CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
**SUMMARY:**

The present study is aimed at examining the socio-economic conditions of Child labours working in Agriculture sector of Srikalahasti Mandal in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. The sample consists of 200 children who were selected by using the simple Random method. They comprise 131 males and 69 females. The necessary data was collected by using the interview schedule. Participant observation was also employed to obtain the correct information from the respondents. The obtain data was later formulated into tables and interpreted.

**Major Findings:**

The following are the major findings of the study.

1. An overwhelming majority of the children’s are dropouts (81.45 percent).

2. A greater percentage of children’s are literates i.e 62 percent. But (38 Percent) were illiterates.

3. All the children were below sixteen years of them. A little more than thirty five percent (38.50%) were found to be between Ten and Fourteen years. The remaining percentage (61.50%) belonged to the age group of 14 and 16 years.
4. The study shows that majority of children were from small families. Bowring 118 children (61 percent), the others (38 percent) hailed from families consisting of 4 to 8 members like big families.

5. Regarding the level of education among the children, an overwhelming majority of them (96.8%) were high school study, followed by (4.84%) had college study. (2.42%) had Upper Primary education (1.61%) were primary education. Majority of them (81.45) were dropouts. The education of these children was borne by their parents.

6. The study revealed that children worked for six hours a day at different timings, about 56.50 percent said that they were working for 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. While 43.50 percent were working from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. Similarly, 29 percent of them were working for five days a week, followed by 21 percent 4 days. 19 percent of them were working for 3 days, 15.50 percent six days while 15.50 percent 2 days a week.

7. It was found that a greater majority of the children (53.50%) have been working for more than 4 years. (22.50) were formed 2 years, (20%) of them were found to have 6 years, found to have been working for eight years.
8. As to question who was responsible for introducing them to work, a very high percentage of them (92%) confessed for parents, followed by 5.50% said friends. 2.50 % said relatives. All the children came from families.

9. As regards the cause of doing the work at an early age, a little more than half of them (56.50%) confessed for to add income to family, 41 percent revealed in order to spend time.

10. The study revealed that a overwhelming majority of the children (64.50%) had debts. While only 35.50 percent had none. Significantly, 61 percent of them borrowed money from the land owner, followed by 21 percent said that money lenders. 13 percent banks, while 6 and 4 percent from their relatives and friends, and others respectively. They borrowed money for various purposes about 71.31 percent confessed to fulfill family needs, and 15.51 percent to fulfill health needs. only 13.17 percent said for personal need.

11. It was discovered that all the children had their own houses, none of them in ented houses. As regards the nature of house 135 respondents (67.50% have thatched houses, while 65 respondents (32.50%) had pucca houses.

12. Regarding leisure time activities, children spent their time in different ways, about 46.50 percent spent their time in House work,
34 percent in Recreation, 6.50 percent and 2.50 percent spent their time in visiting relations and friends, and love making 10.50 percent said sleeping.

13. As regards the modes of recreation of children in different ways, 49.50 percent spent watching T.V., 21.50 percent playing games, 19 percent said by going to movie and only 10 percent said entertained other things.

14. It was discovered that all children were susceptible to some disease or other. About 37.00 percent of children suffered from fever, cold and headache. 24 percent said body pains remaining 39 percent had other problems.

15. It was found that a greater majority of children (61.50%) get labour charge (Wages) Rs:25/- per day, while only (38.50 percent) an getting Rs:30/- per day. As regarding wage payment period for respondents about 51 percent get payment daily. 38.50 percent get once in Fortnight and only (10.50 percent) get monthly.

16. As regards savings, a greater percentage of the children (89.50%) had no habit of savings. They hardly served since the wages paid to them were very poor and meagre. Only 10.50 percent saved money, but it was not much.
17. It was discovered that a greater percentage of the children (88 percent) expressed their like num towards their work, while 12 percent remained dislike.

18. As to the question of work pattern of an over whealming children 56.50 percent were doing their work seasonal, while 43.50 percent throught. The children spend time during non-working days, majority of the children (about 8.50 percent) were cattle grazing, followed by 24 percent had no response. While 17.50 percent, spent their non working days to visit relatives and friends.

19. A greater percentage of children (26%) hailed from Yanadi Community. 22.50 percent Mala and 20 percent Madiga. 19 percent Yadava, 6 percent Baliya, 6.5 percent Vanney Kapu, 8 percent Vadde community, and 1.50 percent are Muslims this one of the minority community of the state the study revealed that they have no children from the Reddy & Naidu community families.
CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study the following conclusions could be drawn.

1. All children represented poor families.

2. None of the children had completed high school education.

3. None of the respondents had high aspirations in their life. This was mainly due to their poor educational background of their parents.

4. None of the children had the habit of savings. They could hardly save because of poor wages paid to them.

5. All the respondents had debts. They borrowed money for various purposes.

6. Their wages were not commensurate with the work. All the children worked for six hours a day. This is a serious violation of their fundamental human rights.

7. They were not aware of the happenings in the country. Their awareness of rights and laws was poor. They were just living in ignorance, poverty, and backwardness.

8. It was found that children were not properly motivated either by their parents or by the others. They suffered from lack of motivation, encouragement and proper direction and guidance.
from the voluntary organisations. Gym passers, elders and the government.

Hence, it is the responsibility of every one concerned to provide the opportunities for the overall development of the children working at the agriculture field. Many positive measures may be planned to bring up the children in the area of education and training. The best way of motivating these children is by imparting non-formal education. So that the children will not be made to be aware of their rights, dignity and place in the society.

No governmental organisation is playing a significant and constructive role in improving the conditions of child labourers. Rehabilitation centers should be opened and children may be shifted to these centre where in they may be provided with necessary education and training in various vocational skills. It seems to the best way for arresting the growth of child labour in the country. In this way the children's conditions may be improved, and their due place in the society, dignity may be recognized and realized.

Yet another measure could be that the educational institutions can be associated with the rehabilitation of child workers in the surroundings areas. Departments like social work, sociology, Human rights and Social development, Law and Home
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

1. The same study can be conducted by taking a large sample of child labourers working in different fields of work.

2. A comparative study of the child labourers in urban and rural areas can be carried out.

3. A comprehensive study can be taken up involving parents, employees and also child labourers.

4. An in depth study regarding child labourers attitude towards education and training can be taken up.

5. The working conditions and living conditions of child labour as in the different Agriculture's activities can be studied.