CHAPTER 2

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY.

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Conceptual Framework and Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Children entered the market for wage-labour after the industrial revolution, creating employment opportunities for children and women, but these children occupied secondary place in the labour work force. Their significance was considered marginal and constituted the reserve labour force. They entered the labour market when the economic necessity forced them to supplement the meager family earnings. This concept to work as a supplementing or balancing force in the family and the nations work force has made them susceptible to all sorts of discriminatory treatment and exploitation in the field of employment. These females child labor generally work in the informal sector. This sector is characterized by the presence of factors viz., long hours of work, wage discrimination of male and female child labour, lack of job security, lack of comprehensive legislation cover, no limit for minimum wages, lack of minimum facilities at work place, ill treatment, heavy physical al work and sexual exploitation. Although the jobs in this sector offer no attraction and are exposed to physical ordeal, large number of female child laborers continues to seek employment in this sector because of irregular nature of employment, lack of skills, easy entry and exit, ignorance and illiteracy.
There maybe many arguments and counter arguments regarding the use of sex typing for the present study. Further there are significant differences between the situation of the working girl and that of the working boy in unorganized industry. These differences further manifest in various ways like attitude of parents towards girl and boy child, value given to education, sex typing of work, etc.

A broad definition of child labour has been adopted, it treated all those girls between 0-14 years, as female child labour, who sell their labour either in cash or kind or engage themselves into some activity which saves labour of their parents which they can in turn invest somewhere else, so as to earn livelihood.

The present study analyses, how the male child labour may be pushed out of work and be motivated to join school; where the demand for female child labour comes from and which are the major sources of their demand. This would reveal which are the main occupations and industries demanding child labour particularly. Is this created demand for child labour because they demand less wages? Thus susceptible to be exploited more.

This supply aspect of child labour is also important. It would reveal the vital points viz. which are the families pushing their children for work, while their right place at that age is
school. What are the circumstances forcing them to work? How much they contribute to their family? To which social group they belong? What is the role of major factors constituting their supply? For example large family, abject poverty, low wages of adult laborers, their expenditure on various vices, poor implementation of laws restricting child labour, uninteresting education at school, unfavorable family and neighborhood environments, etc. These are some of the important aspects which have been studied.

In this study, besides the demand and supply aspects of child labour, due consideration has been given to their working conditions, their wage structure and employment patterns. They have also been compared with their male counterparts so as to objectively observe the level of exploitation and discrimination. Apart from dealing with these vital questions, it has been analyzed why there are higher number of children drop out from school and how that can be minimized. The analyses of all these points shall be of great practical value for the social scientists, social workers, reformers, planners and policy makers addition to the research scholars engaged in the research work on the related topics.

2.2.1 Definition of Child Labour

Conceptually, there has not been much controversy regarding the definition of child labour. Wherever child works for
want of cash or kind, he is called child labour, this concept is uniformly accepted' everywhere. Yet there is difference of opinion as who should be treated as 'child' in the labour revolves around this center-point.

As stated above, there has not been an agreement on the cutoff age of a child from adults. Even in a one country, different age spans are teamed as childhood. According to child labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act 1986, the term "Child" has been defined to mean a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age, Contrary to it mines Act 1973 defines child labour as a person below the age 15 years. The Indian Constitution lays down that "no child below the age 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment. It is thus clear that the constitution of India recognizes the age of 14 years as the Cut-off age. V. V. Giri did not agree with this age and advocated the age up-to 16 years should be treated as the age of childhood.

The factories Act of 1948 recognized the age of childhood upto 14 years and the age of adolescent between 14 to 18 years. Under Plantation Labour Act 1951, children below 12 years are prohibited to work. The Bombay shops and Establishment Act 1948 recognized the age of child labour as below 15 years. The Anti-Beggary Acts of various states define children as persons below the age of 12 to 15 years.
In fact the child labour cannot be functionally defined on the basis of age alone. Further, working children should be distinguished from child labour. If some children work only for a very limited time and earn something for their own development or save money by putting only very little physical or mental exertion for which the family would have to pay otherwise or work at home or else where along with family adults for limited time and with little exertion; they may be called working children and not child laborers. If one child helps his parents in milking cattle before going to school, it is an example of working child, which is different from child labour.

The term working child and "child labour" are often used synonymously. However, the former is quite descriptive and less precise in its meaning than the latter. Every child labourer is first child with all the needs like other children. The child needs the opportunities not only for physical growth but also for mental and experience of "childhood", wherever the business of wage earning of participation in family vocation conflicts directly or indirectly with the normal growth and education of child, the result is "Child Labour".

A child worker is a person in the age group of 5-14, employed for hire or reward on a full time or part time basis. or self-employed, or assisting his/her parents in their occupation for 2 or more hours a day.
According to the international Labour Organization "Child Labour includes children prematurely leading adults lives; working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and their mental development, sometimes reported from their health and their mental development, sometimes repeated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future."

This comprehensive definition very clearly pinpoints the evil effects of the problem. It specifies the social, economic, psychological and emotional elements involved. It also emphasizes the scope of educational and training opportunities in the life of an individual. In this unique context, the role of worker education in the child labour has to be analysed.

However Folks, the chairman of the United States National Child Labour Committee defines child labour as any work by children that interferes with their full physical development, their opportunities for a desirable minimum of education or their needed recreation".  

Age is also regarded as an important criterion for distinguishing child labour from adult labour considering the wide variations, in the different definitions of child labour and in the absence of a commonly accepted definition. The following characteristics may be considered as the distinguishing marks
of child labor whether it is within the family or outside the family, paid or unpaid.

Employing of children of tender age (children who have not been completed the age of 14 years.)" Exploitation of children adversely effecting their physical, mental, emotional and social development.

Deprivation of the right of the children to health, education and a happy childhood.

Work by children in the family would be considered child labour’ if family labour interferes with the child's education, recreation or physical, mental or moral health.

A functional definition of child labour thus is given in these very terms. The encyclopedia of social-sciences has also attempted to define child labor in these terms. According to it "when the business of wage earning or an participation self of family support conflict directly or indirectly with the business or growth and education, the result is child labour. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental and not economic.

K.K. Khatu, A.K. Tomang and C.R. Rao have also defined the child labour on similar lines. According to them the term child labour generally refers to an employment of a child in a
gainful occupation with a view to supplement labour income of its family.

Looking all the aforesaid discussion on a suitable definition of child labour, following characteristics do emerge quite clearly:

1. A cut off age is to be specified below which a labour setting person can be treated as child labour.

2. A child may be called a "child labour" if he works primarily for supplementing his family's livelihood.

3. The time and energy spent by the child labour is so exhaustive that it hinders with his healthy physical and mental development.

4. In the process of supplementing the income of the family, a child has to loose his potential Career prospects and sometime he is deprived of entertainment, pleasure and leisure opportunities, which are due to him at of his age.

On this basis of afore said points a suitable definition of child labour may be given as flows:

"The term child labour may be referred to an employment of a person below adulthood age in some gainful activity, supplementing his family income out at the sometime rendering sufficient enough burden on a child labour
inhibiting his mental and physical development as well as bleaking his carrier prospects,"

This is thus clear that if a child works in such an occupation that his overall development is not affected adversely then he may not be included in the category of child labour. This is of burden some enough to put drag' on his career prospects. Hence child involved in them may not be categorized as child labour. Mostly children inherit skills from their parents and they enjoy doing work with their parents. Thus, involvement is such jobs may not be strenuous to them of course. the same amount of work may be burdensome for other. with their parents they may be arranging their working hours and working children with parents in so many cases are not child labour in real sense of term,

This very reason has been responsible for the difference in age in various acts and statues regarding child labour, if one act declares child labour below 12 years then the other stretches it even up to 18. There is difference for the female and made child labour also, this is because working in one occupation up to certain age may not be hazardous while in other that is quite likely, likewise in certain occupation it may not be hazardous for a male child to work below certain age, while for female child it is just possible.
There may be difference of age for child labour in the different phases of development also, in traditional society where there are only fees carrier prospects, cut off age for categorisation of child labour maybe lower than the advanced societies. In advanced societies children need nursing, learning, and training for longer time span, thus the cut off age between child labour and adult labour in those countries is higher, this can be witnessed in various enactment of different times as the age for child. Labour has been progressively raised with the stages of development. In essence, it maybe safety claimed that the concept of child labour is closely associated with the maximum utilization of this lifetime potential. This is therefore clear that if society gives protection to the child, that is not without, obligation, as the same makes child capable enough to make him to pay back the society much more than what he could have paid otherwise.

2.2.2 Demographic Profile

The high incidence of child labour in India is not only shocking but also represents improper use of potential human resources. The resources instead of being improved through education, vocational and technical training are thoroughly wasted and used unproductively.

No recent survey report or census on child labour is available to reveal precisely the extent of child labour. Hence
we only have rough estimates. According to the 1981 census there were 263 million children aged 14 years or below in India. Approximately 13.6 million were classified as child labourers of which 11.2 million were classified as main workers and 2.4 million as marginal workers.

This figure rose to 17.58 million according to the estimate of the 43rd round of the National Sample Survey conducted in 1987-88. It is estimated that by 2010 A.D. the figure will be approximately 25.65 million. Though these general data are indicative of child labour it must be noted that, according to census 1981 it was 13.6 million, NSS for 1983 estimated it as 17.36 million and Operation Research Group (a private organization in Baroda) in 1985 has projected it as 44 million. The reason for these differences is, census counts workers as only those children who are engaged in productive work. On the other hand the Operation Research Group, child labour includes all children who are engaged in productive work, whether paid or unpaid, at any time of the day, within or outside the family.

International Organizations project the situation in India even graver. The South Asian Coalition Child Servitude claims that there are 5.5 crores child labour which is similar to the estimates of the International Labour Organization (ILO) UNESCO. According to United Nations Commission on Human Rights this figure is around 6.0 crores which is nearly 25
percent of the total population of many countries. According to
Financial Express (Jan. 19, 1990), 78.7 per cent of total
population of child labour are engaged in cultivation and
agriculture sectors 8.2 per cent are in livestock, forestry, fishing,
manufacturing and processing job. 6 percent are in household
and other industries. 1.1 per cent in trade transport and
commerce and around 6 per cent in others.

Child labour is found in both rural and urban areas, in
both organized and unorganized sectors. The demand for child
labour is abundant in the labour market. Agriculture and allied
activities such as livestock, forestry, fisheries, plantations, and
etc. account for 85 percent of the total child labour.
Manufacturing processing, servicing, etc. account for 8.64
percent and mining, quarrying, trade, commerce, construction
are 6.4 percent approximately as projected in census 1981.

There is a wide spread disparity in the prevalence of child
labour amongst states. Andhra Pradesh has the largest number
of child labour (1.95 million) while Bihar (1.1 million), Karnataka
(1.13 million), Madhya Pradesh (M.P.). (1.7 million),
Maharashtra (1.56 million), Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) (1.43 million)
has substantial number of children employed. Out of all, girls
account for 33.57 percent of child labour in the country.
2.2.3 Classification

The child labour can be classified in number of ways. The classification done by social scientist is generally based on different categories for different purposes.

SEX: On the basis of sex the child labour can be classified into two categories:

1. Female Child Labour: The female child labour is present in good number and prevalent all over. The female child labourers mainly work as household workers, construction workers and along with parents at home. These girls start working at an early age as compared to male child labour. The female child labour works under works socioeconomic conditions because of male preference and dominance. Whether urban or rural, female child labour is paid low wages. This often does not lead to skill learning and acquiring technical know how.

2. Male Child Labour: The male child labour is in greater number as compared to female child labour they work generally in these industries, where they gather & learn technical know how and can improve their earnings subsequently. They generally work as non-domestic workers and have access to good wages with better
socio-economic status. They even start their own business whenever they get opportunity, after having learnt the technical knowledge.

GEOGRAPHICAL: Depending upon the geography, the child labour can be categorized into two types:

1. **Rural Child Labour:** Children working in rural areas are known as rural child labor. These children generally work with their families and assist their parents in subsidiary activities. The parents generally take the wages of these children away. If not in agriculture, the rural child labor prevails in small scale and cottage industries like Carpet, Weaving, Handloom, etc. State wise variations in the occupational profile exists depending on the availability of raw material, skill and demand viz., cocoon rearing in J&K, cashew nut processing in Kerala and glass in U.P.

2. **Urban Child Labour:** Children working in urban areas are known as urban child labour. The urban child labour work independently and are basically wage earners substituting the family income. Their socio-economic status is better than the rural child labour. The main centers employing these children are shoe industry, domestic workers, eateries and dhabas. Take for example the situation prevailing in
Delhi. One-lakh children are working as domestic servants, 40,000 children as porters and labourers, 30,000 as shop assistants and 30,000 in dhabas. The number of child rag pickers, newspaper seller and others are 1,80,000. To sum up 4 lakhs children in Delhi are working i.e. 18 percent of Delhi's total population. The labour in urban sector is distinguished as formal or organized and informal or unorganized depending on the sector of their work.

MIGRATED AND LOCAL RESIDENT CHILD LABOUR:

The children who belong to place of work are local resident, where as the child labour who move from their native place to some where else for work,' are migrated. Generally the migrated children are from near by village or town. If coming from distant places they migrate as a whole family. A study conducted by UNICEF reveals that every sixth child in Delhi works for his or her living and two third of them are migrants.

TRAINED, UNDER TRAINING AND UNTRAINED CHILD LABOUR:

These three categories of child labour are classified on the basis of training (Formal or Informal) received or not received. The trained child labour is the one who has received some training for the particular work. This type of child labour is
present in auto repair, carpet weaving, leather industry, etc. These industries do have apprentice child labour, which are learning while earning. The untrained child labour is present generally as domestic worker, construction labourers, engaged in agriculture and mainly are girls.

CASUAL, REGULAR AND SEASONAL CHILD LABOUR:

On the nature of employment the child labour is of three types mainly:

(i) *Casual Workers*: These children work only casually i.e. whenever they get opportunity and work for that particular time.

(ii) *The Regular Workers*: These are the ones working regularly for fixed number of hours throughout the year.

(iii) *Seasonal Workers*: Children working only in a particular season.

They are generally found in rural areas and in agriculture, plantation sectors, etc. Here they work with families at the time of harvest, sowing, weeding and plucking.

GENERAL: Under general classification following types of child labour can be categorized:
(i) *Domestic Child Labour*: In this category almost all children work at home. They may be working only for family help or relieving adults for other paid jobs. Here the girls contribute the maximum. They are at times even exploited and denied childhood rights. Study in rural Indonesia suggests that girls between 10-12 years do 22 hours and between 7-9 years of age do 1-2 hours per week of domestic work. No monetary domestic work is a sub-category, which includes those familial works like milking cattle, processing food stuffs or working in commercial activities. In this category, the activities consume lot of energy and time of the child, which if calculated in monetary terms saves payment of employing an outsider.

(ii) *Non-Domestic Child Labour*: Here the child works out of the house and receives payment for the same as wages in kind or cash or both.

(iii) *Bonded Child Labour*: The children who work for employers, landlords and money lenders as bonded labour in order to payoff debts taken by their parents or grand parents are known as bounded child labor. These children are not paid wages, which is kept in lieu, as a loan payoff. The system of bonded labour is there from a very long time and is prevalent till date. A case reported from Nandsaur district, where a 7 years old child was not paid and
his wages were being adjusted for a loan of Rs. 8000. In fact, the employer even ill treated and exploited this child.

(iv) *Independent Wage Child Labour:* The children work out of their houses in order to only earn wages. These children work independently and supplement the family income. Such children are mostly found in urban areas where they work as household servants, do some menial work either in organized or unorganized sector. These children who earn substantial or moderate amount can be put into 5 sub-categories:

Children working on piece rate basis.
Children working on share crop basis.
Children working as time rate basis.
Regular worker.
Apprentice workers.

(v) *Marginal Economic Activities:* These children are generally unaccounted for as labourers. This is because they are engaged in marginal economic activities, included in the so-called informal sector. The main characteristics of these activities are:

a. *Casual Income.*
b. Unproductive nature.
c. Low wages.
d. Non-accumulating.
(vi) *Entrepreneurial Child Labour:* This is also one important category of child labour under which child works as an entrepreneur of commission agent. Their work is of menial type attracting meager payments. They are therefore not called entrepreneur or trader or commission agent. This type of child labour is found in a large number. One may find such labour in occupations such as vendors, paper bag making, button packing, beads threading, etc. In these occupations the child acts like a trader. If he is a newspaper vendor, he is given newspapers to sell on commission basis. More he sells more he gets. Similarly in paper bag making, he brings the bag making material on credit and sells them after making to his creditor or someone else. Thus in the technical sense he is an entrepreneur, a trader of commission agent. But practically he is included in the category of child labour.

2.2.4 Main centers where child labour is most prevalent.

The following are some of the main centers and professions where children are employed in a very large number.

1. *Child Labour in Agriculture:* This is the sector, which provides employment to the highest number
of child labour. About 5 crores children work in the farms. In agriculture sector the condition of child labour is not that miserable as in the non-farms sector. Here children get employment only during harvest season. Children of both sexes seek employment in form sector. Female child labour also works at home and farms with her mother who works as women labour. This type of child labour is found everywhere in the country may it be North, South, East or West.

II. *Child Labour in Plantation*: Child labour is employed in a very large number in plantation industry mainly tea and coffee. In plantation industry children start working at very early are with meager wages. In Doar's of Bengal, Darjeeling and upper Assam areas, large number of children works as child labour mostly in tea plantation. Their numbers is as high as 50,000.26 'According to an another estimate their number is more than 1.25 lakh in tea estates only.27 Plucking tea leaves is the main occupation that absorbs the maximum work days in plantation industry. Both sex of children are employees in a large number in this industry.

III. *Child Labour in Mining and Quarrying*: Although various legislation prohibits the employment of children in mines and quarrying activities, yet a good number of children are engaged illegally in
these activities. They are prevalent in mica and coal mines of Bihar, limestone quarries of Rajasthan and various mines of Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

IV. *Child Labour in Construction Industry*: Child labour is employed in a good numbers in construction industry all over the country. But labour of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar are much forward in this aspect. A large number of labour migrates from other states along with their family and see employment elsewhere. Their whole family is employed including their children. Female child labour is significantly seen employed in this industry.

V. *Child Labour in Carpet Industry*: Carpet industry attracts employment of children in very large number. In weaving, children are more efficient than adults. They are thus employed in millions. In Jammu & Kashmir alone about 80,000 children are employed in carpet industry and ninety percent of them are bonded labour. Bhadohi near Varanasi is the big center for carpet weaving. In this town nearly one lakh children are engaged in carpet weaving. Meerut, Agra (U.P.), Jaipur, Bikaner (Rajasthan) are the other main centers for carpet weaving, attracting child labour.

VI. *Child Labour as Home" Servants*: Children of both sexes are employed in millions as home servants
mainly in urban areas. Here they are paid wages in cash and/or in kind. Children as home servants are not exposed to much hazardous health conditions, though they maybe badly or inhumanly treated by their masters. A large number of migrant child labours works in metropolis. According to an estimate, out of every for child workers, at least one works as domestic servant either part time of full time29. Due to short supply of children in this occupation many of them are treated quite well. They get food, shelter and enough time for recreation and entertainment. The part time servants pursue their studies and some carry out vocational training also. At most of the places girls are preferred as domestic servants.

VII. Eateries, Tea Shops and General Shops: This is another area where children are in a very large number. Their number will be certainly in millions. In Bombay alone more than half lakh of children are employed in more than 12000 eateries. Besides it there are thousands of shops and other similar establishments where children are in substantial number. Nearly 75 percent of these children are migrants from other states. Children working on shops are comparatively of lower age (even below ten years.). Most of them live at their work premises
and are offered food by their employer. This food is neither sufficient not nutritious.

VIII. *Child Labour in Auto-Repair Work Shops*: A large number of children work in auto workshops all over the country. Here in this profession they are not much exposed to health hazards and also get in informal training of auto-mechanic. Many of these children later on run their own workshops too. Number of such children is estimated to be in lakhs. But this field is generally occupied by the male child labourers. At least five percent of child labor in Delhi is employed in Auto workshops.

IX. *Child Labour in Glass Industry*: Child labour works in good number in glass industry of Firozabad. This industry has earned a bad name for itself for employing child labour, which are exposed to most serious health hazards. According to an estimate there are nearly 1200 glass units in Firozabad (0 district in Western U.P.) employing nearly 20,000 child labor. Oxidation during the joining process produces lead oxide which poses a serious health hazard to the children. Besides it blowing of the spirit lamp flame and inhalation of gases produced during the whole process causes many chronic lung diseases like Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, etc.

X. *Child Labour as Porter in Transport and Other Industries*: Child labour are employed in a large
number as porters mainly in transport industry. These children work under very miserable conditions. Large section of them goes on trucks from one part of the country to the other for days together. After long travel when truck arrives at its destination, they have to load or unload the trucks while truck driver takes rest. These children have to keep their truck drivers happy in order to remain employed for which they are subjected to many kind of harassment including sexual.

XI. *Child Labour in Handloom Industry:* Besides carpet industry, children work in a large number in handloom weaving industry spread in various parts of the country from Jammu & Kashmir in the North, to Tamil Nadu down South. Some important weaving centers are Srinagear (shawl and woolen cloth industry), Sardhana (Meerut), Varanasi, Mazaffarpur, Komarapa-layam (T.N.), etc. More than two and half lakhs children are employed in this industry and in these main centers alone.

XII. *Brassware Industry of Moradabad:* Brassware industry of Moradabad is also defamed for employment of children under miserable working conditions. Their number ranges from 35 to 40 thousands. These children including girls in age group of 4 to 14 years are engaged in hazardous works. They are engaged in metal moulding,
chiseling, polishing and other manufacturing related activities. Children in this industry work during day as well as night due to power breakdowns. Children also do risky jobs like working with acids, blowing pipes of furnace, etc.32 XIII. Child Labour in Bidi Industry: Child labor is employed in good number in this industry also. Here very small children from four to eight years of age also seek employment. They are engaged in cutting the bidi leaves and rolling them. This industry is not only prominent in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and U.P. but also significantly exists in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bengal.

XIV. Fire Works and Match Industry: Fireworks and match making is another industry which has earned notoriety for employing children under hazardous conditions. The firework and match industry in Sivakasi is prominent for employing child labour. There are more than 8,000 match units in this town where more than 80,000 children are employed. 90 per cent of them are girls. These children literally play with fire every minute. They have to work 10-12 hours for just Rs.5-7 Per day. They inhale toxic fumes and suffer from intense head.

XV. Stone Cutting Industry: Stone cutting industry of Kerala, Markapur (A.P) and Mandsaur (M.P) has
also child labour in good number. Here children do a very tough job of cutting stones. They inhale dust and fine particles. Their number exceeds 20,000.

XVI. Lock Industry: Lock Industry of Aligarh employees more than 15,000 child labour that have to work hard for more than 10-12 hours per day. Many of them are girls.

XVII. Fisheries: This industry is spread over whole coastal area. More than 10 lakhs children of both the sex are employed in this industry. They work mostly at night.

XVIII. Child Labour as Peddlers: A good number of child labour are employed as vendors or hawkers in streets, stations, bus stands or tourist centers. They work for long hours on meager commission or small payments. They are harassment by the police, railway, roadways and other official authorities. Many times they are forced to do some criminal activities like theft, pick pocketing, drug trafficking, etc.

XIX. Needle Workers: The girls because of their nimble fingers are generally preferred in this industry. Here they do embroidery, button stitching, crochet, beads threading, etc.

XX. Child Labour in Other Jobs: There is no end to the list of jobs that are performed by child labour. They are somehow engaged in thousands of odd jobs
where their family members are employed. Almost all the families suffering from abject poverty motivate their children to work than to study. They thus work either with their parents out of the house or work at home in absence of parent to assist them. Many of them are sweepers, shoe-repairers or shiners, painters, rag pickers, gardeners, washers, entertainers, tailors, water carriers, etc.

The socio-economic study has main tow aspects, Sociological and economic aspect of the female child labour.

2.2.5 Sociological Aspect

In India no family is considered complete without male child. Girls are not considered children. The problem of female child labor has been seen in light of male preference, traditional attitudes, urbanization, industrialization, migration, lack of school and to top it all parents' reluctance to send their female children to school. However one of the main causes is extreme poverty.

2.2.5 Economic Aspect of female child labour mainly has four factors.

(i) Demand for female child labour.
(ii) Supply of female child labour.
(iii) Terms and conditions of employment.
(iv) Working conditions assessment with respect to female child labour.

(I) Demand For Female Child Labour

The demand for female child labour is caused by following factors:

1. Female children accept lower wages as compared to their male counterparts.
2. In some occupations only girls are more suited and prove themselves to be efficient.
3. Girls are more suited in particular jobs where training is required, which these girls grasp quickly.
4. For some particular jobs male child labour is not available or may be available with great difficulty.
5. Parents force employers to employ their wards.
6. Employers prefer girls because they are more docile, disciplined and obedient.
7. Some employers make them feel that by employing them early they will make their future bright.
8. There are some, jobs which male child labour may refuse to do.
9. Many employers prefer female child labourers as they are not aware of legal protection and are neither associated with trade unions. Female child
labour can be engaged for more hours as per requirements.

The above factors are neither comprehensive nor uncontroversial. They give good idea of the reasons due to which female child labour is abundantly in derland in certain industries.

(II) Supply Of Female Child Labour

Like demand for female working children their supply is also affected by various factors in the labour market.

1. There is insufficient income in the family.
2. They may be very poor.
3. Parents pressurize the girls to work, as work is their fate of life.
4. There may be bad addictions in the family.
5. There may be death in the family and thus the child is put into the labour for earning livelihood.
6. There may have been some natural calamity which might have led to migration. Children of such families are compelled to work.
7. Some girls have to work to redeem family debt or debt taken by themselves.
8. Some parents believe that it is better to make the girl child work than to study, since studies will not pay her in future.

9. Some girls don't want to study and themselves want to work.

10. Due to social security reasons some parents take their girls along with them for work.

(III) Terms and Conditions of Employment

Terms and conditions of employment are also very important in context of studying economics of working child and particularly that of female.

In bulk of cases of female child labour the child labour is supplied by the parents only and the terms and conditions of employment are settled between the parents and the employer on behalf of the child. If the child is seeking employment directly the terms are settled between the employer and, the child directly.

The terms and conditions of employment generally, include, paid holidays medical treatment, wages, deductions of, wages, nature of work, etc. The most important term of employment is regarding their wages, how much wages are to be paid, to whom payment will be done and basis of determination of wages.
The other main criteria which are generally considered, the age, efficiency, health and hygiene, source of supply, nature of work, sex suitability, etc.

II) Working Conditions

The assessment of working conditions of female child labour are also important in order to have full knowledge of economics of employment. The working conditions imply the duration of working hours, nature of work, term sand conditions of payment, and overtime payment. The working conditions also include the physical environment and surroundings at place of work. One has to observe factors like sufficient lift, ventilation, pure water, pollution and cleanliness. Temperature and humidity are also important factors to be considered. In case of female child labour special observation is made with respect to separate toilet activities and security at place of work.

With all these factors throwing light on the social and economics of female child labor has prompted me to undertake this study. This study is a genuine work and endeavour to bring problems of girls working in different industries to a sharp focus.
2.3. METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 Universe of the Study:

The child labour in India is not so homogeneous so is the community. There is a lot of difference between male and female child labour. As far as the social status is concerned, there is not much differences in different groups but economic status and problems of working female children are quite different in different sectors. In case the present study takes into account only particulars groups of child labourers those are employed in different industries.

2.3.2. Sampling

Multi-stages Stratified Random sampling method has been adopted for the study because the entire population of child workers in the different industries are heterogeneous in nature. Therefore, the population has been stratified into strataums of more or less homogenous in nature and characteristics. The total units of observation have been 325 and those of each stratum are proportional to he number of units in that stratum population. The study is based on primary data in order to get most reliable, original, correct, prompt information and explore questions in depth personally on the demand, supply, working conditions, living conditions, terms of work and level of exploitation. Further, this helped to achieve
the objectives, carry out analyses, and draw inferences after the testing of hypotheses by various statistical techniques. In additions to these, information were sought from government documents (The documents are NSS reports. Census reports. Labour ministry standard notes, Laws and Legislations). reports of Committees. published statistics. journals. research work done by other scholars etc. to supplement. add and corroborated the information that is collected.

2.3.3. Tools and Techniques

1. Direct Interview
2. Schedule
3. Observation

1. Direct Interview: It is a better method of collecting information by the investigator who interviews every one personally, as it gives an opportunity to the researcher to analyse the answers, collect all information and seek clarification if any. In this study the child labourer has interviewed personally with the help of schedule.

2. Schedule equalisation: Schedule gives an opportunity to explain the questions and elicit the desired answers. The questions one were of different types. Some open ended and many other close ended, giving possible alternative answers so that tabulation is not difficult. To overcome the limitations of the
close ended questions. all possible answers where accommodated in the schedule. For this study, following variables have been examined viz. characteristics (income. age. work. family members. etc.) exploitation, migration, socio-economic status, working and terms of conditions of work.

3. Observation: There are limitations of words specially if it is male child labor. Hence care has been taken to observe the respondent along with words lettered by the respondent. It is only for these reasons that observation has been used to supplement information collected through interview schedule. Observation us very useful for collecting information about facilities available at work units and their other conditions, etc.

Personal interview and observation methods have been resorted to collect relevant data. Samples were drown from the main industries employing these male child labourers. Direct interviews will be conducted, observations noted and schedule objection were filled up. Collateral contacts have been listed to corroborate the information. In this process neighbors, coworkers of the respondents have been be contacted. The study, which has been done, was empirical and analytical in nature. The analyses of the study have been based on the primary data and secondary data have been used wherever and whenever required.
The single variant and bivariate table have been generated. Statistical calculations with the help of computers have been resorted to and relationship between different variables established. Data were analysed systematically with logic and in the light of the facts of other studies. The inferences have been drawn after the hypotheses are tested for their significance by different statistical techniques for testing.