CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Number of studies related to child labour in organised / unorganised sectors has been conducted by social scientists at macro as well as micro level. They have used different yardsticks to examine, socio-economic aspects of child labour working in organised / unorganised sector in rural and urban areas. The review focuses on the findings of these studies with regard to the dimensions, economies, causes and consequences of child work participation. Their main findings have been discussed in the following paras:

According to the Bureau of Static's of the International Labour Organization¹ (1995) discussed on "Cause, Consequences and Cure of Child Labour", that at least 120 million of the worlds children between the ages of 5 and 14 years did full-time paid work. Many of them worked under hazardous and unhygienic condition and for more than 10 hours a day.

is not a new problem. In different parts of the world, at different states of history, the labouring child has been a part of economic life. In particular, children have worked in large numbers in factories from the time of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and from the mid-nineteenth century in America. Aggrawal Suresh Chand (2004) investigated in study “Child Labour and Household Characteristics is Selected States Estimates from NSS 55th Round”, that the entire computation of child labour is based on the unit data of the 55th round (1999-2000) of the NSSO Survey for employment and unemployment. The 55th round identifies the population on the basis of activity status of an individual and puts a person in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period. Concluded his study that policy measures aimed at poverty reduction, and physical and social infrastructure development, may also reduce child labour. Ahmad Sheikh Ajaz (1993) examined in his study “Child Labour: Small Hands, Big Work”, that thousand of young children are working for meager wages throughout a day of 12-14 hours and even more. According to factory owners and Government officials there are only 10-15 percent child workers engaged in lock manufacturing. Children are employed to work on hand press, which cut different components of locks. They are also engaged in electroplating, polishing pieces on buffing machines in spray-painting units. The wage structure is not uniform in lock Industry. The employers said that a newly employed child has to work as a learner for at least two years. For this period he is paid nominally (Rs.20-25 per month). After 2 or 3 years when he becomes a skilled worker, he is paid Rs.50 to 60 per week.

Akabayashi Hideo and Psacharopoulos George⁴ (1999) stated in study "The Trade-Off Between Child Labour and Human Capital Formation: A Tanzanian Case Study", that the degree to which work and human capital development are in a trade-off relationship using rich time-log data from the survey conducted in the Tanga region of Tanzania in 1993. Their empirical results show that factors tend to increase children’s working hours generally tend to decrease their hours of study, indicating a trade-off between these two activities. However, they also show that household and community conditions affect a child’s work and study decision to different degrees.

Anandharajakumar P.⁵ (1997) revealed in his study “Child Labour in India-Cause and Consequences” that increasing child labour, degenerate socio-economic structure affect the social infrastructure, causes health hazards, forms delinquent gangs and vitiates the ecology of civil welfare. It is claimed that child labours pulling back the economy by increasing unemployment, but also they are harming the wage-structure of active labour force, as millions of such child labour remain unskilled throughout their life and are paid petty wages. Antony Jain Sarika⁶ (2004) investigated in her study “The Seeds of Child Labour”, that the cotton sowing season starts in May/June and the crop is usually harvested the following February. According to estimates, in 2003, 250,000 children worked in Andhra Pradesh’s cottonseed fields’ during the peak season (May-July). Sinha informs that during peak season, children are brought in truckloads from

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neighbouring villages. Even schoolchildren are not spared: the dropout rate soars to 62 per cent in many schools. Babu K.S. (1998) found in study “The Educational Status of Child Labourer and the Special Schools in Gem Polishing Industry of Jaipur”, that 93.4% of the total sample male children are concentrated as working than girls, because usually girls work within the houses. It is also observed that a good number of the working children are attended / attending school (59.5 percent). Those who attend school, go to industry for the other half of the day. Basu Kaushik (2000) investigated in study “The Intriguing Relation Between Adult Minimum Wage and Child Labour”, that most parents send their children to work when compelled by poverty, one would expect a rise in adult wage to lower child labour. However, if a minimum wage law achieves the rise in wage, its impact can be intriguing. It can, for instance, cause some adults to be unemployed and send their children to work, which in turn displaces more adult labour and sends more children to work. The paper solves this proves and predicts the incidence of child labour. It shows that, for appropriate parametric configurations, child labour may fall or rise as the adult minimum wage is raised. Basu Kaushik and Zafiris Tzannatos revealed in their study “Child Labour and Development: An Introduction”, that the volume provides and overview of the issues (Kaushik Basu and Zafiris Tzannatos), give a historical account of child labour (Jane Humphries), and present the normative and philosophical conundrums that surround the problem of child

labour (Drbra Satz). Basu Kaushik and Zafiris Tzannatos discussed in their study "The Global Child Labour Problem: What do we know and what can we do?" that the world has an estimated 186 million child labourers – 5.7 million in forced and bonded labour, 1.8 million in prostitution, and 0.3 million in armed conflict a failure of stunning proportions, there can be an economy in which fertility is high, per capita wealth is low and poorly distributed, and opposition to legal restrictions is so high that government does not legislate against persist through time. The ILO treats an economically active any child who did one hour or more of work in the previous week.

Basu K Arnab and Nancy H. Chau (2003) stated in study "Targeting Child Labour in Debt Bondage: Evidence, Theory and Policy Implications," that with examination of the evidence on child labour in debt bondage, and evidence was used to construct an index of bonded child labour. Broadly put, child labour in debt bondage is a developing economy phenomenon, although low income is not sufficient condition for debt bondage. In each case the merits and drawbacks of policy measures cannot be appropriately ascertained without accounting for the principal agent relationship between households and landlords and the interplay between the need for consumption smoothing and the supply of child labour. Begum Ms. Gultaz (2005) analyzed in her study "Working Children in India: Problems and Prospects", that in 1961, 69 percent of the total male full

child workers were working in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. The problem of working and street children is indeed gigantic. The efforts so far by the government and NGO have been able to address only a very small proportion of the total problem. Bellettini Giorgio, Carlotta Berti Ceroni and Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano\(^\text{13}\) (2005) revealed in his study "Child Labour and Resistance to Change", that the relationship between technological innovation, education and child labour in a setting where the returns to education depend on the level of technology and the profitability of technological upgrade depends on the quality of the labour force. Moreover, there are cases where legislation alone decreases the welfare of all agents, since it does not provide the right incentives for the firm to innovate. They also planned this paper that would choose to send all children to school and to update the technology whenever the present value of the increase in future output resulting from innovation offsets the current loss of production due to education.

Bessell Sharon\(^\text{14}\) (1999) stated in study "The Politics of Child Labour in Indonesia: Global Trends and Domestic Policy", that Indonesia in 1949 prohibited children under 15 from working. But in 1987, to attract more investment, the country abolished this prohibition for "children forced to work for social or economic reason". By 1991, there were 2.8 million Indonesian children "bonded" to factories- that is, mortgaged by parents to employers. U.S. Trade Representative, Mickey Kantor recently announced

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that Indonesia would be given six months to improve worker-right guarantees or lose duty-free preferences in the U.S. market... Global agreements or U.S. trade law could increase the pressure to ban child labour. Bhattacharya Mahuya\textsuperscript{15} found in the study "The Malady of Child Labour in India", that the malady of child labour has been properly lamented in the official circles but concrete are yet to be implemented to wipe out this malady. There are no laws in the country that prohibit child participation in jobs and the laws pertaining to universalization of primary education are still "being debated. Until and unless, elementary education is made compulsory and laws are enacted designating employment of child labour as an offence, the situation cannot be controlled, has been proved time and again that development levels alone do not determine the volume of child labour. Bura Neera\textsuperscript{16} (2001) found in his study "Cultural Stereotypes and Household Behaviour: Girl Child Labour in India", that recent development literature (in particular the work of Amartya Sen) has brought out the importance of female agency in the welfare of the family and society. They also find that attitudes within families have undergone transformation, gender relations have become more equitable and families have begun to value education for their girl children. Castle Robert, Chaudhri D.P., Chris Nyland and Trang Nguyen\textsuperscript{17} (1997) made a study "Labour Clauses, The World Trade Organization and Child Labour in India", that India’s campaign to eradicate child labour is a development that is of enormous significance for the trade-

\textsuperscript{15} Bhattacharya Mahuya: "The Malady of Child Labour in India", Geographical Review of India, vol.61, No 1, pp.40-46;
labour standards debate. Only 6 percent of Indian child workers can be directly targeted through a WTO labour clause but the goal embraced by the Federal Government has been the complete elimination of this scourge. If successful, India’s adequate response will undoubtedly place an onus on the developed nations that have promised to deliver substantial assistance to nations guaranteeing basic labour rights to deliver on these promises. Chakraborty Sudip\(^{18}\) (2004) investigate in his study “School Participation and Child Labour: A Recent Survey of Rural Households in North Bengal” that poverty and adult illiteracy are cited frequently as causal factors behind child labour and schooling deprivation. However, the impact of parental literacy has been found to be more consistent than that of poverty. Still, poverty encourages child labour and discourages school participation of children. Incidence of ‘nowhere’ children is substantially determined by household’s relative economic position. Parental educational attainments have largely determined their children’s status relating to school and labour force. Chandra K. Suman\(^{19}\) (2001) concluded in his study “Child Labour in Rain- Fed and Irrigated Areas: A Case Study”, that a majority of the working children are employed in the unorganised and informal sectors as the organised sector is covered by national laws, which prohibit child labour. The highest number of child labour is found in agriculture and allied activities such as, animal husbandry, plantation, mining and fishery. Chandrasekhar. C.P.\(^{20}\) (1997) attempted a study “The Economic


Consequences of the Abolition of Child Labour: An Indian Case Study" in which, found the abolition of child labour in underdeveloped countries is often held to be practically infeasible because it would entail closure of the economic activities which exist only because of access to such labour. Abolition, therefore, would reduce the earnings of poor households whose survival strategies, in the context of adult unemployment, depend on incomes derived from the practice. This article examines the child labour-based industry of match production in India. **Chaudhri D.P.**\(^{21}\) (1997) made a study "A Policy Perspective on Child Labour in India with Pervasive Gender and Urban Bias in School Education" found that due to large gender bias in school education, proportion of children who are neither in schools nor in labour force (nowhere children) is found to be almost 50 percent with preponderance of rural boys and girls. International and National policy makers dealing with child labour are focusing on the problem of a very small subset of stifled children of modern India. In the interest of child development and India’s participation in the Global Economy, urban and gender bias in school education needs to be confronted with utmost urgency.

**Daglish Neil**\(^{22}\) (2001) found in study "Education Policy and the Question of Child Labour: The Lancashire Cotton Industry and R.D. Demman’s Bill of 1914”, that the production methods of the cotton textile industry throughout the nineteenth century had widely utilized child labour, in the form of half timers, and employment practice which


meant that the industry remained the single largest employer of half timers in 1914. While the continued use of child labour reflected partly the lack of implementation of modern technology in the mills prior to 1914, especially the weaving ones, it demonstrated also the subcontractual relationships of the production process. Das Lipi, Mishra S.K, & Nath N.C (2006) discussed in study “Decent Work and Empowerment of Women in Agriculture”, that eight thousand children working as child labourers will be integrated with mainstream of education by 2007 under the INDUS (Indo-US) project on elimination of child labour. The aim of the project is to ensure complete elimination of child labour from hazardous occupations in identified Districts through effective convergence with the Department of Education.

Das Moumit (2006) indicated in study “Child Labour: A Shame”, that it is a special evil and a ban against development. On June 12, 2003, has been chosen as World Day Against Child Labour to focus on the urgent need to eradicate child labour. Child slavery is a heinous crime, a punishable offence, and yet it is a sad fact that it is an age-old phenomenon that is associated with the rise of industrialization and capitalism. “Heaven lies about us in our infancy”, said William Words Worth. From the economic point of view child labour can be defined, a child is supposed to be the least active member of an economy.

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Datta Soumyandra Kishore (2001) revealed in study "Child Labour in India- Tracing the Root of the Problem", that this is primarily conditioned by bringing more and more poor families under the fold of poverty alleviation and employment generation programme in order to strengthen them economically and thereby motivate them to send their children to schools rather to work. Prof. A.K.Sen's advocacy of extension of primary education also tacitly presupposes fruitful efforts at ameliorating economic status of the neglected section of society. Dehejia H. Rajeev (2005) stated that in study "Child Labour: The Role of Financial Development and Income Variability Across Countries", in this article the researcher investigated the relationship between child labour and financial development across countries, the primary cause of child labour is poverty and consequently, that economic growth will "automatically" eradicate child labour over time. However, to the extent that market failures are the actual cause of child labour, government intervention in the specific market where the inefficiency occurs is preferable. A priori, there are many channels through which financial development might affect child labour. Deshpande Sudha (2004) has discussed in study "Child Labour in India in the 1990's: Magnitude, Characteristics and Correlates", that the data from the Time Use Survey (TUS) [Government of India, CSO, 2000] too are used for better understanding of the nature of child work. Also, we could be


expected, school attendance ratios were lower among the SC and ST children than those children of Non-Scheduled Castes [Deshpande, 2001]. By 1999-2000, attendance ratios recorded an increase for all children, boys and girls, in the two age groups in rural India. The corresponding shares among the rural girls in the two age groups have also improved. Dixit Pravin (2004) investigated in study "Roadmap for NGOs to Reduce Child Labour: What Lessons From Indian Interventions?" that child labour is today adversely affecting 24.6 crore children in the developing countries. Out of them, India has the largest child labour in world in absolute numbers. Several Northern and Southern NGO interventions are doing demonstrable work to reduce child labour. It is imperative to make strategic rather than only logical choices for effective contribution. The governments of the developing countries alone cannot accomplish the challenge of elimination of child labour. If they enter into active co-operation with the NGOs would certainly expedite the pace of change. Similarly, the NGOs also need to engage government agencies through constructive criticism. Duraisamy Malathy (1997) found in his study "Changes in Child Labour Over Space and Time in India, 1981-1991" that the work participation of children aged 5-14 has declined from 7.6 percent in 1981 to 5.4 percent. However the participation rates in rural areas are about three times in urban areas and this difference has virtually remained the same. The incidence is higher in the 10-14 age group when the transition from primary to secondary schooling takes place. About 45 percent of the children in the 5-14 age

group are neither in school nor reported to be working. Perhaps the census
definition of work could but capture many of the invisible child workers in
the household activities. The literacy rate of male and female emerge as the
Child Labour”, that the children from female-headed household has a
positive impact on child’s schooling; among the parent’s parameters mothers
education is more important than father’s; parental education is positively
associated with child schooling and negatively associated with child labour.
The ownership of assets impacts the schooling positively, and labour
negatively; the household size affects the schooling negatively, and work
positively, and household composition also has a significant effect on
schooling and child labour, the children from urban areas are more likely to
go to school. *Emily Delap* (2001) examined in study “Economic and
Cultural Forces in the Child Labour Debate: Evidence From Urban
Bangladesh”, that economic factors clearly have a role to play in decisions
regarding child workforce entry in urban Bangladesh. Low household
incomes are also associated with high rates of both, child income generation
and household work. Many families rely on children’s income-generating
and expenditure reducing activities to survive in times of need. Income
stability can also have an effect on children’s income generating work.

*Faledra Dr. K., & Sudan* (1998) found in study “Child Labour in India:
Some Issues” that the problem of child labour is economic in nature and

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Urban Bangladesh”, *The Journal Of Development Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 1-22;

pp 29-36;
legislative provisions alone cannot remove it. In order to contain and reduce the problem, more avenues for adult employment in rural areas needs to be accelerated. The formal education system should be re-designed to cater to the needs of rehabilitation of working children. Children should be retained in education system for as long as possible. *Fan C. Simon*\(^{33}\) (2004) concluded in study "*Relative Wage, Child Labour, and Human Capital*" that child labour and children’s human capital formation in response to the changes of the relative wages / productivity between child labour and adult labour. It implies that because of children’s labour, market spending raises the financial resources on their education; a small increase in child labour may enhance children’s human capital. It also shows that in a poor economy, the laws that punish or partially deter child labour may result in children working more and accumulating less human capital. This paper extends the existing literature by considering that the financial resources on her education as well as her of study. *Francis C.*\(^{34}\) (1996) analyzed in study "*Eradication of Child Labour: Need for an Integrated Approach*", that the domain of child labour is vast, complex and multifaceted, says Michael Bonnet, an ILO official in charge of the programme for the elimination of child labour. Child labour and other forms of child exploitation are an international reality. It is a blemish on the society in which it occurs. Many reasons are being adduced for the persistence of this reality. In the west, there may not be many takers for the view that poverty is the causes of this social evil. The reason for this perception may be because child labour exists


even in developed countries where poverty is supposed to have been eliminated. *Francois Bourguignon, Francisco H.G. Ferreira, and Phillippe G. Leite*\(^{35}\) has discussed in study “Conditional Cash Transfer, Schooling and Child Labour: Micro-Simulating Brazil’s Bolsa Escola Program” that the impacts of the Brazilian Bolsa Escola Program, which aims to reduce both current and future poverty by providing small, targeted cash transfers to poor households provided their children enroll in and attend school. It assesses two dimensions of the program: its impacts on the occupational choice (or time allocation) decisions of children and the effects on current poverty and inequality.

*Ghayur Sabur*\(^{36}\) (1997) revealed in study “Child Labour: Nature, Concerns, Reasons and Measures for Elimination”, that ideally childhood should be spent on activities congenial to development of human body and, more importantly, the mind. Besides, a readily available facility of education and training, and an easy access to them, mere existence of the childhood is essential instrument towards this end. The situation ground reality is, however, quite contrary. In significant number of cases, children find themselves in an extremely indifferent and hostile environment. Because of the existing conditions such as: poverty, illiteracy and indifferent attitude of the parents do not start with preparation for going to school or training academies. *Goud P. Nagendra*\(^{37}\) (1999) examined in study “Reconciliation

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of Child Labour—Poverty and Education is Necessary” that child labour perpetuates poverty. Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities. One of the basic reasons for growing poverty is child labour. It is facile to blame poverty, but the truth is that child labour perpetuates poverty, as children become part of the destructive inter-generational rhythm of respective impoverishment. Child labour not only generates poverty but also is passing on from one generation to other.

Gupta Indrani and Mitra Arup38 (1997) has investigated in study “Child Labour: A Profile of Delhi Slums”, that keeping in view the difficulties and problems associated with the notion and measurement of child labour, this paper draws indirect evidence to indicate their existence. Given the high incidence of illiteracy and a large number of dropouts from schools, it is not difficult to conceive that house holds engaged in some of the low productivity tertiary activities including causal employment are the major supplies of child labour. Based on education criterion about 34 percent of the children in the sample, may be working at home, or outside home; based on the poverty criterion, this percentage could be even as high as 65 percent. Hazan Moshe & Berdugo Binyamin39 (2002) examined in study “Child Labour, Fertility and Economic Growth” that the dynamic evaluating of child labour fertility and human capital in the process of development. In early stage of the development, the economy is in a

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development trap were child labours is abundant, fertility is high and output per capita is low. Technological progress, however, increases the wage differential between parental and child labour, decreases the benefit from child labour and ultimately permits a take-off out of the development trap. Parents find it optimal to substitute child education for child labour and reduce fertility. The economy converges to a sustained growth steady-state equilibrium where child labour is abolished and fertility is low. Holger Strulik (2004) realized in study "Child Mortality, Child Labour and Economic Development" interplay between mortality, fertility, child labour and education can explain stagnation in a low-income high fertility equilibrium and that when stagnation occurs one cannot wait until population growth drives technological progress and solves the problem. One policy conclusion that has been derived is that compulsory or subsidised schooling is superior to ban child labour in order to manage an escape from stagnation and to initiate successful economic development. This does of course not imply that child labour should not be banned, especially for children who are small, work long hours, or in exploitative arrangements and hazardous industries. Hugh Cunningham (2000) found in his study "The Decline of Child Labour: Labour Markets and Family Economies in Europe and North America Since 1830" that the history of child labour is for the most part, and not inappropriately, inscribed within a framework of mortality. The decline in children's contribution to the family economy what is needed is a series of case studies, which would begin to show when and why this happens. It is tempting to think that there will be some close


connection between the decline in the contribution children made to the family economy and the rise in married women's work. *Iftikhan Ahmed* (1999) found in his study "Getting Rid of Child Labour", that however, the negative relationship between school enrolment and child labour and between adult literacy and child labour confirms the double dividend that can be reaped from free compulsory universal primary education both in the short and long-terms. A combination of a package of policies could make a significant cumulative contribution in the permanent reduction of child labour. Indeed their multiple regression results clearly show that the variations in GNP per capita, school enrolment, adult literacy, income inequality, poverty, structural and demographic variables explain for 65 percent of the variations in child labour among developing countries. In *the Monthly Public Opinion Surveys* (1995) examined in study "Panchayati Raj Can Help Eradicate Child Labour", that it addresses a certain number of children but only with regard to a rehabilitation package. It does not, however, deal with problems of children taking the lace of workers removed from the workforce, problems of their family other than income- like the lack of basic infrastructure, poor quality of education and problems pertaining to the basic conditions of the community- all effecting the child in more than one way. *Jafarey Saquib, Lahiri Saja* (2002) investigated in

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their study “Will Trade Sanctions Reduce Child Labour? The Role of Credit Markets”, the poor households have access to credit markets at responsible rate of interest if we want a serious reduction in the incidence of child labour. However, credit on its own is unlikely to eliminate child labour. One also needs to improve the economic conditions of the poor households and to provide their children with better quality primary education.

Jain Mahaveer\(^45\) (1993) stated in study “Child Labour in the Match Industry of SIVAKASI” that enforcement of the national child labour implementation of the national child labour project and hazardous nature of work that obtains in the match industry of SIVAKASI where a substantial part of labour force is girl child labour. UNICEF support of this activity is a part of its efforts to enhance public consciousness on child labour issues. Jain Mahaveer\(^46\) (1993) discussed in another study “Child Workers in the CARPET WEAVING INDUSTRY of Jammu & Kashmir” that the exploitative conditions and hazardous nature of work obtained in the carpet weaving industry of Jammu & Kashmir that employs a large work force in the area. Jain Mahaveer\(^47\) (1992) found in another study “Child Labour in the Brassware Industry of Moradabad” that graphic detail on the exploitative conditions and the hazardous nature of work that obtain in the Brassware Industry of Moradabad where a substantial part of the labour force is child labour. James Cooper\(^48\) (1997) made a study “Child Labour, Legal

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Regimes, Market Pressures, and the Search for Meaningful Solution”, that throughout Europe and North America, organised labour, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other lobby groups managed to rally public support for fair labour standards by shaming multinationals into action. But while anti-child labour crusaders focussed their efforts against large corporations doing business in Third World countries, they virtually ignored what was happening in their own backyard. Although the problem is most prevalent in the Third World, the exploitation of children in labour is an age-old concern, affecting both the industrialized and underdeveloped worlds. Jayaram C\textsuperscript{49} (1987) concluded in his study “Child Workers in Eluru” that in study area Eluru Town 40,000 child workers are working in farms and fields, boundaries etc. Child Labours in agriculture are mainly engaged as helpers in sowing, and they are engaged in any other works at least 7 to 8 hours. They are only paid Rs.1.50 to Rs.2 per day. Unlike the new law on child labour, statutory provisions must be made for the complete abolition of child labour irrespective of the nature of occupation either hazardous or not, the Act is in no way helpful to eradicate child labour. Jean Fares and Dhushyanth Raju\textsuperscript{50} (2007) made a study “Child Labour Across the Developing World- Patterns and Correlations”, that by most indications, child labour appears to be a phenomenon of major proportions in the developing world. The extent of the phenomenon across the developing world in general and uncertain region and countries in particular, as well as concerns that child labour may largely be an undesirable economic or social


outcome, have motivated a substantial amount of research into understanding the cause and effects of child labour as well as the effects of changing economic conditions and various policy and project interventions designed to address the issue. John English (1997) made a study "Imitating the Cries of Little Children", that with 250 million children working today, child labour is huge in scale and often fatal in its consequences. It is one of the most egregious forms of systemic abuse and exploitation in the world today. It is but one of the faces of poverty, and it will take many years to deal with its effects, let alone its symptoms. The recent spate of western lobbying against child labour is paternalistic, culturally insensitive, and socially irresponsible. Kak Shakti (2004) examined in the study "Magnitude and Profile of Child Labour in the 1990s – Evidence from the NSS Data", that the evidence from the 55th Round of the NSS data indicates a high incidence of child labour with 8.4 million children active in the labour force. If the wider definition of child labour is accepted, which is that all the children who do not attend school should be counted as child labour, the incidence of child labour is enormous. Nearly 62.35 million children did not attend school in 1999-2000. The incidence of child labour would thus be at 27.32 percent of the child population of 5-14 years of age cohort. Kaur Sukhbir and Manjit Kaur Dhillon (1987) has revealed in their study "Working Children in Faridkot" that in 84% of the


families the children sought employ because of acute poverty, 6% families reported that they sent their children for the labour force because of the lack of interest of the children in studies and 3% because of chronic illness in the family and untimely death of father. The occupation of the parents was the major factor, which compelled the young children to go for work. It was observed that the mothers were working as casual agriculture labours where as fathers were mainly working as permanent agriculture labours. 93% of the families of the sample belonged to the nuclear type of family.

Khare Vijay\[54\] (2002) stated in his study "Human Rights in India: Issues and Perspective: A Case Study of Child Labour" that after the independence the constitution of India laid the normative framework which guided the policies and the actions of the state for the betterment of the masses, Particularly the vulnerable sections of the populations which included children. After 53 years of independence, five crore children are still out of school. Primary education is compulsory in 161 countries of the world. India is one of the 28 countries where it is not so. Kulkarni I.V., Khadi P.B., & V. Gaonkar\[55\] (1995) discussed in study "Dimensions of Child Labour in Dharwad Taluk", that in many societies the entrance of child in labour occurs between the age of 5 to 15 years and child labour has consequences in terms of mental and physical development, output and income, skill development and unemployment. The employment of children inherent in the structure, the mode of production and degree and nature of


poverty in a society. In view of constantly increasing attention of the nation towards this social evil it has been considered imperative to study the dimensions of child labour in Dharwad Taluk. The children are employed because of economic advantage the employers seek to derive. *Kulkarni Sumati, Acharaya Rajib and Y. Vaideh*(2004) stated in their study "Child Labour, Schooling and Fertility: What Does NFHS-2, Indicate?" that they find out using NFHS-2 data for rural households, it also brings out the effect of the child labour, schooling and educational aspirations of women and different fertility variables. Nearly 60 percent of working and 66 percent of children in the category neither working nor currently going to school. Only one fourth of working boys and girls and only 3-5 percent of boys and girls in the category neither working nor school going. *Kumar Anil*(2005) made a study "Child Labour in Urban Informal Sector: An Empirical Study", foregoing analysis reveals that major proportion of child labour belongs to large size families. There is need to formulate policies which should curtail the family size of the child labour. Suitable incentives should be given to such families, who adopt family planning programmes. Free, compulsory and quality education can compel the parents and children to attend the school. It has found that free, compulsory and quality education can compel the parents and children to attend the school. Through this measure supply of child labour will also decline in the market and wages and


employment among adult labour will increase. **Laskar Dr. B.I**\(^{58}\) (2004) conducted a study "**Child Labour In Aligarh Lock Industry**", and surveyed Aligarh District of UP and chosen more than 100 families for sampling from different places of the selected District. The conclusion of this study that why child labour exists in the society and also observed that majority of children have joined the work force due to the economic compulsions. In some cases parent's need to subsistence income from the available labour force within the family for their survival. The families of child labour live in the slums and surrounding villages with poor hygienic conditions. They live in small rooms or shades, which are often over crowded. The lighting and ventilation or extremely poor in these houses. **Mahenda Dr.S**\(^{59}\) (2004) in his study "**Child Labour: A Study Interstate Disparities**", analysed that child family is expected to reduce work participation rates (WPRS) for females. In rural areas schooling source relationship with WPRS. As compared to the low standard of living category, females belonging to the medium and high standard of living categories are likely to participate in economic activities. **Mathu Anuradha and Komal Parekh**\(^{60}\) (1999) found in their study "**Play Center For Working and Underprivileged Children**", that the diet of such children is also insufficient and unbalanced and they generally suffer from deficiencies and anemia. They are susceptible to infections, diseases, gastric,

\(^{58}\) **Laskar Dr. B.I**: (2004): “Child Labour In Aligarh Lock Industry", *Economic and Political weekly*, pp 510-513;

\(^{59}\) **Mahenda Dr.S**: (2004): “Child Labour, A Study Interstate Disparities- Part iv", *Economic and Political Weekly*, pp 744;

dentinal problem, T.B., and so on. They are exposed to extreme weather condition and traffic hazard besides becoming victims of unhealthy habits like smoking, drinking and drug addiction. They earn enough for food and entertainment by working for few hours in a day. The rest of the time is spent in watching films or smoking or just roaming around or loitering. *Mohanasundaram Dr.K.* 61 (2000) established a study "Human Rights and Child Labour" examines that in Tamil Nadu, the Act was not enforced until 1994. Only eight years after its passage a case was found in the Vellore District of Tamil Nadu. Regarding Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, the first prosecution under the twenty-year-old Act occurred in 1995, when the Vellore District Collector, M.P.Vijayakumar arrested eight beedi employers. Though they were kept in jail overnight and fined 500 rupees each, it was nevertheless regarded as a bold step considering the official apathy towards the problem. Due to the wide coverage given to this incident in the press, it created some awareness on child labour in Vellore District. *Nagarjan R.* 62 (1997) found in his study "Landholding, Child Labour and Schooling", stated that surveys conducted in 40 countries show that in 25 countries for which comparisons of sex composition of the agricultural labour force and possible big age, he bring out his study in Algeria, in 1966 females were only 1 percent of the adult agricultural labour force but 19 percent of child labour in Syria in 1960, 8 percent and 23 percent, in Libya in 1964, 1 percent and 12 percent. Moreover, an analysis of the National Sample Survey data in India also indicated that the wage contribution of children


from land owning households might not be as important as in the case of landless households. Nanda Bimal Chandra (2004) revealed in his study “Child Labour in India: Issues and Interventions”, stated that this is due to the poor implementation of the existing laws, rampant corruption among the authorities and some practical and ethical problems faced in the process of implementation. Identification of working children through inspection by government official is an uphill task, particularly in agricultural and informal sectors like domestic labour, Article 51 (A) of the Constitution urges the parents to send their children to school. Nanjunda D.C (2005) has discussed in his study “Panchayats and Rural Child Labour”, that since 78 percent of child labours are only from rural areas, panchayats should bring some innovative programmes using science and technology in agriculture, watershed programmes, waste land development, crop insurance, and providing hybrid seeds etc. Alongwith convergence of attitude among law enforcement agencies, panchayats, and civil society. The ultimate objectives of child labour programmes should be to convert working children into productive and participative members of the society. This needs generation of public awareness and simultaneously gearing up of the law enforcement machinery to meet the challenge especially after the globalization. Introduction of new methods of monitoring and evaluation of child labour programme and project will help to implement the programmes in more specific, time bound, cost effective and result oriented manner. Narayana

Dr. S.C. (2006) has revealed in study "Child Labour in India - Is it a Curse", the evidence seems to point out that child labour exists primarily because human beings are willing to exploit children for their own advantages and other economic benefits. Various studies have shown that the impact of the hazardous work begins to show in its severe form only after 2-3 years in terms of morbidity, fever, cold cough, dysentery, body ache and weakness. Natarajan S. R. (1987), in his study "Women and Child Workers in Safety Match Industry", found that the wages paid in the Match Industries always "happens to be less than the national minimum wage suggested by Bhoothaalingam Committee while comparing the standard wage rates prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu to that of the prevailing wage rates in the safety match industry, considerable differences are noted. Different workers attend to each process. Different workers do the child labourer while labeling does box filling and band rolling. Women workers engaged in labeling the matchbox. Unless the workers are aware of the provisions of various Acts, it is very difficult for them to demand equal wage for equal work. Nicholas (1995) found in study "Child and Adolescent Labour in the Late Medieval City: A Flemish Model in Regional Perspective", that urban children received much more specifically pre-professional training than farm children. His subject is the role and extends of children and adolescents in the labour force of late

medieval cities. Child labour outside the home is unusual today before the mid-teens. In the economically developed world it is almost always a sideline, permitting young people whose main responsibilities are at home and school to earn extra money and gain experience of the workplace.

Pandya Rammeshwari (1999) attempted a study "Factors Causing School Dropouts in Municipal School", this study indicates that nearly one fifth of the children dropout from the municipal schools every year from the total enrolment. It also indicates that there are several homes as well as schools responsible for their drop out, like parent having no time to teach and had to do lot of household work and boring teaching style, punishment etc. Also drop out get engaged in domestic work as well as work outside the house after leaving the schools because of economic compulsion. The common suggestion given by the dropouts, teachers and parents were that teacher should teach with interest and teacher should pay individual attention on students. Parmar M.N and Jagdish Solanki (1993) has stated in their study "Street Children: Dreams Die First", that our country faces many problems and street children in one of the pressing problems. When children are abused, neglected, abandoned and maltreated in many different ways, they venture on to the streets. Thus street children are a syndrome of a deep and disturbing trend in society. The number of street children is very difficult to ascertain, because there is no census report by the Government or


any private agency. Psychosocial problems of street children are that they do not have shelter facilities; their condition is very pathetic.

Patrick M. Emerson and Shown D knabb\(^7^0\) (2006) investigated in his study "Opportunity, Inequality and International Transmission of Child Labour", that poverty alone may not be the root cause of child labour. This paper presents a model that proposes a different mechanism through which child labour may be transmitted through the generations of a family, differences in opportunity, opportunity is broadly defined to encompass such thing as differences in educational quality, access to high paying jobs, access to information on the return to education and discrimination against some groups in an economy.

Peter Glick and David Sahu\(^7^1\) (1998) discussed in their study "Maternal Labour Supply and Child Nutrition in West Africa" that the effects of mother’s employment on child health which is controlling the endogeneity of mother’s labour supply and income. This basic finding is in accordance with expectations from the theoretical framework of a trade-off between negative effects reduces in the quality (and perhaps the quality) of childcare and positive effects of additions to income. Additional time devoted by the mother to market, taken as an inverse proxy for the level and quality of them in household child health producing activities, is associated with relations in height for age of children under five.


Phipps Shelley, Peter Burton, and Lynn Lethbridge\textsuperscript{72} (2001) investigated in study "In and Out of The Labour Market: Long-Term Income Consequences of Child–Related Interruption to Women's Paid Work" that why it is Canadian women who have ever had children have lower incomes currently than women who have never had children. They use the 1995 Statistics Canada General Social Survey to examine two hypotheses: (1) women with children are more likely to have spent time out of the labour market caring for their children and so will have acquired less human capital; (2) tradition gender role assignments mean that mothers often have much heavier domestic responsibilities, which may limit the energy they can devote to their paid employment. Premi K. Kusum\textsuperscript{73} (1987) examined in study "Universalisation of Elementary Education And child Labour", that the changes in the work-participation rates of children of below 15 years of age over this period and finds that the percentage of children engaged in economic activity is declining over time. The analysis further indicates that a large proportion of children, especially girls, were neither economically active nor attending school. From this, the author concludes that the common notion that the poverty of parents and the resulting economic activity of children is the cause for their non-attendance in schools or their dropout is not supported by evidence. The author opines that other factors such as lack of proper awareness of the available facilities, indifferent attitude of the parents, care of the younger siblings, marriage of girls,


irrelevance of school curriculum or unattractive school environments, must be responsible for this phenomenon. Rahman Mohammed Mafizur, Khanam Rasheda and Uddin Absar Nur\(^7_4\) (1999). examined in their study "Child Labour in Bangladesh: A Critical Appraisal of Harkin’s Bill and the MOU-Typed Schooling Programmes", that child labour is a serious and growing problem in many parts of the world today. The child labour problem is widespread in Bangladesh. Both push factors and pull factors are responsible for the existence of child labour in Bangladesh. They searched that among child workers, the proportion of boys is higher than girls, and about 48% of working children never attended school mainly because of poverty. However, Harkin’s Bill, as it is applicable to a section of the Bangladesh economy, i.e., the export sector, cannot solve the problem of child workers. Ramachandran K, Patnaik K. Uma Shankar and R. Kalaivani\(^7_5\) (1997) examined and also suggest in their study "Female Child Labour in Sivakasi", that considering the grim reality of the situation, we can, at best, humanize this development. Providing alternative employment opportunities for household forcing owners of match units to bring a change from the piece rate to the time rate system of work, improving working conditions of child labour, providing suitable safety measures, fair and adequate compensation for accidents, and introducing adequate and efficient supervisory machinery are some of the measures which deserve immediate


attention, Public welfare and social service organizations also should involve themselves in the problem of child labour. Rao Radhakrishna\textsuperscript{76} (1998) found in his study "Global March for Freedom of Children", that the Supreme Court in an order passed in December 1996 had imposed a total ban on the employment of any child of less than 14 years in hazardous industrial units. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution says “no child below the age of 14 years should be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment”. Rao Radhakrishna\textsuperscript{77} (1993) stated in his study “Child Labour: Sweat, Blood and Tender Bones” that the Mirzapur-Varanasi belt is called “Dollar Land” because of the massive carpet from this area, child workers are aged 6-14. In dark dingy rooms filled with woolen fluff, they toil away their childhood. Loom owners also treat the little boys ruthlessly and 50% of the child labour in carpet industries are migrants and are invariably held captive by loom owners. Rather Ali Mohammad\textsuperscript{78} (2000) made a study “Child Labour In Carpet Industry of Kashmir”, that particularly in the Kashmir valley situation is not different. In a study the causes of child labour have been mentioned as – poverty, loss of parents, educational backwardness of parents, children’s lack of interest in studies, learning of skill in early childhood, children’s involvement in parents’ crafts as middle men, child’s age being suitable for weaving with activity and flexibility, children being cheap labourers, no incentive being paid to children as apprentice, unemployment, non implementation of labour


laws and if implemented there is no follow-up by law enforcing agencies. **Ravallion Martin and Wodon Quentin** (2000) examined in their study "Does Child Labour Displace Schooling? Evidence on Behavioural Responses to an Enrollment Subsidy", that schooling typically raises future earnings. Yet one finds relatively low enrollments among currently poor families. A common explanation is that schooling competes with labour-intensive jobs for children (wage labour employment in family enterprises, or collection activities). By this view, the low current incomes of their families keeps poor children out of school and thus perpetuates their poverty into the next generation. They follow a different route. They examine how parents’ choices between sending their kids to school versus work in rural Bangladesh are affected by the Food-For-Education (FFE) programme. The programme aims to keep the children of poor rural families in school.

**Reddy B. Sambi and K. Rao Hanumantha** (1999) discussed in study "Causative Factors of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh: Application of Logistic Models", that the child labour households differ qualitatively from others, a few key parameters- demographic, work-participation rates and economic conditions, have been identified and the relevant information was presented and it was evident that child labour households and those with more child labour had relatively large families, more children and also more female children and lower economic dependency rations when compared to no child labour households. It was also noticed that the intensity of child labou

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labour is higher in ‘destitute’ and ‘very very poor’ household categories when compared to non-poor and relatively better off classes among the poor.

Reproduced from Indian Labour Journal and News Papers\(^{81}\) (1987) reported in study “National Child Labour Policy Soon”, according to this study, these children work in unhealthy conditions and on poor wages because of economic compulsions. Sixty per cent of their illiterate parents live in sub-human conditions. The study also points out that the excessive heat in the factories; insufficient light and poor ventilation often affects the children. At least 14 per cent of the units have no first aid facility. It has been suggested that in the absence of the parents’ care about the children’s future owing to their abject poverty either the parents’ economic conditions have to be improved if child labour has to be prevented or in the absence of such efforts, the only alternative is to improve the working conditions by enforcing better wages and working atmosphere in the factories besides giving them non-formal education to take care of their future. Report\(^{82}\) (May 2002) discussed on “The Kids, the World Cup Relies On”, that the issue of child labour and sweatshop conditions for workers worldwide will be put in focus when the 2002 World Cup Kicks off later this month. Most children are forced to work to help their families earn enough money to survive. In the case of footballs a middleman, acting on behalf of a sporting goods manufacturer, provides the ball pieces for stitching at home. A normal working day does not often provide the workers with even the legal minimum wage. While helping their families many of the children miss out

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on their education, creating a vicious circle of poverty and uneducated labour. Ronald B. Davies\textsuperscript{83} (2005) revealed in study "Abstinence from Child Labour and Profit Seeking", that the International Labour Organization (2001) estimates that over 250 million children work worldwide. While some studies suggest that 70\% of these children are employed in agriculture, this still implies that some 75 million children are employed in industry (Ashagrie, 1998). As detailed by Elliott and Freeman (2003), consumers often indicate their willingness to pay extra to ensure that their products were not made under poor labour conditions such as the use of child labour. Because of this, proponents of market-based solutions, posit that it would be profitable for firms currently using child labour to switch to adult labour, as this would allow them to charge higher prices and earn higher profits. Saraswat Ritu\textsuperscript{84} (2006) made a study "Child Labour", finding that in balloon making factories in Maharasthra children working are exposed to dangerous chemical, which requires in mixing of hot rubber with colour in turn producing dangerous gases. Exposing the respiratory organs to regular toxin fumes may damage their lungs, wind pipes permanently causing respiratory disorders and lung diseases which are life shortening. As estimated by SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation) that in capital of India alone there are at least five lakh child labourers of which 50,000 are employed in homes. Government has decided to prohibit employment of children as domestic servants or servants in dhabas,


restaurants, hotels, teashops, resorts, motels, spas or in other recreational centers. The ban has been exposed under the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 and will be effective from 10th October 2006. Sarumalthy M. (1999) investigated in his study "The child Labour Issue and the Implementation of Child Labour Elimination Programme -A Case Study" that the analysis of the Integrated Child Labour Project in Pudukkottai District shows that a majority of the families of the child labourers have no adopted small family norms. Further analysis on their family situation shows that the parents of the child labourers are mostly landless labourers or agricultural labourers. At present even after rehabilitation under schooling, children were engaged in polishing the gemstones in the evening. The families of the child labours are to be covered by the different rural development programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA and other wage employment programme.

Saxena R.C. (1996) found in study "Labour Problems and Social Welfare" that there has also not been any provision for children employment in agricultural occupation and as domestic servants. It is very essential to adopt measures for stopping the evils connected with the employment of child labour. As remarked by the labour investigation committee, the government owes a duty to the future generations of workers to see that childhood is not wasted in the dingy corners of factories and workshops instead of being educated in schools.

and brought up in nurseries and on playgrounds. The policy of the Government is to ban employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous employments and to regulate the working conditions of the children in other employments.

*Seminar Report*87 (2000) was organised by the Himalayan and Central Asian Studies on "Child Labour and their Rehabilitation: Some Issues", that general recommendations was that there is an urgent need to provide primary education to all the children, all the identified areas having high proportion of child labour in hazardous industries must be covered with compulsory education programme immediately. Required infrastructure for such a step could be mobilized from government funding, corporate funding and by providing incentives to transfer unaccountable money for utilizing them for this purpose. Role of mass media (newspaper, T.V., dramas, nataks) is essential in identifying the problems in the current primary education. Respective departments must initiate strict disciplinary measures to ensure that education programme is operational and its quality is improved.

*Sharma Dr.K.S*88 (1997) found in his study "Combating Child Labour, Empowerment of Parents and Child Workers" that poverty of parents is the prime cause of driving the children to join the labour force although it is not the only cause. If reducing poverty is at the heart of eradication of child labour programme, then

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education is certainly a key to it. Education is well recognized as an impressive instrument of social and economic empowerment. It helps in opening the doors and windows to enter the winds of change, as literacy is an important component of the social transformation.

Sharma O.P\(^{89}\) (1993) discussed in his study “Child Labour in Kashmir: Nimble Fingers, Delicate Designs”, that Jammu and Kashmir has the highest percentage of child labour in the country. The main factors responsible for the high proportion of child labour in Jammu and Kashmir are economic backwardness, low literacy among parent’s high school dropouts and rapid growth of population coupled with a bleak employment outlook. The problem of child labour is the socio-economic factors responsible for its do not change.

Sharma Rajeev & Sharma R. K\(^{90}\) (1997) established in their study “Education and Child Labour: The Case of Glass Bangle Industry of Firozabad”, that it would not be wrong to state that till proper stress is not laid on education, child labour cannot be eradicated.

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However, depending solely on compulsory education to get children out of the labour force would not have the desired effect. Anti-poverty schemes, and campaign against the discrimination of the girl child also need special attention as remedial measures. Showeb. M (1993) has discussed in his study “Street Children, Abused and Abandoned”, shows that the street child is ignored by the census. No statistics are available to show the number of children that exist on the streets on their means of livelihood. The phenomenon of street child is also an indication of the complex housing problems and expansion of slums areas in the urban-centers. Street children are found in densely populated areas and public places. He frequents railway station, bus stops, road inter sections, commercial areas, hotels and other public places. The street children are more outer directed than inner-directed.

Sikligan P.C (1990) stated in his study “Factors Determining Child Labour – A Socio-Demographical Analysis and its Implications” that child labour is accepted as a social evil in the society. The socio-economic problems play a crucial role to child labour problem. Singh Kamaljit (2004) examined in study “Child Labour In India: Dimensions, Issues and Concerns”, that the main points have been made in the forgoing review of issues relating to a theme that goes – One, there are no firm estimates of the size of child labour either in the economy as a whole or in its major sectors, however, it is not significant. Two, the national policy on child labour

framed in terms of the guidelines laid down in the National Policy for Children Resolution (1987) legitimizes what is not "practical in India's economic and social conditions, namely withdrawal of all children from paid work at her present stage of development. Three, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations is to be achieved at the expense of the defaulting employers and the appropriate Government. Singh Surjit94 (1997) examined in his study "Child Labour in India: Some Reflections", that the literature points to the fact that the incidence of child labour is explainable in terms of technology, changing immigration policies, globalization fertility and time allocation within the households, land holding structure, school attendance, poverty and so on. It is also found that in Rajasthan the child labour situation is not strongly linked to the development of the Districts though the attendance in schools does reduce incidence of child labour. There is a need for increasing educational infrastructure in rural Rajasthan.

Sivalingam Dr. T and Nambi T. Vel95 (2004) discussed in their research paper "Policy Draft to Eradicate Child Labour Action Plan" that the existence of child labour may be harsh reality that cannot be easily wished away. There will always be destitute families wherein the child is the only breadwinner or other households in village, where there are no schools in village. Clearly the absence of adequate opportunities for children reflects


a violation of child rights as much as it does serious macro-policy failures. 

Srivastava Dr. Sushila & R. Bhanumathi\(^6\) (1990) stated in study “Child Workers in Farming Domestic and Catering Sectors” that the children are often exploited by their employers with unduly long working hours, abnormally low wages, unhygienic working condition and other undesirable practices. 94% of domestic, agricultural and hotel child labours discontinued their studies due to poverty. Majority (62%) of the full time child labourers were found to work for 10-12 hours a day, very few of them undertook more than 12 hours of work. About one third of the domestic child labours had the normal working hours of 6-8 hours per day. Subrahmanya Susheela\(^7\) (1999) reported in her study “Eliminating Child Labour” that the government has set up 76 child labour projects for the rehabilitation of such children. As per the Supreme Court judgment on the elimination of child labour, delivered on December 10, 1996, a child labour rehabilitation cum-welfare fund was to be created at the District level for depositing the compensation money (Rs.20,000 per child) collected from those employing children in contravention of the present Act but this has hardly been resorted to by any state government. Swaminathan Madhura\(^8\) (1997) discussed in study “Do Child Workers Acquire Specialised Skills? A Case Study of Teenage Workers in Bhavnagar” that census survey conducted by two non-governmental organizations in 1995. The analysis demarcated two groups of workers: early starters or those who began work when

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14 years or younger and late starters who began work at the age of 15 or late. They observed some interesting contrasts between these two groups. For boys, the data showed that early starters earned less and put in longer hours, on average, than late starters. For girls, early starters worked longer hours but had similar earning to late starters.

**The Ministry of Labour and employment and Ministry of Women and Child Development**\(^99\) (2006) discussed on study "No More Employment of Child –Workers" that ban on employment of children as domestic servant or in dhabas (roadside eateries, restaurants, hotels, motels, teashops, resorts, spas or in other recreational centers is now in force from 10\(^{th}\) October 2006 under the child labour (Prohibition of Regulation) Act, 1986. All have to work together to create a moral force to build India free of child labour, paving the way for children enjoying the right to education.

**The Ministry of Labour and employment and Ministry of Women and Child Development**\(^100\) (2006) reported news that Government Bans Employing Children as Domestic Servants—According to an official release, the Government ordered ban on employment of children as domestic help or servants at the roadside kiosks which will come into effect from 10\(^{th}\) October 2006. The ban has been imposed by the Labour & Employment

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Ministry under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Ministry of Labour & Employment had recently issued a notification to this effect giving three month mandatory notice and it has now warned that anyone employing children would be liable to prosecution and other penal action under the Act.

_The World Bank_\textsuperscript{101} stated that child labour is a serious global issue. In its most harmful forms, it impairs the physical and mental development of children. A number of approaches have been suggested to combat child labour. The major thrusts are reducing poverty educating children providing support services for working children, support raising public awareness, legislating and regulating child labour, and promoting elimination of abusive child labour through international measures. These approaches are of course, not mutually exclusive and are adopted in various combinations in child labour reduction strategies.

_Tripathy S.N._\textsuperscript{102} (1989) found in study "Child Labour In India: A Casual Analysis", that the social customs and obligations like birth, marriage, death in the families and drinking habits play and important role in compelling the poor to resort to borrowing. The money-lenders use to take advantages of the deteriorating economic conditions of the poor. They advance small loans from

\textsuperscript{101} _The world Bank, Child Labour, Issues and Directions for the World Bank_:

time to time in lieu of binding them to work as agricultural labourers till the final payment of loans. Indebtedness became an economic inevitability and child labour and exploitation a way of life to many of them. Thus, socio-economic, demographic factors like large - size of the family, poverty, indebtedness and illiteracy competed the children from the poor families to participate in the labour force.

_Usha S. and Devi D. Radha_\(^{103}\) (1997) revealed in their study "Causes and Earning of Child Labour in Beedi and Agarbatti Industry" this study about child labour undertaken in 3 wards of Mukkudal Village, Tirunelveli District, based on a sample of 176 households revealed that working children come from poor socio-economic status groups. Children’s earnings on the whole, were not high. On an average, they earned only Rs.215 per month. But their earnings formed about 20 percent of the total household income. Thus, the value of children among these child labour families is fairly high. _Wazir Rekha_\(^{104}\) (2002) found in study "Some Reflections on Child Labour In Jodhpur District", that the working conditions in the mines are very primitive with no provision for shelter, shade, water, toilets or medical emergencies. The mine. owners do not maintain any records, nor is there a register of attendance or compensation for overtime, earned leave, accidents or work-related injuries. The longer- term health hazards from


exposure to sandstone dust are considerable. The prevalence of tuberculosis, silicosis and other respiratory diseases is high among mineworkers. Wright Denis (2003) investigated in study “Child Labour In Bangladesh: Recent Trends and Labour Standards”, that the relationship between child labour in Bangladesh and labour standards is part of a wider discourse concerning child labour in the global economy and how child labour relates to other core international standards. In the past decade, the more general debate on child labour has progressed from a broad attack on child labour initiated by the Western media, trade unions, advocacy groups and international organization (such as the International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour) to the problem of how the varying forms of child labour should be dealt with and to the even more fundamental questions of whether any mode of intervention can achieve a positive result.

Yadav Aradhana (2006) investigated in her study “Little Adults in the World of Work” that a majority of these child labourers work in the unorganised sector, both rural and urban. Though child labour in India is mainly a rural phenomenon but conditions of child labours in urban areas are much more harsh and vulnerable. They are found working in different small industrial establishments, household activities, services and different unorganised occupations, etc. Though the problem of child labour has not been eliminated totally in the organised sector but in terms of magnitude, the level of exploitation

and limited reach, the ability of labour laws and regulation, the condition of child labourers is more vulnerable in the unorganised sector.