CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction
1.2 Diamond Industry
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1.5 Scope of the Study
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1.1 INTORODUCTION

We all know the fact that the child is universe. If there was no child, there would be no humanity and there can not be a universe without humanity. Therefore, mankind owes to the child the best that it has to be given. It is not an overstatement to say that the children are the blooming flowers of the garden of society and so, it is our duty to protect these flowers from damaging effects of excessive exposure to heat, cold and rain. It is quite imperative to give vent to the thought of Honorable Mr. Justice Suba Rao who has rightly observed: “Social Justice must begin with children”. Unless tender plant is properly tendered and nourished, it has little chance to growing into a strong and useful tree. So, first priority in the scale of social justice shall be given to the welfare of children.

"Child Labour" means, generally speaking, employing children for some work that harms them or exploits them in some way (physically, mentally, morally, or by depriving them from education and childhood). The term child labour signifies the employment of children in gainful occupations with a view to earn income for the family.

Labour is demanded simply because there is a labour market. Similar is the case with child labour, which is demanded just because it has a market. Child labour is different from ordinary labour. Ordinary labour has a strong bargaining power because there are Trade Unions for
protecting the interest of laborers. But “the child laborers have no union. There is none to look after their interest and to raise their grievances”.¹

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates 246 million children are child labourers and “One out of six children in the world today is involved in child labour, doing work that is damaging to his or her mental, physical and emotional development”.² 73 million children are less than 10 years of age. The number of working children in the world between the ages of 5 and 14 years is at least 120 million. India with a population of more than 1 billion in 2001 A.D. has the largest population of these working children in the World.³

The supply of child labourers, especially in a highly populated, developing economy like India’s, is infinitely high. Even at a very meager wage, many children opt for selling their labour. When supply exceeds demand, the following are the natural consequences:

1. Wages are bound to be low.
2. There is no definite working hour, or it may vary between 10 hours and 14 hours or even more.
3. There is no security of service.
4. The employment is purely of a temporary nature and the question of permanent absorption by the employer does not arise.
5. There is more exploitation.
6. The buyers’ market prevails.
7. The employees are found to be indifferent. They are eager to fulfill their own interest by lowering their labour costs.

8. There is no uniformity in the mode of payment of wages. Wages may be paid in either kind or cash sometimes there might be no wage at all. Sometimes, wage may be adjusted against their inherited

In India, to engage a child below the age of 14 years into any physical work is illegal according to the existing laws of the country. But unfortunately the practice of employing children below the age of 14 years has been in vogue and is highly prevalent mainly in rural and sub-urban areas.

According to the 1981 Census of India, children are employed in the following nine industrial divisions:

1. Cultivation
2. Agriculture
3. Live stock, forestry, fishing and plantation
4. Mining quarrying
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
6. Construction
7. Trade and commerce
8. Transport, storage and communication and
9. Other services
This list is not exhaustive. Hazardous industries like match industries, fire crackers industry, leather industry and the like are not specified in the above nine industrial divisions. Diamond industry is also one of the unspecified industries.

1.2 DIAMOND INDUSTRY

1.2.1 GLOBAL DIAMOND INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

Australia’s argyle mine is the number one rough diamond producer in the world with annual 40 million carats of rough diamonds, more than one third of the world’s total output. Another significant producer of diamonds is De Beers producing 31mn. Carats of the world diamond output as more than 50% of its output is categorized. Until the middle of 1996, De Beer’s controlled entire supply of rough diamonds. In June 1996, Argyle broke away from De Beer’s Central Selling Organisation (CSO) and started parallel channel. Russia also started selling outside CSO.

India is the main center for processing of diamonds, i.e., making cut & polished diamonds from roughs. India processes 100mn. Carats of rough diamonds against the worlds total output of 117mn.Carats of rough diamonds, and the largest diamond polishing center. USA on the other hand is the largest market for loose polished diamonds and diamond jewelry.
1.2.2 DIAMOND INDUSTRY: SIGNIFICANT SEGMENT OF INDIAN GEMS & JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

Diamond has lion’s share in Indian Gems & Jewellery exports. Exports of cut & polished diamonds is an almost 81% of total Gems & Jewellery exports. India is considered to be one of the world’s largest centers for cut & polished diamonds. Indian cut & polished diamonds account for about 45% of international diamond production in value terms & 70% in terms of carats.

1.2.3 INDIAN GEMS & JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

Indian gems & jewellery industry is country’s second highest foreign exchange earner after textiles. Today, it contributes about one fifth of the country’s exports. The gems & jewellery industry in India is structured. The total export by this segment in the year 2000 is approximately US $ 6500mn. This is about 16% of India’s total exports of US $ 35 billion. The industry has been growing at 15-17% annually since last few years.
The Gems & Jewellery industry in India is structured as diamonds, jewellery and precious/semi precious stones. These segments are further divided into sub segments. However, diamonds dominate the total Gems & Jewellery exports and contribute US $ 5.5bn. This means about 81% of the total exports by the industry.

**Fig. 1.2 Industry Structure in India**

Over four decades ago, the Indian gem & jewellery industry was small and concentrated on processing. Last 3-4 decades it registered a phenomenal growth. However, India’s positions is now threatened by the entry of Asian countries like China, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, which have targeted small diamond (below one carat) market- India’s stronghold. Last four years figures show that the growth rate has now reduced. The Indian industry had been unable to adapt to changing global conditions
resulting in accumulation of stocks. Multi-channel purchasing system needs to be accepted. International market conditions are also affecting and important markets like Japan, Singapore & gulf countries have shown sluggish demand. Overall exports of gold jewellery suffered mainly because of interrupted supply of precious metal.

**Table 1.1**

**Growth of Indian Gems & Jewellery Exports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Exports (G&amp;J) US $ mn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>1194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>2987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>5427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>6715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion council

The industry growth pattern in India in last four decades is shown above, which indicate that since 1975, the industry exports have been growing leaps & bounds every year. The exports of gems & jewellery are concentrated in 13 countries that account for 87% of the gem & jewellery exported by India to the world markets during FY 98-99. USA, Hong Kong, Japan, Belgium, Thailand & Israel have been the major markets for exports of gems & jewellery. Below Table 2.1 shows the world exports of Indian gems & jewellery.
Table 1.2

India’s exports of Gems & Jewellery in major markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1868.61</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>139.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>1179.48</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>124.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>95.05</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>66.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>821.09</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>21.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>342.62</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>19.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>249.97</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>16.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion council

Gem & Jewellery industry in India is labour intensive and employs over 1 million people, which indicate its massive socio-economic impact on Indian sub-continent. The industry is mainly fostered in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala.

1.2.4 HISTORY OF INDIAN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

From ancient times, India is very well known in the world as the birthplace for diamonds. It has remained the home of diamonds for over two millenniums. It is difficult to trace the origin of diamond but the history says that in the remote back past, diamonds were mined only in India. Diamond production in India can be traced back to almost 8th century B.C. India in fact, remained undisputed leader till 18th century
when Brazilian fields were discovered in 1725 followed by emergence of South Africa, Russia and Australia. World famous diamonds such as Koh-I-noor, The Orloff, The Great Mogul, Sancy Hope, Florentine, Nassak, Regent, Pitli, Nizam etc. were the products of India and many of these world famous diamonds were recovered from India in 16\textsuperscript{th} & 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries.

India produces about 33000 carats of rough diamonds, the cut & polished diamonds produced by India account for 70\% of 1104 mn. Carats of world cut & polished natural diamonds, i.e. 800 million carats of cut & polished diamonds. This clearly shows that Diamond polishing industry in India is very significant.

1.2.5 DIAMOND INDUSTRY OF GUJARAT

The state of Gujarat is one of India's prosperous states with a number of important industries, particularly textiles and electronics. It has the largest petrochemical complex in the country. Gujarat is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Gujarat is the former home of a majority of India's emigrants, particularly to Africa, the UK and the USA. Around 40\% of the Indians in New York are estimated to be Gujaratis. Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat, is famous for the Akshardham Temple which has been built in the memory of Lord Swaminarayan. The most convenient entry point into Gujarat is through the metropolis of Ahmedabad. Also known as the “Manchester of India”,

\section{10}
the city is a busy textile centre. Surat well known for silk, cotton and diamond industry, was once upon a time commercial capital of India. Gujarat as a state comes in to existence in 1960 after the bifurcation of Bombay state in to Maharashtra and Gujarat.

India leads the globe in diamond manufacturing with 60% share in value, 85% in volume and 92% share in the number of pieces produced. In India, rough diamonds have been mined since historic times. But it was only after the year 1962 that processing, cutting and polishing of diamonds developed as an industry. Nearly 80% of the country's natural diamond processing is done in Gujarat, of which Surat and Navsari, and some districts of Saurashtra region account for most of it. The cut and polished diamonds are exported to United States of America, Japan, Belgium, Hong Kong, Switzerland and Thailand. Of these, USA, Japan and Switzerland are consumer markets and the rest of them are trading countries. Some commission agents supply roughs to the firms on behalf of the sight-holders who take the finished product for export.

In the diamond industry of Gujarat, cutting and processing units range from tiny cottage-based artisan job shops to organized factory system. The cottage-based shops can be best understood as small enterprise combining typical manufacturing-cum processing with trading operations. They usually consist of one room unit comprising lathes for shaping the diamonds, scaife or cutting wheel (locally called as ‘Ghanti’) for polishing
the diamonds, an electric motor (half H.P.) to operate the lathes and the cutting wheels. They considerably outnumber the large factories as their counterparts.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is now a widely accepted proposition that influx of people migrating to the cities is increasing on an unprecedented scale day-by-day. The cross over to the cities is because of the absence of employment opportunities in the villages on the one hand and tremendous pressure on land on account of population explosion on the other. It is harsh fact that majority of the people of the villages being ignorant, poor, illiterate and having no exposure to the formal education can only lay their hands upon menial jobs. This probably explains to the large number of people taking to this profession as a means of their livelihood. The result is that they are most exploited lot. In the establishments where the system of employing child labour is well established, the conditions of work and wages of these workers have not undergone any appreciable change over decades.

According to one estimate around 11.4 million child workers are engaged in varied spheres of economic activities in the entire country. More than 90 per cent of the total child labour force belong to depressed social groups such as scheduled castes and tribes. Almost 9 out of every 10 child workers are working in unorganized sector of the country.
There are mainly three schools of thought on the issue of child labour. One school of thought clearly believes that education is a fundamental human right of every child in 5-14 years age group and no excuse should come in the way of full realization of that right, i.e. come what may the children should get education. This school of thought is not prepared to accept poverty or any other reason for the persistence of child labour and strongly believes that this social evil should be abolished with stern steps, and immediate effects. It is of the view that poverty is not responsible for child labour but on the contrary, the practice of child labour is responsible factor for causing poverty. The second school of thought even though is agreement with first school of thought in a principle, has some doubts about its’ practical viability. It believes that in present Indian context it is not possible to eradicate child labour with immediate effect. It, hence, suggests gradual implementation of series of measures. This school of thought is of the view that in present situation the state does not have resources and infrastructural facilities to arrange schooling facilities for children of such a large number. In the gradual series of measures they suggest prohibition of child labour in hazardous activities as a first and immediate step. Simultaneously, they recommend regulations in non-hazardous activities such as strictures on working hours, wages, welfare measures etc. Third school of thought gives importance to child workers own thinking and opinions. If they insist for
education then it should be provided at any cost and if they wish to work, considering their socio-economic background, then the state should create employment avenues for them. It seems of all the three schools, the second one is more practical and can be put into action.

Various studies indicate that child labour is widely used in certain hazardous occupations and processes of industrial sector, which are prohibited under the laws. The diamond cutting and polishing industry of Gujarat is one of them. ORG study of 1993 has vividly brought out the child labour employment in this industry.

The Government of India through its notification on the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986 has identified certain occupations and processes whereby there are 13 occupation and 51 processes where the employment of children is prohibited. Act does not precisely define “hazardous labour”. The schedule of hazardous industries is the sole point of reference to determine occupations that are prohibited. Diamond industry is one of these industries where the employment of children is completely banned. Hence, the researcher has selected problems of child labour in diamond industry in selected districts of Gujarat as his study area. The statement of the problem is as under:

“PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT”
1.4 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tapan Kumar Shandilya and Shakeel Ahmad Khan,⁴ in his book titled “Child Labour A Global Challenge” has stated that the problem of child labour is a global phenomenon and it exist in almost all the countries of the world, the difference, if any is only of degree or form.

The National Commission on Labour⁵ in 1969 has stated that there is no child labour in organized industries. On the other hand, child labour is common in unorganized sectors like agriculture, restaurants, hotels, cotton mills, carpet weaving, stone crushing, brick-kiln and the like.

Dr. Jinesh C. Kulshreshtha⁶, in his book titled “Child Labour in Indian Lock Industry” has stated that like any other industry, the lock industries also have a sizable number of child labours. In 1971, out of 90,000 workers engaged in these industries of Aligarh, 20,700 were children between the ages of 8 years to 14 years.

Dr. D. Chenna Reddy⁷, in his book titled “Child Labour A Study” has stated that Child labour is not restricted with in a particular place, particular district, and particular country. It is to be considered as a global problem. Children are always taken as additional helpers for domestic, agricultural or industrial work. The parents send their children to work rather than to school because their contribution will help to maintain their families in the present standard of living.
Dr. Babita Agrawal, in his paper titled “Child Labour in India: Areas of Work, Effects and Elimination” has analyzed that unemployment is the root cause of child labour. The children seek job or employment because their parents are either unemployed or semi-employed. In case the parents are unemployed or underemployed, there is no option with them except to depend upon the children’s earnings.

V.V. Giri, in his book titled “Labour Problems in Indian Industry” has described the working conditions of child workers of the beedi industry in Bombay, South India and west Bengal. He has stated that in the leading industry, children work in dark, dingy places with little ventilation and poor sanitary conditions. He has described the working conditions as low-roofed, poor-ventilation, un-even mud-floor halls, without drinking water facility.

S.M. Pandey in his article titled “Child Labour in Agriculture” has stated that high child labour participation in agriculture indicates social backwardness. According to him, low level of literacy and economical backwardness are universally related to child labour.

Smith Kothari in his article titled “There is Blood on Those Match Sticks: Child Labour in Sivakasi” has stated that children work for long hours per day in match units of Sivakasi. He has stated that children are engaged in monotonous work with poor working conditions and they have little time to play.
S.Wal\textsuperscript{12} in his book titled “Child Labour in Various Industries” has described the working conditions of child workers of the Bangle factories of U.P. He has stated that the working condition of children working in the bangle factories of U.P. is more miserable. They carry molten glass on iron from the furnace to the adult workers and back to the furnace. They have to run rapidly on a floor strewn with glass pieces so that the molten metal does not get cold before it reaches the adult workers who turn it into beautiful bangles.

Satish Chander and Lali Devi\textsuperscript{13} in their article titled “Child Workers in Haryana” have studied 200 child labour families from four villages of Mohendergarh District, Haryana. They have stated that nearly 89.5 per cent of the parents of child labour are uneducated, and only six per cent of the parents could write, Among the child labour, 49 per cent had never gone to school, 40 per cent had discontinued their primary studies and only 11 per cent are learning and earning.

M. Dattarreyulu\textsuperscript{14} in his article titled “Match Industry: Problems and Export Potential” has analysed the children working in the match factories of South India. He has stated that children are working in poor working conditions. According to him, 28000 children are working in match factories in India and are working for nearly 16 hours a day from 3 o’clock in the morning without rest and sleep.
V.C. Baskaran\textsuperscript{15} in his article titled “Child Labour” has stated that in Bombay and Delhi 40 to 45 per cent of the children are not attending schools. They are found as rag pickers, teashop errant boys, and shoe shine boys. Children were found under-nourished. They come from families with an average monthly income of less than Rs.400. Children are compelled to take jobs to supplement their families’ poor earnings.

Nasreen\textsuperscript{16} in her article titled “Flouting All Laws” has analysed the problems of children in slate pencil mines of Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh. She has stated that the children working in the mines are the victims of silicoses, a disease caused by the inhalation of the lungs of children, creates breathing problem and leads to death with vomiting of blood.

T.K. Moulik and P. Purushotham\textsuperscript{17} in their article titled “The Match Industry in Sivakasi: A Case Study of Technology, Working Conditions and Self-Employment” have observed that the children between the ages of 6 and 15 years do a better job than elder people. Children reach their high productivity within two years of their induction. They state that the children are compelled to work for the debts of their parents from the match factory owners. Poor children are satisfied with the meager wages paid and token gifts like bangles, soapboxes, combs, eatables and the occasional cinema shows for their extra productivity.
Chander Kanta Sharma and Raj Singh in their article titled “Working Children in Hissar” have stated that acute poverty, caste, large family and illiteracy are the major causes responsible for child labour. It was found that nearly 50 per cent of the children are working for 15 to 18 hours a day without rest time.

K.D. Gangrade and J.A. Gathia, in their book titled “Workshop on Women and Child Workers in Organised Sectors” have shown that the child workers are exploited by being paid lower wages, longer hours of work without test time, unhygienic working conditions and sexual harassment.

Kamala Srinivasan in her article titled “A Study of Working Children in Baroda City” has stated that 55 per cent of the children belong to scheduled castes and tribes. Thirty per cent are casual workers and 25 per cent of the children are school goers. The remaining workers are illiterates and dropouts. She has concluded that the working children earn a meager sum of Rs. 151.90 per month in spite of their long hours of work.

G. Karunanidhi in his article titled “Child Labour in Melapalyam” has analysed the children working in beedi industry in Tirunelveli District. He has stated that the children are compelled by their parents to make beedies for 10 to 12 hours per day. It is stated that the contractors exploit them by paying lower wages.
Suresh Chand Aggarwal\textsuperscript{22} in his article titled “Child Labour and Household characteristics in Selected States” has analysed the child labour in the households of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. He has pointed out that among other reasons; poverty and illiteracy have a bearing on child labour. He has suggested that measures should be taken to reduce poverty and development of physical and social infrastructure to reduce child labour.

Harway\textsuperscript{23} in his article titled “Understanding Children’s Work in India: An Analysis Based on Time Use Data” has pointed out the higher shares for children’s participation in economic work. According to him, broadly around 20 per cent of the boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 14 work as labour in India.

Amit. Kr. Chakrabarthy\textsuperscript{24} in his article titled “Poverty is not Significant Cause of Child Labour’s Problem: A Case Study” has analysed factors such as child labour problem, economic conditions, educational standard, neighbors negligence, administrative initiative and the like. He has concluded that parents, neighbors, local administration, local clubs and local political parties should play a vital role in solving the problem of child labour.

S. Mahendra Dev\textsuperscript{25} in his article titled “Female Work Participation and Child Labour” has examined female work participation and child labour. He has concluded that a multi-pronged strategy is needed for the
eradication of child labour. It depends on improvements in quality of schooling, economic growth, adult wages, poverty reduction, and the like. Child labour is a complex issue and therefore requires complementary strategies and the involvement of all sections of civil society.

S. Tikoo in his article titled “Urban Slums and Child Labour” has analysed the child labour in slums. He has stated that “Child labour in its worst and ugliest form is seen in urban slums areas where children as young as 6 years old are exploited inhumanly and they work under unhygienic and hazardous conditions without any legal protection.

Om Raj Singh in his article titled “Child Labour Eradication” has suggested measures to eradicate child labour. He has stated that initiatives for support to eradication of child labour in India should be taken through the Government, and non-Government sectors, the judiciary, social workers and the public at large. He has also suggested organizing a movement against the menace of child labour and providing universal compulsory education for children.

Tapan Kmmar Shandilya , Nayan Kumar and Navin Kumar in his book titled “Child Labour Eradication(Problems, Awareness and Measures)” has stated that Children are an asset for a nation and it is the nation’s responsibility to nurture them through various stages of their development to enable them to realize their full human potential. However, the existence of millions of working children in India today is
one of the tragic realities. It is also a grim reminder of the fact that a
tremendous effort has to be made in order to overcome the pernicious
practice of employment of child labour.

B.K. Singh\textsuperscript{39} in his book titled “Child Labour” has stated that many
of the children work 15 or more hours a day, frequently in poor lighting;
they get little or no time to be outdoors or to play and relax.

Dr. T. Koteswara Rao\textsuperscript{30} in his Paper titled “Dimensions and
Disparities-A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.)”, has stated that
Child labour is a product of poverty and low-level of awareness. The
issue needs vigorous propaganda and commitment not only on the
Government but also people who should be taught that better citizens can
be produced is they can limit their families. There should be more budget
allotment for increasing the child welfare.

Promila Mahajan and S. Chand\textsuperscript{31} in his book titled “Encyclopedia
of Child Labour” has stated that the UNICEF has played a significant
role for improving the conditions of child labour and it has been a major
funding agency for improving the lot of children in general and child
labour, in particular, specially in developing countries.

Dr. Suman Lata & Dr. Anjani Kant\textsuperscript{32} in his book titled “Child and
the Law” has stated that Indian Government is becoming more and more
conscious of constitutional and statutory rights of children. It has been
realized that male and female children should be treated alike.
M.I. Siddiqui in his book titled “Child Labour How to Investigate” has stated that a review of literature paves the way for research in a particular area of study and sheds light on various aspects. It sometimes gives authenticity to a new research study. Therefore, collection of background information not only facilitates research study but also saves efforts, time and money, besides providing useful and relevant information.

The review of literature collected from various studies and surveys for various years analyses the factors responsible for employment of children in various industries, types of operations, working hours, working conditions, health hazards, educational level, wage level and child labourer’s contribution to their household income. Though several macro-level studies have been carried out to study the child labour problem in different industries at different places of India, the findings of such studies would be valid only at the macro level, covering all the child labour. For a better understanding of the problem, it will be necessary to carry out regional studies industry-wise. Hence, an attempt has been made by the researcher to fill the gap in the literature on child labour.
1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

Geographically this study covers four major cities of Gujarat state like, Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot.

1.5.2 Functional Scope

This study covers only the child labour in the Diamond industry of above four cities of Gujarat state. It does not cover child labour in other industries in those cities.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the scenario of child labour in India.

2. To examine the profile of child labour in the Diamond industry of Gujarat.

3. To analyse the socio-economic conditions of child labour in Diamond industry of Gujarat.

4. To examine the factors responsible for child labour.

5. To analyse the opinion of child labour on child labour and impact of the child labour.

6. To offer suggestions for improving the living conditions of child labour.
1.7 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been formulated for the present study:

Null Hypotheses:

1. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.
2. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.
3. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.
4. There is no relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.
5. There is no relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.
6. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

Alternative Hypotheses:

1. There is relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.
2. There is relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.
3. There is relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.

4. There is relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.

5. There is relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.

6. There is relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

1.8 METHODOLOGY

This is a case study of child labour in the Diamond industry in selected cities of Gujarat state. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected by conducting a survey among 400 sample child labours in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state. Secondary data have been collected from books, journals, census reports, published records of Diamond industry and published Ph.D. theses.
1.9 SAMPLING DESIGN

In order to study the problems of child labour in the Diamond industry in selected cities of Gujarat state, a survey was conducted among 400 sample child labourers. The surveys were done in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state where there is a concentration of Diamond industry. A structured interview schedule was used for the survey. Data were collected in Gujarati, which were transliterated in English for analysis. The sample child labourers were selected at random at the rate of 100 each from above-mentioned four cities of Gujarat state.

1.10 TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

The data were analysed by using statistical tools such as Percentages, Garrett Ranking, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Trends, Projections and Chi-square test.

1.11 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1.11.1 Labour

In this study labour means child labour as per the child labour (prohibition and regulation) act, 1986 (Act No. 61 of 1986)

1.11.2 Child Labour

Child labour refers to child labour working in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat state. It includes both male and female children who are below the age of 14 years.
1.11.3 Industry

In this study, “Industry” means Diamond Industry.

1.11.4 Diamond Industry

Diamond industry means Diamond industry functioning in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

1.11.5 Households

Households mean households of the children employed in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

1.12 CHAPTER SCHEME

The present study is divided into six chapters. Chapter wise brief narration is as under:

The first chapter deals with the introduction, and the design of the study. It covers matters such as introduction, statement of the problems, the review of literature, the scope and objectives of the study, the methodology, and operational definition of concepts, the tools of analysis and the chapterisation.

The second chapter deals with child labour in India and Gujarat.

The third chapter examines the profile of child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.
The fourth chapter analyses the socio-economic conditions and reasons for child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

The fifth chapter analyses the opinions of child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

The sixth chapter presents the summary of findings and the suggestions.

1.13 LIMITATIONS

Population details regarding child labour could not be obtained from neither governmental nor non-governmental sources. Even though there are data in the websites, they are neither accurate nor authentic.

All the information presented in the study is based on the information gathered from the respondents. The employers do not admit they use child labour. This made it impossible to cross check the information.
1.14 REFERENCES

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