DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present socio-economic condition in every country is highly influenced by Industrial Revolution. It is a common view that Industrial Revolution has expanded the scope of child exploitation. The independence of craft persons was a good economic feature prior to Industrial Revaluation. Their status from craft person to a wage earner is highly attributed to Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution on one hand enables to produce goods on cheaper costs and on the other hand creates competition among producers to lower price of their products. Thus the traditional craft person was unable to compete with the products produced by industrialists at very low costs. In order to reduce costs the factory owners employ children at low wages than adult labourers. This gives rise to the evil of child labour.

The problem of child labour in India is also of immense magnitude when one considers the number of children involved. It is found almost in every sector of the informal economy. According to 2001 census, there were 126.66 Lakhs child workers in India which decreases to 101.28 Lakhs in 2011. There is hardly any product in India that has no child labour behind it. Lock, carpet, bangle, brick, match box, cracker etc has the invisible stamp of the tail put in by children caught in the web of poverty and an exploitative social system.
Objectives of the Study

i) To know International and National provisions available for elimination of child labour.

ii) To know the incidence of child labour in India and Jammu and Kashmir.

iii) To prepare the profile of child labour in carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir.

iv) To know the socio-economic conditions of child labour families in carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir.

Hypotheses of the Study

The study has following hypotheses:

I. The extent of child labour is very high in Jammu and Kashmir.

II. Most of the child labourers in carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir belong to the socially backward classes.

III. Children join labourforce because of poverty.

For the purpose of analyzing the impact of various variables like Urbanization, Literacy rate, Drop out rate, Poverty and some related variables on Child labour in India, Regression analysis of cross sectional data(Census 2011) has been done with the help of Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS). Before proceeding for Regression analysis heteroscedasticity of the model was tested. The Regression equation for child labour takes the following shape

\[ y_c = \beta_1 + \beta2ScSt + \beta3Up + \beta4Bpl + \beta5Efl + \beta6Drop \]
Where

\[ Y_c = \text{Child labour in different states of India.} \]

\[ \text{ScSt} = \text{Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different states.} \]

\[ U_p = \text{Percentage of urban population in different states.} \]

\[ B_p = \text{Percentage of below Poverty Line population in Different States.} \]

\[ E_{fl} = \text{Effective literacy rate in different states.} \]

\[ \text{Drop} = \text{Drop out rate at Upper Primary level in different states.} \]

In order to test the test the significance of various parameters at different levels of significance $t$ Test has been employed. The equation used for the calculation of $t$-values is

\[ t = \frac{\beta_1}{\sigma(\beta_1)} \sim t(n - \beta s, df) \]

Where

\[ \beta_1 = \text{The regression estimated parameter for which we have to calculate t value.} \]

\[ s(\beta_1) = \text{The respective standard error.} \]

\[ n = \text{Number of observations.} \]

\[ \beta_s = \text{Number of parameters in the model.} \]

The Activity rate and Work participation rate of children (5-14 years) was calculated with the help of following formula.

\[ \text{WPR or AR} = \frac{\text{Working Children (5-14 years)}}{\text{Total Children (5-14 years)}} \times 100 \]
The State of Jammu and Kashmir in many respects has problems of isolation, backward and inaccessible areas, and lack of an industrial base and employment opportunities. However, the state is vested with a substantial water resource, mineral base, and is famous the world over for its exquisite handicrafts, handloom products, tourism, horticulture produce and cottage industry. While the state has enormous potential for the flourishing of various industries, it has lagged behind in the field of industrialization. The public sector units have generally failed to perform and the private sector has not flourished. Although the state has made sustained efforts, based on its industrial potential, to develop industry and elevate its economic standard, it has still to go a long way to find a place in the industrial map of the country.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has child population of 28.26 Lakh in the age group of 5-14 years according to the 2011 census. Out of these 114923 are workers forming 4.07 per cent of child population and 2.65 percent of total work force in the State. Further exploration of Census data shows that incidence of child labour in Jammu and Kashmir is higher for age group 10-14 years than the age group of 5-9 years. It can also be observed that rural areas have higher percentage of child workers than urban areas. According to Census 2011, 4.18 percent of total child population in rural areas and 3.64 percent of total child population in urban areas are working. The proportion of working children to total child population has decreased from 6.61 in 2001 to 4.07 in 2011.
Like other parts of the world, child labour is prevalent in all economic activities mostly in informal sector, and carpet weaving is one among them. As per the data published by Department of Economics and Statistics, Jammu and Kashmir Government, the three regions of Jammu and Kashmir are specialized in the production of different crafts shown in Table No. 3.1.

**Table No. 3.1: CRAFT SPECIALIZATION IN JAMMU, KASHMIR, AND LADAKH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Region</th>
<th>Crafts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jammu</td>
<td>Basholi Painting, Calico Painting, Phoolkari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>Carpets, Kashmiri Shawls, Wood Carving, Papier Mache, Chain stitch, Crewal, Namda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Jammu and Kashmir Government.

The study is mainly concerned with carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir. We divide the study area in two strata’s namely Kashmir and Ladakh. Jammu region was skipped from the analysis because of the fact that there is no production of carpets in Jammu region as mentioned in Table No. 3.1. For further analysis and selection of districts for sampling, the districts which produce carpets were listed below.
**Kashmir Region:** Srinagar, Budgam, Kupwara, Pulawama, Baramulla, Anantnag, Kulgam, Shopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora.

**Ladakh Region:** Kargil, Leh.

For the purpose of sampling data on number of looms published in a report entitled *District-wise skill gap study for the State of Jammu and Kashmir (2013)* by National Skill Development Corporation was utilized. The Report shows that highest number of carpet looms in Kashmir region is in District Budgam, and District Kargil in Ladakh region. Thus District Budgam and District Kargil were selected for primary study. Due to inadequacy of data on number of looms in different block, Literacy rate was used for selection of blocks. The data related to block level literacy was taken from Census 2011. From the selected Districts, two blocks in each district was selected on the basis of lower literacy rate. The selection of villages was made randomly. Thus the whole study area was divided in two strata’s, from each stratum two blocks were selected and selection of child labourers and villages were made randomly. The selected Community Development Blocks are Khag, and Nagam in District Budgam, and Kargil and Taifsuru in District Kargil. Size of sample was restricted to 200 child labourers, out of these 100 samples were taken from each selected District. Primary data was collected with the help of survey schedule by personally visiting and interacting with the child labourers and their parents. Proper care was taken to select only one child labourer from one family. So that socio-economic conditions of more child labour families can be covered in the study.
## Sampling Design of Present Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jammu and Kashmir</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(District)</td>
<td>(District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgam</td>
<td>Kargil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CD Blocks)</td>
<td>(CD Blocks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khag,</td>
<td>Kargil,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagam</td>
<td>Taifsuru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Profile of Selected Districts

**Budgam**: Budgam District came into existence in 1979, prior to which it was part of Srinagar District. In the olden days, Budgam was a part of District Baramulla, when Srinagar itself was a constituent of the Anantnag District. It was then known as Tehsil Sri Pratap. Historical record suggests that Budgam was also referred to as Pargana Deesu. District Budgam borders four other Districts Baramullah and Srinagar in north, Pulwama in south and Poonch border in south west. The topography of the district is mixed with both mountainous and plain areas. The climate is of the temperate type with the upper-reaches receiving heavy snowfall in winter. According to the 2011 census Badgam district has a population of 735,753.
making it 494th out of a total of 640 districts in India. The district has a population density of 537 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.18%. Badgam has a sex ratio of 883 females for every 1000 males. Badgam district has 8 Community Development Blocks consisting of 99 villages and 96110 households. Community Development blocks of District Badgam are as under

I) Khag  
II) Beerwah  
III) Narbal  
IV) Budgam  
V) Chadoora  
VI) B.K. Pora 
VII) Nagam 
VIII) Khansahib

Kragil: Kargil District is nestled in the Himalayas, giving it a cool and temperate climate. Summers are warm with cool nights, while winters are long and cold with temperatures often dropping to −40 °C with recorded temperatures of −60 °C in the tiny town of Dras, situated some 56 km from the Kargil town. The Zanskar plateau is even colder, making it thus a near-uninhabitable place for humans, except for the Khampas community. The entire Kargil District is spread over 14,086 km². National Highway connecting Srinagar to Leh passes through Kargil. This highway is typically open for traffic only from June to mid-
November due to heavy snowfall at the Zoji La, but in recent years it has been opened before June. Kargil is located 204 km from the capital city of Srinagar. According to the 2011 census Kargil District has a population of 143,388. The District has a population density of 10 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 20.18%. Kargil has a sex ratio of 775 females per every 1000 males of total population. Out of total population of the District 80% is Muslim, 15% Buddhists mostly found in Zanskar with small populations in the upper Suru valley (Rangdum) and around Shergol and Mulbekh. Another 5% of the native population follows Hinduism and Sikhism. Kargil District has 9 Community Development Blocks consisting of 127 villages and 16147 households. Community Development blocks of district Kargil are as under

i) Drass
ii) Kargil
iii) Shakar Chitkan
iv) Shargole
v) Zanskar
vi) Lungnak
vii) Sankoo
viii) Taifsuru
ix) Gundmagalpur
Limitations of the Study

As child labour is such a complex issue this study has got certain limitations. This case study concerns the situation of child labourer presses in carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir and cannot claim to be generalizing and representative for whole child labour in Jammu and Kashmir. It only concerns child labour in carpet industry, as their situation was easier to investigate. Because of time limitations, only the children present in carpet looms have been interviewed. No attempts have been made to find children with other professions, for example, workers at other handicraft units, agriculture, and other occupations. Due to immaturity and shyness of children in carpet industry it was difficult to get adequate answers from them and parents of the children were difficult to locate during day time because they were usually found at their work places. Low level of education of the respondents (parents as well as children) was another impediment that sometimes restricted the field work. Sometimes the parents as well as children had difficulty in specifying the total family income, saving, indebtedness, and other related issues.

Chapter Scheme

The study is divided into the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Chapter 3: Data source and Methodology
Chapter 4: Legal Perspective of Child Labour

Chapter 5: Size and Distribution of Child Labour in India with Special Reference to Jammu and Kashmir


Chapter 8: Summary, Conclusion, and Suggestions