CHAPTER - 1.

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

1.1. INTRODUCTION

"Children are an invaluable asset of any society and have a definite role towards the development of the nation. The future of a country depends on how its children are being nurtured to become the future citizens of the country. Some of the children, forced by their socio-economic conditions, take up work at a crucial formative age. A child, whose legitimate place is at school, is found to be holding a chisel in his hand to supplement the income of his family. This not only prevents these children from getting basic education but is also highly detrimental to their health and hinders the intellectual and physical growth. Deprivation of academic life and other activities of joyful childhood lead to underdevelopment of their innate capacities, which further perpetuates a scenario of poverty, illiteracy underdevelopment and deprivation". Children are a nation's 'supremely important asset', declared the National Policy on Children (1974), while stating the goals and outlining the policies and measures. It went on to: 'their nurture and solitude are our responsibility' and 'equal opportunities for development to all children during the period of growth should be our aim, for this would serve our larger purposes of reducing inequality and ensuring social justice'. The Constitution of India gave directions to the State on specific child development concerns and granted them protection. India has also ratified the United Nations
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), signifying India’s commitment to meet the protection, survival and development needs of the children.

Our constitution also provides clear provisions to safeguard the interest of children by ensuring that they receive education and are not forced to work for a living, it is unfortunate that problem of child labour still exists to a large extent in our country. India is the largest example of a nation plagued by the problem of child labour. Children are working at an early age and are being deprived of their basic rights, which is not right for their growth and development and not even for our country’s growth. In every country, including ours, children are not working willfully but are working for their livelihood. Children are forced to join the labour force just because their parents have no money to feed them. Children are exploited while working and they also undergo through mental torture and physical disabilities. They are not receiving education crucial for their development and it concerns me and might and should concerns you also. It is shameful for us that those requiring extra care are overlooked and are indulged in making some of the products which are used by everyone especially in the case of bangles which are used in each and every households. Something should and must be done not only on papers but also in real life for the support of little and innocent ones so that they get all the rights they deserve as a child.

Although present research work is based on a specific category of child labourers- in lock making industry, brass industry, glass industry and carpet industry. Child labour is a reality in almost all parts but only the above mentioned industries will be discussed in my research work. In the recent times child labour problem and its impact have received increasing attention,
which is manifested at international level, for instance, in the adoption of the UN Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1989 as well as in the creation of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1992 and in the adoption of the Worst Form of Child Labour Convention (No.182) in 1992.¹

From the beginnings of 1990s, institutions as United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and ILO have set up their own research projects with the intention of understanding the problem of child labour and working out on effective solutions.

The international conventions on workers’ right promoted by the ILO as well as the “Declaration of Human Rights”, besides not harmonizing with the standards proposed by different national legislations, had no power of enforcement at all. Thus the necessity of a global intervention was felt to fill these methodological gaps. Initially the need is to get proper and clear definition of child labour.

The present study is an attempt which shows that children are still found working in/for the formal sector for long hours, at low wages and in hazardous circumstances. The study shows how the manufacturer with the help of contractors take work from the artisans after knowing the fact that children are employed in the workshops. It also shows that how the working of the formal sector gets decentralized. The process of decentralization of work from formal units to the workshops runs by artisans who effectively utilize the children helps in reducing the cost of production of the manufacturers. Artisans who work for the formal sector somehow constitute

¹ See http://ILOEX.ILO.CH/1567/scripts/convds.pl7?C182
the informal segment of the industries. The study shows how the manufacturer takes advantage of these decentralized units by deliberately planning and avoiding the application of Factories Act, 1948. It is an attempt to show a close connection between the organized and unorganized sector. It also shows that children are indirectly employed for the formal sector.

The first chapter gives a brief description about the definitions of child labour, issues related with the age of entry in the employment along with the hazards faced by the children. Subsequent chapters take up the major child development concerns their age of entry in the work, educational status, income and social group. It has also been mentioned in the chapter about the contribution made by the children in the economic development. It also discusses about the work situations in which children work in the later part and the consequences on their health. The study shows the effective measures adopted for the removal of the children and the goals set and the achievement made. Lastly the legislative actions taken by the government are shown.

1.2. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the secondary data generated by Census operations, National Sample Surveys Organization (NSSO) and other national surveys it also include some published reports and multi centre studies. Use has also been made of data available from published reports of surveys. There were some problems while collecting secondary data as the districts taken for study were mainly based on the survey reports of the INDUS Project which was based on primary data on the working children, conducted by the ILO in support of Government of India has not carried its project in Bhadohi district. Another problem of the study was the concepts and definitions of terms used.
in different studies vary and work done in the informal units especially and only for the formal units does not show much of the records. After having direct communications with some of the local person it was told by them that children are working but due to the severity of the situation it is not revealed.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

The objective of writing this study is to show involvement of children in the manufacturing process deteriorate their health and education and also the growth of the nation. It shows how children are effectively utilized on the name of unskilled labour or as new comer in the market and failing to notice the participation and not recognizing the efforts made by them. Employers deliberately get the work done in the workshops so as to keep their cost of production low and to increase his profit.

This study is an attempt to examine the socio-economic and cultural factors which are responsible for high incidence of child labour in the lock, carpet, and glass bangle and brass industries. The study probes into the structure of these industries and the place of child workers therein.

It focuses on the involvement of children in the manufacturing process that deteriorate working children health and education and also the growth of the nation. It shows how effectively children are utilized on the name of unskilled labour or as new comer in the market and failing to notice the participation and not recognizing the efforts made by them.

It also shows the deliberate attitude of the employers who get the work done in the workshops so as to keep his cost of production low to increase his profit.
The study aims to enquire into various dimensions of the problems of child labour in the lock industry of Aligarh, carpet industry of Bhadohi, glass bangle of Firozabad and brass industry of Moradabad. Broadly, the main objectives of this study are as follows:

- To identify the causes of child labour;
- To study the different type of work children are performing;
- To observe the working conditions and the extent of exploitation by the employers;
- To study the social background, age structure, education, mobility of the workers reasons for working etc.
- To study the wage structure and working conditions of child labourers;
- To investigate the impact of work on the educational status of working children;
- To enquire into the health status of working children and also to work out what are health hazards related to their work;
- To study the different factors which compels children to accept employment, at an early age that is to identify the causes of child labour;
- To study the social background, age structure, education, mobility of the workers reasons for working etc.
- To suggest a workable plan;
1.4. HYPOTHESIS

- Substantial proportion of the workforce being currently used in formal sector industries, especially handicraft, industries like carpet weaving, glassware, brassware and lock is composed of child labour;

- Child labour has significantly contributed to the growth of formal sector industries by keeping the labour cost and total cost of production low. Formal sector industries is manifested in the form of features like larger hours of work, lower wages and hazardous work conditions;

- The incidence of child labour in these industries arises firstly due to the prevailing of illiteracy and secondly due to poverty of the parents. The other reason being lower per capita income and general economic backwardness, smaller size of land holdings, lack of rural industrialization and lack of access to market facilities;

- The incidence of child labour in formal sector industries can be reduced by sincerely implementing poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes;

1.5. CONCEPT AND DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOUR

The term child labour means "working child" or "employed children". Child labour is any work done by child towards a profit making activity carried out by a commercial industry. Child labour is a derogatory term that, translates into child exploitation inhumanity according to sociologists, development workers, medical professionals and educationists. They have
identified child labour as harmful and hazardous to the child’s development needs, both mental and physical. Child labour represents a fundamental abuse of child right and a violation of various laws. Many working children are engaged in occupations that negatively affect their physical, mental and emotional well-being and are below their minimum age for employment.

"India is a founder member of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The constitution of the ILO aims at universal and lasting peace based on social justice. The ILO is considered as one of the specialized agencies under the United Nations (UN) system. Government of India holds a permanent seat in the Governing body of the ILO"². The concept of child labour based on ILO Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) which represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying "economic activity" that the ratifying states fix a range of minimum ages below which no child should be allowed to work. Minima vary according to the level of development of each country and to the type of employment or work.

Minimum age for employment or work fixed by national laws in most of the developing countries is 14 but in our country 12-13 years old children are used in particular economic activities; Convention No.138, in fact, exempts children aged 12 or 13, if engaged in “light work”³. Light work is notoriously difficult to define but the I.L.O.’s Minimum Age Convention 1973, in Article 7, stipulates that light work should:

- Not be harmful to a child’s health and development;

² [http://labour.nic.in/glance/molglance.html#STATISTICS](http://labour.nic.in/glance/molglance.html#STATISTICS)

- Not prejudice attendance at school and participation in vocational training nor jeopardize "the capacity to benefit from the instruction received".

In fact, the minimum age standard is strongly linked to schooling. By establishing such a link, the aim is to ensure that children’s human capital is developed to its fullest potential. In this way children themselves, their families and communities, and society as a whole will benefit the increased contribution they can, when grown, give to the economic growth and social development of their country.

In the context of child labour, according to the ILO working definition, a child is a person below the age of 15 years, as set by the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), or below 18 years for identified work, as set by the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

In Indian context, the Constitution of India lays down that any person under the age of 14 years will be considered a child. With the enforcement of the Fundamental Right to Education, all children are entitled to free and compulsory education. Further, India has a special Act, titled the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which prevents child labour in hazardous occupations and regulates child labour in selected processes.

There is a conflict between the eastern and western notions of childhood. These conflicting notions have led to debates about who should be defined as children (definition based on age) and what is child labour (definition based on nature of work). Many countries including India define a child as a person under the age of 14 years and most international conventions define them as persons under the age of 18 years.
Child work includes light domestic chore and they have certain learning values, which aids in the child’s mental and cognitive development. When child work turns into child labour taking away time from attending the school and their leisure time, it damages the normal development of a child. In simplified terms, child labourers can be defined as “economically active” children who do not attend schools and receive a monetary benefit for the work they do.

Child labour by any working child who is under the age specified by law. The word, “work” means full time commercial work to sustain self or add to the family income. Child labour is a hazard to a child’s mental physical, social, educational, emotional and spiritual development. Broadly, any child who is employed in activities to feed self and family is being subjected to “child labour”. Child labour has been a widespread phenomenon, it is not only confined to work on family farms or on traditional family jobs and occupations, but it has also extended to other fields. Children work in agriculture and allied activities, unorganized small-scale sector and even in organized industries. The conventional working definition of child labour is the following:

**Child:** Under the age of 15 (set by ILO’s Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and Work) is the most used standard. ILO [1996]¹ defines age depending on work contents, under the age of 13 for “light” works and under the age of 18 for “hazardous” works.

**Labour:** “economically active” when a person works on a regular basis for which he/she is remunerated or that results in output destined for market.

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¹ ILO [1996], child labour: Targeting the Intolerable, Geneva
Usually most of the empirical surveys classify as “child labour” those children under 12 years of age, who work on a regular basis for which they are paid or that results in output destined for the market (Basu, 1999).

1.6. CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

In India, child labour is prevalent on a very large scale because of mass poverty and widespread unemployment. As a developing country with highest child population in the world, the issue of child labour in India is critical and is also widely researched (Cigno and Rasati, 2000). “Though percentage of working children is lower in India than many other developing countries, it has the highest number of working children in the world, given its population size”. The debate about the definition of child labour has adversely affected the statistics of child labour, where the exact numbers are still eluding. One of the major problems in gaining accurate numbers is primarily due to the employers and parents, who decline to divulge information on working children as child labour is legally banned in many occupations. Therefore, the official statistics might not be reflecting the accurate number of children working in various industries. When children are compelled to enter labour force it inhibits healthy physical development of these children as they do not have the necessary nutritious diet while working in stressful conditions. This in turn prevents them from attaining their full potential as an adult. They are unable to maintain their health and consequently the effort demanded for work and ultimately had to revert to further unemployment. Where the developed industrialized nations are almost free from the incidence of child labour, the developing countries like India are having heavy concentration of child labour. In these developing economies, child labour is widely prevalent not only in
agriculture or small-scale sector but also in manufacturing and export earning industries like carpet, glass, bangle, gem, etc. The last decades have seen tremendous growth of export based industries, mass production factories utilizing low technologies, and also increase in per capita income in India. These export based industries try to maintain competitive position through low wages and low labour standards, by adopting child labour which suits their requirement. Sometimes parents discard their children and sell them to these industry owners and at times these owners use ways and means to lure the parents to give away their children in the industries, for work.

Child labour in India is a human right issue. It is a serious and extensive problem, with many children under the age of 14 years. Child labour is an integral part of labour force especially in poor countries and enters labour market at tender age. One international standard, the ILO’s 1973 convention on “minimum age” of work (convention 138) sets that bar in adolescence. It declares that children should be allowed to work in most jobs if they are fifteen and older, in developed countries and fourteen or older, in developing countries. The convention also approves of light work and apprenticeships for children as young as thirteen in developed countries while that is reduced to twelve years of age in developing countries.

Employment of children is not only the reflection of poverty but also a socio-cultural framework with deep seated illiteracy and traditional outlook of people in the under-developed countries. Child labour is a source of income for poor families in India. A study conducted by the ILO Bureau of Statistics found that “children’s work was considered essential to maintaining the economic level of households, either in the form of work for wages, of help in
household enterprises or of household chores in order to free adult household members for economic activity elsewhere”.

From the time of its independence, India has committed itself to be against child labour. Article 24 of the Indian constitution clearly states that “No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any hazardous employment”. All the policies that the Indian government has in place are in accordance with the Constitution of India, and all support the eradication of Child labour. Perhaps enforcement is the key aspect that is lacking in the government’s efforts. If child labour is to be eradicated, the governments, agencies, and everybody responsible for enforcement of laws against child labour need to start during their jobs. The most important thing is to increase awareness and keep discussing ways and means to control child labour.

**Table 1.1: ILO's Convention Concerning the Minimum Age of Admission to Employment and Work**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Work</th>
<th>The Minimum Age at which children can start work</th>
<th>Possible exceptions for developing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18</td>
<td>18 (16 under strict conditions)</td>
<td>18 (16 under strict conditions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Minimum Age
The minimum age for work should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Minimum Age</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Light Work
Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not threaten their health and safety, or hinder their education or vocational orientation and training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light Work</th>
<th>13-15</th>
<th>12-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: ILO Conventions on child labour

1.7. THE EXTENT AND GENERAL PATTERN OF CHILD LABOUR AND ITS HAZARDS IN INDIA

After discussing Child Labour problem in overall context we will see the extent and general pattern of child labour and its hazards in India. Starting with the researcher’s point of view as they say, there is a high range of incidence of child labour in India spreads from approximately 14 million to about 100 million. Some studies show every fourth child in the age group of 5-15 years is employed. It is estimated that over 20% of the country’s GNP is contributed by child labour⁵. The figures released by the non-governmental agencies are much higher than those of the state UNICEF cites figures from

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S.N.Tripathi, 1997, Migrant Child Labour in India, Mohit Publications, New Delhi,p.2
various resources that put child labour in India is between 75 to 90 million\(^6\) by observed by Human Rights Watch. In brief, India is the largest producer of child labour\(^7\). As per one study, a quarter of the world’s total number of child labourers are in India and every third household in the country has a child at work\(^8\).

1.8. THE HAZARDS OF CHILD LABOUR

Child labour, however, is quite different from child work. Child labour hampers the normal physical, intellectual, emotional and moral development of a child. Children who are in the growing process can permanently distort or disable their bodies when they carry heavy loads or are forced to adopt unnatural positions at work for long hours. Children are less resistant to diseases and suffer more readily from chemical hazards and radiation than adults. “UNICEF classifies the hazards of child labour into three categories:

a) Physical

b) Cognitive

c) Emotional, social and moral

We will review these hazards individually and discuss them in the following section:

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\(^7\) In India according to the Census of 1981, nearly 40 percent of the population was under 14 years of age. About 78 percent of these children were found in the rural and 22 percent in urban areas. The number of about 271.0 million children of less than 14 years in 1981 was expected to reach 370.0 million in the year 2001.
A. N. Singh, 1990, Child Labour in India Socio-Economic Perspectives, Shipra Publications, Delhi,p.24

S.N. Tripathi, 1997, Migrant Child Labour in India, Mohit Publications, New Delhi, p.2
1.8.1. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

There are jobs which are hazardous and affect child labourers immediately. Such jobs can badly affect the overall health, coordination, strength, vision, and hearing of children. One study indicates that hard physical labour over a period of years stunts a child's physical stature by up to 30 percent of their biological potential. Some activities involving children working in mines, quarries, construction sites, and carrying heavy loads are such activities that put children directly at risk physically. Jobs in the glass and brassware industry in India, where children are exposed to high temperatures while rotating the wheel furnace and use heavy and sharp tools, are clearly physically hazardous to them.

1.8.2. COGNITIVE HAZARDS

Education helps a child to develop cognitively and is often gravely reduced by child labour. Cognitive development includes literacy, numeric and the acquisition of knowledge necessary to normal life. Work may take so much of a child's time that it becomes impossible for them to attend school; even if they do attend, they may be too tired to be attentive and follow the lessons. This hampers their growth and reduces their potential to evolve to the best of their capabilities and thereby reducing their potential as an adult.

1.8.3. EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL HAZARDS

There are jobs that may jeopardize a child's psychological and social growth more than physical growth. For example, a domestic job can involve relatively 'light' work. However, long hours of work, and the physical,

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psychological and sexual abuse to which the child domestic labourers are exposed make the work hazardous. Studies show that several domestic servants in India on average work for twenty hours a day with small intervals of resting periods\textsuperscript{10}. According to a UNICEF survey, about 90 percent of employers of domestic workers in India preferred children of 12 to 15 years of age. This is mostly because they can be easily dominated and obliged to work for long hours and can be paid less than what would have to be paid to an adult worker\textsuperscript{11}. Moral hazards generally refer dangers arising for children in activities in which they are used for illegal activities, such as trafficking of drugs, etc.

1.9. HAZARDOUS FORM OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR OF U.P., INDIA

There are various manufacturing sectors in the State of Uttar Pradesh, where child labour is being practiced. In this study we have identified a few industries, where there is an extensive problem of child labour and which can have definite impact on the health of the children working in such industries.

The sectors we will be discussing here are:

1. Bangle Industry in Firozabad
2. Carpet Industry in Bhadoi
3. Brass Industry in Moradabad
4. Lock Industry in Aligarh

\textsuperscript{10} Nazir Ahmad Shah, 1992 (Reprint 1997), Child Labour in India, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, p.99

\textsuperscript{11} UNICEF, The State of World's Children, pp. 32-33
1.9.1. BANGLE INDUSTRY, FIROZABAD

Firozabad, an administrative unit in Agra district of U.P. is the home of glass bangle and glassware industry in India. It is estimated that about 50,000 children below the age of 14 work in this industry. This is one of the highest concentrations of child labour in the world. According to forecast if the child labour were eliminated, production in the glass and bangle industry would go down by 25 percent.

Children are involved in various phases of bangle making and glass blowing. About 85 percent of them are employed in carrying molten glass on a seven-foot iron rod called “labya” from the furnace to the adult worker and back to the furnace. They sit in front of furnaces where the temperature is said to be 700 degree Centigrade. Children, as they are small in stature have, to go close to the fire when they collect molten glass from the furnace. In her field research in the glass industry in India, Dr. Burra Neera notes that the children’s faces were only about six to eight inches away from furnaces that were burning at 1,500- 1,800 degree centigrade. Continuous exposure to such high temperature is detrimental to their growth.

1.9.2. CARPET INDUSTRY, BHADOI

A survey conducted by National council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 1992, placed the total child labour component in carpet weaving at approximately 8% of the total workforce, out of which 4.4% was family child labour. Hired child labour, including local as well as migratory child labour, was found to be 3.6%. Another survey conducted by NCAER in 1994

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shows that there has been a decline in the percentage of hired child labour which has come down 2.4%.\textsuperscript{13}

A study initiated by ILO and conducted by Centre for Operations Research and Training, Baroda in 1993 indicated 22% child weavers in the industry. The estimates were based on the sample study conducted in 362 carpet weaving enterprises covering 14 villages. The study assumed 650,000 weavers in the areas based on Juyal’s estimates and concluded an estimated “120,000 child weavers and perhaps 130,000 children in the carpet industry” in Mirzapur-Bhadohi belt.\textsuperscript{14}

Neera Burra (1995) has estimated 150,000 child weavers in the Mirzapur-Bhadohi carpet-weaving belt.\textsuperscript{15} This figure was quoted by the Honourable Supreme Court of India while delivering historic directions in 1996 for the eradication of Child labour in India.

A study conducted by Bhupinder Zutshi in 1998 for the areas covered by the NGO’s for Non-Formal education in the carpet—weaving belt also found 8% child weavers.\textsuperscript{16}

An ILO study estimates that there could be 4,20,000 child labourers in India employed in the carpet industry. According to some NGOs during the period of 1979 to 1993, the value of export earnings in the hand knotted carpet industry in India grew tenfold. Some sources state that the number of children working at the looms has increased from 1,00,000 in 1975 to 3,00,000 in 1990.


\textsuperscript{14} Richard Anker, Sandhya Barge, Shahid Ashraf and Deborah Levison, 1998; “Economics of Child Labour in India’s Carpet Industry”, in Economics of Child Labour in Hazardous Industries, Edited, CORT, Baroda.

\textsuperscript{15} Burra, N. 1998; Born to Work; Child Labour in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

The Indian carpet belt is mostly found in U.P. stretching over a vast area. Since the carpet industry is labour-intensive, entrepreneurs try to reduce labour costs by employing child labour. Under the pretext of getting practice, children are introduced into the sector as early as at the age of five. Though initially the children find it difficult to sit in the particular posture required for weaving, they gradually adapt to it.

1.9.3. BRASS INDUSTRY, MORADABAD

According to a researcher Dr. Burra Neera, about 40,000 – 45,000 children are employed in the brass industry in India. Children in the brass industry are involved in various activities. Molding, rotating the wheel near the furnace, and pouring the molten brass into the moulds are a few activities of the process, where children are commonly engaged. At times, children have to rotate the fan, remove the crucible and replace it in the furnace. All these activities are mostly done by children especially in molding section. Working for long hours, with concentration and exposed to high temperatures of the furnace, surely is going to cause injuries to the little children in the long run. Burra Neera observes in her study that “the life span of children employed in the brass industry is quite brief. She also states that children who work in such workshops either do not survive as adults or become too ill to work as an adult. Tuberculosis seems to be an unavoidable consequence for child labourers in the brass industry”.

Even though these children work sacrificing their own lives for the brass industrialists, what they get in return is very little. In her research Burra
Nerra noticed that no child under 14 was paid more than 200 rupees per month, irrespective of the type and duration of the work\textsuperscript{17}.

1.9.4. LOCK INDUSTRY, ALIGARH

The lock industry is mostly concentrated in the Aligarh district of U.P. Studies reveal that more than 60 percent of the workers in this sector are children under 14 years of age. Children do polishing, electroplating, spray painting and working on hand press. Children cut different components of locks for nearly 12-14 hours a day with hand press. Exhaustion causes accidents; many lose their finger tips which get caught in the machines. The most hazardous job is of polishing which starts with buffing machines that turn on electric power have emery powder coated on bobs. While polishing the locks, they inhale emery powder with metal dust and almost all suffer from respiratory disorders and tuberculosis. In the small units, about 70 percent of the polishers are children\textsuperscript{18}.

After discussing about the hazardous form of child labour in the manufacturing sector of U.P. it can be said that the children are performing crucial work for manufacturing sector at tender age with long working hour resulting in negative impact on their health.

In the following chapter we will discuss the form, structure and significant role of child labour in the manufacturing sector.

\textsuperscript{17} Burra Nerra, 1995, Born to Work, Child Labour in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford, New Delhi, p.168

\textsuperscript{18} Child Labour Cell, Child Labour in the Lock Industry of Aligarh, p.10