eyes but still do nothing about it. If we start thinking positively towards it, then we can make certain changes on ourselves rather than being simply dependent on government or anybody else. It is we or us who have to take action ourselves rather than simply depend upon anyone else. The survey results high light that only 19% of the people feel that child labor awareness is an effective measure of combating the problem of child labor. Almost all the groups think alike. There is very little variation in the difference of opinion between various groups. Thus occupation seems to have no impact on the difference of opinion regarding child labor awareness policies.

Table-5.28 Occupation/ Two Child Norm

Occupation	Two Child Norm					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Ranking						
Students	2	3	7	16	77	105
% with in occupation	1.90%	2.90%	6.70%	15.20%	73.30%	100%
Business category	0	0	0	2	7	9
% with in occupation	0%	0%	0%	22.20%	77.80%	100%
Service category	0	0	1	2	8	11
% with in occupation	0%	0%	9.10%	18.20%	72.70%	100%
Housewife	0	0	0	7	10	17
% with in occupation	0%	0%	0%	41.20%	58.80%	100%
Academicicians	0	0	1	2	5	8
% with in occupation	0%	0%	13%	25.00%	62.50%	100%
Total	2	3	9	29	107	150
% with in occupation	1.30%	2%	6%	19.30%	71.30%	100%

Chi-square: 10.37
Df: 16

Explanation: Occupation wise there is not a higher rating being accorded to the opinion of implementation of two child norm as a successful measure for eradicating the problem of child labor. Only 3.3% of student's believe in the effectiveness of the programs besides this no other category of respondents think that it is an effective measure for attacking this problem.

Table 5.29 Age & Profit motive

Age	Profit motive					Chi-square value 4.49 Df: 6
	1	2	3	4	Total	
less than 20	25	7	4	8	44	
% with in age	56.80%	15.90%	9.10%	18.20%	100%	
20-40	47	23	11	13	94	
% with in age	50%	24.50%	11.70%	13.80%	100%	
40 and above	4	3	3	2	12	
% with in age	33.30%	25%	25%	16.70%	100%	
Total	76	33	18	23	150	
% with in age	50.70%	22%	12%	15.30%	100%	

Explanation: People of all age groups feel that parents send their children to work in entertainment industry for profit motive. Age has not affected the respondents' opinion regarding this issue.

Table-5.30 Age/ Nuclear Families

Age	Nuclear Families						Chi square: 9.14 Df: 8
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
less than 20	9	16	12	7	0	44	
% with in age	20.50%	36.40%	27.30%	15.90%	0%	100%	
20-40	14	38	19	16	7	94	
% with in age	14.90%	40.40%	20.20%	17%	7.40%	100%	
40 and above	4	5	0	2	1	12	
% with in age	33.30%	41.70%	0%	16.70%	8.30%	100%	
Total	27	59	31	25	8	150	
% with in age	18%	39.30%	20.70%	16.70%	5.30%	100%	

Explanation: In the past decade there has been a paradigm shift in the demographic pattern in the society, from joint families to nuclear families. The emergence of technology and educational pattern has increased the emergence of nuclear families. As in small families both husband and wife are working therefore there is a need for domestic help which can be attributed by use of child labor. Although there have not much work in studying the correlation of the same, but we do believe this change has accelerated the use of child labor.

The research shows that the experienced people strongly feel that the concept of nuclear families has accelerated the incidence of child labor in India. In this age group 75% of people strongly accept this view. On the other hand the other age groups have a moderate opinion about this, as only 57% and 55% of the age groups below 20 and between 20-40 respectively agree that nuclear families has increased the incidence of child labor. This clearly shows that elderly people feel that child labor is closely linked with the emergence of nuclear families.

Table-5.31 Age and Government Policies

Ranking	ACT of 1986	Bachpan Bachao Andolan	Two child norm	Article 14	Total	
less than 20	18	4	11	11	44	Chi - square: 3.08
% with in age	40.90%	9.10%	25%	25%	100%	
20-40	37	10	18	29	94	Df: 6
% with in age	39.40%	10.60%	19.10%	30.90%	100%	
40 and above	4	0	4	4	12	
% with in age	33.30%	0%	33.30%	33.30%	100%	
Total	59	14	33	44	150	
% with in age	39.30%	9.30%	22%	29.30%	100%	

Explanation:- As expected awareness level of the elderly people is the best because except Bachpan Bachao Andolan all options got an equal distribution, where as in the other age groups, Child labor Act of 1986 got the maximum popularity. This was followed by Article 14 of Indian Constitution. In the age group less than 20, the

awareness level of child labor law is 40.9% and the awareness level of Article 14 is 25% and awareness level of Child Labor Act 1986 and Article 14 for the age group of 20-40 is 39.4% and 30.9% respectively.

Table-4.32 Primary Education/Age

Age	Profit Motive						Total	Chi-square: 5.06 Df: 8
	1	2	3	4	5	Total		
less than 20	24	9	8	2	1			
% with in age	54.50%	20.50%	18.20%	4.50%	2.30%	100%		
20-40	45	32	13	3	1	94		
% with in age	47.90%	34%	13.80%	3.20%	1.10%	100%		
40 and above	4	4	3	1	0	12		
% with in age	33.30%	33.30%	25%	8.30%	0%	100%		
Total	73	45	24	6	2	150		
% with in age	48.70%	30%	16%	4%	1.30%	100%		

Explanation: - Poverty can be attributed as the primary reason for child labor but along with poverty there are other reasons for a high incidence of child labor in our country. One reason is lack of education. If primary education is made compulsory, the level of child labor will come down because if children attend school they would not get time to go to work. As they would be occupied all the time in schooling activities. Move over this would generate a further interest in education in children and their parents. In addition they will get to experience the importance of education. The study also indicates that people feel that making primary education compulsory is the best method of combating the problem of child labor. Out of the total sample size a staggering 78.7% people are in complete support for this proposal. All respondents from all the age groups completely agree on making primary education compulsory. 75%, 82%, 67% of the people in age group below 20, 20-40, above 40 respectively are in support of primary education.

Table-4.33 Gender/Wages at par with Adults

Gender	Wages at par with Adults					Total	Chi square value
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Female	10	30	14	7	0	61	

% with in gender	16.40%	49.20%	23%	11.50%	0%	100%	6.92
Male	13	36	16	18	6	89	
% with in gender	14.60%	40.40%	18%	20.20%	6.70%	100%	df 4
Total	23	66	30	25	6	150	
% with in gender	15.30%	40%	20%	16.70%	4%	100%	

Explanation:- Child laborers are paid a lower wage rate as compared to their adult counterparts, and such scales are maintained not taking into account their output levels. It has been argued that children are exploited and are paid less for the level of work they perform. Many economists and scholars feel that government should make reforms and bring the child labor wage rate at par with the normal wage rate. The rationale behind such a proposal is that, these high pay scales would enable children to fight against poverty. Such measures might be a short term solution to fight against child labor. Even if this solution is adopted, it would help children to some extent, but this would still keep them out of schooling system and expose them to the burdens of work. The question which arises is that, are such measures bad for the development of children? The survey results suggest that females are strongly in favor of this opinion, as 67% of them feel that increased wage rate is not the criteria for the development of these children. Male respondents also possess a similar view point as 55% of them believe in this theory. Majority of the respondents feel that paying at par is not a solution as it still deters the development of children.

Table-5.34 Gender/Obstacle for Growth

Gender	Obstacle for Growth						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Female	28	24	4	4	1	61	Chi-square: 1.96 Df: 4
% with in gender	45.90%	39.30%	6.60%	6.60%	1.60%	100%	
Male	40	31	12	5	1		
% with in gender	44.90%	34.80%	13.50%	5.60%	1.10%	100%	
Total	68	55	16	9	2	150	
% with in gender	45.30%	36.70%	10.70%	6%	1.30%	100%	

Explanation:- There is no difference of opinion in responses of males and females as to whether child labor is an obstacle to growth. Over all 82% of the respondents feel that child labor is an obstacle to growth. 87% of the females and 79% of the males share similar opinion.

Table-5.35 Gender/Nuclear Families

Gender	Nuclear Families						Chi-square: 2.14 Df: 4
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Female	10	25	11	10	5	61	
% with in gender	16.40%	41%	18%	16.40%	8.20%	100%	
Male	17	34	20	15	3	89	
% with in gender	19.10%	38.20%	22.50%	16.90%	3.40%	100%	
Total	27	59	31	25	8	150	
% with in gender	18%	39.30%	20.70%	16.70%	5.30%	100%	

Explanation: Both females and males share similar opinion regarding the effect of nuclear families on household child labor. 57.4% of the both the groups feel that nuclear families have a positive effect on the rise of child labor in the household sector.

Table-5.36 Gender/ Which Gender Is More Affected?

Gender	Which Gender Is More Affected?						
	Only Male	More In Males	More In Females	Both	Only Females	Total	
Female	2	9	10	38	2	61	Chi square: 0.963 Df: 4
% with in gender	3.30%	14.80%	16.40%	62.30%	3.30%	100%	
Male	2	17	11	56	3	89	
% with in gender	2.20%	19.10%	12.40%	62.90%	3.40%	100%	
Total							
% with in gender	2.70%	17.30%	14Z%	62.70%	3.30%	100%	

Explanation:-The problem of child labor is prevalent in both forms of genders such as males and females. Some of them are directly affected by the problem of child labor and other are inducted in the informal economy which remain unaccounted for. The real picture for the severity of this problem has not been known in real terms, but certain available facts suggest that the male contingent is more affected in the informal economy or the domestic sector. The results suggest that both the genders feel that this problem is severe for both the genders. 62% of males and females feel alike in this regard that the problem of child labor is severe for both the genders.

Table-4.37 Gender/ Two Child Norm

Gender	Two Child Norm						
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
Ranking							

Female	1	0	3	13	44	61	square: 2.54
% with in gender	1.60%	0%	4.90%	21.30%	72.10%	100%	
Male	1	3	6	16	63	89	Df: 4
% with in gender	1.10%	3.40%	6.70%	18%	70.80%	100%	
Total	2	3	9	29	107	150	
% with in gender	1.30%	2%	6%	19.30%	71.30%	100%	

Explanation:- Gender has no difference of the opinion on the policy of making Two Child Norm compulsory in India as a measure for eradicating child labor. Only 1.6% of the females and 4.5% of the males support this policy. It is clear that the respondents do not think that two child norm is a step towards eradicating the problem of child labor.

Table-5.38 Income/Profit Motive

Income	Profit Motive					
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Ranking	1	2	3	4	Total	
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	13	3	3	2	21	Chi- square: 4.74
% within income	61.90%	14.35	14.30%	9.50%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	51	24	12	20	107	Df: 6
% with in income	47.70%	22.40%	11.20%	18.70%	100%	
3 lakh and above	12	6	3	1	150	
% with in income	54.50%	27.30%	13.60%	4.50%	100%	

Total	76	33	18	23	150
% with in income	50.70%	20%	12%	15.30%	100%

Explanation: People of all the income groups seem to have a common opinion about parents sending their children in entertainment industry for making money. 82% of the higher income group, 70% of the middle income group and 76% of the lower income group feel the same. It is clear that income level has not lead to variation in responses to the question, whether profit motive is the sole reason for children being sent to the film world by their parents.

Table-4.39 Income\ Instant fame

Income	Instant fame					Chi-square: 7.34 Df: 6
	1	2	3	4	Total	
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	3	10	3	5	21	
% within income	14.30%	47.60%	14.30%	23.80%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	25	34	24	24	107	
% with in income	23.40%	31.80%	22.40%	22.40%	100%	
3 lakh and above	1	8	8	5	22	
% with in income	4.50%	36.40%	36.40%	22.70%	100%	
Total	29	52	35	34	150	

% with in income	19.30%	34.70%	23.30%	22.70%	100%	
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Explanation:- People belonging to lower income group feel that instant fame can be one of the reasons that parents expose their children to the glamour world. People from the mid income group have mixed reaction towards it and people from high income group don't believe in this concept, as only 40% of the people believe in this concept, so over here it can be said that there is a relation between the two.

Table-4.40 Income/ Banning Child Labor from all Industries

Income	Banning Child Labor from all The Industries					Total	Chi square: 9.32 Df: 8
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	10	6	2	3	0	21	
% within income	47.60%	28.60%	9.50%	14.30%	0%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	56	39	7	3	2	107	
% with in income	52.30%	36.40%	6.50%	2.80%	1.90%	100%	
3 lakh and above	12	7	3	0	0	22	
% with in income	54.50%	31.80%	13.60%	0%	0%	100%	
Total	78	52	12	6	2	150	
% with in income	52%	34.70%	8%	4%	1.30%	100%	

Explanation The middle income group and high income group strongly believe that child labor should be completely banned from all the industries. 89% and 86% of the mid income group and high income group feel the same respectively. Even 76% of the lower income group has the similar view point.

Table-4.41 Globalization and Income

Income	Globalization						Chi square: 4.86 Df: 8
	Strongly agree	Agree	Modertaly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Less than 1.5 lakh p.a	0	5	10	5	1	21	
% within income	0%	23.80%	47.60%	23.80%	4.80%	100%	
1.5-3 lakh p.a	4	24	34	37	8	107	
% with in income	3.70%	22.40%	31.80%	34.60%	7.50%	100%	
3 lakh and above	1	5	5	8	3	22	
% with in income	4.50%	22.70%	22.70%	36.40%	13.60%	100%	
Total	5	34	49	50	12	150	
% with in income	3.30%	22.70%	32.70%	33.30%	8%	100%	

Explanation:- Most of the respondents feel that globalization has aggravated the problem of child labor. 50% of the people belonging to high income group feel that globalization has had increased child labor. To this extent only 42% and 28% of the people belonging to mid income group and lower income group feel the same

respectively. This implies as the income level of our respondent increases, their belief skews towards the leading to the increase in child labor.

Table 4.42 Factor Analysis

S. No.	Factor Name	Eigen value	% of variance	Items	Item loading	Mean	Std Dev
1	Economic Development	1.59	17.75	i. Poverty	.418	1.42	.59
				ii. Over Population	.549	2.01	.91
				iii. Eco- Growth	.586	2.27	1.07
Mean of Economic Development = 1.81							
2	Film Career	1.53	17.059	i. Working in films	.633	3.01	1.18
				ii. Non- stop working schedule and Implication on their health	.713	2.25	.96
				iii. Stress	.632	2.25	.97
Mean of Film Career = 2.51							
3	Child Development	1.24	13.747	i. Effect on growth	.707	1.49	.80
				ii. Exploitation	.692	1.65	.65

Mean of Child Development = 1.57							
4	Two- Child Norm	1.17	12.973	i. Two child norm	.707	2.37	.90
Mean of Two- Child Norm = 2.37							
Overall mean =2.08							

Explanation-Factor analysis was used for part-II of questionnaire to find out the causes of child labor. The results of factor analysis reveal four factors are: 1. Economic Development, 2.Film career, 3.Child Development, and 4. Two-Child Norm. These four factors explain 61.53% of total variation. The factors along with item loadings, mean and standard deviation have been explained below:

(1) **Economic development**:-This is the most important factor affecting child labor as it has the maximum percentage of variance equaling 17.75%. The affecting items under this are Economic Growth (item loading 0.586) with mean (2.27) higher than the mean of this (1.81) and hence lower in importance. The economic development indicates the growth pattern of a country /economy. The economic development plays a major role in determining the level of child labor persisting in an economy. The other important component of this factor is: over- population with item loading 0.549 and mean score of 2.01 which is also higher than the factor mean. Although there are various indicators showing economic development but in this study has taken only three primary sub indicators, i.e., poverty, population and economic growth. Poverty has only emerged as an important component of this factor with a lower mean score.

- (2) **Film Career**:-This factor indicates the impact of film work on the health and development of children. This factor explains 17.059% of variance. The least important component in this factor is working in films with a higher mean score of 3.01. The other components viz.: i) impact on health (0.713) which means the impact of shooting for long hours without any break and its impact on child health has a mean score of 2.25 and standard deviation 0.96. ii) The next item is level of stress generated due to participation of children in reality shows (0.632) has a mean of (2.25) and standard deviation (0.97). Both these emerge as important components having lower mean than over all mean of this factor (2.51).
- (3) **Child Development**:-This factor shows the effect of child labor on the over all development of the child. It explains 13.74 % of variance. The items included are: i) effect on growth and exploitation with item loadings of 0.707 and 0.692 with a mean score of 1.65 and 1.47 and standard deviation of 0.80 and 0.65. Effect on growth emerges as important component having lower mean than overall factor mean (1.57). There have been various studies conducted to study the impact of stressful work on the physical and cognitive development of children. Usually such children lead an abnormal life deprived of normal educational learning's and other activities related to childhood. Therefore it is imperative that their overall developmental process would differ and this will have everlasting impact on their lives.
- (4) **Two Child-Norm**: - This factor indicates birth control policies and their effect on child labor. The variance is 12.97% with item loading 0.707, mean 2.37 and standard deviation 0.90. India is the second most populous country in the world having the maximum population growth rate. If situation remains unchanged we might over take China in this regard. The two-child norm is the measure undertaken to stall population growth rate.

Overall analysis depicts that i) Economic Development and ii) Child Development emerge as important factors with a mean score of 1.81 and 1.57, which is lower than the overall mean of all factors (2.08).

State Wise Analysis of Child Labor and Factors Influencing Child Labor

Infant Mortality Rate:-

Infant mortality rate means the number of deaths of new born babies (upto the age of 4) over 1000 child births. Children up to the age of 5 need special medical care, as they are extremely vulnerable to various atrocities of the environment. High Infant mortality rate depicts poor medical facilities, infrastructure and development. In India the Infant mortality rate was very high which propelled people to go for more kids which in turns increased the demographic population pressure. High Infant mortality rate also reflects that the people of the country are poor as they are unable to afford the proper medical facilities. Moreover there are many children who survive beyond the age of 5 but have many physical deformities. Often these children are considered as liabilities and are thrown out of the family for work or are sold to various middlemen. All this is directly related to child labor. In addition researchers have conducted many studies on this issue and found significant correlation between the two. [Mehrotra (2006), Kulkarni (2006), Parker.D, Jabari.A and Oberg.C (2005)]

Literacy Rate:-

Besides lack of job opportunities in India, the unemployment rate is higher because of poor educational standards. Since people lack basic formal education, they are unable to

grow in their carriers. This phenomenon leads to stagnation and poverty, which forces people to employ children for fulfilling their basic needs. People having a strong educational background prosper in their work profile. Therefore it can be said if parents are educated they are well off and thus they don't require to send their children for work. Government and other agencies are also promoting adult education to make people aware about the needs and importance of education. Many researchers have explored the relationship between the two and they suggest that child labor is a function of literacy rate. [Roy.G, Devi.K (2008), Das.S and Mukherjee.D (2006)]

Per Capita Income:-

The present study suggests earning per household as one of the predictors of child labor. If per capita is low, people will be forced to send their children to work for bridging the income gap. On the contrary if per capita income is sufficient then there would be no need for sending children to work. In India the per capita income is very low in various regions. More than 35% of the people are below poverty line which becomes imperative for sending the children to work. Such people can't afford education or are unaware about the needs and benefits of education. Many researchers have found a direct relation between the two.

[Becchetti, Trovata (2005),Lieten (2003), Naidu.M and Ramaiah.K (2006)]

Life Expectancy:-

This tells about the overall health facilities and the standard of living of a country\economy. The basic meaning of life expectancy is the life span of normal human beings of a particular place. If the life expectancy is longer, it shows that the standard of living, health facilities and medical facilities, are quite good. It also shows the overall

developmental status of the particular place. If people are healthy and fit they can work longer and earn a living for their family. If they are unwell or unfit they are forced to stay out of work which propels other members of family to earn money for the household. All this propagates child labor. Some times children as young as 6 years are pushed in to stressful work. This is also included as an independent variable. Studies of Mehrotra (2006), Kulkarni (2006) Parker.D, Jabari.A and Oberg.C (2005) Bazen.S and Salmon. C (2008) support this viewpoint.

Gross Enrolment ratio:-

This explains the number of children aged 6-10 enrolled in primary educational system. Moreover it reflects upon the educational standard of a country\ economy. Gross enrolment ratio is directly related with the child labor because children involved in the educational system are unable to go to work. If gross enrolment ratio is high then the literacy rate of that state would be high and enable the people for better employment prospects. All this will ensure better income and would also improve the standard of living. Eventually people would have increased incomes and would not send their children to work. All this will decrease the overall incidence of child labor. [Majumdar, 2006]

National Child Labor Project (NCLP):-

National child labor project was initiated in 1998 to help child laborers. It is central level program. Originally started in 12 districts, under this program child laborers are enrolled in special schools and are given formal education with vocational training and a stipend of Rs 100 per month. It is more of rehabilitation program for children who are with drawn from work. This has a significant direct relationship with incidence of child labor.

If NCLP is properly implemented then the overall incidence of child labor will come down as the program focuses on child labor. [Burra.N (2005)]

To understand the relationship of various factors and their impact on child labor an attempt has been made to analyze a list of these variables vis-à-vis life expectancy, Infant mortality rate, Per Capita Income, Literacy rate, Gross enrollment ratio, National Child labor Project. The regression result shows that

$$Y=67.31X_1+2.45X_2^{**}+26.9X_3-.052X_4+490.7X_5^{**}+9.68EX_6^{**}$$

$$T=(2.223) \quad (.674) \quad (3.037) \quad (7.015) \quad (.208) \quad (.198)$$

$$\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.931$$

These factors play a significant role in controlling the problem of child labor. These indicators tell about the over all development and the standard of living in a particular economy. The previous studies suggest that child labor is a function of all these factors in one way or the other

The coefficient of regression is .961

The step wise Regression shows that

$$Y_1= 27.71X_3^{**} -0.032X_4^{**} + 62.079X_1^{**}$$

$$T=(4.509) \quad (2.7) \quad (7.15)$$

$$\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.946$$

Child labor =F (Literacy rate, per capita Income, Life expectancy).

The most important factors affecting child labor are life expectancy rate, Literacy rate, and Per capita income. The other variables Infant mortality rates, Gross enrollment ratio, NCLP were removed from the model.

Best Performing States Regarding Child Labor

The problem of child labor is minimum in the in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh. These states have done considerably well in reducing the incidence of child labor. Our CAGR for 1991-2001 shows that the above states have been quite successful in combating the problem of child labor. Analysis of the relationship between child labor and other factors in these states is an explained below:

Maharashtra: - Maharashtra has been the most successful state in reducing the problem of child labor. Over here the overall incidence of child labor has come down by 3.30% per annum. The life expectancy rate has increased by 0.56% per annum, and the infant mortality rate has gone down by 1.73% per annum. The literacy rate is 1.71% and the per capita income is 12.54 per annum. Maharashtra has shown a significant improvement in the economic and human development status.

Tamil Nadu: - This state has been the second most successful state in reducing the level of child labor. In this state the child growth rate has been 3.19% per annum. Like Maharashtra, life expectancy has marginally increased by 0.75%. The state has witnessed the literacy growth rate of 1.60% per annum and per capita income of 15.09% per annum. Although the population growth rate has increased by 1.11%, the infant mortality rate CAGR has gone down 2.61%. This state has done considerably well in almost all spheres. Increase in life expectancy rate and decrease in infant mortality rate indicates the

improvement in medical facilities of the state. Increase in literacy rate shows the improvement in educational facilities. The per capita income shows that the overall economic status has improved on all frontiers.

Kerala: - In this state the incidence of child labor has only gone down by 2.82 per annum. As in Maharashtra and Tamil-Nadu, the life expectancy rate has gone up marginally by 0.56% per annum. Since Kerala has almost cent percent literacy rate, therefore the growth rate has only gone up by 0.12% per annum. In comparison the per capita income has shot up by 16.77%. Although the infant mortality rate growth rate has marginally gone down by 1.66%, the population growth rate has gone up by 0.9% per annum. This is a state reporting high HDI and high growth.

Andhra Pradesh: - In Andhra Pradesh the child labor growth rate has gone down by 1.96%. In comparison the life expectancy growth rate has increased by 0.72%. This state has witnessed the staggering increase in literacy growth rate at a rate of 3.21% per annum and increase in per capita income of 14.74%. The population growth rate has gone up by 1.37% but the infant mortality rate has gone down by only 0.81% per annum. In this state the birth rate has gone down over the past decade. Even Andhra Pradesh has seen a sound economic growth rate and over here the economic growth rate has been associated with decrease in child labor.

The Worst Performing states regarding child labor:-

Haryana:- This state over the past decade has seen maximum growth rate in the incidence of child labor , i.e., 8.74% corresponding to the other factor such as life expectancy, literacy rate, per capita income which have also grown by 0.47%, 1.97%,12.7% respectively. The population has increased by 2.53%, the infant mortality rate has come down by 0.96%. This shows that this state has witnessed an economic and human development growth but in spite of these factors the child labor incidence growth has been very high. This shows poor vigilance and governance on the part of both state and central government.

Rajasthan: - This state has the 2nd highest growth rate in terms of child labor in last decade (5.01). Just like Haryana this state has also seen a significant increase in other factors such as life expectancy, literacy rate, per capita income growth rate which are 1.02%, 4.59%, 12.61%. Surprisingly this state has shown significant improvement in other economic and human development factors. But unfortunately all this economic growth could not control the incidence of child labor.

Uttar Pradesh:-In this state the child labor growth rate increased in the last decade and has been 3.18%. This state seems to follow a similar pattern just like Haryana, Rajasthan and has witnessed increase in other factors such as life expectancy, growth rate, per capita income growth rate which are 1.02%, 3.07%, 10.51% respectively. Although population growth rate has been quite high (by 2.33%) , corresponding to significant decrease in the infant mortality growth rate which is 2%. Despite seeing a steady economic and social development the problem of child labor has worsened.

Madhya Pradesh: - In this state there has been a marginal increase in the incidence of child labor, i.e., at a rate of 2.36%. The other economic and social factors have also witnessed a marginal increase and life expectancy growth rate, literacy rate, per capita income growth rate which have grown at 0.71%, 3.73%, and 11.50% respectively. The

population growth rate has increased at 2.2% and the infant mortality rate has decreased by a significant figure of -2.53%.

All these states have witnessed economic, social growth but are unable to curb the problem of child labor.

All India: - Analyzing the trends at the all India level , there are certain astonishing facts which come out and might change the perception on child labor. India over the past decade has witnessed a significant economic growth. The GDP has grown at a steady pace of 7.3% 'between' 1991-2001 which has been the 2nd fastest GDP growth rate in the world just after China. India has become a global sport for various organizations and countries to do trade with it. The per capita growth rate has increased at a significant pace of 12.65% depicting improvement in poverty alleviation and the situation in India has been much better. The other economic and social factors have also witnessed a significant improvement during this decade. The life expectancy growth rate and literacy growth rate have increased at a rate of 0.8% and 2.19%. Corresponding to it, the infant mortality growth rate has diminished at 2.08%. All these figures reflect that India has seen positive economic and social growth. The overall infrastructure regarding, the medical facilities and various other basic amenities have increased at a good pace. Even the educational set up in India has seen a good improvement. After the Liberalization policy India has seen a great increase in the employment opportunities which has bettered the economic situation of India. Despite the economic social growth the problem of child labor has worsened.

CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the conclusion of entire analysis and the research work done so far. A comparison has been made of primary data with the secondary data and an effort has been made to fulfill the objectives set forth before undertaking this project. An attempt has been made to bring out certain causes and consequences relating to the problem of child labor. The study also suggests certain policy implications pertaining to the field of child labor.

6.2 People's View Point:

- i. The results of the study suggest that children are employed for work because they are vulnerable and are easily available. Respondents of survey feel that children are completely exploited through child work.
- ii. The prime causes of child labor are poverty, illiteracy and high unemployment rates.
- iii. Parents are forced to send children for work for achieving basic income levels necessary for survival.
- iv. The prime employers of child laborers are domestic industries, glass industries, film industries and carpet industries.

- v. Respondents feel that their contribution towards decreasing the incidence of child labor could be in terms of providing education to children and by spreading awareness to other's about the problem of this social evil.
- vi. There is a positive relation between child labor and globalization which means globalization and economic development has increased the incidence of child labor.
- vii. Majority of respondents feel that dawn of nuclear families has worsened the problem of child labor.
- viii. The problem of child labor is severe in both urban as well as in rural areas. This implies that child labor exists every where.
- ix. Child labor laws are good but need to be properly implemented
- x. Since over population is not looked as the only important cause, therefore respondents feel that the policy of two child norm will be ineffective in curbing this problem.
- xi. Poverty eradication programs are thought to be helpful in reducing this problem.
- xii. Child labor is considered to be a major obstacle towards economic social growth and prosperity.
- xiii. There is a strong feeling that the government must emphasize on providing high quality primary education.
- xiv. The problem of child labor is severe in both genders.

6.3 Important Factors

- i. **Glamour World:** - The results present a surprising and shocking picture of children involved in various reality shows, talent shows, commercial serials, films and glamour world etc. Many people treat such talent to be God gifted and think that it creates skill enhancement and hence leads to career development. Parents vouch for such platform to provide a conducive habitat for the growth and development of their children. There is absolutely no doubt

that this industry is far more paying and is a podium for the development of children. These children usually remain in the limelight of the world. Beside quick money they gain instant fame and name.

Therefore it would be rather strange to point finger at this work and term it as child labor. But even such work is exploitative in nature. In this glitz and glamour these young children are buried under stressful pressure, expectations and the fear of failure. Though on the face of it might appear that these children are benefiting but in reality they are being stressed and burnt out. The results of this survey suggest that these reality shows are a mere gimmick and are far from being beneficial for these children. Such form of work is considered as child labor.

Embarking the True Reality:-

What is on the face is not always real. Many a times what is projected is a mere imaginary extension of media hype. In reality many children participate in these talent shows, but unfortunately only few succeed and emerge as winners. The rest although they possess immense talent are traumatized under great pressure to perform at such tender age. Many times, we see children worried and scared and eventually crying after losing. These children are aged between 5-15 years. Psychologically, this is a growing phase, where children should be carefully treated and nurtured. Their needs should be very well taken care of; their lives should be full of playful, joyful and adventurous activities rather than being exposed to expectations and fear. This is the age when they attain confidence, courage, sense of belongingness through their parents and their near and dear one's.

For want of instant fame and success parents put immense pressure on children. Their high expectations have lust for greediness rather than increasing confidence and motivating them. The parents forget that their children are young and tender; therefore they forget the needs of children and put lot of fear in these children. The life of these children is very miserable and full of anxiety. These children are exposed to many psychological deformities because of added pressure and expectations. Their cognitive growth is not so mature to take such trauma due to which they often bundle up under pressure. **Example**-There are many hidden cases of children collapsing, fainting and getting paralytic attacks because of failure or under performance in these reality shows. Recently in the year 2007 a Bengali girl aged 14 fainted on a regional reality singing shown in Bengal and latter was paralyzed because of under performance.

Recently Maharashtra government imposed sanctions on various T.V commercial shows Balika Vadhu, Uttaran, Chhotey Ustad under the Child Labor Act of 1986. It was reported that many of these shows were employing children for 12 hours per day and some times even on a 40 hours non stop schedule. Under the Act the prescribed limit is not beyond 3 hours per day plus taking care of their schooling needs. Many of these children are out of schooling system and do not realize the importance of education. Even various doctors' and psychologists have started to realize the various harms of such stressful schedule on the cognitive growth of children. Clearly these shows have crossed these limits and government should take firm stand in stopping such major evils.

- ii. **Economic Development:** - Economic growth can go a long way in decreasing child labor. Economic growth refers to the over all infrastructure and social development of the country. Besides improving the per capita income and the poverty line, it is very important in enhancing other infrastructural factors as well as developmental factors like literacy rate, Infant mortality rate, gross

enrolment ratio, life expectancy. The growth lies in improving the over all status of the economy. Government must adopt liberalization policies to improve the present infrastructure of the country. The economic development will help in increasing employment opportunities, which will increase the per capita income and help in reducing the below poverty line and increasing the purchasing power of the people. In turn parents would not send their children for work and hence the incidence of child labor will come down.

Embarking the Reality

The situation of economic development and child labor is far more theoretical than practical in the context of India. The result of the secondary research suggest that the economic development dose not seem to have a highly positive impact on the incidence of child labor and rather it has accelerated the process of child labor. In India almost all major states have seen economic development in terms of literacy rate, gross enrollment ratio, per capita income, GDP and life expectancy. Other factors like infant mortality rate, birth rate have significantly declined. After the liberalization policy adopted in 1991 India has shown marked improvement in various fields such as education, technology and medical facilities. But the problem of child labor is still intense.

- iii. Government policies:** Over the past years, the government of India has posed a firm stand towards the problem of child labor. There are several rules and regulations against the social evils like child labor. The government understands the need of taking care of the youth and children of the country. Besides the several articles mentioned in the constitution of India, there is NCLP (National Child Labor Project) program started in 1991 and the government has consistently increased the budget for such these projects.

More over a special mention has been made of child care in Factories Act of 1948. In 1986 a full-fledged Law on Child labor was enacted which was latter on reviewed and amended in the year 2006. Even at the state level various state governments have been doing their bit towards this cause. In the year 1980 under the leadership of K. Kamraj, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mid Day Meal program was introduced for Various Primary School Children. Such a concept gained nation wide importance and was made mandatory by the Supreme Court in the year 2002. The governments have had a constant support from International Organizations such as ILO, UNICEF.

More over there is B.B.A (Bachpan Bachoo Andolan) started by *Kailash Satyarthi* which has rescued more than 70,000 children in India and stands out as the most successful organization in the world. In the year 2001 the NDA government introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and an initiative to upgrade the level of education and broaden the reach at the primary level. The success of this program was acknowledged by UPA government, who plans to increase its scope beyond the primary level to the secondary and higher level. Of late the governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been proactive towards this cause. More than 3 lakh children have been rescued over the past 2 years from various industries and establishments. Besides conducting various rescued operations, the government has introduced several rehabilitation centers which provide these children with several education and vocational programs.

Embarking the reality

Despite such extensive initiatives to reduce child labor, the problem of child labor is still severe in the country. What we see is only the tip of the ice burg; the real big picture is hidden. We have grown in several parameters but are

unable to curb the problem of child labor. Even the census report (2001) suggests that the problem of child labor has only worsened across the country. First of all the rules and regulations don't cater to all spheres of child labor. Earlier the laws were only restricted to hazardous form of work, but later on the scope widened to non hazardous forms of work which was applicable to few industries, leaving aside some of the major employers of child labor such as agriculture which employees 69% over all industries of child labor and domestic industries which is the 2nd largest employer of child labor.

More over due to less labor inspections, the problem of bonded labor, child trafficking and slavery still exist in huge numbers. The Nithari village case and Karmapura district are the evidences of serious neglect on the part of government agencies. All this suggests that the problem of child labor is much beyond the projected figures and it reflects on the poor governance and implementation of various child labor laws. All these question the integrity of the government. The problem of child care development is much beyond child labor, despite the bonded Labor Act of 1976 which bans all forms of bonded labor. The number of bonded workers is still high. Although government is increasing its expenditure on funding various projects like NCLP, SSA, 100 days Rojgar yojna programs all these are showing only little effect on the incidence of child labor. The child labor levels should have gone down over the past few years but on the contrary it has increased significantly at an increasing pace.

- iv. **Gender Profile:** Over the past few years many scholars have argued that there is high gender discrimination occurring in various forms of child labor in India. It was argued that the girl child is more severally affected by the problem of child labor.

Reality:

The survey results thrash this theory completely as majority of respondents feel that both male and female child workers are equally exploited. The male child workers are employed more in heavy duty task such as fire crackers industries, glass industries etc. On the other hand the female child workers are more employed in domestic form of work and light agricultural work. The concept of gender discrimination doesn't exit in child labor pertaining to India.

6.4 Causes of child labor

Child labor is a grave problem in India. Several factors and causes have attributed towards it. Some of the probable causes of this problem are discussed below:

- i. **Socioeconomic Disparity:** - In India over the past two decades the per capita income has increased at a significant pace. In spite of such sharp increase in the per capita income, the child labor level has also increased. All this

attributes that income is not a major factor. The relationship between rise in per capita income and child labor can be better explained through socio-economic disparity. This means our growth pattern is such that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. The growth pattern misses the trickle down effect. This disparity between the rich and the poor has widened the problem of child labor. Although the people who fall below poverty line have significantly decreased, but still we observe huge disparity between these two categories. All this has accelerated the problem of child labor. In India there are various people belonging to different strata's of society and other groups. The economic policies have been incorporated for the benefit of few classes rather than masses, which burns down to the point of social exclusion. India is a very vast country but the development has been limited to fewer areas. The major parts of interior India are still vastly neglected. This disparity has been the major cause of increase in child labor.

- ii. **Poor Implementation:** - In India we have several laws and regulations relating to the child care rights and developments. In addition government has introduced several child labor elimination programs such as NCPL, ICDS, BBA, SSA, Mid Day Meal programs etc. The public expenditure has been increasing on such projects from a significant period of time. Despite of expansion lay out; the problem of child labor has increased. This suggests sheer negligence and poor implementation of various programs and initiatives. Leaving out, a few states such as Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala etc. where the reach and proper implementation of these programs have been quite effective in reducing the problem of child labor. The situation is quite adverse in other states. The real impetus of such humongous success in these states has been the proper implementation and proactive approach of the state government. On the one hand, the problem of child labor has increased in all other states which clearly shows lack of government afford and support for tackling this problem.

- iii. **Poor Governance:** - There are some good governance models taking care of child care needs. As per the rules and regulations all major industries have to submit the labor report to the respective labor inspector of the district, under the Factories Act of 1948. Moreover if any industry is employing children less than the age of 18 ,they have to mention the exact work profile and the working conditions to the inspector. But it is just farce in view of the corruption prevailing and the control of business people. In such cases they either under state the employment status of child laborers or they don't show at all. More over the ratio of the industries to labor inspector is very high, which influences the efficiency level of labor inspectors. Another striking reality is that despite the abolition of bonded labor through the Act of 1976 there is still a huge labor force as bonded labor. All this is happening under the nose of various governess bodies. So this attributes to the high level of corruption and poor governess regarding the problem of child labor in India.
- iv. **Psychological Inheritance:** - In India especially in the rural places the problem of child labor exists because of psychological inheritance. The mind set of people over there is that more children means more hands to work. They believe that in order to maximize the income, they should have more children. They associate small children especially male members as working hands and sumptuous source of income. This myopic approach has been carried from generation to generation and now especially in this modern day world it has become more of a tradition than a thought approach. They don't realize to believe in the essence and the vision of education. They fail to realize the harms in an overpopulated economy and are unable for see the harmful consequences of child labor and increased family size. This philosophy is deep rooted and the roots of such psychological inheritance are not easy to dilute and it comes across as a major attribute of child labor.

- v. **Globalization:** - After the advent of liberalization policy followed in 1991, India has experienced globalization. Various MNC's and other big corporate houses have set up their operations in India. These establishments have a positive impact on the growth of the country. Globalization has benefited India in many spheres such as: technology, employment, foreign reserves, economic development etc. On one hand there have been vast improvements and India has a high economic growth rate just next to China, on the other hand it has also increased child labor in India. As it is India possesses cheap labor and it also has a vast reserve of potential child laborers many business organizations have employ several child laborers for reducing their over all costs.

Globalization has also affected the culture of our country. Due to flexible work timings and work pressures, there has been an emergence of nuclear families where both partners are working. Such families become the prime employers of the domestic help mostly in the form of child laborers. India has done quite well in all aspects of economic growth but are unable to control the incidence of child labor which has only increased over the past decade and so. This clearly signified that globalization has worsened the problem of child labor in India.

- vi. **Illiteracy:** - Although the literacy level has increased over the past few years in India. But as we have mentioned in the earlier chapters, the definition of literate in India is very weak. A person who can just sign is considered literate. Such poor definition of literacy can't be a true indicator of the level of literacy required for earning a basic level of employment and status in the society. Thus even if the literacy rate has gone up, it doesn't suggest the real improvement in the educational setup. Illiteracy and Child labor have formed a virtual vicious circle. Child laborers who grow up as potential parents fail to realize the importance of education as they have been unable to experience the

benefit of education. Therefore they also tend to send their children to work. All this shows that literacy and education can play a major role in controlling the problem of child labor.

- vii. **Physical Size:** - There are various jobs which require tender touches and soft hands. Such jobs are best suited for young children who are small in structure and have soft and tender hands. Over here besides easy accessibility and cheap labor, even the job profile seems to be the best suited for these children. The potential employers seek such children to produce better quality products and services. So it clearly shows than not all jobs are best suited for adults and for few jobs even children have an edge over adults due to their physical size. Jobs like weaving rugs and picking cocoa are certain jobs where people of small size have an added advantage for performing better, which leads to increased demand for Child labor.

- viii. **Easy Availability:** - The child population in the age group of 6-14 is very high in India. Since these children are quite vulnerable and soft they are the prime targets of several child labor touts. These touts bring children from rural places to urban and metros, where they contract these children in an organized manner. These poor children have very little say and they just do what they are ordered to do with out any fuss. They are very less troublesome which attributes as one of the causes of child labor.

6.5 Consequences

- i. **Health:** - The child labor affects the overall health of the children. First of all the conditions in which these children work, are totally unfit and unsuitable for these children. The children develop many health concerns over the period of time. More than the physical work outs it is the mental exhaustion which plays a severe role in degrading health of children. The children are not physically compatible to take such tasks more over they are totally defenseless and immature for handling their affairs. All this plays a major effect on their health.

- ii. **Psychological Deformities:** - Besides physical deformities, the child laborers are also exposed to certain psychological deformities. The childhood is a beginning phase of the human life, and the child needs special care, affection from their near and dear ones. It is the phase where a child learns to confide and gain support from others. But on the contrary, if they are put to work they can have major psychological deformities due to the added stress levels. Since their emotional and mental quotient levels are not so strong enough to handle these high work pressures. The child is like wet clay which can be molded into any shape. But once it dries up it can't be remolded, similarly even the childhood is the personality building and molding phase, the personality is highly influenced by the childhood and it is carried for the entire life.

- iii. **Long term Economic Implications:** - Although in the current scenario economic growth is growing, despite this there is high child labor incidence rate. But somewhere down the line this would have a major effect on the economic growth. A study of the economic model of several developed countries, highlights find that these countries have very low level of child labor existing in their country. Over there the child labor and economic growth seem to have an inverse relationship. On the other hand incidence of child labor is high in the countries which are economically underdeveloped or

poor. India is in its transitional phase and in order to ensure smooth growth they have to control the problem of child labor.

- iv. **Education-** The earlier studies have suggested that the child labor is the function of education. The children involved in work do not get time to attend school, and hence they lose quick interest in education. The higher child labor incidence would suggest that more and more children are out of school and hence affect the overall quality of education of our country. It is a known fact that children need education without which they can't grow in life. Therefore child labor and education are interrelated and connected.

6.6 Myths and Realities

- i. **Poverty:** - Poverty is the main cause of child labor. Many scholars have quoted that poverty is the main reason for the child labor. Parents are compelled to send their children to work for earning basic minimum requirements for a healthy living. But this theory doesn't work in the Indian context, because for the past 10 years the incidence of child labor has gone up by 1.10% p.a, despite the increase in the per capita income by 12.65% p.a. This empirical data seems to suggest that poverty is not the main cause of child labor.
- ii. **Unemployment:** - The second important cause of child labor quoted by the previous studies is the unemployment of the parents. It was believed that due to the unemployment of parents, they used to send the children to work for earning nominal money for the family. But in reality this is not true, the employment record for the last decade suggests that employment levels along with their remuneration has gone up, but it had little effect on the incidence of child labor. More than anything else it is the mind set of the person which contributes to high level of child labor.

- iii. **Overpopulation:** - Since India is in transitional phase it has been preaching for small families. It understands the need to control population. It is known fact that our resources are limited and for using them effectively, there is a need to control population to lessen the burden on these resources. India has been able to lower the birth rate and the population growth rate. Despite this achievement, the child labor growth rate is higher than the child birth growth rate. This suggests that population is not the only major cause of high child labor levels in India.

6.7 Policy and Implications

- i. **Emphasis on Education:** - The biggest factor responsible in controlling the problem of child labor is education. Education is the prime motivator and a very important factor for eradicating child labor and economic development. Through proper and effective education children will get a focused direction towards their career and employment. Education will also help in breaking the psychological tradition set in certain rural areas where child labor is very much evident and habitual. It will help in laying modern and efficient foundation for a sustainable developed economy.
- ii. **Public involvement Program:** - It is a known fact that individual can help a lot in solving this problem. A conscious effort of the people living in society to act as responsible citizens and stand against this social evil is the need of the hour. In order to motivate the people, the government must introduce certain public involvement programs where the public are awarded certain nominal prizes or money for reporting any child labor incidence which they observe. All of us witness this social evil happen, but still don't take cognizance of it. We are absolutely indifferent towards it and do not take steps to report this to concerned

authorities. In such cases these remuneration programs would help the government agencies to take steps to solve this problem.

- iii. **Expansion of Child Labor Laws:-** Our existing Child Labor Act of 1986 fails to incorporate the child labor occurring in various sectors like agriculture sector and domestic industry where the child labor incidence rate is maximum, attributing to 70% of over all child labor levels. Since our laws have more focused on hazardous form of work, somewhere down the line they have been ineffective towards the non hazardous form of work which is also very much destructive for the health and growth of the children. Therefore this requires a serious thinking to amend the existing laws for curtailing the problem of child labor occurring in other these sectors.
- iv. **Establishing special school's:-** If child labor is banned on a wide scale there will be many unemployed child laborers who would be deprived of money and other needs. There fore in order to attract such children, government must establish certain special schools where the children are educated and also provided with vocational training and some sort of apprenticeship from which they earn certain nominal money for carrying out their normal earnings to support their family and basic needs. Through this we would be able to decrease the child labor incidence rate and also improve the educational level. Such a measure would be one of the most effective measures in curbing this problem
- v. **Better governance:** - Many programs have been introduced for tackling the problem of child labor. The Indian government and other agencies have been successful in tackling this problem to some extent, as more than 325000 children have been rescued in the past few years. This success is just like a dot on the entire board. Since this problem is quite deep rooted and wide spread it requires much more initiatives. The government should increase the number of labor

inspectors to industries ratio for having governance. The government should be stricter and must increase and improve the working of anticorruption squads.

- vi. **Over all Awareness Programs** - The government must introduce certain child labor awareness programs to enlighten the common man against this social evil. There are many people who are not aware about the extent and implications of child labor problem and their effect on the overall development of the economy. The government and other agencies must campaign against this cause and try to make people aware through various advertisements, street plays, banners and road shows etc. Social awareness would help in making several prospective employers aware and enlightened before employing child labor. If various employers don't employ these children, it would automatically help in reducing the problem of child labor.
- vii. **Special Rehabilitation centre for orphans and under privileged children:** - The most vulnerable prospective child laborers are the poor orphans. Since they don't have any place to go, they are often the soft targets for various child labor touts. They are often victimized and traumatized for the worst form of child labor. In order to overcome such malpractices the government must focus on establishing certain rehabilitation centers for these children where they should get proper support and care to ensure their smooth development.
- viii. **Tax benefits for overcome this cause:** - The government must advocate and encourage people to invest in this cause. Although government has allocated various funds to handle this problem but still as the state-wise analysis highlights that it is quite meager against the over all funds required for handling this problem. If government gives certain tax rebates and other advantages to various corporate, individuals, the government would surely be able to raise higher amounts for handling the problem of child labor in a broader prospective.

6.8 Limitations of the Study

The primary study was limited to the Punjab, Delhi and NCR. Although the thesis is based on all India level, but our representation was limited to just 2 states. Moreover the secondary data is based on the census report of 1991-2001 which fails to incorporate data on the yearly basis. Therefore the study is unable to relate the trends for various factors. The study has used purposive and convenient sampling technique which is not always true representative of the universe.

6.9 Scope of Further Research

This research has further scope to study certain factors at the grass root level. Moreover the factors affecting child labor and there interrelationship can be studied to establish more conclusive results at the all India level. The Indian economy is at its transitional phase and it can be connected with the other concerned economies and certain other factors can also be studied at a global level for establishing further concrete relationship of the problem of child labor at the world level.

6.10 The closing Remarks

Various leaders and visionaries believed in the concept of taking care of the needs of the children as they are our successors.

'Children are like the buds in a garden. They should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow'

- JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

'Flowers from the garden of Allah'

- PROPHET MUHAMMAD

Children are the beauty of the universe, assets nurseries of the future, so to make their future bright, safe and strong, society should provide them with their needs, care, education, nutrition, suitable environment and opportunities for recreational activities for their physical, mental, psychological and social development.

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Questionnaire for analyzing the "Problem of Child Labor"

Name of the investigator (Shilpa Anand)

I, SHILPA ANAND M.PHIL student of THAPAR UNIVERSITY, PATIALA. I am conducting a survey on “PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR”. We hereby take this opportunity to seek your valuable opinion to this subject. This information that is provided by you is meant for academic purpose only and will be kept confidential.

Q1. Name _____

Q2. Occupation- (a) Student (b) Business category (c) Service category (d)

Any other, specify _____

Q3. Age- (a) less than 20 years [] (b) 20-40 years [] (c) Above 40 years []

Q4. Gender- (a) Female [] (b) Male []

Q5. Marital status- (a) Single [] (b) Married []

Q6. Income level - (a) less than 1.5 lakh p.a [] (b) 1.5 lakh – 3 lakh p.a [] (c) 3 lakh and above []

Q7. How many children have you seen working in any industry?

- (a) Never seen[] (b) 0-5 [] (c) 6-10 [] (d) 10-15[] (e) 15 and above[]

Rank Question (8-14) in the most favored option to get the highest rank

Q8. What are the primary reasons for employing children at work?

(a) Low wage rate [] (b) Easy to handle [] (c) Trust worthiness [] (d) Flexible work timings []

- (e) No trade union [] (f) Easily available []

Q9. What are the primary causes of child labor?

(a) Poverty[] (b) Illiteracy [] (c) Population [] (d) Ignorance [] (e) Socio-economic disparity[]

- (f) Unemployment of their parent []

Q10. Why parents send their children to work?

(a) Profit motive [] (b) For survival [] (c) Ignorance [] (d) By force [] (e) Skill enhancement.

Q11. Which of the following is more severe problem in India?

(a) Child labor[] (b) Child work[] (c) Child Abuse[] (d) Child neglect[] (e) Bonded labor[]

- (f) Child trafficking

Q12. Have you tried to contribute in reducing this problem to some extent?

(a) Child adoption [] (b) Got child admitted to schools [] (c) Child awareness to other people []

(d) Donation [] (e) done nothing []

Q13. According to you, which of the industries is employing more of child labor?

(a) Glass industry[] (b) Carpet industry[] (c) Food industry[] (d) Silk industry[] (e) Film Industry[]

Q14. Does child labor affect the development of children?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) strongly disagree.

Q15. Do you think two child norm is a probable solution to eradicate child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q16. Do you think children are exploited in various industries?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q17. Is poverty the route cause of child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q18. Is population is the route cause of child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q19. Do you think there is any correlation between economic development and child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q20. Do you think children working in films or serials are in anyways victims of child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q21. Do you think children working on a 40 hour non schedule in these films/ serials take a serious toll on their health?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q22. Do you think children working in realities shows are over stressed?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q23. What are the reasons that parents of such children send them to work?

(a) Profit motive[] (b) Instant fame[] (c) skill enhancement[] (d) Show their talent[]

Q24. Do you think that child labor should be banned from all industries?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q25. If children are paid at par with adults then do you think it is bad for their developments?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) strongly disagree.

Q26. Is child labor an obstacle to growth?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q27. Does globalization have any impact on child labor?

(a) Highly positive impact (b) Positive impact (c) Moderate impact (d) Negative impact (e) highly negative impact.

Q28. Has the concept of nuclear families increased child labor, especially house hold labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) strongly disagree.

Q29. Are you satisfied by the government policies for eradicating child labor?

(a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) strongly disagree.

Q30. Is this problem more relevant in urban areas, or rural areas?

(a) Only urban (b) more in urban less in rural (c) more in rural less in urban(d) severe in both
(e) Only in rural

Q31. Which form of gender is more affected due to child labor?

- (a) only males (b) more in males (c) more in females (d) both severely affected (e) Only females

Q32. Does religion has any effect on child labor?

- (a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Moderately agree (d) Disagree (e) Strongly disagree.

Q33 which of the following government policies are you aware of, regarding child labor?

- (a)Child labor Act of 1986, (b) Bachpan Bachao Andolan (c) two child norm (d) article 14 child labor law

Q34 Suggestion- To eradicate child labor

- (a) compulsory primary education,(b) poverty eradication programs, (c) better implementation of law, (d) child labor awareness, (e) two child norm

Thanks for your cooperation

Appendix

State	Life expectancy	Infant Mortality rate	Literacy Rates	Per capita income	Child labor	population
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1. Uttar Pradesh	1.02%	-2%	3.07%	10.51%	3.18%	2.33%
2. Maharastra	0.56%	-1.73%	1.71%	12.54%	-3.30%	2.07%
3. Bihar	1.03%	-1.53%	1.10%	7.43%	1.72%	2.55%
4. West Bengal	0.50%	-2.29%	1.72%	14.36%	1.88%	1.65%
5. Andhra Pradesh	0.72%	-0.81%	3.21%	14.74%	-1.96%	1.37%
6. Tamil Nadu	0.75%	-2.61%	1.60%	15.09%	-3.19%	1.11%
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.71%	-2.53%	3.73%	11.50%	2.36%	2.20%
8. Rajasthan	1.02%	-5.02%	4.59%	12.61%	5.01%	2.53%
9. Karnataka	0.54%	-2.50%	1.75%	14.31%	-1.70%	1.63%
10. Gujarat	0.95%	-0.17%	1.21%	13.39%	-0.75%	2.06%
11. Orissa	0.71%	-2.78%	2.54%	12.53%	-1.79%	1.52%
12. Kerala	0.56%	-1.66%	0.12%	16.77%	-2.82%	0.90%
13. Assam	0.77%	-1.88%	1.80%	9.93%	0.70%	1.75%
14. Punjab	0.49%	-1.15%	1.76%	11.31%	2.18%	1.85%
15. Haryana	0.47%	-0.96%	1.97%	12.70%	8.74%	2.53%
INDIA	0.80%	-2.08%	2.19%	12.65%	1.10%	1.97%

Source: Census Report 1991-2001

