FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS
Children are the precious gifts/assets to human life for filling the world with smile, happiness, and hope. Children are the future citizens and the childhood determines a child’s future, his/her life and their worthy contributions to the world. It is an important aspect for everyone in the society, and for the Government to protect, nourish and work for the overall welfare of children of a particular nation and the children of the world as a whole. A child is a person who has not completed his/her fourteenth year of age and he/she had a right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. It is a curse upon the gifted little ones on earth because these gifts/assets are being misused for personal gains as child labour. Due to the pressing needs of family and economic hardship, children are compelled to work in the early stages of their childhood, which does harm to the child and society, because age plays a dominant role in shaping personality, values, responsibility and participation in different walks of life. Child Labour, in general, means the employment of children in any work with or without payment. Every child out of school in the age group of 6 to 14 years, children who are paid in work, children who work outside the homes or children who in hazardous industries.

There is also a striking feature about the regional spread of child labour. Child labour is persistent in large numbers in the poorest five states of our country. This should not be surprising. What is however surprising is that there is a high incidence of child labour in the six industrially most advanced states of the county. This may in part be explained by the quality of enumeration and data gathering by governments in these states that is likely to be of a better quality than in the poorer states. The real story is however fairly complex. The states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, all have child labour in large numbers. One can therefore conclude that in these states industrial and economic expansion has happened on the back of child labour. Thus over the last two or three decades new and powerful industrial and commercial elite have emerged in these states from the profits of child labour.
The total number of children (aged 6 to 17) engaged in some form of economic activity world over remains awfully high at 352 million. Of these, some 106 million are engaged in works acceptable for children who have reached the minimum age for employment (usually 15 years) or in light work such as household chores or work undertaken as part of a child's education. The remaining 246 million children are involved in child labour that needs to be abolished. These forms include work performed by a child under the minimum age specified for a particular kind of work by national legislation or international standards, hazardous work that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or the conditions in which it is performed and "Unconditional" worst forms of child labour.

The major determinants of child labour in developing countries like India are:

a) High fertility rate: This fact might lead to high child labour due to poor socio-economic situation/condition.
b) Rapid Industrialization/globalization: The recent LPG policies, causes to increase of child labour.
c) Percentage of people who are in homeless and landless condition: In India, due to urbanization, poor rural children and migration largely occur amongst these sections, this influences the level of child labour.
d) General literacy rate and school enrolment: These factors influence on the child's social development and also child's labour rate.
e) Wage rate: Due to low income levels of the families, the children entering into the labour force is Hobson's choice and (f) Expectation of life at birth: child labour generally leads to severe health hazardous and influences the death rate in the children, further it also determines the health of the children who may die prematurely.

Socio-economic condition will continue to influence the fate of children, contributing growth incidence of child labour. Child labour is a ticklish issue, as the poor parents consider the children an economic capital. In ancient times the child labour was different than present. The child of particular community was sold as slave during Chandragupta time. Even at that time the sale of some cast children was prohibited and child labour also for them was prohibited. The causes of child labour are poverty, illiteracy, willingness of people to employ children. The economic factors, social factors and psychological factors are main reasons. Sometimes the children are influenced by the pictures where in the actor will become a millionaire while in childhood he/she was a street child. This will make children to go as street
child first. Most of the children joined the labour force before the age of 10 years. Irrespective of sex, eldest child in the family had to work (96% boys and 90% girls). This shows the violation of the related law as well as exploitation of tender innocent children even below 12 years of age. Among different economic sectors within the developing world, child labour is highly concentrated in agriculture; where the nature of technology is largely primitive and the level of productivity is low. The remedial factors are enhanced investment in agriculture, technological upgradation, formalization of labour market and enforcement of minimum wages act. The agricultural sector, which employs mostly girl children, is only an informal sector and do not have any control either by the government or by the trade unions or by any other NGOs.

The child labourers were selected basing on random sampling method in covers Rayachoty, Galiveedu, Sambapalle, Veerabhali and Ramapuram Mandalis of Kadapa and child labour is spread over many categories in Andhra Pradesh

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOUR

The socio-economic conditions of the child labour in terms of demographic profile, social profile and economic profile have been presented. In demographic profile age, religion, caste, education, size of the family, parents Education including father’s education and mother’s education, parental occupation, education and working conditions of child labour, financial position and economic profile of child labourers as well as parents and future ambitions of the child labourers have been addressed in the present chapter.

FINDINGS

1. Among the total sample, nearly half of them (48%) are in the age group of 10 to 12 years and another quarter of them (25%) are in the age group of 13 years and above. This clearly indicates that in the study area seven out of every ten are 10 years and above age, and the remaining are 9 years and below age group. Gender-wise data results reveal that nearly three-fifths of the girl sample (59%) are in the age group of 10 to 12 years as against to their counter-parts (34%). On the other hand, more than two-fifths of the boys (44%) are in the age group of 13 years and above, but, it is only 9 per cent in the case of their counterparts.
2. Among the total sample, 98 per cent of boys are belonging to Hindu community (50%) and Muslim community (48%) as against 87 per cent of their counterparts (girls) belonging to Hindu community. Owing to the customs and restrictions of Muslims community, the girl child labourers are very less (10%). Among the total sample, only 2 per cent belong to Christianity.

3. Around 50 per cent of the respondents belong to Backward Caste, followed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (38%). However, gender-wise data shows that 64 per cent of the girl sample belong to BC community as against 60 per cent of their counterparts (boys) belong to SC and ST. But mere 4.11 per cent are upper caste (OC) in the total sample.

4. More than half of the child labourers (52%) are have primary level education and nearly one-third (32%) are illiterates and remaining sample (16%) have secondary level education. Majority of the child labourers answered that due to low economic conditions and compulsion of parents they are unable to continue the education.

5. About 165 respondents (55%) dropped out the school owing to domestic problems, 86 respondents (29%) owing to non-interest over studies and 49 respondents (16%) dropped out owing to financial problems. It is quite interesting to note that 114 girls (70%) are dropped out the school owing to domestic problems as against only 51 boys (38%) are dropped out the school and shows gender disparity. The girls had to be confined to four walls of house for domestic problems.

6. More than eight-tenths of child labourers (85%) are in the family size of below 5 members and the remaining per cent of child labourers (15%) are in the size of 6 members and above.

**Working Conditions of the Child Labour**

7. More than seven-tenths of the child labourers (71%) work 6 hrs to 8 hours per day in the study area. The duration of work specified for children are 6 hrs including the rest hours and nearly 68 per cent of child labourers are getting very less time of rest is one hour.
8. Around 57 per cent of male child labourers and 23 per cent of female child labourers are earning between Rs.1000 and Rs.2000 per month. Another 30 per cent of male child labour and 15 per cent of female child labour are earning Rs.2001 to Rs.3000. Only 3 per cent female and male child labour earning more than Rs.3000.

9. Among the total sample, 54 per cent of the child labourers receive their wages monthly. Around one-fifth of them (22%) receive weekly, the remaining 20 per cent of them receive according to their employers convenience.

10. Around 44 per cent of the child labourers wages were received by their mothers, nearly quarter (22%) of them were received by brokers, 15 per cent of them were received their own and another 18 per cent of them received by their father.

Profile of the Parents

11. Three-fourths of the respondents' fathers (75%) are illiterates and the remaining quarter (25%) have just primary and above education. The educational level of the fathers of the child labourers is very low and illiterates are very high. Almost of the respondents' mothers (95%) are illiterates and the remaining 5 per cent respondents' mothers have just primary level and above education.

12. Around 50 per cent respondents' fathers are coolies and mere 15 per cent respondents' fathers are farmers. It is concluded that majority of the respondents' fathers are coolies. Among the total sample, more than half of the respondents' mothers (53%) are working as coolies and the remaining are housewives (46%).

13. Majority of the respondents (42%) earn monthly between Rs.3501 and Rs.4000 and above quarter (30%) of the respondents earn above Rs.4501. Quarter (25%) of the respondents earn Rs.2501 to Rs.3000 and only 6 per cent of the respondents earn below Rs.2500. The monthly earning of the household of child labour is not sufficient to meet the needs and expenditure of living at current rates.
14. More than eight out of every ten sample are landless. Only 15 per cent of the respondents were having only below three acres of land. But most of this land was not using because it is not useful for cultivation.

15. Seven-tenths of the child labour families of houses were pucca houses and above the quarter (29%) of the respondents were katcha. Mere 3 per cent of the respondent's families were living semi pucca houses. Nearly three-fourths of the respondents' families were living in own houses and 20 per cent were living in the rented houses.

16. About 99 per cent of the respondents got married in the same caste and only 1 per cent of the respondents parents got inter-caste marriages. An overwhelming majority of the respondents' parents, (97%) did not remarry but mere 3 per cent remarried. If at all, all the respondents were remarried, the percentage of child labour would increase.

17. Around 73 per cent of the respondents' parents were not child labour during their childhood including 69 per cent of fathers and 77 per cent of mothers. The remaining 27 per cent of the respondents' parents were not child labourers.

18. Above all around 60 per cent of the parents have debts in the study area due to poor economic conditions and day-to-day family expenditure. Among the sample, 18 per cent are having less than Rs.20,000, 29 per cent are having Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000, 18 per cent are having Rs.40,000 to Rs.60,000 and 35 per cent are having the debt of above Rs.60,000.

Working profile

19. Almost 98 per cent of the respondents including 97 per cent of boys and 99 per cent of the girls were students and studying and due to various reasons joined present work. It is very lamentable to note that that the respondents had to forgo the opportunity of continuing education due to pecuniary difficulties and domestic entanglements.
20. Around 53 per cent of the respondents have working place near to their house and 47 per cent of the respondents have their workplace far off. It is interesting to note that majority of the girl respondents (83%) have workplace near to their home, whereas the same percentage of boy respondents (83%) have their workplace far away from their home indicating majority of the girl respondents working as house servants.

21. More than half of the respondents (53%) go on foot, another two-fifths of respondents (41%) go by an auto or bus and mere around one-fifth of the respondents (6%) go by bicycle.

22. Exactly half of the respondents (50%) expressed pressure from parents as the main reason for doing the present work whereas another one-third respondents (34%) opined that poverty is the main reason for their present work and only 16 per cent of the respondents expressed uninterested over studies as the reason for their doing present work.

23. More than three-fifths of the respondents (62%) are unhappy with the present work whereas less than two-fifths of the respondents (38%) are happy with the present work. Around 63 per cent of the respondents opined that proper facilities are not available at the present work whereas 38 per cent of the respondents opined that proper facilities are available at the present work.

24. Only 16 per cent of the respondents do not have any break facilities during their working hours owing to various reasons such as delay in work etc. However there is a positive aspect, i.e., 84 per cent of the child workers got work break. About 84 per cent of the respondents play, 15 per cent of the respondents sleep and mere 1 per cent of the respondents take tea during break time.

25. Around 84 per cent of the respondents take rest in the house whereas 15 per cent of the respondents take rest at work place but mere only 1 per cent (2 respondents) takes rest in the field.

26. Around 85 per cent of the respondents have no benefits from their employer and only 15 per cent of the respondents have benefits from their employer showing no security over their job or life.
Financial Position of Child Labourers

27. Around 96 per cent of the respondents have no savings and mere 4 per cent of the respondents have savings.

28. More than half of the respondents (53%) spend their monthly income on food, followed by clothes (19%), films (17%) and 11 per cent of the respondents spend their monthly income on health.

29. About 202 respondents (67%) are getting regular payment by their employer but 98 respondents (33%) are not getting regular payment by their employer. It clearly shows that more than three fifths of the respondents are getting regular payment by their employer.

30. Almost 82 per cent of the respondents have problems at work place whereas 18 per cent of the respondents have no problems at work place. Among the sample, 86 per cent of the boy respondents and 79 per cent of the girl respondents have problems at work place.

31. More than three-fifths (64%) of the respondents opined that they are working for long time than prescribed at work place whereas 36 per cent of the respondents opined that they are not working for long time than prescribed at work place.

32. Around 54 per cent of the respondents have cordial relationship with their employer and harsh relationship with their employer (28%) and very harsh relationship (19%).

33. About 248 respondents (83%) have not been punished by their employers but 52 respondents (17%) have been punished by their employers on some contexts.

34. More than half of the respondents (53%) sleep at home. 29 per cent of the respondents sleep at work place, 12 per cent of the respondents sleep at relatives home and only 6 per cent of respondents sleep at friends home.

35. About 201 respondents (67%) take their lunch at home, 97 respondents (32%) take lunch at field and mere 2 respondents (0.7%) take their lunch in the shed.
36. Around 230 respondents (77%) did not succumb to sexual abusement and 70 respondents (23%) succumbed to sexual abusement. If considered on gender wise, a quarter of girl child workers (24%) have succumbed to sexual abusement. It is a dangerous trend and it leads to illegal activities and they are thrown to STDs/HIV.

37. The table shows that 39 per cent of the respondents were seduced by their employer respondents, 34 per cent were seduced by colleagues and the remaining 27 per cent of the respondents were seduced by others. Above all, it is concluded that 39 per cent of the respondents were seduced by their employers. It is very interesting to note that half of the girl labourers (50%) were seduced by their employers.

38. About 107 respondents (36%) are interested in tailoring, 81 respondents (27%) are interested in embroidery, 61 respondents (20%) are interested in mechanics and 46 respondents (15%) are not interested in self employment course. The other self employment courses interested by the number of respondents are very limited. As per gender-wise data half the girls interested in embroidery where as 45 per cent of the boys are very much in mechanical field.

39. Nearly half of the surveyed respondents (48%) have the intention of future ambition of continuing their education. It is a very good positive symptom for the child development. Hence authorities can motivate the child labourers to readmit in schools. However, 16 per cent of the respondents opined that they may continue the same work which is presently doing. On the other hand, more than one third of the sample stated that they want to go for better work.

HEALTH STATUS OF CHILD LABOUR

40. Around 64 per cent of the respondents have psychological problem and 36 per cent of the respondents have no psychological problem due to due to subterranean stress, strain and stigma. The psychological problems are given top priority in giving solutions for child labourers. One of the possibilities reasons is employer's attitude and behavior towards these workers. Gender-wise data reveal that one-third of the girl child sample stated that family problems are the main reasons for their psychological problems. Whereas,
nearly half of the problems at work place are the major reason for their psychological problems.

41. About 248 respondents (83%) have health problems and 52 respondents (17%) have no health problems. Among the health problem holders, 85 per cent are girl child labourers and 81 per cent are male child labourers. These results clearly indicate that child workers are more prone to health hazards. Among the sample, majority of the respondents (36%) are suffering from body pains and fever indicating that the child labourers are working for more hours with heavy work.

42. An over-whelming majority of the girl child labourers (84%) go for health check up than their counterparts (77%). Around 87 per cent of the respondents are unaware of the health and hygienic conditions.

43. An overwhelming majority of the sample (87%) are unaware STI and HIV infection and it’s modes of transmission and only 23 per cent have awareness STI and HIV infection and it’s modes of transmission. Eight out of every ten of them are unaware of preventive measures of STI/HIV/AIDS. This is because almost all of them are unaware of about these diseases, hence there are also unaware about preventive measures of HIV/AIDS and STDs. Among girl child labourers, nearly two tenths of them (19%) have awareness on HIV/AIDS and STD preventive measures as against their counterparts (14%).

44. An overwhelming majority of the sample (83%) worked during sickness while remaining 17 per cent only did not work during sickness because family conditions, parents’ pressure and stress and employers behaviour. More than seven-tenths of them (73%) did not get salary for sick leaves and the rest are getting salary for sick leaves. This clearly indicates that the nature of work and management terms and conditions which are responsible for payment or non-payment at the time of strike leaves to child labours.
PARENTAL ATTITUDE ON CHILD LABOUR AND AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS

45. Around that 174 parents (58%) opined that their children do not have interest on studies, 57 parents (19%) opined that their children are unable to study, 49 parents (16%) opined that their children are not good, 14 parents (58%) opined that their children spoiled their education and mere 6 parents (2%) opined that their children need to their family.

46. About 243 parents (81%) approved working child (6-14 years) for daily wage and 57 parents (19%) do not approve working child (6-14 years) for daily wage.

47. Above all, 64 per cent of the parents want their children to supplement the family income by means of child labour. It is thought provoking and lamentable to note that 37 per cent of boys and 36 per cent of girls supplement the family income. Hence majority of the parents send their wards for earning by child labour.

48. Around 51 per cent of the respondents expressed that their children both the sample (boys and girls) started working at the age of 8 years. About 63 per cent of the children have been motivated by their parents to do the present work. This shows the poor and economic conditions of the parents.

49. Over 66 per cent of the parents opined that they are not interested on the studies of their girl child. Moreover, 206 parents (69%) do not show gender disparity and 94 parents (31%) show gender disparity. But still the problem has not got solution and became a conundrum. There is an imperative to reduce the gender disparity by protecting the girl child rights. Above all, around 49 per cent of the parents opined that girl child work or income for their family is most necessary. This indicates the poverty and pecuniary difficulties and low ebb conditions of their parents and family.

50. In case of habits, 142 fathers (47%) are dipsomaniacs, 94 parents (31%) are teetotallers, 48 parents (16%) are smokers, 11 fathers (4%) consume gutka and mere 5 fathers (2%) are both dipsomaniacs and smokers. Moreover, 147 mothers
(49%) are tee-totaillers; 96 (32%) consume betal leaves and 57 mothers (19%) consume gutka.

51. Above all 95 per cent of the respondents have no awareness on Child Labour Acts and Policies. The lack of parental awareness, the child labourers' acts and policies is owing to illiteracy, backwardness, vices of the parents and their economic conditions.

52. Above all 62 per cent of the respondents agreed to send their ward to school if alternative sources arranged to family (run). Hence alternative arrangements are essentially provided to the parents to improve their economic conditions so as to enable them to depend on their own income and send the children to school.

53. By and large, 69 respondents expressed the reason of difficulty to survive the family in the absence of their wards if they go to school. Involving the parents in the income generating activities by providing financial fillip sufficiently and must be prevailed upon the parents for sending their wards to school.

AWARENESS ON CHILD RIGHTS

54. More than 90 per cent of the respondents have no knowledge on the child labour laws and acts. It is immensely imperative to create awareness on the labour laws and acts for information and perusal and to know the welfare of their children working as child labour. Because of higher illiteracy, backwardness and vices, the parents of the children do not know the laws and acts. Moreover, 94 per cent of the respondents unaware of child labour policies. The unaware of the policies by the parents of the respondents shows their ignorance, illiteracy and backwardness.

55. Around 70 per cent of the respondents have no awareness on Government and Non-government organizational projects for child labour. The lack of awareness on both government and non-governmental organizational projects for child labour by the parents made them deprived of the opportunities and benefits due to their children.
SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION APPROACHES

The social work intervention approaches such as Consciousness on educating, Preventing the Use of Child Labourers, Awareness generation, Services to working children, Services to community and Privacy have been followed for the protection and reduction of child labour.

INTERVENTION IN PROTECTION OF CHILD LABOURERS

Protection to child labourers is imperative for their physical, mental and over all development and the development of the society. The physical protection, psychological protection and mental protection, media related protection have been provided.

SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED

The social work intervention strategies implemented included Grassrootisation of the campaign, Alliance Building, Networking, Involvement of other movements in the campaign, Training, Visits and observations and Building rapport with Government officials and working with the Government and NGOs.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Social worker should continue the fight against child labour and for child rights, till every child is in school and is restored its precious childhood. Our vision is a child labour free INDIA, where children are treated as children and given their rightful place in society. A society, where all the children are given love and affection and allowed to blossom into healthy citizens, immediate action from all of us is imperative to safeguard the interests of the children of our country. Our efforts should be intensified to give the children of our country a better future.

THE SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION AS SOLUTION

Child Labour is not just an emotive issue. It is the bane of existing exploitative society and a complex problem involving several factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of educational facilities, traditional attitudes towards employing children particularly girls and gender. It cannot be wiped out overnight through pious wishes or enacting laws banning child labour or by blaming the poor parents for sending their children to work instead of school. Elimination of child labour can be attained only by
making it an integral part of the developmental policies. Multi pronged approach, which deals with adult employment, collective bargaining through strong trade union movement, enhancing the quality of working life of workers, particularly in informal sector, and strengthening the education system is required. All these are in turn linked to the policies of Government. Unless the Government adopts policies which will promote employment generation, undertake agrarian reforms, ensures decent living wages to the workers of informal sector, protects rights of the workers for collective bargaining and takes upon itself the responsibility to provide compulsory and free education up to high school and take effective steps to promote gender equality and curb evil customs like dowry, child labour cannot be abolished.

Case Studies

_A Case Study_ is one way of studying a client for a long time. The counsellor may make his/her own format for carrying out the study. The format may include: personal and family history, school records, information on employment and medical history, if necessary. In carrying out a case study, the counsellor must gather all the necessary information about the client, information that may help the counsellor to determine the causes of the client’s problem, and help him work out ways of helping the client.

One way or the other these case studies can be linked with the pervasive poverty. The children in the case studies, Rupa and Kamala were from families that owned less than average sized land holdings, Giri's parents were landless, never owning a house, muscles land Rupa and Kamala's families are able to produce sufficient food for about six months, while Giri's parents, when they were alive, had to meet all their costs of living through the sale of firewood and their own labouring. Low yield from agriculture, insufficient earnings make day to day survival difficult for these families. The extremely small land holdings coupled with decreased soil fertility and accelerating soil erosion is making it increasingly difficult for peasants like Rupa and Kamala's families to make ends meet even at the bare subsistence level. To eke out an existence for themselves, they are compelled to seek seasonal and temporary labour service elsewhere, even the children.
Though limited in scope, these case studies show several important lessons about developments in the study area today, particularly with respect to children foremost, increasing the overall life chances of children as well as many other vulnerable sectors. Egalitarian relationships that secure and protect the interests of all - instead of only those most powerful - will lead to a more equitable distribution of limited resources and this in turn, will lessen the pervasive poverty that forces children into labour, prostitution etc., or at the very least, into "literacy, disease and the like. Anything short of such social economic transformation will only gave the appearance of development instead of attacking the roots of the problem.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Nearly half of the respondents are in the age group of 10 to 12 years. Majority of the child labourers answered that due to low economic conditions and compulsion of parents they are unable to continue the education. Hence the economic conditions of the parents of the child labourers have to be improved by providing income generating activities.

2. It is quite interesting to note that 114 girls (70%) are dropped out the school owing to domestic problems as against only 51 boys (38%) are dropped out the school and shows gender disparity. The girls had to be confined to four walls of house for domestic problems. Gender disparity must be reduced.

3. More than seven-tenths of the child labourers (71%) work 6 hrs to 8 hours per day in the study area. The duration of work specified for children are 6 hrs including the rest hours and nearly 68 per cent of child labourers are getting very less time of rest is one hour. Hence, working hours must be reduced and rest hours must be increased to improve their health status.

4. Three-fourths of the respondents' fathers (75%) are illiterates and the remaining quarter (25%) have just primary and above education. Hence adult education facilities are to be provided by the Government.

5. The monthly earning of the household of child labour is not sufficient to meet the needs and expenditure of living at current rates and hence the children had to drop out. The income of the parents has to be increased by showing income generation activities.
6. It is very lamentable to note that that 98 per cent of the respondents had to forgo the opportunity of continuing education due to pecuniary difficulties and domestic entanglements. Hence the responsibility of sending them to school must be made a mandatory to children's parents and government.

7. Exactly half of the respondents (50%) expressed pressure from parents as the main reason for doing the present work. Hence parents are to be prevailed upon to send the children to school instead of sending to work.

8. Around 85 per cent of the respondents have no benefits from their employer. Hence the government should promulgate the ordinance to provide emoluments, clothes for festivals and additional perks for additional works.

9. Around 96 per cent of the respondents have no savings. Hence at least a 10 per cent of their earnings have to be deposited by creating an account in the nearest bank for rainy day.

10. More than three fifths (64%) of the respondents opined that they are working for long time than prescribed at work place. Hence the number of daily working hours for child labourers has to be fixed by the government.

11. Around 52 respondents (17%) have been punished by their employers on some contexts. Physical punishment must be made taboo.

12. Around a quarter of girl child workers (24%) have been succumbed to sexual abuseument. The seducers or abductors must be put behind the bars.

13. Around 64 per cent of the respondents have psychological problem due to due to subterranean stress, strain and stigma. The psychological problems are immediately solved.

14. About 248 respondents (83%) have health problems suffering from body pains and fever indicating that the child labourers are working for more hours with heavy work. Doctor's treatment is provided to them.

15. An overwhelming majority of the sample (87%) is unaware STI and HIV infection and it's modes of transmission and hence awareness must be created in order to prevent them.
16. Above all, 64 per cent of the parents want their children to supplement the family income by means of child labour. Above all, around 49 per cent of the parents opined that girl child work or income for their family is most necessary. This indicates the poverty and pecuniary difficulties and low ebb conditions of their parents and family. Hence the parents are to be prevailed upon to depend on their own sources and send the children to school.

17. Above all 95 per cent of the respondents have no awareness on Child Labour Acts and Policies. The lack of parental awareness, the child labourers’ acts and polities is owing to illiteracy, backwardness, vices of the parents and their economic conditions.

18. Above all 62 per cent of the respondents agreed to send their ward to school if alternative sources arranged to family (run). Hence alternative arrangements are essentially provided to the parents to improve their economic conditions so as to enable them to depend on their own income and send the children to school.

IMPLICATIONS

Child labour is a multi-faced socio-economic problem that direly needs multi-pronged holistic approach embracing acts relating to child labour, rehabilitation of child labour, strengthening primary education, improvements of parents’ income etc. After thorough investigation of the sample study of child labour in the selected mandals of the Kadapa district, the following measures suggested for reduction in the incidence of child labour and for their betterment are imperative.

The implications imperative immediately are to be made include

- A holistic approach for eliminating and preventing the child labour is imperative. Education as the right of the children provided by the constitution should be implemented for all the children below the age of 14 years.

- Poverty is the root cause of the child labour. Hence poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, CMEY etc are strictly implemented to reach the poorest of the poor. Moreover monitoring of these programmes are dire essential as they are not functioning. The parents will be benefitted and economic conditions will be improved and this paves the way of parents to send their wards to school as substantial number of parents are depending the supplementary income eking out by the children.
♦ Over population is one of the reasons for child labour. Hence population control is one of the measures of control of child labour. Two child norms must be implemented hard and fast.

♦ All the male child labourers are to be provided shelter

♦ All orphan female child labourers are protected and provided shelter at NGOs

♦ All the parents of child labourers are involved in the income generating activities and inculcated the habit of saving for future use

♦ The child labourers are informed their rights to free and compulsory education

♦ Aplomb is instilled in the child labourers of both the sexes towards high aims and better future.

♦ Publicity on large scale has to be given to the evils of the child labour and the parents must be made aware of the problem of the child labour.

♦ May 12 is the Anti-child labour day. It is must be given wide publicity to create an awareness of the child labour and it must be celebrated with wide publicity in the presence of media.

The problem of child labour is a socio-economic problem and not a matter that can be settled by mere legislation, better enactment of laws and by imposition of heavy penalties. Therefore, imposing a complete taboo on child labour without the attendant economic incentives would not be effective and would be counterproductive. It is therefore, essential to tackle this issue simultaneously from all related angles so that as a whole the impact is visible and useful.