CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research area
2.2 Statement and significance of the problem
2.3 Objectives of the study
2.4 Limitations of the study
2.5 Statement of Hypothesis
2.6 Research Methodology
2.7 Sample
2.8 Plan of the Thesis
CHAPTER 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Area

2.1.1 A brief History

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. It is situated on the north bank of Godavari River. The city is famous for Sikh Gurudwaras. Nanded is a city of great antiquity. It is said that during the Puranic days, Pandavas travelled through Nanded district. Nandas ruled over Nanded through generations. Because of that the city was known as ‘Nandigram’. According to the Nanded District Gazette the name Nanded is derived from its Sanskrit form ‘Nanditata’ or ‘Nandikata’, which was so called probably because it comprised the territory on both the sides of the river or ‘Nadi’.

The mention of Nanded is found in the Lilacharitra, a treatise written about 700 years ago by Mhaimbhatta. It gives the description of the idol of Narsinha in the town. Nanded was formerly known as ‘Nanditat’ which is confirmed by the copper plate found at Vashim. Nanded District and the adjoining areas were ruled over by the Satvahanas during the First Centrury A.D. During the fourth century A.D. Kandhar was the capital of the King Sogadev and at Nanded was ruled by the king Nanddeva of the Chalukya dynasty. That the Rashtrakutas were ruling at Kandhar is established by the inscription at Krishnadev alias Khandardev found at Khandar. Another inscription at Aradhapur shows that some dynasty of the Rashtrakutas was also ruling over Degloor. Hottal, a place in Nanded District was the capital of the Chalukyas, Kakatiyas followed by the Yadavas of Devgiri were the last the Hindu dynasties to have ruled of this part. During the very first invasion by the
Muhammedans this territory subjugated to them and after a few years it became a part of the Malik Kafur, the general of Alauddin Khilji.

With the advent of the Bahamanis, the southern country or the Deccan was divided into four parts or the subhas and Nanded was included in the Subha of Telangana. The famous Vazir or the Prime Minister of the Bahamanis Mahmud Gavan divided the Kingdom into subhas with Nanded forming part of Mahur Balaghat. Resided at Nanded and Kandhar for many days and the Vazirabad part of Nanded town was established by him.

Nanded was the capital of the district of Telanganav when Aurangzeb was appointed the Subhedar of the Deccan. Bidar was the Headquarters of the Subha and named as Ahmadabad. The Subha of Bidar was divided into six sarkars and 76 mahals and Nanded was one of the Sarkars of that subha.

In 1708, the year following the death of Aurangzeb, his son accompanied by Guru Govind Singh the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs came over to Nanded, his permanent abode. It was he who preached amongst the sikhs that there need not be any spiritual leader for them and they should take Granthsaheb as their leader. A monument has been constructed at place where he breathed his last. A Gurudwara has also been constructed there. It is known as Shri Huzur Abchalnagar Sachkhand Gurudwara.

It became the part of the Hyderabad Kingdom in 1725 when the Nizam permanently opted for the Deccan and continued to be so till 1947. With India getting freedom and the consequent police action against the Hyderabad State, the district forming part of the Marathwada region of
the Hyderabad state became part of the bilingual Bombay State and consequent upon the creation of Maharashtra, the district continues to form part of the state of Maharashtra.

Nanded has a great cultural heritage. It is the place of birth of the Saint poets like Vishnupant Sesa, Raguhunath Sesa and Vaman Pandit besides being a Centre for learning Sanskrit.

2.1.2 Geographical Details

Nanded is located to the southeastern part of Maharashtra State. The District of Nanded lies between 18° 15' to 19° 55' North latitude and 77° to 78° 25' East longitudes. It has an area of about 10,422 Sq. Kms. The district has the population of 28,76,259 with, 1572 revenue villages as per the Census of India, 2001. Nanded district is located in the southeastern part of the state. The geographical area of Nanded district comprises 3.42% of the area of Maharashtra State. The district is bounded on the North by Yavatmal District, on the South East by Latur District, on the North West by Parbhani District of Maharashtra State, on the East and South East by Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts of Andhra Pradesh and on the South by Bidar District of Karnataka State. The area presents undulating topography with uneven hills, plateaux, gentle slopes and valley planes. Physiographically, the district can be divided into 2 major parts, the hilly region on the North and North East and low lying area on the banks of the rivers Godawari, Manjra, Manyad, Penganga etc.

Nanded district has 16 talukas. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into three sub-divisions, namely Nanded, Degloor and Kinwat. Nanded division consist of seven talukas namely Nanded, Kandhar, Loha, Bhokar, Mudkhed, Umri and Ardhapur. Degloor division
Nanded has a uniqueness of its own due to its historical, social and political importance. It is the second largest city in Marthawada after Aurangabad. The state of Andhra Pradesh lies to the east and Karnataka
state to the south. Nanded district is amongst the large districts in the state having 16 Talukas. Agriculture is the core economic strength of the region. However district also has reasonable presence of Industrial activities, majority of them are agro based. Nanded also gains its significance due the presence of some of the important religious places for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. Most of the population in Nanded district lives in rural area. Despite its inadequacies in infrastructure, the region has inherent potential to be one of the good regional destinations with sound socio economic fundamentals.

Table 2.1 Details of Nanded District (Revenue Information)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Geographical Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Population (Census 2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sub Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Taluka's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Talathi Sajja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Municipal Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Panchyat Samiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Revenue Villages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.3 Trade and commerce in the district

Nanded is one of the backward districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. A large number of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Industrialisation in the district is yet to be progressed to a satisfactory level. The existing industries are agriculture based. Very few
large scale industries are working in the area. Out of the most of these
most of the industries are agro based such as sugar industries, oil
industries, cloth mills and Fertilizers and seed industries etc. Out of these
large scale industries most of the industries are either closed down or in
the very sick conditions. In the district there are so many Small Scale
Industries registered but most of these industries are in sick condition.

2.1.4 Agriculture in the district

Nanded is one of the fertile districts of Maharashtra region. The
main occupation of the people being agriculture, it assumes prime
importance in the economy of the district. Nearly 76 percent of the total
population of the district depends, one way or the other, on land for its
subsistence.

The old Gazetteer of Hyderabad State gives the total number of
persons engaged or those who were directly or indirectly concerned with
agriculture for their livelihood at 171,600 or about 34 percent of the total
population in 1909. Since then the number has shown an upward trend.
Among the factors that determine the crop pattern and the agricultural
seasons in the district, rainfall plays an important role. About 80 percent
of the land under cultivation is dependent on the monsoon. The district
receives rains from the south-west monsoon which commences usually
with the opening of June and lasts till the end of September. Occasionally,
there are north-east monsoon showers in October-November as well as ante-monsoon showers sometimes in May.

Agriculture being a seasonal occupation does not give full time
employment to those who are dependent on it. This seasonal nature of
agriculture in the district can be attributed to the dependence of
agriculture on the monsoon and inadequate irrigation facilities. Agriculture and forests are the two important heads of land utilization in the district. Forests cover only 7.5 percent area of the district whereas about 66 percent of the total land is under cultivation. In the absence of major irrigation facilities, second crops are produced on a very small scale. The pastures, cultivable waste, fallows and barren land account for a considerable area of land in the district.

2.1.5 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

(a) Road:

The total road length in the district as on March 1998 is 7670 kms. Major district roads are about 1647 kms and 853 kms is of other district roads. The length of village roads is about 3891 kms. About 2338kms of road length in the district is tarred. 4397 kms are stone, metal roads and 945 kms of road length in the district is made of other materials. The road length per 100 sq. km. is 73.03 km, which is above the State figure of 62.08 kms per 100 sq. km.

Major goods and Passenger Transportation from and to the city is done by road. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation caters mainly to the passenger traffic need of the district. The MSRTC operates bus services to most cities of Maharashtra and also to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. As on 31.3.97, out of the 1515 of inhabited villages all weather roads are available only in 1116 villages.

(b) Railway:

With the recent commissioning of the broad-gauge railway line up to Mudkhed Nanded is directly linked with Mumbai, Delhi, Amritsar and
Bhusawal. Some more railway network like Latur-Nizamabad and Nanded-Pusad-Yavatmal and conversion of Mudkhod - Adilabad from meter-guage to broad-guage are in the proposed stage. The total Rail length in the district is 208 kms.

(c) Post & Telegraph:

The total network in the district is fairly developed. There are about 459 Post Offices and 27 Telegraph Offices in the District. In addition there are about 51 Sub-Post Offices. In the rural area, 5 new branch post offices were opened in the current financial year. All the gram panchayats in the district has telephone link. The Nanded city and most of its tehasils are also connected with the mobile facility. The city is also well connected with the internet and broadband facility.

(d) Air-Transport:

Currently, the district does not have a regular air transport facility. Although there is an airport, which is very near from the city of Nanded. The massive expansion is undertaken for the purpose of ‘Guruta Gaddi’, a religious functions of sikh’s, which is in the mid of the year 2008.

(e) Power:

The district has achieved 100% electrification with the electrification of all villages and towns in the district. Maximum consumption is for agricultural sector, followed by Industrial and household sector.

(f) Irrigation:

The district has 3 major irrigation projects. They are
(a) Puma Project - covering an area of 20,000 hectares,
(b) Manor Project - covering an area of 23,310 hectares, and
(c) Vishnupuri Project - covering an area of 28,340 hectares.

In addition, there are 10 medium projects and 394 minor irrigation projects and 10210 bore-wells used for irrigation.

The total irrigated area in the district is 47,000 hectares, which forms to just 6% of the total cultivated area. This is far below the State's figure of 15.41%. Out of the total irrigated area, 48% of the land was used for cultivation of food grains and 27% for sugarcane.

The lack of sufficient rainfall in the district has not enabled the irrigation projects to be put to full capacity utilization.

2.2 Statement and Significance of The Problem

Labour is the most important part in the business. In the age of cut-throat competition every businessman is looking towards the reduction of cost. For reducing the cost of production, he gives more emphasis on the reduction of labour cost. To reduce the labour cost businessman needs to find the cheap labour and the child labour fulfills the need of profiteers.

Child labour is prevalent in traditional agricultural sector, service sector like small hotels, restaurants, transport and tourism, manufacturing sector mainly carpet and garments factories, domestic services, etc. They work for long hours at low wages in poor working environment. The issue of child labour has attracted considerable attention in recent years. The constitution of India and other legislations restrict child below the age of 14 from the employment but its implementation is still a day
Following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To determine the problem of child labour in Nanded district.
2. To find out various sectors in which child labourers are working in Nanded district.
3. To analyse the constitutional and legal provisions to safeguard the rights of the children in India.
4. To find out causes responsible for child labour in the region.
5. To study the impacts of work on child labour.

The present study tries to analyse the problems of the working children and find out the causes and effects of this evil system of child labour. The study also leads to analyse the working conditions, health and safety of the child at work. The study provides vital statistics regarding working children in Nanded district.

The study aims at finding the adherence of laws regarding the children by the Government. In this study the researcher also evaluates the role of the Government and NGOs in the eradication of child labour. The study also gives conclusions and remedies to eradicate the system of child labour.

2.3 Objectives of The Study

Following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To determine the problem of child labour in Nanded district.
2. To find out various sectors in which child labourers are working in Nanded district.
3. To analyse the constitutional and legal provisions to safeguard the rights of the children in India.
4. To find out causes responsible for child labour in the region.
5. To study the impacts of work on child labour.

dream. Child labour has been a problem with us for many centuries. It was hoped that with the advent of freedom in 1947 this evil would be eradicated. On the contrary, the problem has assumed more monstrous dimensions. There are plenty of legislations; but no real action to implement even the mildest provisions of the various Acts governing child labour has even been taken.

The present study tries to analyse the problems of the working children and find out the causes and effects of this evil system of child labour. The study also leads to analyse the working conditions, health and safety of the child at work. The study provides vital statistics regarding working children in Nanded district.

The study aims at finding the adherence of laws regarding the children by the Government. In this study the researcher also evaluates the role of the Government and NGOs in the eradication of child labour. The study also gives conclusions and remedies to eradicate the system of child labour.

2.3 Objectives of The Study

Following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To determine the problem of child labour in Nanded district.
2. To find out various sectors in which child labourers are working in Nanded district.
3. To analyse the constitutional and legal provisions to safeguard the rights of the children in India.
4. To find out causes responsible for child labour in the region.
5. To study the impacts of work on child labour.
6. To study the quality of work life of child labour working in Nanded district.

7. To find out and suggest the measures to eradicate the practice of child labour.

2.4 Limitations of The Study

The limitations of the study are as follows:

1. The present study has geographical limitations. The study only covers the Nanded district of the Marathwada Region in the State of Maharashtra.

2. The present study is based on the sample survey because of time and financial constraints so it carries some limitations of sample survey too.

3. The study is related with the time span of three years i.e. 2004 – 2006.

2.5 Statement of Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the present research work are as follows:

1. There is a positive correlation between the financial status of the family and child labour.

2. Children are working almost all of the businesses and other activities.

3. Most of the child labours are illiterate.
2.6 Research Methodology

The research methodology is the base of every study and this study is not the exception. The present study leads to explore the working conditions of child labours in Nanded district of Marathwada region in the state of Maharashtra. The study tried to evaluate the wage structure of the Child labours and their working conditions. The study tried to analyse the health and safety measures taken by the employer. The present study is a descriptive type empirical survey based upon historical data. Therefore, research design was adopted in such a way that suits this type of study. The research models selected was of descriptive, empirical, quantitative and historical nature.

The major components of the study were as follows:

2.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data is the foundation on which analysis of the present study is based. Primary data was collected by adopting the method of questionnaire and observations at the place of work. Questionnaire was prepared which helped in collecting the information regarding the child and his working problems. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that it helped to study most of the aspects of the child labour and its causes.

The questionnaire contains six parts viz. information about child, family background, employment, education, health and safety and work regarding Government and NGOs. (For Questionnaire please refer Appendix I)
Questionnaire for the study was designed in a systematic manner. The suitable options were given wherever is necessary. Design of a questionnaire was in such a way that all related data could be extracted from the child in an easy way. Study tried to extract the overall nature of the work as well as the working conditions of the child. During the study, questionnaire helped to analyse the family background of the children which has immense importance in this study.

Questionnaire also helped to study about the children and education. It also tried to find out the interest of the child labours towards the study. Some questions related to the free schooling were also asked to the children to decide the future course of action to eliminate the problem of child labour.

The most important part of the questionnaire was regarding the health and safety at the work place. In the most of the studies undertaken by the government and non government bodies revealed that children works under very dangerous situations. Hence this part of the study has got weightage while exploring the working conditions of the children. At the same time questions related to the safety at the working place was also studied with the help of the questionnaires. The last part of the questionnaire was tried to understand the role of government as well as non government organizations in the elimination of the child labour. The data also helped to understand the ground level reality of these institutions and their work.

At the same time, interviews were undertaken with the police officers, Government officials and social workers regarding their views and contributions in elimination of the child labour.
A survey was conducted and interviews were undertaken with the help of which the data has been collected. Statistical tools are used to analyse the data. Analysis helps interpretation of the problem and drawing conclusions.

2.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data has remained another important source of data on which the present thesis is based. For the present research the secondary data was collected from various published and unpublished sources. Following sources were used for collection of secondary data:

i. Reports and publications of National and International Institutes
ii. Reports of Government and NGOs
iv. Internet Browsing

The secondary data was also analysed and used for drawing conclusion.

2.6.3 Statistical Tools

The data collected through primary and secondary sources as described above was properly classified, tabulated and presented in graphical form wherever necessary. Common methods such as percentages, averages, comparative analysis etc. were used to analyse the data. Similarly, wherever possible, statistical tools like correlation, regression, and test of significance etc. were used depending upon the
nature of data. Statistical software was used wherever necessary to analyse the data.

2.7 Sample

Census investigation is not possible in every study because of time and cost constraints. In the census investigation every unit of entire field of survey is quantitatively studied and no unit is left unexamined in the survey of this type. Sampling is the process of selecting units from a population or census of interest so that by studying the sample researcher may fairly generalize the results back to the population from which they were chosen. Researchers often use sample survey methodology to obtain information about a large aggregate or population by selecting and measuring a sample from the population. Due to the variability of characteristics among items in the population, researcher has applied scientific sample designs in the sample selection process to reduce the risk of a distorted view of the population, and researcher makes inferences about the population based on the information from the sample survey data.

During this study, stratified sampling technique was applied for the collection of data. In statistics, stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population. When sub-populations vary considerably, it is advantageous to sample each subpopulation (stratum) independently. Stratification is the process of grouping members of the population into relatively homogeneous subgroups before sampling. In a stratified sample the sampling frame is divided into non-overlapping groups or strata, e.g. geographical areas, age-groups, genders. A sample is taken from each stratum, and when this sample is a simple random sample it is referred to as stratified random sampling. The strata should be mutually exclusive:
every element in the population must be assigned to only one stratum. The strata should also be collectively exhaustive: no population element can be excluded. Then random or systematic sampling is applied within each stratum. This often improves the representativeness of the sample by reducing sampling error.

Following are the advantages of stratified sampling:

1. More Representative:

Since the population is first divided into various strata and then a sample is drawn from each stratum there is a little possibility of any essential group of the population being completely excluded. A more representative sample is thus secured. This eliminates the bias of deliberate selection.

2. Ignores Irrelevant Data:

The stratified sampling technique concentrates only on the relevant and necessary data. It ignores irrelevant data as it happens in census investigation which collects each and every data in the study area.

3. Greater Accuracy:

Stratified sampling assures greater accuracy. The accuracy is the maximum if each stratum is so formed that it consists of uniform or homogeneous items.

4. Greater Geographical Concentration:

As compared with the random sample, stratified sampling can be more concentrated geographically. This will give utmost coverage of
the area of study. It also reduces the time and expenses of interviewing.

The limitations of the stratified sampling are as follows:

a) Utmost care must be exercised in dividing the population into various strata. Each stratum must consist of homogeneous data.

b) It is difficult to select the items from each stratum at random.

c) Sometimes because of widely spread geographical area the cost and time required is more than random sampling.

During the research, the efforts were taken to overcome all the above limitations. An utmost care was taken while stratifying the data and divided the data in homogeneous strata. While selecting the items randomly from the stratum skills were used to reduce the any type of errors. Up to some extent the third limitation is applicable as area during the study is a district as a whole therefore it is somewhat expensive task.

Stratified sampling technique has been used for collecting the data. Areas of Nanded district are classified into three strata:

A] Villages

B] Tahasils and

C] Nanded City

The sample would be selected at random as follows:
### Table 2.2 Distribution of Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strata</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Child Labour from each stratum</th>
<th>Total Child Labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Sample Size</strong></td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fig. 2.2 Distribution of Sample

Nanded being a big city having various industrial and other activities run comparatively at larger scale 150 child labour would be selected at random. While all tahasil places are comparatively backward and have small number of industrial and other undertakings, a small number of 15 child labour is supposed sufficient. At the same time two villages were taken randomly in each tahsil after considering population and other related factors as a sample during the present study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The name of the place</th>
<th>No. of Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nanded City</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kandhar</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Kurula</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Digras (Bk)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loha</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Sonkhed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Janapuri</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ardhapur</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Malegaon</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Shelgaon (Bk)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Umri</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Gortha</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Somthana</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bhokar</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Kini</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Renapur</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dharmabad</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Bannali</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Yetala</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hadgaon</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Tamsa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Palsa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Naigaon</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Narsi</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Barbada</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Biloli</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Sagraoli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Kasrali</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Mudkhed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Amdura</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Mugat</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The present study is based on the sample survey of the 10 tahsils of the Nanded district and two villages each in the tahsil. The study also covers the Nanded city as a whole. The numbers of samples from each place were shown in the table 2.3.

2.8 Plan of The Thesis:

The researcher planned to divide the present study in the following chapters:

Chapter I – Introduction

The chapter deals with the various definitions of child labours. In this chapter a historical overview of the concept of child labour was dealt in the detail. The chapter also deals with the child labour in Indian scenario.

Chapter II – Research Methodology

The chapter covers the methodology used for the study. In this chapter method of collection of data, details of sample studied and other methodological details are covered. This chapter gives introduction to the child labour and defines the problem of child labour. It also describes the nature, scope, objective, significance and limitation of the study. The chapter also frames the hypothesis of the study.

Chapter III – Review of Literature

In this chapter study of various literatures related with the Child Labour is studied. The study undertaken by different institutions, authors and magazines is undertaken while studying the problem.

Chapter IV – Child Labour and Law
The present study is based on the sample survey of the 10 tahsils of the Nanded district and two villages each in the tahsil. The study also covers the Nanded city as a whole. The numbers of samples from each place were shown in the table 2.3.

2.8 Plan of The Thesis:

The researcher planned to divide the present study in the following chapters:

Chapter I – Introduction

The chapter deals with the various definitions of child labours. In this chapter a historical overview of the concept of child labour was dealt in the detail. The chapter also deals with the child labour in Indian scenario.

Chapter II – Research Methodology

The chapter covers the methodology used for the study. In this chapter method of collection of data, details of sample studied and other methodological details are covered. This chapter gives introduction to the child labour and defines the problem of child labour. It also describes the nature, scope, objective, significance and limitation of the study. The chapter also frames the hypothesis of the study.

Chapter III – Review of Literature

In this chapter study of various literatures related with the Child Labour is studied. The study undertaken by different institutions, authors and magazines is undertaken while studying the problem.

Chapter IV – Child Labour and Law
This chapter covers various legal and constitutional provisions related with the child labour. The chapter discusses about various Articles given in the Constitution of India restricting child labour. The chapter also deals with the other Acts such as Factories Act, Mines Act, Child labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act etc. It also undertakes review of international conventions related with child labour.

**Chapter V – Causes and Impact of Child Labour**

The chapter tries to find out the various causes responsible for the system of child labour. The chapter also deals with the impact of the work on the child labours.

**Chapter VI – Child Labour in Nanded District – An Analysis**

The chapter covers the study of child labours in Nanded district. The chapter helps in analysis and interpretation of the problem in the area. The chapter covers the problems of working children in Nanded district. The study also tries to distinguish the problems of child labour in rural and urban area of Nanded district. The chapter analyses the collected data. In this chapter various statistical tools are used for analyzing and interpretation of the data.

**Chapter VII – Conclusions and Recommendations**

This last chapter is devoted to present the conclusions drawn from the analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary data. It also gives suggestions and recommendations for the eradicating the problem of child labour. The hypothesis also tested based on the given information. It also gives the further guidelines for future research. This study will provide new dimensions of thought for policy making as well as further research. The thesis has appendices like detailed Bibliography and Questionnaires.
REFERENCES:

3. S. P. Gupta, Statistical Methods (2005), S. Chand, New Delhi, Pg. 78