

**CHILD LABOUR: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN
HOSHIARPUR**

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

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In

(Sociology)

By

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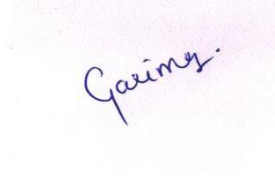
LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY

PUNJAB

2020

DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that the work presented in this thesis is exclusively my own and there are no collaborators. It does not contain any work for which a degree/diploma has been awarded by any other University/Institution.

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This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**CHILD LABOUR: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN HOSHIARPUR**” embodies the work carried out by **Ms. Garima** herself under my supervision and that it is worthy of consideration for the award of the Ph.D. Degree.

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ABSTRACT

The problem of child labour is prevalent everywhere. Besides the legal provision of prevention of child labour it is still in existence. Child Labour is a global issue. It can be found every nook and corner of this world, at the same time it varies in degree and kind. Child labour is prohibited under law even then the statistics by International Labour Organization and other agencies is a strong proof of this. In this study the district Hoshiarpur of Punjab State has been explored. The child Labourers were found in unorganized sectors and professions like helpers at shop and eateries, beggars, dholies, rag pickers, kite making, florists, hawkers etcetera. The social life, working life of these child labourers was studied with their socio- economic background. This thesis has been divided into 5 chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Review of Literature
3. Research Methodology
4. Result and Discussion
5. Summary and Conclusion

Hypothesis:

In Hoshiarpur, child labor is widely spread in many unorganized fields like daily wage earners, workers at eateries, agricultural labourers, cobblers, goods seller etcetera.

The legal provisions like child and adolescent labour (prohibition and regulation) act and Right to education act 2009 could not prevent the issue of child labour. The unorganized sector which doesn't have any official record has the maximum number of child labourers which usually goes unnoticed. These child labourers work for low wages on non permanent basis. Their living conditions are of low standard.

Research Methodology:

The data for this research was collected from the secondary sources like census of India 2001, 2011, various legal acts like the child and adolescent (prohibition and regulation) act, Right to education act 2009, Factories act 1948, the journals, articles and researches of various scholars etcetera. The primary data was collected from the respondents in the fields like agricultural, goods selling and jobs like domestic helps, workers, helpers, daily wage earners etcetera. An interview schedule was formed to interview the respondents for the help of researchers.

Selection of the sample

226 respondents were randomly selected from the different professions like daily wage earners, agricultural labourers, hackers, helpers. The slums, rural areas, semi urban areas and urban areas covered in this research.

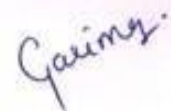
Objective of the Study:

- To study the socioeconomic condition of families of child labourers.
- To assess the impact of child labour on social life of child labours
 - Education
 - Health
 - Economic Condition
 - Family Life
- To find the social difficulties faced at the workplace
- To find the social difficulties faced in the society
- To find out the willingness to improve their social status (what change they expect)
- To explore their expectation from the employer, family and society

To examine the effect of child labour laws and facilities for the welfare of children, provided by the government and NGOs.

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DATED: 22.09.2020

(Garima)

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Child labour is engagement of children in work at the cost of their childhood for which they are paid in return. The world has been suffering from this menace for centuries. It is negative in the sense that it dispossesses children from their childhood and acts as a hindrance in their mental, physical and social growth. The number of active child labourers worldwide is hard to count as they are hidden by their beneficiaries.

Almost all the countries of this world have been suffering from the issue of child labour and these countries try to curb this problem because directly and indirectly child labour has impact on their population, economy, and society etc. The child labour has been enrooted in our day to day life that we just either oversee or just show sympathy towards child labourers. But this problem has concerns at international and at national level since the children are the futures of every nation. The mental, physical, moral and social growth of these children affects the society directly and indirectly. They need more to be taken special care of by the society. Today's investment in children will be an investment in the future of the country. A literate child will become an active citizen of a nation who will further become faithful and enhance the prosperity of the nation. In the era of globalization the nations have to be more attentive to their needs.

Historical Aspect

Child labour is an old concept but its form and degree is dynamic in nature. In the earliest phase child labour was in the form of slavery and its examples were given in the Bible in the name of David, Hylash and Hercules. The young boys were used to build an army force in Greece and Germany. The young children were also used as charioteers, armed bearers aides from the Mediterranean countries (Bylund, 2010). In ancient Indian culture children were used to help their families in farms. The children were being exploited largely in 1780 and 1840s since they were working in factories as an aftermath of the industrial revolution. They were more than half of the percentage of the workers working in the mines, factories, domestic helpers, waiters and also in other small business. They were even indulged in prostitution, trafficking and begging. All these forms are still present in most of the countries (A History of child Labor, 2016). In the phase of industrial revolution the owners used to provide the child workers only food, clothes And shelters in lieu of the 12 to 18 hours per day work. They used to work in dignified and unsafe

conditions. This exploitation was first noticed by United States by forming the National Child Labour Committee in 1904 to support the children labourers. In the present scenario the condition is more severe in developing and underdeveloped countries (Origin of Child Labour in India Present Status and Consequences, Chapter 3). In this research first we need to know what child labour is. In ancient India the children used to help their parents in the farms and in the feudal system the parents used to work for land lords and the children became the bonded labourers to repay the debt. In recapitalized societies the main element of socialization was to work in the families. But in the capitalist societies the children started working in hazardous activities. Most of the people became daily wagers and there was no mandatory system of education. In mythological India, the *Gurukuls* (Residential Schools) in which the children used to learn the skills and get the formal education, the *Guru Shishya parampara* (Succession of teachers and disciplines in traditional Vedic culture and Indian religions) was followed in which Disciples had to perform the *gurukul* chores that included collection of woods fuel, wash clothes and utensils, work in agricultural farms, cleanliness of *Gurukul*, cattle rearing etcetera. All these works considered as a part of learning program. If we compare this example to the present scenario it will be considered as the exploitation of the children. With the passage of time in ancient India the children were used to serve as slaves throughout their lives and any kind of behavior done in favour or against to slaves were objectionable. The examples of beforesaid can be read in the manuscripts of Kautilya and Manusamriti. In medieval India the population of the landless people increased that turned into cheap labourers. In Mughal period Akbar termed these slaves as *Chelas* (disciples). There was open trade of children as slaves. This practice was highest in the Mughal era. In the recapitalized Indian society the children used to work at home as well as outside. This was considered as main element of their socialization. The children were mostly indulged in coal mines, jute and cotton mills. This work by children is still prevalent in independent India.

Key concepts of Child Labour

To understand the causes and consequences of child labour first we need to understand what is called child labour as many agencies and legal acts have their own definition.

According to International Labour Organization (2013), “The term child labour is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and interferes with their schooling by depriving them

of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.”

According to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences (1959) child labour is when the business of wage earning or of participation in work, conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education of children the result is child labour.

The UNICEF defines child labour as follows:

“A Child is considered to be involved in child labour activities under the following classification:

- a) Children 5 to 11 years of age that does at least one hour of economic activity daily or at least 28 hours of domestic work weekly, and
- b) Children 12 to 14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 42 hours of economic activity and domestic work combined.”

Magnitude of Child Labour

International Labour Organization supported statistical information, multiple indicator cluster surveys and monitoring program on child labour surveys are the main sources of data on child labour.

Statistics of Child Labour

UNICEF (2017) standard indicator for child labour includes the following:

“Age 5 to 11 years: At least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic or unpaid household services per week.”

Some facts and figures about Child Labour

According to International Labour Organization results and trends 2012-16, Children between 5-17 years of age who are in employment account to 218 million. 152 million are sufferers of child labour and 73 million of them work in hazardous work. Africa has 72.1 million child labourers,

5.5 million in Europe and central Asia, 62.1 million in Asia and the Pacific, 1.2 million in the Arab states and 10.7 million in the America itself. The number of boy child labourer is 88 million and girl child labourers are 64 million among the 152 million child labourers. In hazardous activities the percentage of boy child labourers is 62 percent.

The primary working area of child labourers is agriculture (71 per cent) in which aqua culture, fishing, livestock herding and forestry are included, service sector has 17per cent of child labourers and industrial sector has 12 per cent (“World Day against Child Labour, Key Statistics”, 2017).

In India there are 33 million of child labourers according to the latest date by International Labour Organization. 10.1 million child labourers in the age group of 5-14 year. At the same time the number of children who do not attend school is 42.7 million. In the census 2001 data the number of child labourers was 12666377 (12.67 million). The statistics showed reduction of 2.6 million in the number of child labourers. But the percentage of child labourers in urban area has increased and the percentage of rural child labour has decreased (www.ilo.org/newdelhi/)(2016)

According to the Census of India (2011), the total number of child labourers in India is 43,53,247 and in 2001 that was 1,26,66,377. The highest numbers of child labourers are in Uttar Pradesh and the least in Lakshadweep UT. Whereas in Punjab the number was 1,77,268 in 2001 and in 2011 it were 90353 (Statistics of Child Labour in India State Wise, 2016).

The statistics has shown 45 per cent fall of child labourers in 2004-05 and 2009-10. This claimed to be due to mid day meal, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Right to Education. NGO like ‘Save the Children’ has been working a lot against child labour.

The National Child Labour Project which was initiated in 1988 in places where large number of child labourers was present and the child labourers were made to enroll in training centers of National Child Labour Project which provided health care services, mid day meals, vocational training, stipend and bridge education.

According to International Labour Organization report on Child Labor (2015), 62.8per cent of child labourers of 14-17 years age group work in hazardous activities. The number of boys is more than number of girls.

Relevant Acts in India

The Factory Act -1881 (1st Act)

Nine hours work per day time of work was fixed for the children of 7-12 years of age. Below 7 years of age the child labour was prohibited. Four holidays per month, mid-day meal intervals, fencing of the machinery in the factories was provided. This Act was applied to factories which used mechanical powers and employment of 100 employees and which had working time up to four months annually. The next factory Act of 1891 was passed by Indian Factory Commission which was appointed in 1890.

Factory Act-1891 (2nd Act)

The minimum age was increased to 9 years, the age for die work was limited to 9-14 years, 8 hours daily and no work at night was allowed. The women work at night was banned and the work limit of 11 hours and one and half hours of rest was prescribed. Rest of one day per week and a mid-day meal stoppage was provided for all the workers including males and females. The factories which had less than 50 workers did not come under this Act.

Factory Act-1911 (3rd Act)

This Act was enacted in 1911 on recommendation of textile factory and labour committee in 1906. Under this act the working hours of male workers was fixed at 12 hours per day.

Factory Act 1922 (4th Act)

The textile and non-textile factories came under one category. The workshops having more than 20 workers with power also came under this Act. Minimum age of children was fixed at 12 years and the working hours were fixed at 12 hours per day for children of age 12-15 years. 60 hours per week for elders was fixed.

Factory Act of 1934 (5th Act)

The Factory Act of 1934 was enacted on the recommendations of Royal Commission on Indian Labour which was appointed in 1929. Seasonal and perennial factory came under one category. Adult females, adult males, children of 12-15 years of age and adolescence workers of 15-17 years of age were the four categories which were made under this Act. The working hours of 11 hours per day and 60 hours per week was fixed for the seasonal factories and 9 hours per day and 54 hours per week were fixed for the perennial factories. For children and adolescents seven and half spread hours were fixed and 13 spread hours were fixed for adolescents. The working hour reduced from 54 to 48 in perennial factories and for seasonal factories limitations of the period of consecutive hours in a working day was fixed for the first time.

Plantations Labour Act 1951

Under this Act the working hours of children and women were fixed that is they can work within 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. If they need to work out of these limits then they can be employed only with the permission of state government.

The *Beedi* and Cigar Workers (condition of employment) Act 1966

Section 24 of this Act prohibits the employment of children in *beedi* and cigar industry.

Domestic Workers (registration social security and welfare) Act 2008

This Act prohibits the employment of children as domestic workers. It also regulates the working conditions, payments and it also checks the trafficking and exploitation of children and women. It has provision of penalties for the offenders.

Radiation, Protection Rules 1971, under the Atomic Energy Act 1962

This Act prohibits the employment of children under the age of 18 years. Any offence to this is punishable.

The Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000

This Act was enacted to amend the Juvenile Act for protection, care and attending to the development needs of the juvenile laws.

The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights Act 2005

This commission was established by the act of parliament. It is a statutory body. This commission comes under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. This Commission ensures that all the policies, programs and laws made in the country are in consonance with the United Nations conventions on child rights and with the Constitution of India.

Right to Education Act 2009

This Act was enacted in 2009. It has the provision for free and compulsory education for the children of age group of 6-14 years. Article 21 A of Constitution of India which has the directive principles for state policy, directs the state to provide education for every child.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, amended in 2016 (CLPR Act)

A “Child” is defined as any person below the age of 14, and the CLPR Act prohibits employment of a child in any employment including as a domestic help. It is a cognizable criminal offence to employ a child for any work. This Act was amended and has been effective from July 2016 and name of the Act has been changed to ‘Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1986. The Adolescent was defined as a person between the age of 14-18 years. It allowed the employment of adolescent except in hazardous work and the number of hazardous occupations has been reduced from 83 to 3 only. It also has a provision for the rehabilitation of child

labourers and also child and adolescent labour rehabilitation fund which will have the entire fixed amount laid upon the punished persons.

One thing should be mentioned here that age and hours are mere statistics and it does not solely describe child labour even if the child is working part time and that work affects his health, schooling and social wellbeing it will be called child labour.

Child and adolescent labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986) law completely prohibits the employment of child labour below the age of 14 years in hazardous and nonhazardous work and it allows the adolescents (14-18 years) to work in non-hazardous activities. There are mainly three hazardous activities chemical mixing, battery recycling, brick kilns and cotton farming. There is also provision to penalizing the offenders. Child labour is one of the biggest challenge as well as the problem in this growing world especially in the developing nations where there is demand of child labour is highest. Child labour is a complicated term that includes a variety of labour forms. Not all the work done can said to be child labour. The work done by children to achieve skills that may or may not attribute to the family income cannot be termed as child labour, If the children work after the schooling that maybe a positive aspect of his development. At the same time the work that harms, exploits, deprives the children from all the positive aspects of growth and development for example education, health, sports, recreation etcetera can said to be a child labour. The major portion of the child labour is in developing countries. Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on child labour helps the countries to collect, process and analyze the data on child labour. In a survey conducted by International Labour Organization in Asia Pacific region it was found that the work that could be called hazardous was because of the reason of large number of working hours. Another finding was that the majority of child labours of the age group of 15-17 years were not attending schools. The percentage of child labourers was found in the industries followed by service sectors then the agriculture sector. This also revealed that the children who belonged to lower income families had more tendencies to indulge in child labour (UNICEF, 2019). According to a survey by International Labour Organization (2017) the largest number of child labourers was in the Sub Saharan Africa in the age group of 5-17 years (29 per cent). The more grievous statement is that one in four children was working in hazardous work. Except Latin America and the Caribbean region girls and boys were working equally. Conventions of International Labour Organization pay particular attention on the eradication of child labour and it also distinguishes between child labour, child work and this can be categorized into three parts. Convention number 138: Child labour that prevents the children from going to school and deprives him from full development. Convention number 182: describes the hazardous work that hinders the moral, physical, mental well being of children.

Convention number 182(C): The ugliest form of child labour are forced labour, prostitution, debt bondage, pornography, trafficking and other immoral activities come under this category. It is considered that poverty is the main cause of child labour. They work to support their families. In some cases it is seen that children work as bonded labour to repay the debt taken by their families. The health, education, recreation time, social life is suffered by the labour. Though lack of employment and poverty seems to be the main cause of the child labour but there are many factors like over population, ignorance, illiteracy, inheritance, lack of enforcement of child welfare laws contributing child labour. Moreover, it varies from region to region and nation to nation. Hoshiarpur District has 5.7 per cent of population of the Punjab which is 15,86,625 in number (Reference Census, 2011).

About Hoshiarpur District in Punjab

There are two theories about the origin of Hoshiarpur. According to first it was founded by Hargobind and Ram Chand who were *Diwans* of Mohammad Bin Tughlak (DD 1325-1351). The second theory says that a khan of village Bajwara of Hoshiarpur founded Hoshiarpur city after whom the town was named. It has proofs of civilizations in prohistoric and historic periods. Dasuya Area of Hoshiarpur has been mentioned as “Virat Ki Nagri” in *Mahabharat* and *Bham* and *Lasara* are the places where Pandavs lived in exile. The Chinese pilgrim Hein Tsang mentioned Hoshiarpur as tribal area of Chanderbansi Rajput. The British conquered Hoshiarpur in 1846. Hoshiarpur district has total population of 1,586,625 and number of males are 809,057 and females are 777,568. It has 78.9 per cent rural and 21.1 per cent urban population while rural population of the state is 62.5 per cent and urban is 37.5 per cent. Hoshiarpur district has the highest sex ratio 961 in Punjab state. This sex ratio is even higher than the Punjab state (895) and India (943). Geographically district of Hoshiarpur lies in the North-East region of Punjab state. It comes under Jalandhar division. It is a sub mountainous area. In the north west it has river of Beas and in the South-East it has Satluj river. It has boundaries with Gurdaspur, Roopnagar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Nawanshehar and Himachal Pradesh. Area wise it comes at 11th place in the Punjab state. It has 142.29 Km² urban area and 3243.71 Km² rural area and total area of 3386 Km². 85.5 per cent population of Punjab is of main workers and 14.6 per cent is of marginal workers. In Hoshiarpur district the percentage of main worker is 25.9 per cent and marginal worker is 56 per cent. Literacy rate of Punjab is 75.8 per cent which is higher than literacy rate of India which is 73 per cent. Hoshiarpur district has a literacy rate of 84.6 per cent which is highest among all the districts of the state. The literacy rate among males in Hoshiarpur district is 88.8 per cent and females is 80.3 percent. Where as in the state the literacy rate of males is 80.4 per

cent and females is 70.7 per cent. The urban literacy rate of Punjab is 83.2 per cent whereas urban literacy rate of Hoshiarpur is 87.8 per cent. Rural literacy rate of Punjab is 71.4 per cent and of Hoshiarpur is 83.7 per cent. 88.3 per cent Males and 79.1 per cent females are literate in rural areas of Hoshiarpur while 90.5 per cent males and 84.8 per cent of females are literate in district Hoshiarpur. There are mainly six religion practiced in the district. In the Hoshiarpur district Hindus are 63.1 per cent, Sikhs are 33.9 per cent, Muslims are 1.5 per cent, Christians are 0.9 per cent Buddhists are 0.2 per cent and Jains are 0.1 per cent. The percentage of scheduled caste is 35.1 per cent and there is no Schedule Tribal population in Hoshiarpur.

The per cent of main agricultural workers has been reduced from 40.7 per cent (2001) to 12.04 per cent (2010). Nowadays there is more focus on the growth of industry in Hoshiarpur as there is very less industry in the Hoshiarpur. Crops like wheat, paddy, maize, sugarcane, potato, and groundnut are mainly grown in the Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur is the highest producer of groundnut in the state of Punjab and it is at second place for potato and sugarcane crops. Hoshiarpur is well known for gardens of mangoes but kinnow is more grown than any other fruit in Hoshiarpur. It is second most producer of kinnow in the state of Punjab. Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana has one research center in Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur was also known for manufacturing of lacquer ware ivory goods and ornament furniture. It was a major centre for turpentine and rosin industry of Punjab. There were many cottage industries before partition. After the partition the majority of skilled workers and artisans who belonged to Muslim community migrated to Pakistan. Government has done many efforts to boost this work. In 1970, Hoshiarpur was declared industrially backward. Government provided subsidy of 10-15 per cent for establishing industries. As a result many medium and large sized industries were setup in the district. Among those Hawkins Pressure cooker and Appliances Limited produces kitchenware and pressure cooker, Mahavir spinning Mills which has more than 2000 employees and engaged in the manufacturing of thread. There is also Co-Operative Milk plant which handles 10,000 liter of milk daily, Reliance Industries has a factory for production of fibre, Usha and Martin and JCT Mills are also two main factories in Hoshiarpur. There is Mukerian Papers Mill in Mukerian, Sugar Mill in Dasuya. Century Plywood factory in Haryana, ABC paper Mill in Saila Khurd, Kakkar steels Private Limited etcetera. Apart from these Pottery, embroidery jutties making, brass utensil manufacturing, Dari and Khes making in Adampur at khadi Gramodyog. There is industrial estate in Hoshiarpur at Dasuya and Haryana each having two units. The industrial focal point Hoshiarpur has 120 Industrial plots out of them 118 are occupied. 633 registered factories were working in 2010. In 2009, 1386 workers were working per lac of population. There are

Government Industrial Training Institutions at Hoshiarpur, Haryana, Talwara, Adampur which provide skilled training to the students. There is one Government Polytechnic, four technical degree colleges, one Government Multiskill development center, one regional campus of Panjab University Chandigarh, One Government Arts College, One Sanatandharma College, Dayanand Anglo vaidic College in Hoshiarpur. There are ten blocks in Hoshiarpur and 175 clusters of schools . Each cluster has so many schools under it. There are 1303 primary schools, 278 middle schools, 200 high schools, 175 senior secondary schools and 29 colleges, four Polytechnic colleges and seven Industrial Training Institutes under the government.

Hoshiarpur has Shisham trees in abundance. There is a quality marking center for textiles and handicraft. Sand, gravel and boulders are easily available in Hoshiarpur. In ancient India Hoshiarpur was having commerce and trade dealing with central Asian of Republic of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China and Tibet. Nowadays wholesale and retail trade is mainly done by private sector even in the remote areas of the district. Hoshiarpur comes under Firozpur division of northern railways. Hoshiarpur is economically backward area but in literacy and education it is the most advanced district of the state. This is the first place in the state where people started migrating to foreign countries. It created political consciousness, patriotism and they also brought new ideas of education. They provided financial help in establishing educational institutions.

The Rural Percentage is 78.9 while urban percentage is 21.1 per cent of total population. Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Mukerian and Dasuya are the four tehsils and there are 1385 inhabited villages. The percentage of the male workers is 25.9 and marginal workers is 5.6 of the total population. Hoshiarpur has the highest literacy rate of 84.6per cent in the state of Punjab. The percentage of cultivators is 17.96, agricultural labourers is 14.88 and workers in household industry is 3.20 and other workers are 63.96 per cent.

The urban area includes Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Dasua, Mukerian etc. and semi urban areas of TandaUrmur, Chohal, Talwara, Hajipur etcetera. Villages like Hardokhanpur, Bullowal, Dholbaha, Shamchaurasi, Kathar, Kamahi Devi, Kapat, Mustapur, Mehangrowal, Malot, Chabbewal etc. Slum areas like Sukhiabaad 2, Hardokhanpur, near Chabbewal, Focal point area (Phagwara road), Saran etc. There are many large and medium scale enterprises like M/s Hawkins cookers Limited Phagwara road hoshiarpur, Mahavir Spinning Mills Limited Phagwara Road Hoshiarpur, JCT mills filament division Chohal Hoshiarpur, Usha Martin Chohal Hoshiarpur, Reliance Industries Limited Chohal Hoshiarpur, GN Aaxles Pvt. Limited Mehtiana

Hoshiarpur, M/s Punjab Agro Juice Limited Jahankhelan Hoshiarpur, M/s Clean Plast Nasrula Hoshiarpur, M/s Indians Sucrose limited Mukerian Hoshiarpur, Hoshiarpur District Cooperative milk Products Limited Ajjawal Hoshiarpur, AB Sugar Limited Dasuya Hoshiarpur, International tractors Limited Hoshiarpur.

Service sector of Hoshiarpur consists of welding works, cable Direct to Home services, repair and servicing of refrigerator and electronics goods, Printing- Binding and lamination , photocopy services, repair and servicing of electrical appliances, Motor Binding and computer repairing, repair of agriculture implements, shoe repairing and skin and hair care, beauty salons, eateries, dhaba's. In Hoshiarpur district the service enterprises dominates the unregistered Micro Small Medium Enterprises. This kind of service sector attracts child labour the most because there is no necessity for the owners to maintain the attendance and records. By taking advantage of this the owners become free from paying the incentives, proper wages and other facilities to their employees. The benefit of employing a child instead of an adult is that the child is mainly illiterate/ under qualified, innocent, ignorant of his rights and too weak to oppose the atrocities given to them. The problem of child labour needs more consciousness from public, government and other agencies. There have been many researches done so far to study the causes of child labour, effect of the child labour on the health and impact of working conditions on the physical and mental state of the children. A child in a family holds a special attention, love and care from the family members because that child would present their family in future. He needs to be nurtured well in education, health, wealth, moral education. In the same way the children of a nation represent the nation globally. It is the legal responsibility of the government and ethical responsibility of the public to eradicate this menace and let the life of the children prosper and be healthy. Society plays a great role in making or devastating one's life. There is a reverse cause and effect relationship between an individual and the society. There is a huge need to explore the social life of these under privileged and under rated class that is child labour. Since children are the most innocent, nimble, unaware, vulnerable section of the society. They are not able to differentiate between the right and the wrong. Even if they are able to realize the exploitation it is not easy for them to approach the authorities. A normal child and a child labourer both have the same fundamental rights. Only there is need to support them in positive manner that can provide healthy vicinity that would lead to the growth of the children.

According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, a child labour is a child under 14 years of age indulging in any kind of work as domestic help or in industries. It was enacted to prevent children from working in any hazardous occupation like cement

manufacturing, mines, tobacco industry, carpet weaving, printing and dyeing, manufacturing of matchstick, fireworks and as domestic workers etc. The main cause of child labour is poverty. It forces children to indulge in work which help them to earn money and help their family. There are factors other than poverty which lead children to become child labourer. If the children have no access to schooling then chances are to get involved in some kind of labour work. Many a time it is seen that children work as disguised labour in their houses as domestic help for example Agriculture families. In some cases children are sold by their families to repay their loans, in worse situations they are forced into prostitution which is a heinous crime. Since children are innocent they get easily involved in illicit activities like drug paddling, smuggling etc. They become the victim easily as they are allured by the owners because he has to pay lower wages than the adult workers hence the demand of child labour is always prevalent. The one reason of demand of child labour is globalization. Globalization demand more productivity, to fulfill this thing large number of labourers are required that ultimately encourages child labour. Some industrialists claim that there are few artistic tasks needed to be learnt at an early stage of life like embroidery, carpet weaving, ivory and some other craft makings. This shows mentality of the upper class just for sake of economic benefits. Not in all the cases of child labour there is owner servant relationship. In these cases child labourers are self-employed for example street cobblers, beggars, rag pickers and street jugglers. It is their familial economic condition that drags them to work. There are also cases of kidnapping the children, amputate them and used them in begging. All of the above activities have bad impact on the physical and mental health of the children. Since children have lower immunity than adults they are more prone to suffer from fever, common cold, cough, muscular cramps and pain, bronchitis, tuberculosis, headache, fatigue, low vision, broken bones and malnutrition etc. Child labourers are usually devoid of opportunities which a common child enjoys like schooling, sports activities, social gathering. This leads to the sense of social exclusion in the minds of child labourers. They become socially backward and suffer from inferiority complex which further leads to psychological problems. The physical abuse like beating, sexual abuse, and use of foul language at the workplace give the mental trauma and create serious mental problem. Hence on one hand they are devoid of all the positive elements and on the other hand they imbibe the negative traits like illiteracy, bad health, use of abusive language, drug abuse, smoking, alcoholism, immature sexual habits. The child labourers have no social status and are looked down upon by the society. They are considered, dirty, filthy and low standard class. They get no respect in the families as well in the society. They become mature early in their age and sometimes they leave their home and become independent. This problem should be seen as a social problem because till now It is mostly seen

in economic terms only. It is observed that the child labourers have been found at bus stand, railway stations, parking places, eateries. It is surprising that our government has enacted laws like right to education in which there is provision for free education from 6 to 14 years of age but still there are millions of children which are illiterate. There are also some NGOs and schemes like national child labour project that educate child labourers after their working hours. But not all the child labourers get benefited from this scheme as they have long working hours that make them tired so they skip the study. We know that children are the future of every nation this future can't be left out. There is need to look into the social life of these children that is very miserable. Therefore, this study would see the social aspects of the life of child labourers in Hoshiarpur District in Punjab.

Statement of the Problem

It is clear from the foregoing review that most of the studies on Child Labour were analysed on the basis of Census data in India. Some industries specific studies have been carried out by researchers for example, carpet making, firework making, glassware and bangle ware, handloom industries, silk industries, brick kilns, construction sites etc. Although such studies are quite relevant, and a quite number of issues are raised therein, not adequately covered in this area. Therefore, the present study focuses on the circumstances, working conditions, expectations of the child labourers in a different social setting. Both organized and unorganized sectors shall be explored to understand the perception of child labour on their working conditions, experience and expectations. This study is not limited to a particular group of child labour but it covers all child labourers as per the methodology of study in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab. Therefore, the present study raises the following questions:

What are the socioeconomic conditions of families of child labourers?

What is the impact of child labour on social life of child labours?

What are the social difficulties faced by child labours at the workplace?

What are the social difficulties faced by child labours in the society?

Are the child labours willing to improve their social status?

What do child labours expect from their employer, family and society?

What is the effect of child labour laws and facilities provided by the government and NGOs for the welfare of children?

Research Gap

The literature review helped to find out the various studies in child labour. Most of the researchers used the census 2001 data and this research used the latest census data 2011. This is not a novel study. Many researchers have been done so far by various scholars. This study focuses on the circumstances, working conditions, expectations of the child labourers in a different social setting. Mostly the industries specific studies have been done for example, carpet making, firework making, glassware and bangle ware, handloom industries, silk industries, brick kilns, construction sites etcetera. But in this study both the organized and unorganized sectors has been explored and mainly this research is based on unorganized sector. In this research the child labourer comes from different professions have been interviewed. Efforts have been done to understand the psychology of child labourers by knowing their experience and expectations.

Theoretical Framework on Child Labour

Child labour can be defined in terms of age and the social situation in which it exists (Bhat, 2010). Child Labour is a harsh reality and unavoidable in the present scenario of social and economic realities. Child Labour is not a new problem. It is an aged old problem and it is perceived as a social evil in present day society (Sunandamma, 2014). However, Sociological theorised on how these feed into social, cultural, economic, political and legal definitions. Perhaps, several theorists had illuminated the fallacy of simplistically reducing childhood to chronological age through their comparison of the competing and contradictory meanings of age across different societies and cultures. Hence, others theorized that age should not be reduced to a biological process rather different societies structure and order age differently and use it with a range of formal and informal process to define and regulate acceptable age-related behaviour. For example, the age at which a child can legally smock, drink alcohol, have sex, get married or commit a crime varies across different societies (Leonard,2015).

Therefore, this study is based on the theory of structural functionalism; Parson, 1951; Merton, 1974; Soepeno, 1999; Holmwood, 2005 are the protagonist of this theory. The theory explained that society is a social system composed of interrelated parts or elements, unified in order and balance. Changes that occur in one part can cause changes to other parts. Furthermore, the theory elucidated that the basic assumption is that every structure in the social system is functional to the other, also dis-function for other structures when the structure has negative consequences. Certain consequences, both functional and dysfunctional have a particular purpose and are recognized by the system element so that it is manifest (manifest function). Other unrecognized

elements are latent or have latency function (Soepeno & Suyadi, 2017). The concept of function, in this case, is understood as a result of changes in structure and/or social institutions that can be observed toward adaptation and adjustment of social systems. While the concept of dysfunction, as well as the social structures and institutions that contribute to the preservation of social facts, these social structures and institutions can also give negative effects to the social system. The advocates of this theory argued that the object of sociological analysis based on the social fact paradigm is social roles, institutional patterns (social order), social processes, group organization, and social control (Merton 1975; Ritzer 1988 in Soepeno, & Suyadi, 2017).

The social facts around child labour based on the theory of structural functionalism perspective can be explained that the social fact of child labour is an established social reality (institutionalized) relating to the existence of social structures and institutions around it. The transformation of the function of a family institution as an institution of child care into an economic institution has an impact on the emergence of child labour. In this case, the child is an element of social structure that acts as the bread winner of the family to sustain the economic needs of the family. Therefore, functional child labour is for the family. For entrepreneurs, the existence of child labour is also functional, with the employment of underage children entrepreneurs benefit since the incomes paid are cheap. In place of for the child, working is functional to meet the basic needs (pocket money, clothes and entertainment purchases), it is also dysfunctional since the child will lose the time to learn, play, and interact with family members. Especially, if a child is exploited in his work, it can have an impact on his physical and mental health. The positive and negative impacts associated with child labourers have a particular purpose and are recognized in the social system, which is the function of the manifest. While the positive and negative effects that are not accepted by the social system (the existence of child labourers) are called latency functions. The theory described in detail the features of the manifest function, to be precise (1).The function of the manifest is clearly visible, public, ideological, real, natural, having the intent of common sense: (2). The manifest function is an explanation of actors in structures that are useful for assessing or clarifying social facts, groups and events, (3). The manifest function is also understood by something desired from an action or social order. While the latency function is undesirable or hidden from an action or social order (Soepeno, & Suyadi, 2017).

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Constitution of India has the concept of welfare state which further includes the upliftment of downtrodden section of Indian society. Child labour in itself is depressed section of our society. The issues of child labour and their expectations are yet to be understood. Thus there is a dire need for more investigation in this area of Child Labour in order to establish a strong linkage between the officials of different departments to eradicate the issue of child labour in Punjab. The findings of this study would help the policy makers and policy managers in designing the policies that will address the issues of child labour and how to deal with eradication of child labour in the society.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to examine the social and working conditions, problems and expectations of child labours in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab. Thus, the study achieves the following objectives:

- To study the socioeconomic condition of families of child labourers.
- To assess the impact of child labour on social life of child labours
- To find the social difficulties faced at the workplace
- To find the social difficulties faced in the society
- To find out the willingness by child labours to improve their social status
- To explore their expectation from the employer, family and society
- To examine the effect of child labour laws and facilities for the welfare of children, provided by the government and NGOs.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The problem of child labour is more serious and prominent in under developed countries. Scholars and thinkers from within and outside India have studied this problem. The literature has been reviewed to get to know about the work already done by the researchers and the area that is yet to be explored.

According to John and Ateeq (1998), there were no official data about the migrant labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Punjab but according to Lal Jhanda Punjab Bhatta Mazdoor Union there were 13,00,000 migrant labourers who were working in brick kilns in Punjab. Job opportunities were higher in Punjab than their native states. At the same time they were harassed at the hands of their employers. The district of Moga, Sangrur and Ludhiana were surveyed. It was found that the peak work was from September to June every year. More than one third of the workers were of the age group of 15-25 years. There were no fixed working hours. The maximum number of working hours was 14 hours in a day. The maximum income was of supervisor which was eighteen hundred Indian rupees monthly. Most of the workers were debt ridden. Ninety percent of the labourers were landless. In winter season they remained idle because there were no Brick production. The labourers had to work in improper lighting, high temperature, and dust. Eye injury was the most common issue among the labourers. Other issues were body pain, joint pain, headache & boils in hands. It was suggested that these workers should have been covered under the provision of the Interstate Migrant Workers Act 1979. They had no medical facility and paid holidays. They were paid at the end of season so they fulfilled their needs by taking loan from the employer which made their lives more difficult. It was suggested that they should be given the basic facilities and incentives like organized workers.

Basu (1999) stated that by the advent of globalization the child labour has increased and data on child labour is easily available. There are persons who are seriously concerned about condition of children in poor countries. There other kind of people who promote child labour. The households act as a decision making unit of child labour. A child has no bargaining power with his employers and family. Social norms are also responsible for the child labour. It was seen that the educated parents were interested in education instead of getting involved in child labour. If one generation is educated then there is possibility of further generation to be educated. Sexual and physical abuse was closely related with the child labour. The child labour had to work very hard for very low wages. The international organizations help to build pressure on the countries

to meet with the minimal labour parameters like world trade organization, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and International Labour Organization are helpful in that. There is need to do much about the child labour because the policies seem very ineffective. Public action combined with the legal intervention can be very effective and helpful.

Child labour is a worldwide effect that is main problem in the developing nations. G Fassa A et al, (1999) stated that the child labour is portrayed in both the developed and developing nations, the effect of labour hazards on the health of child labours. There is difference between the child labour in developing nations and developed nations. In developed nations there is no bonded labour but most of the children work for discretionary money. In developing countries slavery, child prostitution, immoral activities are the severe form of the child labour. Children are prone to injuries from machinery in agricultural work and the severe weather conditions, chemicals and rigorous work are harmful for the health of children. In the manufacturing work they are exposed to certain chemicals, loud noise, and insufficient light, improper ventilation, operation of machines and deficiency of protective shields increase the risk of life of child labour. In construction work most of the child labourers get fatal injuries. In domestic and retail work they are treated badly by the employers. They get physical, mental, sexual abuse and also suffer from insomnia and malnutrition. In some worst cases children are forced to involve in prostitution that causes fatal health diseases. In some developing countries street workers are more prone to violence. It was reported that tedious work, long duration of work, absence of supervision aggravated the work related injuries. Child labourers are more prone to injuring ligaments, bones, imbalance in hormonal development, malfunctioning of endocrine system, white finger syndrome. It was discussed that legislation should be updated and concern should be given on primary education, education on child labour, education on occupational health and safety, school to work programs which would help in curbing the menace of child labour.

Roy (2000) examined the positive relation between child labour & poverty and the negative relation between poverty and child schooling in Peru and Pakistan. The child earnings in the families of Pakistan were higher than in Peru. The share of adult female learning was higher in Peru than Pakistan. It was seen that the income earned by child labourers in Pakistan helped their parents to overcome the poverty. There was a strong positive relationship between child labourers and poverty in Pakistan but the results were reversed in Peru. The vulnerability of girls was high in Pakistan. The parents were very keen in educating their children in Peru. Most of the child labourers in Peru were both attending school and doing child labour. The girl child labour was reduced in Peru when the wages of adult male labour was increased. While in Pakistan the

girl child labour increased when the wages of adult female labour increased. In both the countries when the adult education was increased then both the child education and child labour increased. The education level of women in Peru was higher than Pakistan. It was suggested to monitor the effect of employment on the health of the child. It was estimated that if the child labour is completely withdrawn in Pakistan a large number of households would live in poverty. If the children are removed from the formal sector then they started work in informal sector. There is need to scrutinize and protect the child labour.

Galli (2001) discussed the economic impact on child labour. The economic impact was categorized into three parts, mainly at the micro family level, long run effect on household poverty through human capital, long run effects on household poverty through fertility. Impact of child labour on Foreign Direct Investment and adult labour market was also discussed. Poverty found to be the major cause of child labour. In many cases it was seen that the earnings of child labourers was the main source of income of poor families. Moreover the children were usually engaged in household work and unpaid activities of the families. In this case the subsidy for below poverty line families was helpful in the child labour reduction programs. The school attendance of child labourers had direct impact on their future. It was calculated that if a child enters into a labour force at an early age there are very less chances of him to earn well in future. The reason was the child labourers remain unskilled throughout their lives and remain underpaid. In developing countries there was lack of safe and healthy environment at schools and quality of education was not good enough. More practical knowledge should be given to the children so that it would help in career making of the students. Cases of sexual abuse by students and teachers at their school demotivate the parents to send their children to school (A study in Kenya and South Africa). The concept of part time child labour was found to be harmful for the children in developing countries. Illiteracy among the people became the major cause of high fertility. The large families need large income which they fulfill by pushing their children into labour. It was seen that during the phase of green revolution in India the number of enrolled students was increased because less labour was needed at that time. This way the children are indirectly and directly related to the income of the family. In the long run the child labour hampered the growth of children by lower human capital accumulation, gender inequality, higher fertility, bad health. It directly affected the social development of the nation, effects through human capital, fertility and health. It also slows the technological progress of a country by providing cheap labour. Child labour also increased adult labour unemployment because child labour replace the adults at lower wages hence in turn the adults employ their children.

Basu and Tzannatos (2002) found that learning skills and some kind of work can help the children to earn the fees they need to deposit for education. The children who start earning in young age had the tendency to lose the earnings in elder stage. Relationship between the child labour and sibling education was found where one child earned and the other children got the education. It was highest in moderately in poor families. The poverty was transmitted from one generation to other in terms of lower human capitals. In the study it was found that a rise in the rate of market wage for illiterate adult labour caused the decrease in the child labour. The probability of a child of a labour was more to become a child labour was more than an ordinary poor child. To test if genetics of education transfer from parents to children was tested in non orphan and orphan. It was found that the guardian of the orphan children were mattered more than the biological parents of the non orphans. In the policy formation it should be recognized that which are the market conditions that demands in increase the child labour. There is a direct relationship between market structure and household economies. The policies for the child labour demand policies for adult labour simultaneously. It will result in rise in income that is a desirable for curbing child labour. The subsidies should be given carefully and follow up should be there to that subsidy is utilized properly. The hazardous labour should be completely banned. Moreover, the non hazardous labour should have no scope for child labour.

According to Venkateswarlu et al (2003), the work which the child labours performed was dangerous to their health, repetitive, prevent educational and physical development. Most of the children were employed in agriculture and they were in contact with dust, chemical, snake bites and scarcity of water, no protective tools and prone to injuries. India had the largest number of child labourers of the age 5-14 years. The hazardous activities for them include prostitution, recruitment to armed forces at young age and debt bondage. The monitoring system of Indian law is very poor. The employers would find loopholes in the law and underground the child labour. The health of children in the rural area of Andhra Pradesh who worked in cotton seed fields followed poor labour practices. Their health was exposed to harmful chemicals. They had no access to life care facilities and education facilities. Most of the children suffered from eye and skin irritation, headache, nausea. Percentage of debt bonded labour was higher in them. That area was poisoned with pesticides and it was found that a lot of children were not attending schools. They were working for the big national and multinational companies. There was need to eliminate child labour with the help of public, state representative, human rights organizations, parents, educators and health professionals.

Historically children used to adopt the role of their elder in their family that was called socialization because the occupations were traditional and family based (Babu, 2006). Child exploitation and work hours were not a critical problem. According to the study later in 19th century the concept of primary education was adopted in spite of doing the child labour due to migration of landless families. The rural child labour was increased in rural areas. Due to the poverty eradication programs the poverty level has been decreased but the child labour still remained the high. Historically, poverty was not the cause of the child labour and analysis showed that these states that had least child labour were not rich states. According to the study development created child labour. Child labour enjoys neither fundamental rights nor a normal life. The bonded labour, industries, rigid caste system, social structure, enhances the child labour employing child labour in domestic work has become a part of socialization. The existing economic policies and the social economic conditions are also need to examine to curb child labour.

Kambhampati and Rajan (2006) evaluated the effect of economic growth on child labour. The data from all the states, union territories and National Sample Survey of India was used. In this inducement of child labour was kept separated from the need of child labour. The focus was more on if the macroeconomic growth helped to decrease child labour, as the most of the economic policies claimed it to be. These policies increased income of the families because they created more job opportunities and job income. But all of these policies were not benefitting the poor families. It was found that most of the poor families sent their children to work because they too would earn money for the families. The age group from five to fifteen years was taken for the child labourers. The data collected showed that 75per cent of children was school going and 7.14per cent were working. Among them 46.4per cent of were girls and 9.77 years was found to be the average age of the children. Therefore work and school were dependent variables. The market work was mainly considered as child labour work, but not the domestic work done by children. It was found that there was difference in the causes to indulge in child labour both for girls and boys. The chances of indulging in labour increased with the increase in age, initially. It was also found that among all the communities' children from Muslim community were least to join labour. It was also found that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children were more prone to work and the education level of both the parents was found to be an effective factor in determining the education and working of their children. While considering the macro economy the states of high Net Domestic Product had low child labourers. The lowest expectancy of child labour was lowest in Punjab and highest in Rajasthan. This expectancy of

boys was higher than the girls. It was concluded that growth and development increase the child labour rather than decreasing it.

As stated by Edmonds (2007), the children who did domestic work spend more working hours than the children who did market labour. Working outside the household was the least choice of working countries except Venezuela, Kenya and Azerbaijan. In these countries the rate of doing market and domestic work was the same. The countries which had the least school attendance had the most number of free children those who were neither doing any work nor attending school. The countries that had most of the work other than the household also had the highest amount of household work. Sierra Leone has the second highest number of domestic work and the highest rate of outside domestic work. The market work was found highest in those countries where domestic work was most in terms of working hours. The most of the children were active in agriculture, fishing, industry and forestry, other from that retail and whole sale and restaurants and hotels combined backed the second most working category. In Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya the most of the child labourers were active in private household. The children who were active in the agriculture sector they worked in inland fishing growing vegetables and cereals and poultry farming. The cereal cultivation was the largest sector which had most directly involved active children. Gender discrimination was also seen in some countries. The girl had lowest participation in market work than boys and the boys had lower participation rate than girls in domestic work. The preference of girls was more in doing domestic work. Boys were involved in different kinds of industrial work. Girls were mostly involved in poultry and vegetable farming and boys were more active in cereal crop farming. In handicraft and textile industry the girls were found the most whereas boys were outnumbered in construction, general store, furniture manufacturing and transport. The children who worked in rural areas had more working hours those children who work in urban areas. The rural urban difference in industry and occupation in Bangladesh had more gender difference. The minimum age for girls doing domestic work was 8 years. In Nepal most of the children worked in lowest form of child labour. There were 8 million children under 16 years of age who were working in worst forms of child labour (ILO, 2001). The reason of bonded labour in Nepal was because parents of the children were debt ridden.

The decision of child labour and household schooling in rural Bangladesh was examined by Shafiq (2007). The households who sent their children to do labour exposed their children to health issues both minor and major. It further divided the society from healthy natives. The main motive of this research was to study the elements related to the schooling (like villages, households, and children, decision to send children into labour and the policies on child labour).

Some households were able to send their children to school because they could afford the expenditure on their education. This research also studied in detail the effect of poverty on the schooling and working of the children. If the schooling, working and other activities of the children in the family affect the schooling and working of the other children in their family? If the family members differentiated between the girls and boys of the same family? For this, multipurpose survey was conducted for the households in rural and urban area at the national level. The total five thousand and forty households were selected that had the children of the age group of six to fifteen year. Child labour meant to be all kind of work done by children at home or outside home. The result showed that poverty prevented the households from educating their children and promoted to adopt the child labour. The parents who were educated preferred to send their children to schools and did not promote child labour. The households that owned assets were interested to send their children to schools and they did not want them to indulge in child labour. The percentage was more for boys than girls. It was also found that parents did not discriminate between the children in schooling and other activities, whether the siblings were of same sex or opposite sex. The households that had school going girls also had boys going to the school. In rural areas families with the high daily wages were more interested in educating their children rather than forcing them into child labour. The families that had to pay transportation fee for their children were less interested in the schooling of their children. There were also some families in rural areas those were more sensitive for the education of their boy child than the girl's education. Education level of father mattered lesser for girls but the education level of the mothers mattered more for the girl child. In the end it was said that poverty could not be eradicated by the policy makers. There was need to aware the families whose education level was lesser than primary education.

Tilak (2017) conducted a study on post elementary education, poverty and development in India, it was found that there was a strong link between development and basic education. The factors that are more significant for the development are literacy and primary education then comes social economic and secondary and higher education. It was noted that many developing countries concentrate on primary education and pay less attention to post primary education. It was reflected from the respective planning exercises and educational policies. The similar trend was followed by government of India. It was also examined that if development is affected by post basic education. It was found that the income of individual was increased after post primary education and it helped in economic development. There was a significant reduction in poverty due to post elementary education. The infant mortality was decreased and life expectancy

increased because of post elementary education. It was suggested that public policies should be focused on the education development, human development, and poverty reduction and in the economic growth. The education planning should be strongly bonded with the development planning. It was found that all the advanced countries had provided good approach to higher education and the secondary education was universalized. There was a restricted access to higher education in most of the developing countries. To achieve sustainable development the post elementary education is the key for the economic growth and economic development. Balanced development in education is needed. Higher education cannot be achieved unless primary and secondary education becomes universal. Science and technology should be more invested. The freedom and capability are both an end and mean for sustainable development. Primary education act as a threshold level for the higher education. It has a positive overpowering effect on the economy of a nation.

Dessy and Knowles (2008) mentioned that poor families that had child labourers opposed the policies which made education compulsory and which delimit the child labour. It was also found that wellbeing of high income family increased by laws of child labour, when the parents were not able to educate their children. It was seen that parents were kind hearted to their children but still they forced them into labour. The policies were found ineffective, even along with free education there were more facilities like healthcare, school meals, clothing, cash stipends etc. when the family income was reduced, and the conditions of those families got worsened. They said that if the rich countries impose ban on child labour import, the condition of poor families in poor countries becomes better and education level will also be increased. Another result of this theory showed that laws enforce children to spend certain time at school.

According to Finn (2008), the bonded labour is a relationship in which employee owes a loan to his employer. Compulsion of service from employee toward employer is the main element of the bonded labour. It is mostly prevalent in the rural areas. Bonded labour usually goes from generation to generation. The employee has no right in terms of contract in the bonded labour system. The agriculture, brick kilns, mining, match production, silk production is the main works where the bonded labour is mostly seen. Bonded child labourers' physical and mental health is always at the risk. They are ill treated and abused by the employer. The main causes of its origin are unjust social relations, caste discriminations, poor education system, poverty and weak laws. Landless families and large families are also cause of bonded child labour. The poverty alleviation programs and welfare programs are helpful in eradicating child labour. The focus should be more on girl education and compulsory primary education.

It was noticed that the understanding children's work is an integral project of World Bank, United Nations children fund and international Labour organization (Guarcello, 2008). The aim of the study was to make the understanding of child labour, its measures, causes and effects, various policies etcetera. Education plays a great role in reducing child labour. The number of child labourers shows the lack of adequate educational policies and facilities. The preference and behavior of families decides the future of a child. High cost of education prevents the children from educating. Both the monitory and non monitory work prevents the children from getting education. In this research paper the effort has been done to improve the understanding of the child labour, its measure, causes, effects and various policies. The Understanding Children's Work statistics assured the relation between school performance and child labour.

According to this concept paper by Child Rights and You (CRY) (2009), the child labourer has no access to fundamental rights like education. If a state fails to take action against child labour it is denying the basic rights to the children. It is often seen that child labour is considered as a problem but considered as an effect of other problems. This problem should be analysed socially, economically and politically. The objective of CRY was to explore and approach which did not increase the susceptibility of child labour and did not continue the conditions that were adverse to children. Child labour was always considered as substandard variant of labour. The globalization was contradictorily affecting the child labour by marginalizing them. In that scenario there were more child labourers as street labourers, household based industries and in agriculture. The child labourers worked too long at too early age they spend their lives in the streets. They had excessive social, physical and psychological pain and got inadequate remuneration in return. According to this study there was very little work had been done on the effect of labour on the development of child labour. The child labourers were indulged in domestic and non-domestic work as wage labourers. This paper provided valuable data on demographic and gender variation. In rural areas 86per cent of child labourers lived. 56.97per cent of girls in rural areas attended school. They did mostly the domestic work. It was also found that upper caste children were less prone to become child labour. In India the highest percentage of girl child labourers was in Daman and Deu. Child labour usually got lower than minimum wages because they worked in organised sector. It has been attempted to ban child labour products globally to stop the child labour. It would have an immediate effect on child labour. It was concluded that it did not have any readymade solution. This report can provide a lesson in bringing social transformation.

According to Lal and Khare (2009), the major portion of the child labourers in India are engaged in their own agricultural activities. The reason for child labour is poverty and it can only be cured by strengthening the economic structure of the country. The poverty often leads to the bonded child labour system in rural areas. It was very difficult to get out of the system. It was reported that eighty percent of the child labourers were the bonded labourers, Carpet weaving, bidi and cigarette making industry constitute the bonded labour. The child labours get no money in return and get very small amount of food, remain sleepless, devoid of basic sanitation facilities. They were physically and mentally abused. Silk industry also engaged child labourers who worked in extreme conditions and hence suffer from skin infections and respiratory diseases. Cold, bronchitis, blurred vision, hearing loss, headache, joint pain, cuts and burns from machineries were common problems faced by the child labourers. The sickness and injuries prevented them from working due to which they cannot earn their bread. Children working in silk industry got only two half days in a month. Ninety percent of the children in Chennai would live in the street with their parents. Pneumonia, malaria, sunstroke were higher in children who would do manual scavenging in India. There are many laws and provisions to prevent child labour like child labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1984), National Policy of Child labour(1987), National Authority for the elimination of the child labour. In 1981 the central advisory Board on child labour was found. It reviews the legislation of central government, review the progress of welfare schemes, mention the areas where there is need to eliminate child labour. The child labour technical advisory committee was reconstituted in 1996. Under this policy there were many national child labour projects in all the states like Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar. In 1994 a program was initiated to rescue the child labourers who worked in hazardous activities and two million children have been rescued so far and admitted to special schools. In 1994 National Authority for the elimination of the child labour was formed under the ministry of labour. This national body was formed to make policies to eliminate child labour, to observe and check the progress and quality of the programs and projects, to equalize the application of the schemes of the child labour of other ministries of Government of India. The compulsory elementary education of India is based on the International Labour organization's basis of education as the key to eliminate child labour. In developing countries like India there is much need to aware the people about the welfare policies tackled with this problem.

In this research child labour was seen from the gender perspective by Bhat (2010). Gender is a social phenomenon and it pertains to the social difference between the two sexes. Being a social phenomenon it changes as the society changes. But this difference can be seen everywhere even

In child labour. The child labourers are often turned into adult workers. They work for long hours for low wages at the expense of their health and growth. Girls on the other hand are more prone to exploitation at the work place, both physically and sexually. As the gender gap can be clearly seen in the schools therefore gender sensitive education is must. It also has effect on child labour. The number of working girls was more than the working boys and patriarchal societies are one of the main reasons. The results showed that 50-80per cent of girls in the childhood struggled between household chores and workplace. This situation could not be changed as she had been given the lower status and deprived of the rights and the benefits than the boys in our society. The female labour was mostly unidentified. Since poverty was the main cause of child labour it was found in the research that age of the child and father's qualification affects the education of the children. It was also found that some European companies first made education compulsory and as a result they were able to vanish the child labour. When education is made compulsory it will lower the number of child labourers. So it was suggested that education policies should be more strengthened. A study estimated that to get universal primary education 16 billion US dollars annually were required to prevent female child labour specifically there was need to strengthen primary education system, prevent them from exploitation, change the attitude of families towards female child and most importantly find an alternative for child labour.

Bhat and Rathore (2010) found that Jammu Kashmir is also an agricultural state and most of the children work in the farms to help their families. Most of the craft work is carried in household and majority of craftsmen are engaged in carpet weaving and Kashmir embroidery. It was found that the number of female workers was higher than the male workers and the parents who were craftsmen started exploiting their children at an early age by getting them indulged in the same profession. This is main cause for the various physical disorders in the children like poor vision, nervous disorder, and improper physical development. In this research the life of children in handicraft sector was studied. In the research it was seen that all of the children attended school once in their life but the reason for leaving school was different. None of the child workers had completed their education and no one received any vocational or professional training of their work. The reason of employment of the child workers was poverty, to learn skills for earning, spending time with their working friends and cultural reasons. The illiterate parents of the children kept their children illiterate and forced them to adopt the traditional work. The condition was same with the literate parents. The working hours of the children depend on the demand of the products and not by the rule of law. The children would work for the eight hours. But the working hours were not flexible and fixed. The remuneration of the child workers were depended

upon the type of work. Large number of child labourers earned up to one thousand rupees per month and a meager amount of children earned up to two thousand rupees. The children were ill treated and abused at the workplace. They suffered many types of the sickness. Most of the female child workers reported that they faced sexual abuse at their work place. In spite of government laws and awareness of people, parents still employ their children. One fourth of the employer agreed to eliminate child labour. It was suggested that banning child labour will not be the remedy but there is need to educate and aware the children mainly.

As stated by Githitho-Muriithi (2010), child labour is a big challenge in developing countries in achieving the education. It analysed the schemes. Kiratu is a community that lies in Kiambu district which is a rich district. This was a highly agricultural community and had large number of adults and child labourers. There were a number of schools that provided free primary education. It was found that the child labour was the cause that prevented children from attending their schools. Girl child labourers mostly worked as domestic helps and they were paid very less. It was also found that some children managed to attend both work and school. But children preferred to work as they wanted to earn and they were not addicted to any harmful substance.

The report published by International Labour Organization on getting girls and boys out of work and into school (ILO, 2010). The focus has been given to the rural areas where boys and girls worked because of the illiteracy of the parents, unorganized and cheap labour. Children were more vulnerable to get into labour has their elders. Girls found to be more prone to get into child labour. Poverty was the main cause. The labour of these children was unseen, unconsidered and under rated. Even the national level service did not pay attention to double work done by girls that is domestic work and other child labour. Most of the children remained devoid of quality education in rural areas. The seasonal work of agriculture made children absent from the schools. The globalization was also a factor of promoting child labour. It was suggested that there should be separate rural development policies to differentiate child labour from adult labour, to ensure boys and girls have equal access to the facilities. There is need to improve International Labour Organisation conventions C.110 (Plantation and provision of good quality of education in rural areas), C.138, C.182 (Regarding agriculture), C.141 (Rural worker's organisation), C.184 (Safety and health in agriculture), C.188 (Work in fishing convention).

Chaudhuri (2011) analysed the pretext of child labour and their families in the developing countries. The reform policy decreased the shortcomings in the adult labour market and also minimized the organized sector's adult wage in which there was no child labour. It was noticed

that the child labour was reduced by liberalizing the labour market. This paper did not focus on the problem of unemployment. The informal manufacturing sector and production sector who employed adult workers supplied child labour. Adult wages and children were affected by labour market reforms. Hence the change in the number of families which supply child labour also changed. Some services given by child labours were difficult to interpret in monetary terms. This paper questioned policy designed to alleviate the child labour. Even it renders the child labour families even worse.

Edmonds and Schady (2011) examined the relationship between the child labour and the economic status of their families. It also found that if the child labour had effect on labour market and if the contribution by the child labourers to their families also affected the child labour? It was considered important as the policies for the welfare of children were dependent on that. A cash transfer program was experimented in Ecuador. The scheme was for the families who had child labourers in the age group of six to seventeen years. The cash was transferred monthly to some poor families and those families were randomly selected. The money was given to the mothers without any conditions. It reduced child labour in all sorts of work. It was also noticed that the poorest students shifted their work to unpaid work like domestic work from the paid work. The families those were not aware of the scheme were working as before. The children who were paid for the work usually worked outside but the children who worked in houses and in family work like agriculture, they were unpaid. The paid work consumed more working hours than the unpaid work. The final results showed that the scheme reduced paid employment by 9.9per cent but it was lesser than the unpaid employment i.e. 19per cent. The unpaid working children in the households had a reducing effect on the supply of childlabour.

Mukherjee (2011) reviewed the data from National Sample Survey of India (50th, 55th and 61st rounds. The figures showed that there was a decline in the number of child labour from 1993 to 2004. The child labour was highest in rural areas of the age group of 10-14 years. The girl child was highest in domestic work and nowhere children. But the number of boys who were indulged in child labour was higher than girls. The rate of children attending school was increasing in rural areas than the urban areas. At the same time the children who neither work nor attended school was highest in the year 2004. A test was conducted that gave the result that if the number of teachers increases the number of child labourers and nowhere children decreases. It was also found that if a job opportunity increases then the number of child labourers increased.

Olsen and Watson (2011) analysed the data from national sample survey was collected and explored the variations among the child labourers of different states. It was found that the states with the high income also had a healthy amount of child labour workforce and the number of girls in the production of tradable goods was high. It was found that the informal sector constituted both boys and girls and age was not a bar. Construction, fishing and agriculture were the three lowest income sectors that employed the child labourers. The girls were highly involved in quarrying, agriculture, tobacco, textiles, wood, and retail trade etcetera. A case study at construction sites in Bangluru was visited and the child labourers were interviewed. The children were under fourteen years of age and the contractors and engineers denied the employment of child labourers. The children were migrants and were living with their families in tents only. Child labourers were high in demand and were least paid labour class at construction site. The child workers reported that they migrated along with their families to the city and they were forced into the labour because the families were debt ridden. Irradiation, regulations and campaigns were the three main strategies used by the government of India. In the informal economy of India there is need to have some broad and profound policies which can curb the child labour and initiatives like bridge schools are needed in each village.

Baranwal and Bhaskar (2017) reviewed the child labour, the laws for its prevention and suggestive measures. According to the Census 2011 report there were 33 million child workers (0-18 years). It is basic human right to live free. The right to education and recovery were not covered by the child labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act 1986. The Act was amended in 2016 but still there are many flaws in this Act. The law becomes inefficient when the clause of section (2) of Section (3) facilitates the child to do work during vacation and after school hours and help his family. The word “help” is subjective and often misused. The education of the children gets affected by the work. Though lock making, brick kilns, Zari and beading, carpet making and work in cotton farms are considered hazardous work for children but this Act gives a vague statement and allows loop holes to exploit the children in working conditions. Article 39(E) allows the state to take care of the children so that they are not abused. It was reported that 80per cent children were employed in family run businesses. Different laws describe age of children differently. The child labour describes the child who has not completed his 14th year of age. The right to education Act (2009) defined children of the age 6-14 years. The plantation labour Act 1951 and factories Act 1948 define child who has not completed 15 year of age. The united nation convention on the rights of child defines the child below the age of 18 years. The protection of children from sexual offences act (2012) describes child as a person is below

18years of age. The International Labour Organization describes child labour as the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and dignity, physical and mental development. The child labour Act (2016) did not include the unorganized sector where condition of children is worst. The term “helping the parents” allowed the parents to get the children involved in zari making, slaughter house, stone cutting, garages, ceramic industries, handloom industry, lock making, roadside eateries, brick kilns, cotton farms and chemical mixing factories etcetera. The government has reduced the number of hazardous activities from 183 to 83. There are many demographic and socioeconomic causes of child labour. Traditional attitude of people, unemployment, absence of welfare schemes, indebtedness, ignorance of parents, illiteracy and large size of family etcetera. The rehabilitation process should include two parts: 1. The children whose parents and employers are punishable under the Act. 2. The children who are already working in the market (labour). There is provision to constitute state and national commissions under the commission for the protection of child rights and Act (2005). The national child labour project accounts for the vocational training, non-formal education, stipends, and supplementary nutrition for the rehabilitated children under the Act. It was suggested that there was need to define the child labour in a single and universal manner and there should be a nexus between all the laws, authorities so that the prevention and rescue of child labour can be done effectively.

Fotoniata and Moutos (2013) stated that the incident of child labour was affected by demand of product and relative wages. The informal sector engaged child labour as well as adult labour, whereas the formals sector employed only adult labour. Public demanded high quality as well as low quality products. It also studied the demand side determinants of child labour as the children in developing countries worked as street workers. In industries like manufacturing, construction and trade activities that included both formal and informal firms. That had a quality gap between their products which further created demand for high and low quality products. If the minimum wages were increased it reduced the child labour. It further affected the product quality and productivity. The interconnection has led to strict enforcement of regulations on child labour and minimum wage. But it further needs political help.

According to Limaye and Pande (2013), Indian children have been discussed lesser than other topics. These children are the future of Indian society and this future can only be productive if the children are reared in positive and healthy environment. In this research by studying the government of India policies and 11thfive year plan some ideas have been suggested to blot out child labour by identifying child labour, there is need to rewrite the definition of child labour,by

increasing school enrolment, by implementing laws and approaches to prevent children from economic exploitation and by reestablishment of recovered child labourer, by linking the child labour policies with the educational policies, awareness of the common public with the help of various non-government organization, preventing the barter of children in domestic and sexual activities. Making sure the implementation of child labour Prohibition and Regulation Act and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition Act) moreover it also suggested that the corporate and educational institutes should give declaration of not promoting child labour.

Singh and Kiran (2013) analyzed postural discomfort in child workers who were engaged in unorganized sector. Bakeries, restaurants, construction Sites, workshops, Chicken Kari workers and brick kilns were the sectors where the child labour was high. The study was conducted in the Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh and the five sectors bakeries/restaurants, Construction Sites, Workshops, brick kilns and chicken kari workers were interviewed. The child workers who worked at construction site reported highest body discomfort followed by the brick kilns and the workshop workers whose percentage was equal then followed by chicken Kari workers. The children who were working in restaurants had high pain in body parts in comparison to other sectors. Most of the children were suffering from average body discomfort. The body discomfort included the pain in legs, neck, thighs, shoulder, buttocks, upper back, and lower back, mid back and upper arms. It was concluded that the child labour was harmful for the children as they were not able to attend their schools and their socioeconomic status remain low throughout their lives. They remain under pressure. The affected body parts were neck, buttocks, legs, thighs and shoulders. They work in same postures like squatting posture in brick kilns. The parents of the child labour should be motivated to get their children enrolled in schools and free them from the child labour.

A study was conducted by Zaidi et al, 2013 in Rawalpindi district of Pakistan to examine the basic analytical characteristics of child labour to verify their working condition. It is found that the child labour of age 10-14 years constitute the ten percent of the whole labour. The below poverty line percentage of population was increased. According to the human rights commission of Pakistan half of the child labourers were under the age of 10 years. The maximum number of sibling of child labour was found twelve and minimum five. The average working members were four. One third of the children were never admitted to the school. Half of the children had the qualification up to primary level. The average monthly income of the child labourers family was three hundred Pakistani Rupees. Majority of children were working in shops, followed by workshops, home and garbage collectors. One third of the children were working because of

the low income of the family. Some of the children reported that they work because that was a trend in their family. The maximum number of hours found were more than twelve hours per day and minimum hours were three hours per day. One third of the children were earning rupees one thousand Pakistani rupees monthly only. One fourth of the children were earning less than rupees five hundred per month. The absence of the educational facilities and relevance of education in socioeconomic terms is the cause of child labour. In the end it was concluded that huge size of the families and low income are the major cause of the child labour.

According to Barman and Barman (2014), the economy is depressed by the child labour. It tested the conditions of child labourers, the reason and consequences of child labour and the distribution of child labour in India. It was found that the child labour was more in rural areas and the reasons for the child labour was landlessness, illiteracy of parents, rigid caste system and absence of primary education. The poor parents needed more income so that they employed their children to get supplementary income. The children were involved in hazardous activities those exported gems, glasses, brassware and carpets. The child labour was categorized in four categories that is agriculture sector, the children where they come in contact with dust, chemicals and machinery which is harmful for them. In industries their condition is worst where they work in brick kilns, glass making, mining, quarrying, bangle making. The restaurants, hotels and dhabas and different shops come under service sector. Then the worst form of child labour comes that is prostitution. The children are trafficked for prostitution and girls and boys both are involved in this. They are sexually and physically exploited for this. The number of child prostitution was high in Thailand, Philippines, Shrilanka and Taiwan. India comes at fifth number in secondary destination countries. The children who work in entertainment services like circus are usually physically and sexually abused. They indulge in this sector at an early age and spend their productive young age in the circus only. The children who work as rag pickers, vendors and porters come under the category of street labourers. Then comes the domestic sector where the children work as domestic help. They become the victim of violence at an early age and the girls are more prone to violence than the boys. All of the mentioned child work has bad impact on physical, mental and social being of them. They are neglected at their home, at the work place and as well as in the society. The children had no fix working hours, no overtime was paid. They had no access to sanitation and medical facilities. It was recommended that there was need to eradicate poverty from the society. Compulsory education should be there in our education system. The more facilities should be given to below poverty people.

Edmonds and Shrestha (2014) observed that promoting schooling and giving stipend to present students can be effective to reduce child labour, those who were working in carpet factories in Kathmandu. It was considered that very desperate children worked in hazardous activities. Children could not do both studies and work simultaneously. The child workers did not join and leave work at their discretion. International Labour Organization Convention 182 says that every country can categorize the hazardous and non-hazardous activities. Carpet weaving is considered hazardous in Nepal. In this study three groups of children were formed. First in which there was no education support and schooling was monitored. Second group, in which education expenditure was paid that, is scholarship group. Third group in which scholarship and additional stipend was given if they attended school. It was tested for one year. Initially for two months the scholarship worked and school attendance was increased. Self-reported schooling suffered from social desirability and recall bias. The school attendance was increased than the control subject. At the end of the year the control group and the scholarship group gave the same attendance. It contrasted with the study. Reduction in fixed cost of schooling further reduced younger children drop outs. The increase in school attendance initially was because of providing an option value to the child. This study found positive impact of programs in the initial phase, but gradually reduced after the vacations. The stipend impact was more on girls and increases school grades. But surprisingly after sixteen months the effect of program vanished in child labour.

Doytch et al (2014) made a cross nation analysis on child labour by using data from 1990 to 2009. Moreover, not only data on disaggregated foreign direct investment was used. In centre Asia and Europe the Foreign Direct Investment in agriculture worsened the child labour and in East and South Asia foreign direct investment in manufacturing and in mining in Latin America had very bad effect on child labour. This case study found the causes behind impact of foreign direct investment on child labour. The foreign direct investment increased the output and income, but it also demanded lesser wage labour. In agricultural work in Europe and Central Asia the children helped their families in summer as it was seasonal and it did not affect the schooling of children. The Foreign Direct Investment in manufacturing in South and East Asia had positive effect on child labour as it decreased with the increase in foreign direct investment. The child labour was very high in South Africa. It created more entrepreneurial chances; hence families sent their children to work. A study in Kenya and Mali on gold mining showed the positive link between child labour and foreign direct investment. Another study in West Africa on Cocoa production also found a positive relation between the two. The study on manufacturing and services in Vietnam found a negative relation between child labour and Foreign Direct

Investment because it demanded highly educated labour. Study in agriculture in Kazakhstan also showed the positive link between the two in agriculture. All of the above studies suggested that effects of FDI and income vary across countries and sectors. It is also said that taking back the child labour abruptly will have increase in labour wages. This study addressed the issues and presented a single empirical approach.

According to Bashir (2014), child labour has been a socio economic problem since ancient times. Though there are many factors of child labour like unemployment, over population and poverty but poverty is the major cause among them. India has the largest number of child labourers. The labour has negative effect on the physical and psychological state of children. There are a number of steps taken by the Indian government to curb this problem for example the National Commission on Child Labour was formed (year 1966 to 1969), The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986), Gurupadaswami Committee on Child Labour (1979), The National Child Labour Project scheme was introduced for the rehabilitation of child labourers. In spite of all these efforts the problem is still the same. So there is need that the policies and the labour laws should be enforced properly to improve the standard of living of the underprivileged level of society.

The report given on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on child labour published by International Labour organisation (International Labour organisation, 2014) examined any prevalence of child labour in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the reason of sending the children to work and their socioeconomic position and the outcome of additional income on the education and health of children of MGNREGS families. MGNREGA was enforced in 2005 and completely applied throughout India in 2008. Cases were found of children working in this scheme above the age of 14 years and the percentage of these children was highest in the age group of 15 to 17 years. Some of them worked with their parents and some of them worked as proxy workers for their parents. The reason of working was to help the parents, as children would not go to schools. There were also some cases where children got separate job cards. The cases of child labour were more in the Uttar Pradesh than in Tamilnadu. Most of the children were working in agriculture sector. Most of the families spent their income earned from MGNREGA on their basic needs but the families with better economic status spent the money on healthcare and education of their children. The change in the educational level was found in one third of the respondents of Tamilnadu. Half of the respondents confirmed increase in the education status of their children. 42per cent of the families focused more on the healthcare of their children.

Overall it was found that the living standard of the respondents increased with the additional income earned from MGNREGS.

As observed by Pawar and Vaidya (2014), the child labour is engaged in many kind of work such as ports, mines. Their health and safety is compromised. The children who work in farms are exposed to dust, toxic chemicals and sharp tools. The domestic workers often become the victim of mental, physical and sexual abuse. They become AIDS patient who are indulged in child prostitution. In India the firework industries of shivkashi and carpet weaving industries of Uttar Pradesh are amongst the hazardous work of child labour. The health condition of state worker of Madhya Pradesh was very miserable because the continuous exposure to dust result in silicosis. The children who work in glass making industries are exposed to 700-1400 degree centigrade. They make jobs with the hot iron rods and molten glass. These child workers meet with the accident at their work place. They remain illiterate. They also suffer from poor health and indulge in antisocial activities. Constitution of India facilitates to prevent the children from indulging in hazardous activities. Article Number 39 (C) and (F). Factories Act 1948. Children pledging of labour Act 1051. The motor transport workers Act 1961. Mines Act 1952, Plantation labour Act 1051. The Child labour (Prohibition Regulation Act 1986) Apprentices Act (1961). It was suggested that there is need to change the attitude towards the child labour in our society. There should be proper control under the laws. The non government organizations and worker organizations should be more active.

Bourdillon (2015) developed the theoretical concepts of child labour. It was discussed that there are some benefits of working also as the children learn how to work and manage things. But this work should not hamper with the growth and development of the children. In many cases it was seen that the salary earned by the child labourer was the main source of income of the households. The social structure was also responsible for the child labour. It was found that the children migrate from rural areas to the cities to learn the special skills for example the woven cloth craft in Addis Ababa. They suffered so many hardships to learn the skill at a young age. When interviewed many of the children reported that they found their work very good and were proud of their work. Hence in African societies the working of child was a normal human activity and normal social activity. The families of the child workers were unaware of the health hazards at the work place and how it affected the health and development of their children. Along with the education the social and communication skills of the children should be improved. It was argued that the minimum age barriers of child labour law intervene with the learning skills of the child labour as it prevents them to learn the family business/work.

Bhullar et al, (2015) stated that the garment industry of India generates one fifth of the export earnings. The textile industry has been growing in the last few years. The children in the garment industry were mostly working in finishing and embroidery. The factories usually outsourced their work and children are engaged informally. The main objective of this study was to get the number of working children in the garment industry of the Delhi, to get to know the living and working environment, to understand the intentions and behavior of industries and the supply system of child workers, the reason of increasing child labour in garment industries and to suggest the remedies for rescuing the children from this work. In this qualitative and quantitative research five districts and fourteen locations of Delhi were surveyed. It was found that over eight hundred child workers were involved in garment industries related work. The work is mostly carried on in houses and small household based unit called “addas” where the adults and children work together. The families of the child workers were migrants from the West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The girls outnumbered the boys in working. Most of the children were enrolled in schools. The main reason of indulging in child labour was to help financially the parents. There was indirect pressure in the families because of low income. Many of them were not interested in going to the schools as they did not like to study. All of the children were working and living in the poor conditions. They were exposed to the sharp tools, loud noise, poor ventilation and poor lighting. They worked for long hours and their working posture lead them to have pain in back, arms and shoulders. As the children were working in groups mostly with the family members, there were no cases of verbal and physical abuse. But they were paid very less. More than one third of the child workers were paid rupees one hundred monthly and one third of the children who were working at their homes were not paid at all. Only the child workers who were working at the *addas* were earning rupees hundred to five thousand monthly. Most of the child labourers were aware of the child labour and the prohibition laws and right to education but still they were happy with their work. It was suggested to establish vocational training centers for the child workers, awareness with their fundamental rights. The youth groups should be made, rehabilitation should be done. Women self help groups should be constituted.

Fabre and Pallage (2015) studied child labour in economy with differentiate disturbance in employment, and it was found that by the inducement of unemployment increase program helped eliminating child labour. This study was positioned in South Africa. In this country unemployment lasted for two years as compared to United States at the same time where it was for only three months. In that case option was to bank upon child labour and acquire the money saving. It was measured that, the way child labour reacted to shock in unemployment and the

results were compared to universal basic income. Children and parents were both affected by unemployment, though parents did not like child labour. They got job offers according to the labour market dynamics. In this case some adult labourers refused some job offers which they did not like and government was not able to detect those people. Those people were provided benefits of unemployment. Whereas, universal basic information was provided to each adult, no matter he was employed or unemployed. There were considered two possibilities for differentiate disturbance. One was the children always had job chances since the labour market for children was flexible. Another was complete ban on child labour. The policy of universal basic information led to elimination of child labour. It also showed the link between social policy and response of child labour. There was no easy remedy for child labour and ban wasn't found the solution. But still social policies and unemployment insurance schemes had a positive effect.

Parvathamma (2015) mentioned that the child labour is physically, socially, mentally and morally harmful for the child labourers. The largest number of child labourers is in the Asia and the Pacific region. Bidi rolling, carpet weaving, agriculture, domestic service, mining, fishing labour and firework are the main occupation in which child labours involved in India. prostitution, drug trading and child trafficking are the worst form of child labour. According to the researcher the child labour undermines labour standards, breaks the minimum wage law, involves emotional, mental and physical state of health of children prevents them to attend school. It was found that children of the age 6-9 years worked in sand mining and in setting explosives. Schedule caste, schedule tribe, Muslim and other backward class children contribute to the most of child labour (centre for child right HAQ). According to the international Labour organization earning of the child labourers is very crucial for the survival of his family and himself. Absence of approach to education is another factor that leads to harmful child labour. It was seen that majority of the rural are that have not the facility of schools as the largest number of child labourers. Some people believe that child labour is necessary for the skill development and character making of the children. Most of the children practice the traditional work of their parents and family members in most of the families. It is culturally acceptable to indulge the young girls in domestic work. It was suggested that child labour is demand and supply chain. Inflexible labour market, absence of latest manufacturing technologies, and size of informal economy are also the factor of child labour. The child labourer remain illiterate throughout their lives and unaware of the right and unable to take care of the well being of their families, In 1986 India UNICEF initiated "Education as a preventive strategy" which was an interregional program that responded three major challenges. 1. Giving children access to education that includes

bilingual education, distance learning. 2. Giving second chance of education to the working children by giving non formal education in evening schools. 3. By giving financial assistance to the families of child labourers the children can be retained in the schools. Chiragh, is a program which is run with the help of UNICEF in the Ferozabad district that follows the above said directions. It uses folk songs, door to door canvassing, magic shows which target the children of 6-14 years in far flung areas and encourage the working children. To get the education after work at alternative learning center, to curb the trafficking the children there were formed committees which included the children and local people who used radio broadcasting and other means. The outcome of the effect was that the cases of the child trafficking in the areas govern by these village committees were reduced. Government has been taking measures to curb the problem and working on the rehabilitation of the child labour.

The report published by International Labour Organization on Child labour (International Labour Organization on Child labour, 2015) Paving the way to decent work for young people shows that the children who left schools early and indulged in work had negative influence to take the work done by young persons. The higher demand for skills needed more investment in education. The admission of young children to schools had strong effect on dividing the time for children's education and working. It increased opportunity for decent work for the youth. The data showed that 40per cent children in the age group of 15- 17 years indulged in hazardous work. It was suggested that these children should be withdrawn from these activities and admitted to some decent work. It was seen that female children would face problems in receiving education because of their early marriage and domestic work. So it was suggested that there should be girl friendly schools to avoid exploitation of girl child. This report showed gaps between (a) the effect of child labour on future labour market and the types of child labour and the school attendance (b) the involvement of youth in hazardous activities and types of these activities (c) decision of parents sending their children to work or school and youth labour market (d) the child labour policies and youth employment. In the end it was suggested that there should be such an economic and legal environment which will help to increase the enrolment of children in schools and getting better decent work opportunities.

According to Mandlik and Kalkar (2015), the child labour varied interstate and inter region in India. Poverty, inaccessibility to education, social exclusion and over population was the causes of child labour. The main industries which had child labourers were mica cutting, glass and bangle making, brassware industry, carpet weaving, diamond polishing etc. Usually the child labourers were paid less and overworked in insensitive and unhygienic conditions. Though state

government, centre government and other social groups were working to eradicate this menace but still it needs the efforts from other sections of the society too. In India we can find child labour in severe and worst forms. It can be seen in complex form in rural India. It is the biggest hindrance in development of children. It is suggested that citizen should be aware of the laws and their responsibilities towards the society, since the various organizations are not able to fix this problem alone. Therefore it is must to raise the cooperation on both ends.

Srimali (2015) conducted study in two Blocks of Ahmedabad district in state of Gujrat to study the problem and status of working children. The objective was to find the situational differences about child labour in urban area and rural area, to measure the effect of child labour prohibition act in that area. It was found that the most of the child labourers were living with their parents, some of their siblings were studying. The percentage of school going girls was less than the school going boys. More than half of the child labourers were doing labour at their wish to help their parents. Others were not willing to do the child labour. One third of the child labours wanted to get rid of their work and join their schools and rest of the students did not wanted to go to school. Only one tenth of the students knew about the education act. Few of the child labourers were once made free from the labour work by the government officers but they again started doing work. One tenth of the child labourers were fully illiterate and one fifth of the children attended primary education. The number of child labourers who attended school was higher in rural area than in urban area. A major portion of the child labourers gave their salaries to their parents. Many of the respondents would spend their money on tobacco, gutka and mobile. In urban areas the child labourers were mostly indulged in scrap market, restaurant, cracker factories, tea stalls, sewing work, fast food stalls, incense sticks making. Most of the children worked more than eight hours a day. The monthly average income was rupees five hundred to three thousand. The child labourers also faced misbehavior from owners. It was suggested that there should be coordination among the policy makers and implementation agencies. There should be more awareness about the welfare policies. There should be monitoring of the child labour. The law should be enforced properly and most importantly social partnership is necessary.

This study was conducted throughout the Sri Lanka (Department of Census & Statistics Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, 2016) and the data was of 5-17 years of children about their schooling, living condition, working condition, health and labour. There was provision of compulsory education up to 16 years of age and provision of free education up to university level. The government abolished the child labour less than eighteen years of age. The

number of child labourers was more in rural sectors than in urban sectors (5-17 years of age). Under 11 years of age the children who did not attend school because the parents thought they were too young (children of 12-14 year of age) found education not interesting. Majority of boys and girls preferred domestic work. Most of the children were not indulged in economic activities and helped their parents in their work. The service sector had the majority of child labourers followed by agricultural and industrial sector. The children who work in hazardous activities were working more than 43 hours in a week. Most of the child labourers were living with their parents. The gender disparities were low among the child labourers in terms of employment and education.

Kaletski and Prakash (2016) analyzed the effect of political state level reservation in scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in state legislature were studied on the pretext of child labour in India. Data was used from fifteen Indian states. It was found that scheduled caste reservation increased the number of child labourers. Reservation in schedule tribes decreased the child labour. Thus the focus was to find how child labour was affected by reservation policies i.e. political reservation. The political reservation groups had the highest number of child labourers. The policies which affected income of households had the possibility to affect the relationship of poverty and child labour. Scheduled tribes and scheduled castes have been given privileges under the constitution of India. It was noticed that the increase in scheduled tribe reservation increased the welfare program for schedule tribes which further decreased the child labour. Scheduled caste reservation increased the state government jobs which increased the income and child labour was reduced but adult labour was increased. Schedule caste reservation resulted in resources shift which boosted trade and economic activity. Other reasons that affected child labour were also found and those were: decentralization of power, caste fragmentation, geographic isolation and support for congress party. It is suggested that policy makers should have the awareness to make the policies to meet general objectives, since it targets the least advantaged group of the society.

As child labour is a severe problem and several studies have described the traits of these problems. Mondal et al (2016) have depicted the child problems in rural India. Particular in the eastern India (selected areas of rural Howrah) and various health issues were explored. As it is known that several types of child works has negative effect on physical, psychological, psychosocial health of children. The international Labour organization reported that working hours of children were very long and they were paid less. This problem was predominantly high in developing countries. In India child labourers contributed 20 per cent to the Gross Domestic

Product in organized sector. This study showed that most of the children became labourers to help their parents. In some cases they were compelled by their parents to work. Few cases were of orphans. Most of the child labourers were not satisfied with their job. What they earned was used by their families. There was lack of good education system. The children and the parents were unaware of the occupational benefits. Some families were not able to earn the minimum money for survival so they forced their children into work. Some cases were also found in which neighbor forced children to work. Stress, depression was the biggest health issue. Back pain and injuries at workplace were very common. Most of the child labourers were suffering from fever, common cold and muscle cramps etc. The government of India has taken some steps to control child labour but it is needed to be more effective especially in West Bengal of India.

An initiative had been taken by non government organizations, community based organizations and trade unions by taking help of the private sector to remove child labour (Basu et al, 2017). An area based approach was used. This model aimed at getting the children removed from labour and getting them enrolled in schools. The local approach has been taken because it was easy to monitor and track the children in schools as well as homes. The help of labour commissioner, education department was taken to get the goals of right to education. The support of private sector could be helpful in persuading the government authorities to make policies in favor.

Khairnar (2017) studied the Marathwada region to find the basic reason behind the child labour. It was found that about two third of the child labourers were of age group 9-14 years. The average annual income of majority of child labour families was found to be between ten to twenty thousand Indian rupees. Only one third of the child labourers were living in homes and rest were homeless. Moreover slightly less than the half of child labourer were from divorced families that is their parents were divorced. Ninety per cent of the children were not able to eat /buy full nutritional value food. The majority of child labourers were employed in brick factories, hotels, and garages at a very little salary for which forty percent of the children have to work more than twelve hours per day. Very few got the opportunity to go to the school. It was mentioned that India has a number of labour laws protecting children as labourers but they are not implemented on the ground level and are ignored by the industrialists and government officials too. The average age of the respondents was found 5-14 years. Majority of child worker's family heads and elders were addicted to tobacco and alcohol. One fourth of the family of respondents was in mental stress. Poverty and deficiency of food because of low income lead the children to become the child labourers. The drug addiction and working at early age had a bad effect on the mind of the children. About one fourth of the children were working

innightshifts and half of the total children were working in both of the shifts. They worked very hard and got minimal wages. Their health was at stake. Employers provided no facility for their medical issues. In many cases it was seen that the child worker became minor handicapped in the working hours (forty percent). Children wanted to go to school if their family income is increased. There were government schemes for the upliftment and curbing the child labour from the region but all of them failed. Moreover there were few non government organizations that were ready to work and some of them were working but the main reason behind the slow progression was lack of funds and sponsorship of the donors.

Menon and Rodgers (2017) examined the effect of minimum wages on child labour in India. It was observed that if the minimum wages of adult increased then there was no effect on the child labour who worked outside the home. The reason was that the demanded work was for the purpose of the training and learning skills. When the parents were educated (post primary) then the number of child labourers decreased. The state which had higher number of male unemployment, the number of child labourers was high. When the education level of children increased the child labour decreased. In the rural sector it was found that when the female head of the family is educated and there are less chances odd children indulging in labour. If the wages of adult labour in urban area increases then there is no change in the child labour. It was found that in urban areas the higher minimum wages reduced the child labour in domestic work and household.

Nagar and Roy (2017) analysed the factors which are responsible for the child labour and the areas which were discriminating the child labour were found. There were many paid and unpaid child workers who were indulged in hazardous and non hazardous work. There were many categories of work which they performed such as street children, they would do begging, shoe shining, newspaper vendors, rag pickers etcetera. Many of them did not have houses and they spent their nights under the sky. There was another category of children who would work for their families and the agricultural practices etcetera. They were unpaid workers in their families. It was seen that some families were so much debt ridden that they repaid their loan with exchange of their children. The children became the slaves or bonded labour throughout their lives. There were seasonal works which demanded seasonal labour every year hence; workers migrated from one state to another with their families every year. Their children also worked as labourer. In this case children remained absent from their school and indulged in harvesting the crops, making bricks, plantation etcetera. There were millions of children who worked as sex workers. Their work ruined them physically, mentally throughout their lives. They spent their

whole life in the darkness of prostitution. It was seen that many boys and girls work in households. Most of the children overworked but they received less remuneration and no overtime was paid. They suffered verbal, physical abuse at their work place. They got stale food and low incentives. The study found the factors that caused child labour. Poverty was the main reason and decisions about a child's education were solely depended upon the parents of the children. The families who could not afford schooling of the children employed their children into some kind of work. Families who had a large number of children were not able to afford the education of all the children and to support their families they employed their children. It was also seen that usually the elder children faced the brunt of poverty. Gender difference could also be seen in such families where the girls were preferred to do domestic work outside the house. Parents who were sick and single parent family were largely dependent upon the income of their children. In some societies the traditional work is given preference and it is obliged for their generation. To follow the traditional practices done by their parents for example forging work, agricultural work etcetera. Corruption was also found for one of the reason for poverty because of corruption that is educated youth who were not able to bribe the officials remained jobless or work in substandard activities which leads to poverty. In war the economy of the country is diminished. Moreover other factors like anarchy spread in politics leads to unemployment. Globalization is the major reason for the child labour because the major of the developing nations have adopted foreign direct investment and there is a lot of pressure on the manufacturers to produce the product in the short span of time to compete in the process they employ child labours. The expensive education prevents the poor children to learn the skills even if they are intelligent. So they remain under educated and adopt working instead of learning. The study on secondary data showed that there has been a reduction in child labour from 2001 to 2011 in India.

Usually the children working in household industries are neglected by the policy makers and the researchers. The cause behind it remained unknown. Nengroo and Bhat (2017) examined the carpet industry of Kashmir in detail to bring out the determinants of child labour. Four districts of Kashmir were taken into consideration and out of those nine hundred sixty households were sampled. It was found that illiteracy of the parents, large number of family members, low income of the family all were the factors which compelled the children to involve themselves in child labour at an early age. It was suggested that government should made policies to provide the children throughout free education and adult literacy schemes and enhance the job opportunities for the adults. Social awareness should be held for the public and the employment guarantee

scheme like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act should be implemented effectively. All this would help children and adults to enjoy their fundamental rights.

Dwivedi and Marjit (2017) noticed that the child labour increases even if the financial conditions of people increase such as people's relative status in the society, expenditure habits of their co-equals affect the decision of the parents for their children about their work and education. The factor of income seems insignificant in that case. Some cases were seen in which children from land lord families were more prone to be in labour. It was found that employment guarantee scheme decreased the school attendance of boys by 14per cent. The reason behind all this was that of relative consumption hypothesis in which people take decision to satisfy their psychology of competing with the peers. These people compare consumption rather than the freedom of sparing time. This is why it was seen that the relative position of the poor in the society decreased even when the absolute income increased which further increased in child labour.

Drèze and Khera (2017) discussed the schemes called social security system. These schemes have contributed fairly well in the welfare and the programs are social security pension for disabled, elderly and widows, Integrated Child Development services, Public Distribution System, National Rural Employment Generation Act. These programs have a huge chunk of budget allotted to them. In this it has been reviewed that how these schemes came into existence and their achievement. Their benefits are protected by Supreme Court and union legislature. A survey was conducted during 2002-2018 in 8 states of India. i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamilnadu, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand. Himachal and Tamilnadu had the good record in public service. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar had corrupt and bad government. The act like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, National Food Security Act 2013, Right to Education (2009), Rightto Information (2005) have been also discussed. All these provisions give power to the under privileged people. In School Meals Scheme, first dry ration was distributed to the school children. From 28 November 2001 the cooked meal was started to serve in primary school in spite of opposition from the teachers and parents the scheme has been successful. The allocation of the budget was increased in 2005. The scheme was extended in 2007 up to middle school children. This scheme had major benefits i.e. quenching the hunger, better nutritious diet, efficiency of child, sense of equality, gender wise and class wise. Integrated child development services have a provision of preschool education services, health and nutrition to the children who are under 6 year. In Anganwadis that are also called child care centres, children get food, playing activities, medical check-ups. This was

started in 1975 but in 2001 Supreme court ordered to provide cooked food. The three states Himachal Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra were found active and the states of Rajasthan,Chattisgarh and Utterpradesh were found dormant. In these states low quality of food was being served and instead of cooked food, ready to eat food was distributed. After 10years some survey was conducted in which improvement was noticed. In 1971 an employment guarantee scheme was initiated in Maharashtra. But when in 2006 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into existence in Maharashtra and the Act provided that the remuneration for the work has to be paid within 15 days of work, but when it was ordered to deposit the same amount in the bank accounts of workers delay started. Due to this number of beneficiaries left the enrolment in the scheme. Even then the official data showed that more than two billion persons day were generated. Bihar has the lowest level in this employment scheme because of ineffective administration and political interference. The participation of women was also found the lowest. But in 2008 it was noticed that bank deposit policy was successful. This scheme appeared to give benefit in employment but still it faces some political and organizational challenges. The Public Distribution System was initiated in 1940 in India. Initially only rice and wheat were distributed. In 90's government decided it to be restricted to poor families only. Identification was done by above poverty line and below poverty line. In 2013 national food security act was enacted. It was found that the difference between public distribution service price and market was the profit of the intermediate. The leakage was lowest in Tamilnadu. Chattisgarh found the worst state in which 50per cent leakage was found. The state government gave the rights to gram panchayats, women self-health groups, community based institutions etc. Data managed was computerized, as a result leakages were brought down from 75per cent to 25per cent. Jharkhand is the best example of it. Indian government has national social assistance program in which Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Indra Gandhi National old age pension scheme and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme. These schemes have benefit to below poverty line families only. But the money given to these families as pension is very low. It is needed to be increased. After Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tamilnadu have been found fairly well at public services. In spite of all this progress it is needed to improve the implementation of these programs so that real benefits may reach to the real beneficiaries.

Larmar et al (2017) analyzed the problems faced by children working in brick kilns of Nepal. Case study findings have been discussed. Data obtained was descriptively analyzed. By thematic analysis qualitative data was synthesized after identifying key features of the organization. Data triangulation was done. In this paper sixteen interventions for brick kiln children have been reviewed. Corporate social responsibility is emphasized by non-government organizations in

order to support the vulnerable children. Brick kilns owners should provide a safe work environment and educate the children. Finally the role of government comes for supporting children in the hazardous environment. But local and global corporate responsibility cannot be excluded.

Ibrahim et al (2018) studied the impact of child labour of the mental and physical health of the children in the United Kingdom. The database from year 1997 of PubMed and Science direct was researched. The child labourers were found with the general symptoms of stunting, fever and diseases like contagious diseases like, anemia and malnutrition. The mental diseases were like anxiety and mood disorders, emotional disturbance and coping efficacy. In India the child labourers suffered from low Body Mass Index, late development of genitals, short stature in male child. In Pakistan the child labourer were suffering from chronic malnutrition and stunting. The study in Bangladesh showed positively closed relation between child labour and injuries at workplace. The children of young age were having more injuries and were reported frequent exhaustion and other general health issues. It was found in Iran that the falling from height at workplace was the most common type of injuries and the most common reported injury was “cuts”. The watery eyes, diarrhea, chronic cough, hearing loss, permanent disability, loss of organs were common in Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Jordan and Lebanon. Another study in India revealed that child workers suffered from gastrointestinal, respiratory tract infections. The child workers working in manufacturing sector in Egypt highly reported musculoskeletal pains in knees, neck, hands and wrists. A study on child labour in agriculture in Nicaragua found that the children were suffering from acute pesticide poisoning. Male child labourers who worked four hours daily in India were having more eyestrain than the children of their age group. The viral infections like HBV, HCV and HIV were highest in working children in Iran. Coping efficacy and performance on the structure of temperament questionnaire performance of non working school going children was higher than the child labourers. Peer problems and behavior problems were higher in working children in Pakistan. Behavior disorders and emotional disorders were found more in child labourers in Ethiopia. Working boys in Bangladesh were more exposed to physical abuse. Violence at workplace was highest in Turkey and the cases of sexual assault were highest in Nigeria. It was concluded that the child labour in itself was a major public health challenge. Child labour is negatively related with the physical and mental health of the workers. The nature of job, the working hours, malnutrition leads to the poor health of the children. The physical and mental abuse created mental disorder among the child labourers.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction: The framework of this research is in its objectives and these have been tried at best to be covered in the interviews. In this research primary and secondary data were used.

Study Population

In this study child labour is considered as a working child who has not attained the age of 14 years. For the purpose of present study, Hoshiarpur district of Punjab was randomly selected and the study area was divided into four groups on geographical basis i.e. urban area, semi urban area, rural area and slum area.

Sampling Method and Size

The urban, semi urban, rural and slum areas of district of Hoshiarpur have been covered for collection of data. The slums of Hoshiarpur which were covered for research work were Bhangi Choe (Dasuya Road), Bhangi Choe(Tanda Road), Sukhiabad-2, Una Road, Kaloya, Chhabewal, Hariana, Bassi Purani, Tanda. The rural areas of Hoshiarpur which was covered for research work were Ajjowal, Adamwal, Bassi Ghulam Hussain, Bullowal, Chhabewal, Jaja, Kaloya, Kaphat, Sainchan, Mustapur, Baroti, Kandala Jattan, Nandachaur. The semi urban areas which were covered for research work were Tanda, Dasuya, Mukerian. The areas which were covered for research work in Hoshiarpur city were Bus Stand, Prabhat Chowk, Session Chowk, Mahilpur Adda, Old civil surgeon office, Civil Hospital Road, Piplwala, Fathegarh Chungi, Sabji Mandi, Focal Point, Phagwara Road, Government college Road, Shimla Pahadi.

The total identified child labourers in Hoshiarpur district was 452, out of which 50 per cent was taken as sample size using simple random sampling technique for this research work based on time and budget. The sample size of this research is 226. The Child labourers from different professions were randomly selected. It is a qualitative research as the social life of child labourers has been explored. The selected child labourers were interviewed for in depth research.

Research design

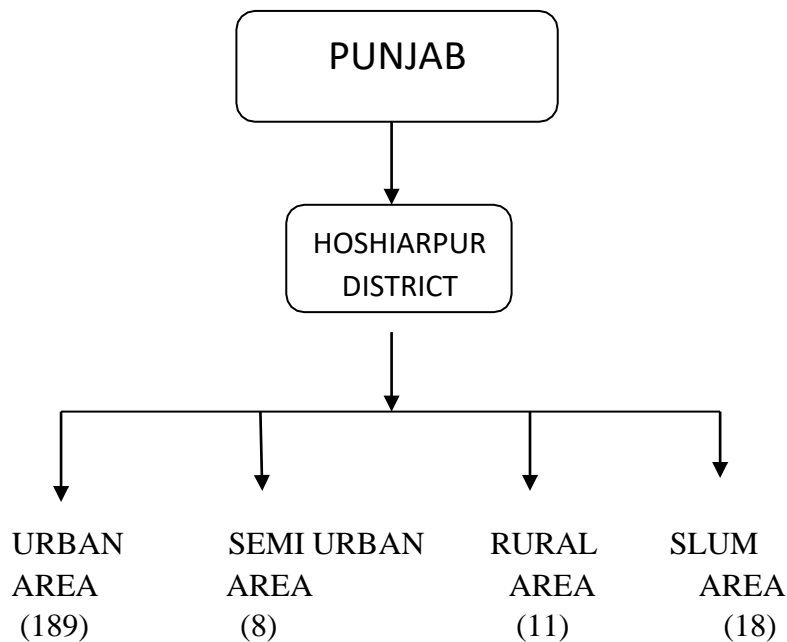
The available data on child labour is used to understand the present scenario of child labour. This is a qualitative research and the focus of this study was to explore the life of child labourers that is why exploratory research method was used along with interviews case studies, literature review and the most important observation of the research. It is an active interactive participation of the researcher and her respondents. The qualitative survey method was used because it is a

qualitative sociological research and hence the data cannot be quantified. The data explained in this research is collected in its natural location as it is experienced by the researcher in the interviews.

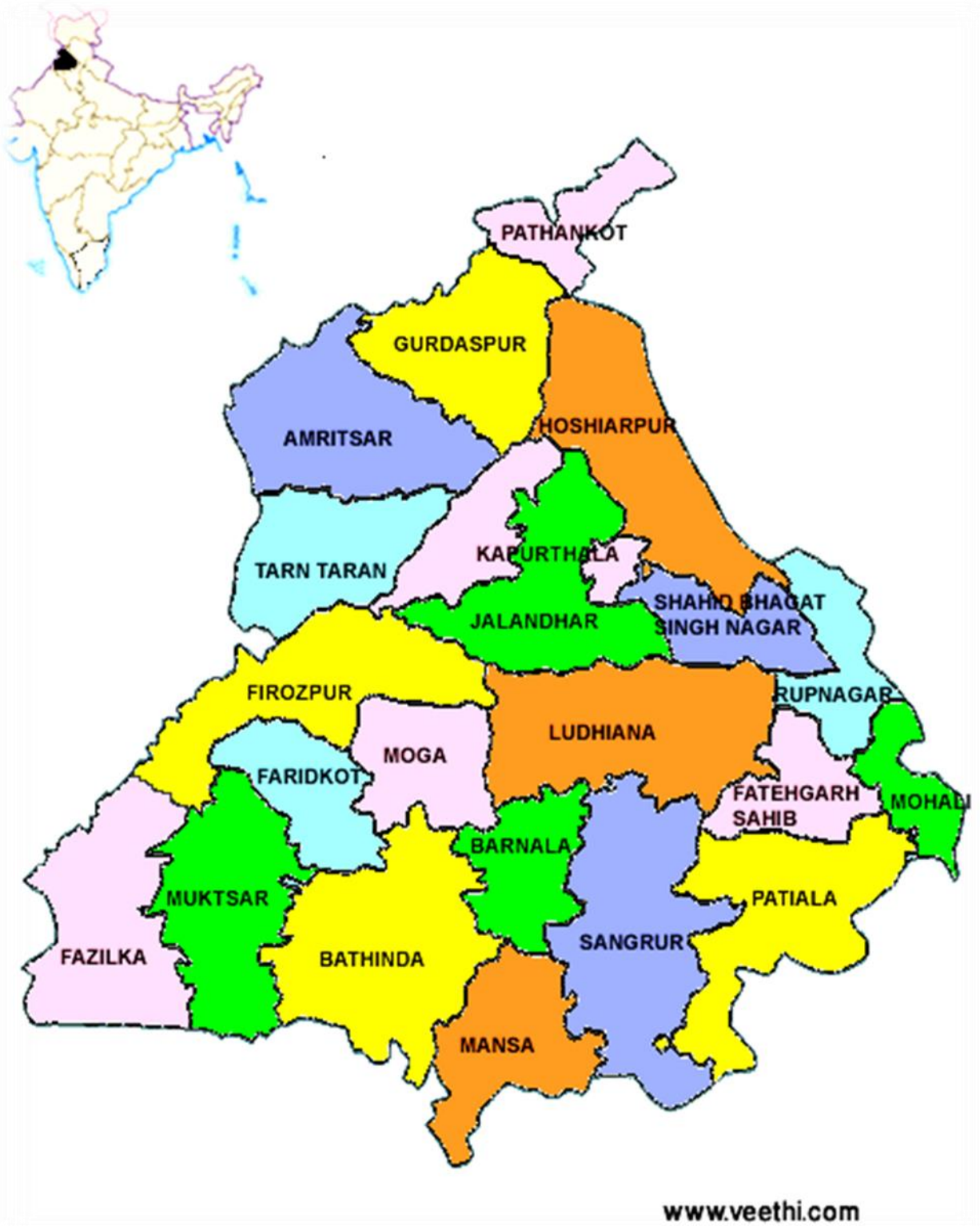
Data collection

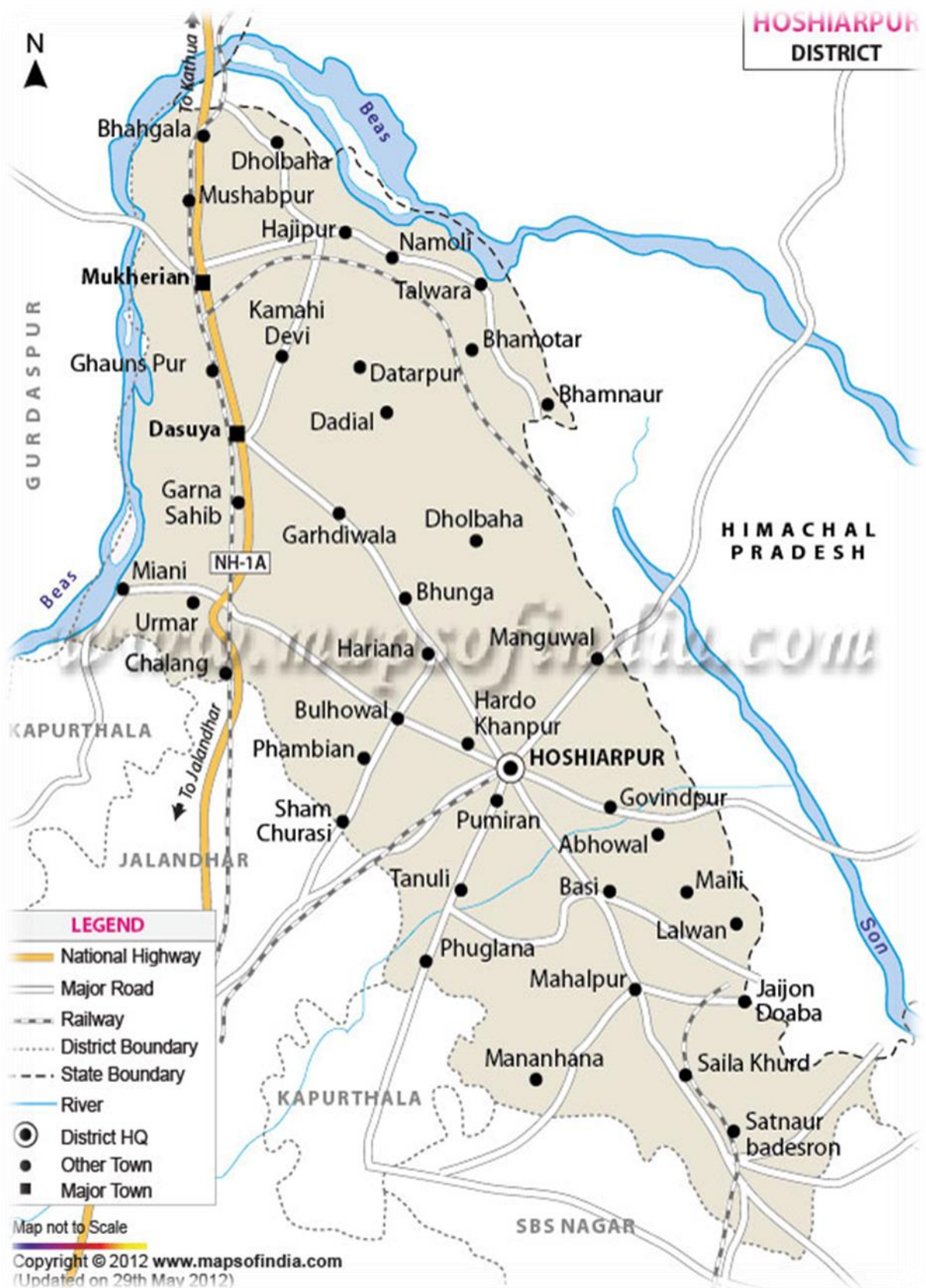
The primary data were collected from 226 respondents using interview schedule. This interview schedule was validated by the renowned professor from different universities. The interview schedule covered all the objectives of the research. It took almost a year to interview the respondents. The data was collected from December 2018 to August 2019

COVERAGE OF RESPONDENTS









CHAPTER-IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic Information

The data were collected from 226 respondents found in the slums, urban areas, semi urban areas, and rural areas of district Hoshiarpur in Punjab. The child labourers were randomly selected from different professions. They were between the age group of 6 years and 13 years. Total number of respondents was 226.

4.1. Socio-economic conditions of families of childlabourers

Gender of the respondents

Table 4.1.1: Gender of the respondents (N = 226)

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	199	88.05
Female	27	11.96
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.1 shows the number of male respondents was 199 and female respondents were 27. The percentage of male respondents was 88 percent and female respondents was 12 per cent.

Age of the respondents

Table 4.1.2: Age distribution by respondents (N = 226)

Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
6	4	1.76
7	7	3.09
8	7	3.09
9	15	6.63
10	20	8.84
11	36	15.92
12	55	24.33
13	82	36.28
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.2 indicates the minimum age of child labourers was six years and the maximum age was 13 years. The average age of 226 respondents was 11 years 9 months years. There were four respondents of 6 years age which contributed nearly 2 per cent. Seven respondents were of 7 years of age and the percentage was 3. Seven respondents were of 8 years of age and the

percentage was 3. 15 respondents were of age 9 years and the percentage was nearly 7. 20 respondents were of 10 years of age and the percentage was nearly 9. Eleven years age group had 36 respondents and the percentage was nearly 16. There were 55 respondents whose age was 12 years and the percentage was about 24. In the last age group which is thirteen years there were 82 respondents and the percentage was about 36. Here it is observed that the maximum respondents belong to thirteen years of age group and the minimum number of respondents comes under 6 years of age.

Educational Qualification

Table 4.1.3: Educational Qualification of the respondents (N=226)

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	25	11.66
Primary	197	87.16
Middle	4	1.76
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.3 shows the educational qualification of respondents. The respondents were asked about their schooling and educational qualification and the response varied from illiterate to Class 7. There were 25 respondents who were completely illiterate; they never went to school in their life. The percentage of respondents who were illiterate was 12 per cent. 197 respondents were qualified primary education and the percentage of these respondents was 87 per cent. Only 4 respondents (2 per cent) were qualified Middle schooling.

Caste category

Table 4.1.4: caste category of the respondents (N=226)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
General	49	21.68
Backward Class	78	34.51
Scheduled Caste	99	43.80
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.4 shows the caste category of the respondents. The respondents were asked about their castes. Majority (44 per cent) of the respondents belonged to Schedule Caste. Nearly 35 per cent belonged to Backward Class and the remaining 22 per cent belonged to general castes. Here we can see that probability of Scheduled Caste children indulging in child labour is more and general caste children has less tendency to indulge in child labour.

Religion

Table 4.1.5: Religion of the respondents (N=226)

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	196	86.72
Muslim	20	8.84
Sikh	10	4.42
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.5 shows that there were only three religions to which the respondents belonged i.e. Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Majority (87 per cent) of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion. Nearly 9 per cent reported Muslim religion and the remaining 4 per cent belonged to Sikh.

Background characteristics	Religion						Total (N=226)
	Hindu (N=196)		Muslim (N=20)		Sikh (N=10)		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Sex							
Male	171	88.05	19	9.54	9	4.5	199
Female	25	11.94	1	3.7	1	3.7	27
Age Group							
6 years							
Male	3	1.50	0	0	0	0	4
Female	1	4.54	0	0	0	0	
Age Group							
7 years							
Male	3	1.50	0	0	0	0	7
Female	4	14.81	0	0	0	0	
Age Group							
8 years							
Male	4	2.01	0	0	1	0.5	7
Female	2	7.4	0	0	0	0	

Age Group							
9 years							15
Male	9	4.52	2	1	2	1	
Female	1	3.7	0	0	0	0	
Age Group							
10 years							20
Male	15	7.53	2	1	2	1	
Female	0	0	1	3.7	0	0	
Age Group							
11 years							36
Male	33	16.58	0	0	0	0	
Female	3	11.11	0	0	0	0	
Age Group							
12 years							55
Male	42	21.10	5	2.51	2	1	
Female	6	22.22	0	0	0	0	
Age Group							
13 years							82
Male	63	31.65	9	4.52	2	1	
Female	8	29.62	0	0	0	0	

In this composite table the data of age, sex and religion was analyzed by considering as sex as the background characteristic. It is seen in the chart there are nearly 87 per cent are Hindus, nearly 9 per cent Muslims and nearly 5 per cent are Sikhs respondents. There were total nearly 88 per cent males and nearly 12 per cent females. Under the six year age group there were nearly 1 per cent male Hindus and nearly 5 per cent female Hindus. Under the seven year age group category there were nearly 1 per cent Hindus and 1 per cent Sikh in male category whereas nearly 15 per cent female Hindus. In nine year age category there were nearly 5 per cent Hindu, 1 per cent Muslim and 1 per cent Sikh male category whereas there were nearly 4 per cent Hindu females in the female category. In ten year age group there were nearly 8 per cent Hindus, 1 per cent Muslim and 1 per cent Sikh in male category whereas there were 1 per cent Muslim in female category. In 11 year age group nearly 17 per cent Hindu males and nearly 11 per cent Hindu females. In the 12 year age group there were nearly 21 per cent Hindus, nearly 3 percent

Muslims and 1per cent Sikh in male category whereas nearly 22 per cent Hindu females in female category. In the last 13 year age category there were nearly 32 per cent Hindu, nearly 5 per cent Muslim and 1per cent Sikh in male category whereas there were nearly 30 per cent female in female category.

Backgro und charact eristics	Religion											
	Hindu				Muslim				Sikh			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
Qualific ation	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage	Nu mbe r	Perce ntage
Nil	14	7.14	7	3.57	3	15	0	0	1	10	0	0
1	28	14.28	4	2.04	1	5	0	0	1	10	0	0
2	56	28.57	9	4.59	5	25	1	5	0	0	1	10
3	37	18.87	1	0.51	5	25	0	0	4	40	0	0
4	18	9.18	2	1.02	2	10	0	0	1	10	0	0
5	6	3.06	1	0.51	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2*	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
3*	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4*	2	1.02	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5*	2	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6*	2	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
7*	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8*	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In this composite table the educational qualification of the respondents was analyzed by taking the factors of sex i.e. male and female and religion i.e. Hindu, Muslim and Sikhs. There were 196 Hindu respondents, 20 Muslim respondents and 10 Sikh respondents. Among the total illiterate respondents there were nearly 7 per cent male Hindus, nearly 4 per cent female Hindus, 15 per cent male Muslims and 10 per cent male Sikhs. The respondents who had studied upto 1st standard in schools were nearly 14 per cent male Hindus, nearly 2 per cent female Hindus, 5 per cent Muslim male and 10 per cent Sikh males. The respondents who had studied upto 3rd standard were nearly 19 per cent Hindu males, nearly 1 per cent Hindu females, 25 per cent Muslim males and 40 per cent Sikh males. The respondents who had studied upto 4th standard were nearly 9 per cent Hindu males, nearly 1 per cent Hindu females, 10 per cent Muslim males and 10 per cent Sikh males. The respondents who qualified were upto 5th Standard were 3 per cent Hindu males, nearly 1 per cent Hindu females, 15 per cent Muslim males. Only 1per cent Hindu male could

study upto 6th standard. There were few respondents who were studying at that time also. Among them nearly 1 per cent Hindu males and 10 per cent Muslim males were studying in 2nd standard. There was only 1 per cent Hindu males who were studying in 3rd standard. Nearly 1 per cent Hindu males and nearly 1 per cent Hindu females were studying in 4th standard. Only 1 per cent Hindu males were studying in 5th standard. 1 per cent Hindu males and 10 per cent Muslim males were studying in 6th standard. In the last nearly 1 per cent Hindu males were studying in 7th and 8th grades respectively.

Native Place

Table 4.1.6: Native Place of the respondents (N=226)

Native Place	Frequency	Percentage
Uttarakhand	1	0.44
Madhya Pradesh	5	2.21
Rajasthan	15	6.63
Punjab	44	19.46
Bihar	61	26.99
Uttar Pradesh	75	33.18
Nepal	25	11.06
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.6 shows the place of birth of the respondents. The respondents belonged to Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and also country like Nepal. Majority (33 per cent) of the respondents belonged to Uttar Pradesh then comes Bihari (27 per cent) child labourers who were 61 in number and were second highest. The third highest was Punjabi labourers which constituted nearly 20 per cent. Nearly 7 per cent of the respondents were from Rajasthan, about 2 per cent respondents were from Madhya Pradesh and only one respondent belonged to Uttarakhand. Thus the minimum number of respondents belonged to Uttarakhand. There were 25 Nepali child labourers who were mostly working as helpers at eateries which constituted 11 per cent to the total respondents.

Holding valid Aadhar Card

Table 4.1.7: Having Aadhar Card by the respondents (N=226)

Aadhar Card	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	28.76
No	161	71.23
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.7 shows the Aadhar Card details of the respondents. The respondents were asked about if they had enrolled to Aadhar Unique identification number (UID). Nearly 29 per cent of the respondents enrolled to Aadhar and the remaining 71 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not enroll to Aadhar. It was noticed that the respondents who had Aadhar UID were more aware about the public facilities.

Holding Saving Account in Bank or Post Office

Table 4: Saving Account in Bank or Post Office by respondents(N=226)

Holding Saving Account	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	39.38
No	137	60.61
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.8 reveals that 39 per cent of the respondents reported that they had saving Bank accounts in Banks and post offices. The remaining 61 per cent reported that they did not have any Bank Account. This shows that the respondents who did not have saving accounts kept their savings at home only. The Aadhar number and saving account increase the probability of getting the benefit of various welfare schemes by the Centre and State governments.

Family size of the respondents

Table 4.1.8: Family Members (N=226)

Number of Family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	28	12.38
6-10	168	74.33
11-15	30	13.27
Total	226	100

The Average Family size is 7.699

Table 4.1.8 shows that majority (74 per cent) of the respondents had minimum six family members and maximum ten. About 12 per cent of the respondents had minimum one and maximum five family members. 13 respondents had minimum 11 and maximum 15 family members. Here it can be seen that the maximum size of family members is 15 and minimum one. Therefore, the average size of family is 7.699.

Total number of siblings of the respondents

Table 4.1.9: Siblings of the respondents (N=226)

Number of siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	101	44.69
4-6	100	44.24
7-9	25	11.06
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.9 shows that majority (45 per cent) of the respondents had minimum one and maximum three siblings. 44 per cent of the respondents had minimum four and maximum six siblings and the remaining 11 per cent of the respondents had minimum seven and maximum nine siblings. It is noticed that there is minimal gap between number of respondents who had 1-3 sibling and 4-6 siblings. It is found that maximum number of respondents has 1-6siblings.

Detail of parents of the respondents

Table 4.1.10: Details of parents by respondents (N-226)

Status	Frequency	Percentage
No one alive	4	1.76
Fatherless	13	5.75
Motherless	6	2.65
Both Alive	203	89.82
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.10 reveals that nearly 2 per cent of the respondents who had neither of their parents. They had to earn their livelihood on their own. They had no financial and moral support. Life was very difficult for those and they were indulged in professions like labourer in agricultural fields, helpers at shops etc. They had to work for their survival. They were very depressed and had very vague idea of life. Nearly 6 per cent respondents had no father; and their mothers also work for their livelihood. They had to work very hard to earn. They would feel that the sole responsibility to take care of their families was on their shoulders only. Three per cent of the respondents who did not have mothers, they find it very hard to manage the things at home. They had to earn, cook and also do others domestic works. Majority of the respondents who had both of their mother and father alive. But they forced them into child labour for the survival of their family.

Occupation of parents of the respondents

Table 4.1.11: Occupation of Parents (N=222)

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Artisans/Traditional skilled workers	13	5.86
Daily wage workers	100	45.05
Technicians	4	1.80
Agricultural Labourers	12	5.41
Street Vendors	17	7.66
Cart/Rickshaw Pullers	16	7.21
Scrap collection	23	10.36
Private Job(security/peon/watchman)	28	12.61
No work /unemployed	4	1.80
Begging	5	2.25
Total	222	100

From Table 4.1.11, it is noticed that 4 of the respondents had no parents and rest of the 222 respondents had parents. In the list the occupation of their respective fathers was recorded and the occupation of the mother had been recorded for the respondents who did not have their father. The occupation of their parents was recorded as what work they did. Majority (45 per cent) of the parents were daily wage workers. Nearly 13 per cent parents were private job holders such as security guard, peon and watchman. 10 per cent parents were doing scrap collection, nearly 8 per cent parents were street vendors, about 7 per cent parents were cart or rickshaw pullers, nearly 6 per cent parents were artisans, about 5 per cent parents were agricultural labourers, nearly 2 per cent parents were technicians and unemployed respectively, and about 2 per cent parents were doing begging.

Monthly income of the parents of the respondents

Table 4.1.12 Monthly income of parents by respondents (N=222)

Income (in rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
Upto 3000	15	6.75
3001-6000	140	63.06
6001-9000	67	30.18
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.12 reveals that the child labourers whose parents were alive (222) were working and the monthly income of them was recorded. The majority (63 per cent) of the respondents reported that their parents were earning between Rs. 3000 and Rs.6000 per month. About 30 per cent of the respondents reported that their parents earned more than Rs 6000 and

maximum Rs 9000 per month. Nearly 7 per cent of the respondents reported that their parents earned up to Rs 3000 per month. It is observed that maximum earning of parents was Rs. 9000 per month and minimum Rs. 3000 per month.

Educational Qualification of parents of respondents

Table 4.1.13: Educational qualification of Parents (N=222)

Education level of parents	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	186	83.78
Primary	24	10.81
Secondary	12	5.41
Total	222	100

Table 4.1.13 shows the education level of parents of the respondents. The purpose was to know if their parents were well qualified then why they sent their children to work. Majority (84 per cent) of the respondents reported that their parents were completely illiterate and never went to school. Nearly 11 per cent of the parents completed primary schooling and the remaining 5 per cent of the parents completed high schooling. It indicates that 16 per cent parents have sent their children to work even when they were literate enough.

Persistence of primary occupation of parents

Table 4.1.14: Persistence of primary occupation of parents (N=222)

Do the primary occupation of your parents continue	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	34.23
No	146	65.77
Total	222	100

Table 4.1.14 indicates the traditional work of ancestors of the respondents. The cane repairing, broom stick making, agricultural labourers, and shoes mending were the traditional work of their ancestors. About 34 per cent parents still continue their primary occupation. The reason behind adopting the traditional work was rigidity in the thinking of their parents. They thought that their traditional work was the blessing of their parents and they could do it better than any other work. These parents would also insist their children (respondents) to adopt the same profession. And the remaining 66 per cent of parents did not adopt the traditional work of their forefathers.

Loans borrowed parents of the respondents

Table 4.1.15: Loans borrowed by Parents (N=222)

Did your parents borrow loans from any source?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	36.03
No	142	63.97
Total	222	100

Table 4.1.15 show the details of loans availed by parents of the respondents. Loan could be one of the reasons for forcing the parents to send their children to work. 36 per cent of the parents borrowed loans from some money lenders, friends and relatives and they were unable to repay the debt. And the remaining 64 per cent of their parents did not take any loan but their family income was not enough for the survival of the families.

Savings of the families of respondents

Table 4.1.16: Savings of families of respondents (N=226)

Savings (in rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 3000	6	2.65
3001-6000	10	4.42
6001-9000	6	2.65
9001-12000	8	3.53
No Savings	196	86.72
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.16 shows the saving details of the families of the respondents. Savings represent the financial security of the family which helps them in the contingency. Nearly 3 per cent of the respondents reported that the saving of their family was up to Rs. 3000 only. This was very small amount. About 4 per cent respondents reported that the saving of their family was between Rs 3001 and Rs. 6000. Nearly 3 per cent respondents reported the saving of their family between Rs. 6001 and 9000.4 per cent reported that the savings of their family was between 9001 and Rs 12000. Majority (87 per cent) of the respondents reported that they had no savings at all.

Having own shelter by the family of respondents

Unfortunately none of the respondents had their own house. 60 respondents were living in jhuggies and other in rented houses. Most of the respondents had shared rooms so that they had to pay minimal rent for the accommodation. Usually they were having fights over the payment of rents, electricity and water bills. They were not living in peaceful conditions. There is no privacy

room for women and parents. Cases of theft and spoiling things were very common at their residences. They had feared that their things could be stolen anytime.

Type of house of the respondents

Table 4.1.17: Type of House (N=226)

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Jhuggi	60	26.54
Kacha	92	40.70
Pucca	74	32.74
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.17 shows that nearly 27 per cent of the respondents were living in jhuggies. They had to face severe winter and severe summer in those temporary houses which were made up of wood, straws, mud and tarpaulin etc. The condition would get worse in rainy season but they had no other place to live. Nearly 41 per cent respondents lived in kattcha houses. These kattcha houses were better than the jhuggies. But they did not have facilities like a proper pucca house. These kattcha houses were made up of mud and bricks. They also had problem of rain water leakage. The remaining 33 per cent respondents were living in pucca rented houses but they were living in shared rooms.

Work detail of the child labour

The reason of labour of the respondents

It is known that poverty is the main cause of child labour. But at the same time there can be many other factors which lead a child into labour. Every respondent had his or her own story. Many a respondent could not help crying at that time. They became depressed in recalling their bad life time. The various reasons behind their becoming labourers were like they needed surplus income, to arrange school fees for their siblings, to fulfill their daily needs, for the survival of their family members etc. There were also three respondents who were school dropouts so they started doing labour. All of these similar reasons were clubbed into same categories and the table which shows the reason of labour in Table 4.1.18

Table 4.1.18: Reason of labour by respondents (N=226)

Reasons of Labour	Frequency	Percentage
Additional income, low income, need surplus money, School fees	31	13.71
Daily needs, Family Survival, forced by parents, large family, poverty, to support family, family problems	192	84.95
School dropouts	3	1.32
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.18 shows the reasons to force the respondents for child labour. Nearly 32 per cent of the respondents stated that they needed additional income for the school fees and other needs of their families so they started doing labour. Majority (85 per cent) of the respondents reported that the basic needs of their families were not fulfilled with the income of their parents so their parents forced them to do labour against their wish. They were in dire need of money for the survival. Only three (1 per cent) respondents reported that the reason for their involvement in labour was being dropouts from school. They left their schooling as it was not interesting and they started doing some work. It indicates that the reason for child labour is financial problems in their respective families.

Motivation to work as child labours

Table 4.1.19: Motivation to join as a child labour by respondents (N=226)

How the respondent was appointed	Frequency	Percentage
Brother, father, parents	95	42.03
By Cousin, Reference by relatives, Uncle	41	18.14
Reference through friends	48	21.23
Reference by neighbor	6	2.65
Self	36	15.9
Total	226	100

It is known that children are lesser aware to the worldly activities than the adults. Table 4.1.19 shows that the respondents were appointed through the family members, relatives, friends, neighbors and on their own. Majority (42 per cent) of the respondents reported that their siblings and parents had appointed them to their work. 18 per cent reported that their uncles, cousins and other relatives helped them to be appointed. 21 per cent reported that they had their friends who were also labourers and they helped them to get some work. 3 per cent reported through their neighbors to join the work. Nearly 16 per cent reported that they themselves tried and found their respective jobs.

Working period of child labourers

Table 4.1.20: Working period by respondents (N=226)

Working period	Frequency	Percentage
<1 years	82	36.28
1-2 years	89	39.38
3-5 years	55	24.34
Total	226	100

Many a respondent were new in child labour and others were more experienced than them. Table 4.1.20 shows that 36 per cent respondents had been working for less than one year and they are new in labour. They were learning the tact to deal with people through their experience and from their peers. About 39 per cent respondents had been working for the last two years. 24 per cent respondents had the work experience between three and five years. It is observed that maximum working experience of the respondents is five years and the minimum is less than one year

Type of work Table 4.1.21: Type of work by respondents (N=226)

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Bamboo curtain making	6	2.65
Begging under a team	30	13.27
Dairy farm worker	4	1.77
Domestic help	11	4.87
Electric repair shop	3	1.33
Embroidery work	9	3.98
Florist shop worker	3	1.33
Helper at automobiles shop	5	2.21
Helper at cycle shop	4	1.77
Helper at eateries	27	11.95
Helper at grocery shop	4	1.77
Helper at pottery	6	2.65
Helper at utensil shop	4	1.77
Kite and broomstick making	5	2.21
Labour at marriage palace	6	2.65
Labour in agricultural farms	10	4.42
Mehandi artist	7	3.10
Mobile shop worker	3	1.33
Rag pickers and plastic collection/scrape collection	13	5.75
Sand mining worker	8	3.54
Goods seller	31	13.72
Helper at stationary shops	6	2.65
Helper at tea shops	2	0.88
Worker at nursery	2	0.88
Worker at vegetable market area	17	7.52
Total	226	100

The respondents were indulged in various activities. They would do begging, farming, domestic work, rag picking, daily wagers, helpers etc. Table 4.1.21 reveals that 3 per cent respondents were indulged in bamboo curtain making. They reported that this business increases in summers than in winters. They were working with their family members since they had no employers. Some of them used to make furniture and also paint the same.

About 13 per cent respondents were indulged in begging. They would beg with their siblings and relatives. Nearly two per cent of respondents who were working in milk dairies. They used to milk cattle, gave them grass and fodder, collect the dung and also make the dung cakes. 5 per cent respondents were working as domestic helpers at houses. They used to broom, mopping, dusting, and washing clothes and utensils etc. One percent respondents were working as assistant in some electric repair shops. Nearly four per cent respondents were doing the embroidery work. They worked under contractors who further delivered the embroider items to the shopkeepers. One per cent respondents were working at flower shops. They used to clean the flowers, keep those preserved and attend the customers also. Two per cent respondents worked as helpers at automobile workshops. Nearly two per cent respondents were working helpers at cycle shops. 12 per cent respondents were working as helpers at various eateries. Eateries were of fast food, Punjabi food, south Indian food, golgappe etc. Nearly two per cent respondents were working as helpers at grocery shops. They would pack ration and other things. They had also to attend the customers also. Nearly three per cent respondents were working at pottery shops. They would make pots of clay and other decorative items. Their business would increase in summers and festivals like Diwali. Nearly two per cent respondents were working as helper at steel utensils shops. Two per cent respondents were indulged in kite making. They reported that their business grows in winters. Five respondents were working as helpers at marriage palaces. They would set up the furniture, decorate the place etc. It was very tiresome work for them. Some of them would make broom sticks and they used to collect the raw material from the villages for the broom sticks. They used to sell the broom sticks on the road sides as well as on the carts. Nearly three per cent respondents were wage labour at marriage palace. Four per cent respondents were working as workers in agricultural fields. Their work was very tiring. They would work under one contractor who was well known to them. Three per cent respondents were working as mehandi artists. They made mehandi designs on hands of ladies. They worked on the road sides and paid rent to the shopkeepers because the respondents would sit in front of shops of shopkeepers. They would also go to the homes to do mehandi. Their business used to increase during festivals and wedding season. About one per cent respondents were working at mobile shops. They would attend the customers as well as laminate the phones, repair those and got those recharged also. Nearly six per cent respondents were dealing in rag picking. They would also collect the waste products like glasses, bottles, utensils, electronic waste, electrical waste, iron items etcetera. Then further they would sell those items to the scrap dealers. They used to keep the waste things which were useful for them. They would collect the rags (waste clothes) from the houses and give them plastic products like mugs, buckets, tubs and baskets etc. Some

respondents used to collect plastic waste from the roads, houses, shops, trains, buses etc. After collecting this waste they would sell the same to the scrap dealer. Nearly four per cent respondents were involved in sand mining. They had mules with them. They would collect the sand from the choes like bhangi choe in Hoshiarpur and sell the same to the construction sites. Nearly 14 per cent respondents were goods sellers. They would buy some items like plastic ware, steel ware, stationery items, confectionery etc. from the wholesaler and the sell the same products in villages and cities. Some of them would also do any kind of work they got for example white washing, grass mowing, cleaning etc. Nearly three per cent respondents were working as helpers at stationery shops. They would assist the owner of the shop. Nearly one per cent respondents were working as helpers at tea shops. They would make tea and wash utensils. Nearly one per cent respondents were working at plants' nursery. They would take care of the saplings and sell the same. one per cent respondents were workers at nursery. Nearly eight per cent respondents were working in sabji mandi (vegetable market) area. Their work was to clean the fruit and vegetables, sort those according to the quality and size and store the same. It is observed that different types of work the child labourers performed are very disappointing to see the little hands picking up the litter. They are adolescent children who have no idea of their future they work as an adult but in remuneration they are treated as children. It was observed that no child labour was found in the organized sector since the organized sectors abide by the Acts of the governments.

Nature of work of child labour (standing, sitting, moving)

Table 4.1.22 Nature of work by respondent (N=226)

Posture	Frequency	Percentage
Moving	143	63.27
Moving and standing	3	1.32
Sitting	25	11.06
Sitting and moving	17	7.52
Standing	12	5.30
Standing and sitting	26	11.50
Total	226	100

From Table 4.1.22 it is noticed that the work demanded physical activity like moving, sitting, standing etcetera. Hence, their working posture is categorized in detail so that it can be understood that how tiring their job is. Majority (63 per cent) of the respondents reported that their job required them to move around and they could not get time to sit. 12 per cent respondents had to stand and sit during the job. 11 per cent respondents reported that they had facility to sit at their workplace. Nearly 8 per cent respondents used to sit and move at their workplace. 5 per cent

respondents had to stand at their workplace; they did not have time and facility to sit. Only 1 per cent respondents reported that they had to move and stand on their job; no sitting arrangement was there for them. It was mentioned by the respondents that their inability to take rest was not always caused by unavailability of the sitting arrangement but it was also because of their busy schedule.

Working environment

Table 4.1.23: Working Environment by the respondents (N=226)

How is working environment	Frequency	Percentage
Bad , boring, difficult, dirty, hard, harsh, monotonous, noisy, risky, shameful, tedious, tiring, tough, uncomfortable, and very busy	130	57.52
Enjoyable, good and nice	33	14.60
Normal and satisfied	62	27.43
No comment	1	0.44
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked about their working environment to know how much comfort a respondent had at their workplace. Table 4.1.23 shows that majority (58 per cent) of the respondents reported that their working environment was very bad as they had to work in harsh environmental conditions of summers and winters. There was no relief for them. Some respondents said that they found their work monotonous and very boring. They did not have anynew thing to learn. In this way they found their work boring. Some respondents who were new into their job found it difficult to work. Many of the respondents complained of tiredness and fatigue they got from their work. They mentioned that they did not like their job because of tiring work. Some respondents reported that they got so busy at their work hence they did not get enough time to take time break for rest. Some respondents said that they were not satisfied with their work and their work was very risky also. They did not like their job and was not happy and satisfied with their job because they did not have any other work. They felt ashamed in doing their work. Their day long work gave them tiredness and fatigue. They would work in hot, humid and cold weather. Nearly 15 per cent of the respondents found their work good and enjoyable. They mentioned that they enjoy doing their work as work is worship for them. They liked their working environment as they enjoyed the company of co-workers. About 27 per cent respondents found their working environment normal and they were satisfied with that. One respondent did not comment on his working environment and he was not ready to give any answer.

Distance between residence and working place

Table 4.1.24: Distance travelled by respondent to reach working place (N=226)

Distance (in Kms)	Frequency	Percentage
1 - 3	142	62.83
4 - 6	74	32.74
7 - 9	5	2.21
It varies	5	2.21
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.24 shows that the respondents usually travel to go to their workplace. Nearly 63 per cent of the respondents travelled minimum one kilometer and maximum three kilometers to reach their workplace and it was not difficult for them to travel since they were habitual. 33 per cent respondents had to travel more than three kilometers and maximum six kilometers to reach their workplace. Two per cent respondents would travel more than six kilometers and maximum nine kilometers daily to reach their workplace. And two percent respondents mentioned that their daily travelled distance varies as they had to travel to sell their goods.

Mode of transportation to reach their workplace

Table 4.1.25: Mode of transportation to reach workplace by the respondents (N=226)

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Percentage
On foot	86	38.05
By cycle	121	53.53
By Cart(rehri)	3	1.32
Auto and Bus	9	3.98
Lift/shared bike for free	5	2.21
Depends	2	0.88
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.25 shows the details of mode of transportation used by respondents to reach their workplace. Majority (54 per cent) of the respondents used bicycle as the mode of transport. They found it convenient to use bicycle. 38 per cent respondents would go to their workplace on foot only. They became more tired due to walking. Only one per cent respondents used to take their carts (rehries) to reach their workplace as they would carry many things. Nearly four per cent respondents would take auto-rickshaw or bus to reach their workplace. About two per cent respondents reported that they would take lift (shared bike for free) from other people to reach at their destination. In this way they could save money and time. Two respondents (one per cent) reported that they did not have permanent mode of transport. They used to change the mode of transport as per the demand of work and as per their convenience.

Category of workplace

Table 4.1.26: Category of workplace by respondents (N=226)

Category of place of work	Frequency	Percentage
Indoor	88	38.93
Outdoor	138	61.06
Total	226	100

Table 4.1.26 shows that whether the respondents are working indoor or outdoor. Majority (61 per cent) of the respondents reported that they used to work outdoor and the remaining 39 per cent respondents reported that they used to work indoor.

4.2 Impact of Child Labour on Social Life of Child Labours

Impact of job on health of the respondents

Usage of safety precautions at workplace

Table 4.2.1: Use of safety precautions at workplace (N=226)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	0.44
No	225	99.55
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.1 shows the details of safety precautions by the respondents at their workplace. It was found that only one respondent followed the safety precautions at workplace but the rest of the respondents did not follow any safety precautions.

Accidents and injuries at workplace

Table 4.2.2: Accidents at workplace by respondents (N=226)

Have you met with an accident/got injured at workplace?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	19.46
No	182	80.53
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.2 shows that the child labours are not mature labours. Their physical and mental growth cannot be compared with adult labours. This immaturity in child labours may lead to some negligence which in turn causes accidents. 19 per cent of the respondents reported that they experienced some type of accidents both minor and major at their workplace. The remaining 81 per cent respondents reported that they did not experience any type of accident or injury at their workplace.

Table4.2.3: Type of injury at workplace (N=44)

Type of Injury	Frequency	Percentage
Broken arm	1	2.27
Burns	3	6.81
Cut on arm, cut on finger, cut on hand	11	25.00
Dog bite	3	6.81
Eye Injury	1	2.27
Foot finger fracture, foot injury, fractured ankle, fractured arm, Fractured finger, fractured hand, Hand injury	7	15.90
Minor Injury	14	31.81
Sprained foot	3	6.81
Head injury	1	2.27
Total	44	100

Table 4.2.3 reveals that the respondents who reported that they had faced some type of injuries at their workplace were asked about type of injury they got. Out of these 44 respondents, 14 respondents (32 per cent) reported that they had faced minor injuries like bruises and scratches on their body parts. 25 per cent respondents reported that they got cuts on arms and hands while cutting something. Nearly seven per cent respondents reported that dogs bit them while they were doing their jobs as most of the dogs attack rag pickers. One respondent (two percent) reported that he got something into his eyes while managing the metallic scrap. It gave wound in his eye. Nearly 32 per cent respondents reported that they got fracture in their feet, arm, fingers and hands while working. It stopped them to work for a long time while some respondents mentioned that they want to work with their fractured bones. Nearly seven percent respondents reported that they got sprain in their feet while carrying load. Seven percent respondents reported burns during the working hours. One respondent reported that he fell down from ladder on the floor and he got head injury. It is observed that work of child labours is very difficult and they also get injuries while working.

Information about co-workers' injuries at the workplace

Table 4.2.4: Knowledge about injuries to co-workers at workplace (N=226)

Any other worker got injured	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	19.47
No	182	80.53
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.4 shows that the knowledge of respondents about injuries of their co-workers at workplace. Majority (81 percent) of the respondents were not aware of injuries of their co-workers at workplace. And they mentioned that no other worker got any injury at their work place. The remaining 19 per cent reported that their colleagues got some injuries at their work place.

Orientation or training for job

Table 4.2.5: Training after joining the job (N=226)

Training given after joining the job	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	2.21
No	221	97.78
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.5 shows the details of training or orientation given employers. The respondents were asked whether they were provided any training or orientation after joining the job they are doing. In response to this only five respondents (two percent) reported that they were provided some sort of training and the remaining 98 per cent respondents reported that they did not receive any prior training for their work and they learnt from their experience only.

Availability of First aid facility or medical facility at workplace

Table 4.2.6: First aid facility at workplace (N=226)

Availability of First Aid/ medical facility at work place	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	3.09
No	219	96.90
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.6 shows the availability of first aid or medical facility at workplace. The respondents were asked if they had any facility of first aid or doctor for the medical emergency. Seven out of 226 respondents reported that there is a provision of first aid in case of emergency at their work place but there is no medical facility. There were provision of first aid but majority (97 per cent) of the respondents reported that they did not have any first aid facility at their work place. In case of medical emergency they had to go to government or private hospitals.

Proper arrangement of light and air at the workplace

Table 4.2.7: Arrangement of light and air at workplace (N=226)

Availability of proper light and air at your workplace?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	190	84.07
No	36	15.92
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.7 shows the minimum facilities for respondents at workplace. The respondents were also asked if they worked in proper light and air. Majority (84 per cent) of the respondents reported that they had proper ventilation and light to work. 138 of them worked outdoor so there was plenty of light and air in open environment and rest of the respondents had proper arrangements of light and air. The remaining 16 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not have proper arrangement of light and ventilation at their workplace.

Sanitation facility at the workplace

Table 4.2.8: Facility of sanitation at workplace (N=226)

Sanitation at work place	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	61	26.99
No	165	73.01
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.8 indicates as the child labours spend most of the day time at their work place therefore they need facility of toilet at that time also. The respondents were asked about the proper arrangements of sanitation at their work place. Majority (73 per cent) respondents reported that they did not have proper sanitation at their work place. The remaining 27 per cent respondents reported that they have proper sanitation at their work place.

Working hours in a day at workplace

Table 4.2.9: Working hours in a day by respondents (N=226)

Working hours in a day	Frequency	Percentage
3	5	2.21
4	8	3.54
5	15	6.64
6	33	14.60
7	27	11.95
8	67	29.65
9	9	3.98
10	32	14.16
11	8	3.54
12	14	6.19
Not Fixed	8	3.54
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.9 shows the child labours work for long hours a day to earn their livelihoods. They were asked about how many hours they worked in a day. About two percent respondents reported that they would work for three hours in a day (which is minimum number of working hours among the respondents). Nearly four percent respondents reported that they worked for four hours a day. Seven per cent respondents reported that they work for five hours daily to earn their bread and butter. 15 percent respondents reported that they had to work for six hours daily. 12 percent respondents would work for seven hours a day. 30 percent respondents had eight hours working time daily. Maximum number of respondents worked for eight hours a day. Four percent respondents were working nine hours per day. 14 per cent respondents said that they had to work for ten hours per day. Nearly four percent respondents said that they had to work for 11 hours daily. About seven percent respondents reported that they had 12 hours of work daily. Nearly four percent respondent reported that their working hours were not fixed as it was dependent upon their requirement and physical capacity.

Rest time allotted to the respondents and its duration

Table 4.2.10: Rest time at workplace by respondents (N=226)

Availing rest time	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	106	46.90
No	120	53.09
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.10 shows availing rest time of respondents at workplace during their work. 47 per cent of the respondents reported that they used to get short breaks during their working time and the remaining 53 per cent respondents did not get any break during their work.

Table 5.2.11 Duration of rest time availed by respondents (N=226)

Rest hours	Frequency	Percentage
Upto 30 minutes	68	64.15
31 – 45 minutes	35	33.01
46 – 60 minutes	3	2.83
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.11 shows the respondents who used to get rest breaks during their work then asked about for how much time they got break. Majority (64 per cent) of the respondents reported that they got 30 minutes break during their work. 33 per cent respondents reported that they would get more than 30 minutes and less than 45 minutes break during their work. The remaining three per cent of the respondents reported that they would get rest up to one hour during their work time.

Effect of child labour on their Economic Status

The other objective of this research was to know the effect of the work of child labourers on their economic status and it was assessed through by asking them about their daily income, their vacation from the work and most important the percentage of their income consumed by themselves.

Income of the respondents

Table 4.2.12: Income per day by respondents (N=226)

Income Per day(in rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
No	2	0.88
Up to 50	9	3.98
51-100	116	51.32
101-150	45	19.91
151-200	0	0.00
201-250	31	13.71
251-300	0	0.00
301-350	17	7.52
351-400	5	2.21
401-450	0	0.00
451-500	1	0.44
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.12 shows the daily income earned by the child labourers. Surprisingly two respondents reported that they did not get any monetary payment in exchange of their work. They worked with their parents. Nearly 4 per cent of the respondents reported that they could earn up to Rs 50 daily. Majority (51 per cent) of the respondents reported that they were able to earn up to Rs 100 daily. Nearly 20 per cent respondents reported that they were earning between Rs 100 to Rs 150 daily. 14 per cent respondents reported that their daily income was more than Rs 200 and Maximum Rs 250. Eight per cent respondents reported that they were earning more than Rs 300 and Rs 350 daily. Two per cent respondents reported that their daily earning was between Rs 351 to Rs 400. Only one respondent reported that he earned Rs 451 to Rs 500 per day. Here we can see that the maximum daily income is Rs 500 and the minimum is Rs 50.

Availing vacation or break from their work

Table: 4.2.13: Vacation or Break facility at workplace (N=226)

Is vacation or break facility there at workplace	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	160	70.79
No	41	18.41
With Substitute	25	11.06
Total	226	100

Table 4.2.13 shows whether the respondents avail vacation facility or not from their work. Majority (71 per cent) of the respondents reported that they got vacation from their work. About 18 per cent respondents reported that they did not get break from their work. 11 per cent respondents reported that they could get long breaks from their work but they had to employ some other person as their substitute.

Share of the salary utilized by the respondents

Table 6.2.14: Share of salary consumed by respondent (N=226)

Percentage* of amount consumed from salary	Frequency	Percentage
0	25	11.06
5	2	2.21
10	151	66.81
15	21	9.29
20	24	10.61
25	1	0.44
30	2	0.88
Total	226	100

*calculated as per the discussion

Table 4.2.14 reveals how much salary the respondents used for their personal use for example for their foods, clothes, entertainment etc. Since they were working so they should have freedom to spend money for themselves. Majority (67 per cent) of the respondents reported that they spent ten per cent of their salary. Nearly 11 per cent of the respondents reported that they spent 20 per cent of their salary. 9 per cent of the respondents spent 15 per cent of their salary as pocket expenditure. Two per cent respondents reported that they consume only five percent of their income. Two respondents reported that they were allowed to use 30 per cent of their income. Only one respondent reported 25 per cent of salary was consumed as personal expenditure. 11 per cent respondents reported that they had never spent their own money on them. Their parents took money from them for family maintenance. It is observed that the respondents who work all day with all their hard work get a very little amount or no amount of money they earn. They behave like responsible members of the family who earn to rear his dependents.

4.3.: Social difficulties faced at workplace

Views of the respondents about their job

Table4.3.1: Views of respondent about their job (N=226)

Views about job	Frequency	Percentage
Good, Easy, happy, nice, like it	20	8.84
Bad, Compelled by parents, Don't like, Don't want to do, hate it, not good, not happy, not helpful in future, not satisfied, not willing to do	61	26.99
Average, Boring, Normal, Okay, Monotonous	33	14.60
Difficult, get exhausted, hard, hard work, lot of hard work, lot of physical work, physically demanding, tedious, tiring, tough, very hard, very tiring, very tough	76	33.62
Dirty, Disgraceful, disrespectful, inferior, insulting, messy	13	5.75
Hazardous, Risky	6	2.65
Less income, less paid, little income, low paying, underpaid	16	7.07
No views	1	0.44
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.1 shows the child labourers spend their productive day time at their respective work places. The respondents were asked about their respective jobs like how did they find their job. Majority (34 per cent) of the respondents reported that they used to get very exhausted at their workplace due to a lot of physical activities. They mentioned that their work demanded a lot of

physical efforts of moving from one place to another, lifting goods etcetera. So they got very tired at their work. In this way they took their job as tiring. Nearly 27 per cent respondents reported that they did not like their work at all as their parents had compelled them to do work. They did not think that their respective jobs would help them in their future. They were not satisfied with their work. In this way they found their job bad. 15 per cent respondents found their jobs boring, monotonous but at the same time they were okay with their work and up to some extent they were satisfied. They had average views about their job as they found it as a part of their life. They were neither sad nor happy. Nearly nine per cent respondents were very happy with their job. They liked to go to their work. They found it easy to work than to stay at home. They mentioned that they could roam around new places while working. So in this way they were happy. Seven per cent respondents reported that they were very hard working at their job but they were paid very small amount in return of their hard work. They were unhappy with their job as they were underpaid for their work. Nearly six per cent respondents found insult in working. They felt discomfort mentally in working. They felt ashamed in working. They also felt that the customers and other people disrespected them. They had inferiority complex in them very much. In this way they took their work as a disgrace to them. Three per cent respondents mentioned that they worked at the risk of their life so they found this job as risky. Only one respondent gave no view about his job.

Treatment respondents at par with adult labours

Table 4.3.2: Respondent treated at par with adult labours (N=226)

Treated as adult laboures	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	19.46
No	175	77.43
Not Sure	7	3.09
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.2 shows were the respondents treated as adult labourers in remuneration and other things. In response to this, majority (77 per cent) reported that they were not treated as adult labourers in remuneration but in work they were treated as adult labourer. 20 per cent respondents reported that they were treated equally to an adult labourer.

Behavior of the peers with the respondents

Table 4.3.3: Behavior of peers with respondents (N=226)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Abuses, annoying, Bad, Jealous, not good, quarrel, suspicious, not reliable, scold, strange	50	22.12
Caring, friendly, good, helpful, kind, nice, supportive, trustworthy, very good	90	39.82
Average, depends, neutral, normal, okay, satisfied, mixed, random	86	38.05
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked about how their peers behaved with them. How they would treat them. Table 4.3.3 shows that 40 per cent of the respondents reported that their co-workers treated them very nicely and kindly. They behaved with them very nicely and kindly. They were very friendly and very kind to them. They helped them in their work and in family problems. The respondents and their peers could trust each other. They cared for them very nicely. 38 per cent respondents reported that their peers treated them normally. They were satisfied with their behavior. About 22 per cent respondents said that their peers abused them, annoyed them. They used to quarrel with them. They could not rely on them. They would feel jealous from the respondents. They irritated them very often. Working with them was not easy for the respondents as it gave them mental harassment.

Behavior of the employer with the respondents

Table 4.3.4: Work supervision by employer (N=226)

Work under the supervision employer	Frequency	Percentage
No	46	20.35
Yes	180	79.64
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.4 shows the supervision of work by the employer. The respondents were also asked about the behavior of their employers. About 20 per cent of respondents were not working under any employer. Majority (80 per cent) respondents reported that their work was directly coming under the supervision of their employers.

Table 7. 3.5: Behavior of employer with respondent (N=180)

Behaviour of employer who directly work with respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Abusive, angry, bad, biased, diplomatic, disrespectful, embarrassing, harsh, inappropriate, mean, money minded, moody, not good, random rude, scolds, strict, takes advantage, very bad, miserable	126	70.00
Average, depends, mixed, okay	33	18.33
Caring, good, Nice	21	11.66
Total	180	100

Table 4.3.5 shows that majority (70 per cent) of the respondents opined that their employers treated them very badly. The employers used to abuse them verbally and physically and they did not show any affection, kindness and respect towards the respondent. Their intention was always to take more and more work from the respondents. Their employers were very strict. They used to abuse the respondents in front of the other people also. In this way the behavior of employer with the respondents was not friendly at all. About 18 per cent respondents reported that the behavior of the employer was mixed and dependent upon their mood. They neither show any kindness nor hatred towards the respondent. Nearly 12 per cent respondents mentioned that their employers were very caring and behaved very well with the respondents.

Behaviour of the customers with the respondents

Table 4.3.6: Direct interaction with customers by respondents (N=226)

Direct interaction with Customer (N=226)	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	219	96.90
No	7	3.09
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.6 shows the behavior of the customers with the respondents. Majority (97 per cent) of the respondents had direct contact with their customers and the remaining three per cent respondents had no direct dealing with the customers.

Table 4.3.7: Behaviour of customer with respondents (N=219)

Customer behavior with respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Abusive sometimes, angry, arrogant, disrespectful, ignorant, irritating, rude and scold sometimes	83	37.89
Bargaining, neutral, normal, okay and advisory	108	49.31
Good, Nice and friendly	28	12.78
Total	219	100

Table 4.3.7 shows that majority (49 per cent) of the respondents mentioned that the behavior of the customers with them was normal. They never scolded them nor showed any kindness to them. They behaved normally as a normal human being should behave with a stranger. Nearly 38 per cent respondents reported that their customer often abused them, showed hatred and anger towards them. They never showed and kindness and respect towards them. They treated them very rudely and unkindly. They used to irritate and imitate them. 13 per cent respondents reported that they were never badly treated by their customers. Their customers were very kind to them. They showed their concern and friendly with them.

Physical abuse by employer

Table 4.3.8: Physical abuse experienced by respondents (N=226)

Experience of physical abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	18.58
No	184	81.41
Total	226	100

From Table 4.3.8 it is noticed that some respondents were beaten by their employers because many employers of the respondents have very abusive behavior. Nearly 19 per cent of the respondents reported that they had been beaten by their employers at least once. About 81 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they were never beaten by their employers.

Verbal abuse experience

Table 4.3.9: Verbal abuse experience by respondents (N=226)

Experience of verbal abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	201	88.93
No	25	11.06
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.9 shows the experience of verbal abuse by the respondents at the hands of their employers. Majority (89 per cent) of the respondents reported that their employers verbally abused them at least once. Many respondents felt that it was the habit of their employers to use cuss words. The remaining 11 per cent of the students reported that they were not verbally abused by their employers.

Experience of sexual abuse

Table 4.3.10: Experience of sexual abuse by respondents (N=226)

Experience of sexual abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	2.65
No	220	97.34
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.10 reveals that nearly three per cent of the respondents were sexually abused by their employer. Here sexually abuse includes the inappropriate touch. Shockingly six respondents mentioned that their employers touched them inappropriately. The remaining 97 per cent of the respondents reported that they were not sexually abused by their employer.

Consumption of Alcohol/ Drug/Tobacco by the respondents

Table 4.3.11: Consumption of drugs, tobacco and alcohol by respondents (N=226)

Consumption of drugs, tobacco and alcohol	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	11.95
No	199	88.05
Total	226	100

Table 4.3.11 shows the consumption of drugs, tobacco, alcohol or any unhealthy substance by the respondents. Nearly 12 per cent of the respondents reported that they had tasted drugs, tobacco, and alcohol at least once. Some of them said that they used with their peers and others said that they consumed with their father. The remaining 88 per cent of the respondents reported that they never took any unhealthy substance.

Regarding frequency of consumption of alcohol, drug or tobacco by the respondents, none of the respondents mentioned the frequency of their consuming unhealthy substances. All of respondents denied regular consumption of these materials. They reported that they had only tasted once in their lifetime but not habitual to substance abuse in the discussion.

4.4. Difficulties faced in the society

Views of the family members about the respondents

Table 4.4.1: Views of family members by respondent (N=226)

Views of their family members	Frequency	Percentage
Hardworking, Good, Nice, Helpful, Hyperactive, Hopeful, Respectful, Brave, Smart, Care taker, Bold, Best child, Mature, Sensible and Obedient	128	56.63
Normal and Average	50	22.12
Mischievous, Spendthrift, Lazy, Disobedient, Careless, Short tempered, Rude, Undisciplined, Burdon and Not good	48	21.23
Total	226	100

Table 4.4.1 shows that the respondents face enormous problems everywhere in the society for example at their home, at their workplace, in their neighborhood etc. These things can also be accessed through the views of other people about the respondents. The respondents were asked about the views their family members had for them. This shows the bond between the respondents and their family members. About 21 per cent of the respondents responded that their parents had no good views about them. Their parents thought that they were lazy. They would always complain about getting late to the work of the respondent. They would always complain of their income. They would think that the respondents spend money on unnecessary things. When they tried to stop them from spending the respondents behave rudely. Their parents always complained them being undisciplined. Many respondents said that their parents took them as a big burden. Both parents and respondents did not like each other. The respondents said that they tried to avoid each other. They felt uncomfortable in the same house. 22 per cent respondents reported that their relationship between them and their parents was quite normal and their parents had normal affection, care, attitude and expectations from them. Their parents supported them well. Nearly 57 per cent respondents reported that they were having very good relationship with their parents. Their parents believed that the respondents were very hard working, supported their families very well. Their parents would think that their children give them much respect and they were the best children. These respondents said that their parents had good faith in them and they took good care of their parents. These parents also believed that their children were very active in doing things for the welfare of their families. They were obedient in the eyes of their parents. Brave, smart, sensible were some of the terms their parents used for the respondents.

Views of the neighbors about the respondents

Table 4.4.2: Views of neighbors about the respondents (N=226)

Views of their neighbors	Frequency	Percentage
Supportive, obedient, good, nice, helpful, very energetic, happy, jolly, funny, mature, social, fashionable	124	54.86
Average, okay, mixed, normal	84	37.16
Arrogant, aggressive, bad, sensitive, not good	18	7.96
Total	226	100

Table 4.4.2 the respondents were also asked about the views about their neighbors for them. Majority (55 per cent) of the respondents mentioned that their neighbors had good views about them. They thought that the respondents were very hard working, social, obedient and helpful to their families and other people also. Some respondents said that the neighbors were fond of their funny and jolly nature. They took the respondents as matured one as they were earning for their families. 37 per cent of the respondents felt that their neighbors had normal views about them. They did not hate them or tried to avoid them. Nearly eight per cent of the respondents reported that their neighbors were very arrogant and aggressive towards them. Their behavior with the respondents was very bad. They were not sensitive enough to understand the plight of the respondents. They thought that the respondents were arrogant and aggressive. They took the respondents as bad neighbors.

Views of the friends about the respondent

Table 4.4.3: Views of Friends about the respondents (N=226)

Views of their friends	Frequency	Percentage
Friendly, supportive, trustworthy, jolly, fun loving, stylish, helpful, charged up, hard worker, nice and good	182	80.53
Average, normal and okay	36	15.92
Bad, short tempered, always fight, emotional, reserved, don't play and dependent	8	3.53
Total	226	100

The respondents were interviewed about the views of their friends. They were asked what their friends thought about the respondents. Table 4.4.3 shows that majority of (81 per cent) of the respondents reported that their friends had nice feelings and good views about the respondents. They liked the funny and jolly nature of the respondents. They believed that the respondents

were very helpful and very supportive in bad times. They had trust in the respondents also. They took the respondents as stylish and smart. They also believed that the respondents were hard working. The respondents and their friends had cordial relationship. Nearly 16 per cent of the respondents felt that their friends had normal views about them. They were neither too affectionate nor too jealous to the respondents. Nearly four per cent of the respondents reported that their friends thought they were short tempered and easily got to fight. They opined that their friends thought that they were very emotional and took decision in hurry. They also mentioned that their friends complained them of not playing with them and some complained of their reserved nature.

Perception of unknown people towards respondents

Table 4.4.4: Perception of unknown people towards respondents (N=226)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very bad, abuse, harsh, make fun of our life, rude, scold sometimes, abuse and unfavourable	116	51.33
Average, mixed reaction, normal, normally, not bad, okay, random, depends, ignore	95	42.02
Suspicious, suspiciously, tell them to work	3	1.32
Good	12	5.30
Total	226	100

The respondents were also asked about the behavior of unknown people who were not their customers. As the respondents would meet unknown people daily so the behavior of these people would have impact on the mental state of the respondents.

Table 4.4.4 shows that majority (52 per cent) of the respondents reported that the unknown people treated them very badly. They would make fun of them. They talked to them very rudely. They talked to them very harshly. They had so much of disgust for the respondents and they hated them very much. 42 per cent of the respondents reported that the unknown people treated them normally. They neither showed hatred nor any sympathy towards them. They usually tried to ignore them. Three respondents (one per cent) stated that the unknown people always suspected them as they were thieves. They were asked them to work. Nearly six per cent of the respondents reported that the unknown people treated them nicely. They always tried to help them by giving advice and things.

Social interaction by the respondents

Table 4.4.5: Feel uneasy to interact with members of the society by respondents (N=226)

Uneasiness to interact with other people	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	182	80.53
No	44	19.47
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked if they felt any hesitation in meeting with unknown people. Table 4.4.5 shows that majority (81 per cent) of the respondents reported that they felt uneasiness in meeting with unknown people as they had inferiority complex in them. They felt ashamed of their financial and social condition. And the remaining 19 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not feel hesitation in meeting with unknown people. They took everyone as a normal human being.

4.5. Willingness to improve their (child labour) socialstatus

Present schooling status of the respondents

Table 4.5.1: Attending school by respondents (N=226)

Attending the school	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	7.52
No	209	92.47
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked about the changes they wanted to see in their lives. They were asked about their present status of schooling. Table 4.5.1 shows that nearly 8 per cent of the respondents reported that they were already students. The remaining 92 per cent of the respondents reported that they were not attending school. It indicates that majority of the students were concentrating on their daily wage labour to assist their family at the cost of their educationcareer.

Table 4.5.2: Interesting to join school by respondents (N=209)

Wish to join school	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	66.02
No	71	33.97
Total	209	100

The respondents were asked about their interest to join a school and study further. Table 4.5.2 shows that majority (66 per cent) of the respondents reported that they wanted to study further in their lives because education is the key to success. Nearly 34 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not want to study further and they wanted to earn money as much as possible to have brighter life in future.

Seeking for better job by the respondents

Table 4.5.3: Seeking for better job by the respondents (N=226)

Seeking for better job	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	219	96.90
No	5	2.21
Not sure	2	0.88
Total	226	100

Table 4.5.3 shows the aspiration of the respondents to get a better job. Majority (97 per cent) of the respondents reported that they would surely do a better job than their present one. About two per cent of the respondents reported that they did not want to do a better job since they were happy with their present job. Two respondents were not sure about their decision.

Views of the respondent about the caste and class system

Table 4.5.4: Views on caste and class system by respondents (N=226)

Views on caste and class system	Frequency	Percentage
Not good and Don't like	50	22.13
Neutral	5	2.21
No views	171	75.66
Total	226	100

The respondents view about the class and caste system were recorded. They were asked if they liked these two systems. Table 4.5.4 shows that majority (76 per cent) of the respondents had no views about the caste and class system. 22 per cent of the respondents did not like the caste and class system. They felt that everyone in the society should be equal. About two per cent of the respondents had view that these systems had been going since a long time. It is observed that everyone should act neutrally.

Perspectives of the respondents to enhance their social and economic status

Table 4.5.5: Plans to enhance social and economic status by respondents (N=226)

Plans to enhance social and economic status	Frequency	Percentage
Better job	40	17.69
Business	43	19.02
By earning more money	61	26.99
By taking dowry in marriage	1	0.44
Farming, By taking loan	78	34.51
Migration	1	0.44
No Idea	2	0.88
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked how they wanted to change or improve their economic and social status. The respondents gave different views in this regard. Table 4.5.5 shows that majority (35 per cent) of the respondents mentioned that they wanted to change their social status by doing farming. Many of them said that they would take loan from known people and banks to do farming. 27 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to earn more money because money brings name and fame. 19 per cent of the respondents opined that they wanted to do some kind of business. By doing business they would be able to earn more money and businessman had better social status than the workers. Nearly 18 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to get a better job to improve their economic and social status. Two respondents mentioned that they had no idea of becoming rich. They were very distressed because of poverty. One respondent reported that he wanted to migrate to another country to improve their status. One more respondent said that he wanted to become rich by taking dowry in his marriage.

4.6. Expectation from the employer, family and society

Expectations of the respondents from their employers

Table 4.6.1: Expectation of respondents from their employer (N=226)

Expected changes in employer	Frequency	Percentage
Increase salary	100	44.24
Free food, free clothes and accommodation	25	11.06
Paid leaves	10	4.42
Respectful behavior	11	4.86
Short breaks and less working hours	29	12.83
Break from work	5	2.21
Not applicable	46	20.35
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked about the changes in their employer. Table 4.6.1 shows that about 44 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted their employer to increase their salary. They felt their employer did not give them enough money. 11 per cent of the respondents mentioned that their employer should give them free food, free cloth and free accommodation to live. In this way they could save more money. About four per cent of the respondents opined that their employer should give them paid leaves so that their salary would not be cut down. Nearly 5 per cent of the respondents reported that they expected respectful behavior from their employer that they would give them respect. They said that their employer did not talk to them respectfully. Nearly 13 per cent of the respondents opined that they expected their employer to provide them short breaks during their work. They also desire that working hours should be shortened. About 20 per cent of the respondents did not have any employer (Reference: Table 4.3.4).

Expectations of the respondents from their families

Table 4.6.2: Expectation of respondents from their families (N=226)

Expectations from family	Frequency	Percentage
Support in education	25	11.06
Admiration, attention, more affection, more support	18	7.96
better clothes, shoes and better food	45	19.91
Let them change the job, leave the job, open him a new business	9	3.98
Break from work , free time, play time	17	7.52
Mobile phone, motor cycle	16	7.07
Not sure	4	1.76
Good behavior, Respect	19	8.40
Less interference, more independence	14	6.19
Money to spend, pocket money	59	26.10
Total	226	100

The respondents were also asked about their expectations from family members. Table 4.6.2 shows that majority (26 per cent) of the respondents reported that their family members gave them very little amount of money to spend. They expect them to increase pocket money. They had so much anger in their mind that their parents did not provide them enough money. They could not spend the money on their own. Nearly 20 per cent of the respondents mentioned that their parents did not give them proper food, clothes and shoes. They remained hungry and badly dressed most of the time. So they expect that parents to provide them better clothes, shoes and enough food. 11 per cent respondents reported that they wanted to study further but their

parents compelled them to work. So they expected their parents to provide them good education. About 8 per cent of the respondents reported that their parents did not treat them with love and care. They expected their parents to treat them with more love and care. Nearly eight per cent of the respondents reported that their parents never paid attention towards them nor admired their efforts of working. They did not support them in their decision. The parents of their friends supported them. These respondents said that they expected their parents to give them more attention. Nearly eight per cent of the respondents reported that they had to work very much and they become very tired. They needed break from the work to take rest and play to relieve their stress. They wanted that their parents should have allowed them to take break from the work. Seven per cent respondents reported that their parents should have bought them mobile phones and motorcycles. Six per cent respondents mentioned that their parents were very nagging. They used to scold them very much. They used to suspect them and did not have any faith in them. So these respondents said that they expected from their parents to interfere less in their lives and gave them more independence. Nearly four per cent respondents reported that they were not happy with their present job. They wanted to change their job but their parents did not allow them to change. Their parents compelled them to work. They were hesitantly doing their job. They mentioned that they did not want to do their present job and wanted to do some business but their parents did not give them money to start business. They wished their parents to give them money and approval to start new business. Nearly two per cent respondents were not sure about their expectations from their parents.

Expectations of the respondents from their lives

Table 4.6.3. Ambition in the life by respondents (N=226)

Ambition in life	Frequency	Percentage
Wish to have their own house	31	13.71
Better education and better job	14	6.19
Happy in their life	12	5.30
Easy, relaxed, better and peaceful life	11	4.86
Earn more money, become rich	81	35.84
Better facility, clothes	30	13.27
Car , luxuries	5	2.21
Go abroad	2	0.88
Do not want to work	4	1.76
Start business	8	3.53
Freedom, independent life	6	2.65
Famous, successful, make parents proud	17	7.52
Not sure	5	2.21
Total	226	100

The respondents were asked what they did expect from their lives. What change they wanted to see in their lives. Table 4.6.3 shows that 36 per cent of respondents reported that they wanted to earn more money in their life and become rich. It was their aim in their lives to earn as much as possible. About 13 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to get better facilities in their home and to get new clothes. Since they wore torn clothes and lived in filthy places. Nearly 14 per cent of the respondents reported that they wished to buy their own house. They were living in shared rented rooms and it gave them very disgust. Nearly eight per cent respondents mentioned that they wanted to become famous by doing extra ordinary things. They said that they wanted to make their parents proud by becoming successful in their lives. About six per cent respondents reported that they wanted better education in their life so that by educating themselves they could be able to get better jobs. Five per cent of the respondents reported that they just wanted to become happy in their lives. Happiness was the ultimate thing for them. Nearly five per cent respondents reported that they wanted to have easy life as they had to work very much for earning money. They wanted to have relaxation and peace in their lives. They had to face quarrels and fights at their homes after long, hectic day of work. So they just wanted to have peace in their lives. Nearly 4 per cent respondents reported that they wanted to start a business in their life. By becoming businessman they would be able to do work on their will. Hence, the respondents mentioned that they wanted to have more freedom in their lives. They wanted to live independently. They would be king of their own will. They would do things on their own will. About two per cent of the respondents were not sure about what they expected from their lives.

Expectations of the respondents from themselves

Table 4.6.4: Expectation of respondents from themselves (N=226)

Expectation from himself/herself	Frequency	Percentage
Better job, government job	88	38.93
Earn money, become rich and successful	32	14.15
Want to start their own business	55	24.33
Want to adopt different occupations like singer, teacher, orchestra, cricketer, automobile engineer, police officer, army person, computer engineer, driver, cook etc	23	10.17
Want their own house	19	8.4
No future Plan	1	0.44
Own a car	4	1.76
Become happy	1	0.44
Want to go abroad	3	1.32
Total	226	100

The respondents were also asked what things they expected from themselves and what their aim was. Table 4.6.4 shows that 39 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to get a better job and government jobs in their life. It was their dream to get a better job. About 24 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they wanted to start their own business and wanted to become businessman. It was their belief that businessman had a special status in the society. Ten per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to pursue different occupations like some of them wanted to become teachers, police officers, cricketer etcetera. They believed that these persons had special respect and status in the society. About 14 per cent of the respondents reported that they wanted to become rich by earning a lot of money. In this way they would become successful in their lives. Money was the ultimate goal for them. Eight per cent respondents reported that it was their dream to build a beautiful house with all the facilities for themselves. Nearly two per cent of the respondents felt that they wanted to own a car. It was their dream to buy a car for themselves. Three respondents (one per cent) mentioned that they wanted to go abroad to make money. They did not like India as there was so much poverty. One respondent mentioned that he just wanted to become happy in his life. In his view being happy was the ultimate achievement. One respondent said that he did not have any future plans.

Awareness about Child Labour Laws or Policies

Table 4.6.5 Awareness about child labour by respondents (N=226)

Awareness about child labour	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	136	60.17
No	90	39.82
Total	226	100

Regarding awareness about the child labour, Table 4.6.5 shows that majority (60 per cent) of the respondents reported that they were aware of child labour and the remaining 40 per cent of the respondents reported that they were not aware of child labour. It is observed that 60 per cent of the respondents knew about the child labour but still they were working as child labour due to their family circumstances.

Awareness about the Child Labour Acts

Table 4.6.6: Awareness about Child labour Act (N=226)

Awareness about child labour Act	Yes		No		Total & Percentage
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
Aware of child labour Act	85	37.61	141	62.38	226 (100)
Aware of Right to Education Act	148	65.48	78	34.51	226 (100)
Aware of Factories Act 1948	0	0	226	100	226 (100)

Regarding awareness about the Child Labour Act and Policies, Table 4.6.6 shows that nearly 38 per cent of the respondents reported that they were aware of the Child Labour and Prevention Act. And the remaining 62 per cent of the respondents were not aware of this Act.

Regarding Right to Education Act, 65 per cent of the respondents were aware of this Act and the remaining 35 per cent of the respondents reported that they were not aware of this Act. It is noticed that no respondent was aware of Factories Act 1948. Therefore, there is need for awareness campaigns to sensitize the communities about child rights.

CASE STUDIES

The following are five case studies on the issue of child labour from child labours' point of view.

Case Study-1

Respondent 'A' was working with some contractor who used to do decoration work in marriage palaces. He was 13 years of age and was studying in 8th standard. He used to manage both studies and labour work. He belonged to Bassi ghulam hussain Hoshiarpur. His parents were illiterate. His father was a hawker who used to sell different items like plastic wares and pocket tools and his monthly family income was Rs 8000. He used to go to his work on his bicycle. According to him, his work was very tiring and he would get Rs 250 for a day. The reason of his child labour was survival of his family as the income of his father was very less to rear five children. His siblings were studying in school. He used to utilize ten per cent of his income for his fees and study material. Though he used to work approximately eight hours but he was happy with his work but at the same time he told about the strictness of his employer as he sometimes abused him. His neighbors took him as a hard working, supporting and very friendly. He was very optimistic and wished to do some better job after doing his senior secondary education. He was aware about the child labour but he was unaware of Child Rights Acts.

Case Study-2

Case study of respondent 'B' who was 13 years of age. He was working as a scrap collector. He was living in a slum on Una road near Bassi purani. His father was also working as scrap collector. He had two siblings who were not doing any labour. He had studied up to 3rd standard. The monthly income of his parents was Rs 5000. Both mother and father were illiterate. The basic reason of his child labour was survival of his family. His father compelled him to work as a scrap collector to earn more income. He had to travel 5 kilometer daily on his cart (rehri) for collecting scrap. He would work for approximately six hours daily. To the maximum he could earn Rs 200 and out of this he would consume only 20 per cent on himself. According to him, the behavior of his customers was very rude. He had faced physical and verbal abuse by the hands of his scrap dealer. In view of his family members, he was very hard working but as per his neighbors he was very arrogant. He said that most of the people looked upon him suspiciously hence he felt very uneasy to meet those people who were not labourers. It was observed that there was so much anger and hatred for his circumstances. To overcome his inner frustration, he used to wear metallic chain and rings to showoff. He wanted to study further to get a better job so that he might improve his social and economic status. He was unhappy with the caste and class

system of the society. His ultimate expectation from his life was happiness. He was aware that he was child labour but at the same time he was unaware of the child labour laws.

Case Study-3

Here the case study of respondent 'C' was an honest and hard working boy. He was 11 years of age and was working as a hawker (pen seller) in bus stand area. He was fatherless and had four siblings who were younger than him. His mother was working as a domestic help. She was illiterate. They had no monetary savings. The reason of his labour was to support his family. He had been working for the last eight months. This child was honest and he did not expect anything from others except his wage or salary from his employer. He used to check every piece of his goods before selling to the customer. He said that he would earn money by doing hard work only. During his work he had got many injuries. He used to work for ten hours daily. At the end of the day his feet soled. His average daily income was Rs 100 only but he did not consume any portion of it for himself. His job was tiring as he had to convince the people. The average consumer behavior was not good. He wanted to earn more money to become rich.

Case Study-4

A case study of a visionary respondent 'D' who is a female is needed to be mentioned. This respondent was of 13 years of age. She was working in *sabji mandi* area with some whole sale seller. Her work was to clean the vegetables, sort those according to the size and quality. She used to work for six hours for Rs 100 only. She had studied upto 2nd standard only. But she was very keen to study further. It was her dream to start a business of whole selling of fruits and vegetables. She was very energetic and enthusiastic about her work. Her father was illiterate and worked as a domestic help. She wanted that she should study upto 10th level so that she may be able to do the business. Her neighbors and parents were very fond of her. She had three younger siblings and she wanted them to get admission in some better school also. Her energy and management both at work and home was commendable.

Case Study-5

There were many beggars who used to work under some person (a contractor) and gave them daily wages to beg in certain specific areas. They were given targets to a certain amount in a day. In the night they beg near to the food carts where they get free food and some money also. Here respondents 'E' is mentioned who was six years old. He had four siblings. Two were older than

him and two were younger than him. His parents were illiterate. Their family belonged to Rajasthan. His daily wage was Rs 150. He was too small to tell about the caste system, child labour and laws etcetera. But his wish was that his parents should give good clothes and food. He said that he had to wear filthy clothes to get the attention from people so that more people give them alms. He was living in a rented pucca house with his family. One of his uncle had appointed him to this work.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The aim of this research was to study the child labour as a social phenomenon by exploring their personal and social lives, the social problems faced by the child labourers in day to day life and which kind of role they play while struggling with all of these problems. How their problems and society they live in affect them. All of these things were explored and studied in detail while taking the interview of each respondent. The area of research is Hoshiarpur district in Punjab state. A total of 226 respondents was randomly selected from slums, rural area, semi urban and urban area of Hoshiarpur district. The respondents were randomly selected from professions like daily wages, agricultural labourers, beggars, domestic helps, helpers at various shops, eateries, mehendi artists, dholies, potters, Rag pickers, carpenters etc. An interview schedule was employed to collect data from respondents which covered all the objectives of the research.

Basic information of the respondents

The maximum numbers of child labourers were between the age group of 12 – 13 years which is 32 percent of the total respondents. Here it is seen that the teenage children are found maximum who support their families by earning. Nearly 87 per cent of respondents had studied up to primary level only. So here we can see the implementation of Right to Education Act which provides free and compulsory education for all. The 99 respondents were from scheduled caste category. They were nearly 44 per cent. Here the plight of scheduled caste is visible. Although there are so many facilities for the welfare and upliftment of scheduled caste but still their status is very low.

Dr Ravinderjit kaur in her research(2012), “Problem of child labour in Punjab: A case study of Sangrur and Barnala districts” has observed that children who belonged to scheduled caste in India have to suffer perils and risks of their existence. The parents and guardians of these children neglected them and over saw the fulfillment of their needs. According to her research there were approximately 5 lac street children nationwide who were exposed to violence and exploitation. The serious psychological disorders were seen in 15 per cent of children in India. There was no such a system which was approved legally that provides the psychological assistances to the children who were survivors and culpritas of social system. The child labourers were often faced physical and sexual abuse at the hands of their employers.

According to Roma Ghosh (1999) in her Research , “ A sociological study of child labourers in the unorganized sector of brick making in sub urban Calcutta” also concluded that the percentage of scheduled caste child labourer was higher than other castes. The child labourers would also work in their household which kept them bust throughout the day and they did not get any personal time. The plight of female child labourer was more serious than the male child labourers as they had to perform household chores, take care of their younger siblings along with their labour work. It was also found that there was no training and no security of their job. The study also shows that more than 66 per cent respondents were illiterate. The main reason was poverty and less funds to keep the children devoid from education. Most of the respondents lived in kacha houses. Majority of them had minor injuries like wounds on their work place and they did not have first aid of facility of doctor at their work place. The respondents were also not well aware of their rights.

The majority (87 per cent) of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion. About 33 per cent of the child labourers were from Uttar Pradesh state since it a more populated state in India. Here is the drawback of maximum population.

Surprisingly, 29 per cent of the respondents were enrolled to Aadhar Unique Identification but rests of the respondents were not enrolled to Aadhar. Aadhar enrollment depicts the awareness of the respondent to the facilities provided by the Government. It also ensures the non duplication of registration of individuals

60 per cent of the respondents did not have saving accounts which mean that these respondents did not keep their savings in Banks or post offices.

The socio economic background of the respondents

The maximum size of the family was 11-15 members. Majority (74 per cent) of the respondents had the family size of 6 to 10 persons.

There were nearly 2 per cent of the respondents who were orphan, 6 per cent reported no father and 3 per cent reported no mother. The helplessness of these respondents can be understood because of absence of parents but nearly 90 per cent of respondents had both of their parents even then they were forced into labour. Therefore, there should be some more schemes for the orphan children like hostels, free food and free education throughout their life.

Majority (63 per cent) of the respondents family heads income was between Rs 3000 and Rs 6000. Even Rs 6000 is not enough for family of three. Nearly 84 per cent of the parents of the respondents were uneducated. These illiterate people become the cause of forcing their children into labour. An educated person has more sense to differentiate between right and wrong.

87 per cent of the respondents' families had no savings at all and only 4 per cent of the families had from Rs 9001 to Rs 12000 saving.

It was very disappointing to know that none of the respondents had their own house. Most of these respondents were living in Katcha houses which were mostly rented and shared with other families.

Rajiv Kumar Sinha in his research (2008), "A sociological study of child labour in unorganized sector (a study based on district Varanasi)" found that most of the respondents has extra large families. It was also found that all of the respondents were suffering mental, social and physical issues which were related to health problems. Majority of the respondents (83 per cent) were not able to have time to spend on recreational activities. 92 per cent respondents said that their employers had work pressure on them and 77 per cent respondents complained that they were not treated well by the local people. They were paid meager amount in exchange of their labour.

Work details of the respondents

85 per cent of the respondents had reason of doing labour was for the survival of their families. Their parents had not enough money to rear their families so the respondent started working. Here the responsibility of the government is questioned. Each family should have enough income for their survival.

Majority (42 per cent) of the respondents were recommended to their work by their family member only. Here the main reason was survival of the families so the family members themselves helped the respondents to get some work. Maximum number of respondents had been working for the last two years.

Unfortunately the profession adopted by some respondents was begging. These respondents told that begging was easiest job for them as they had to do no hard work. The government should abolish the begging strictly. Here the police should take serious action against the beggars. It was observed that no child labour was found in the organized sector since the organized sectors abide by the Acts of the governments.

The respondents also get tired because of their work and their tenders age. 64 per cent respondents had to move in all of their working time. Therefore, they were more prone to tiredness. Majority (57 per cent) of the respondents did not like their working environment. Hence, it is observed that child labours working in such an environment which they did not like due to their helplessness.

Most of the child labourers were going to the work by cycle (54 per cent). Nearly 63 per cent of the respondents which are maximum used to travel upto 3 K.M. to reach their working place and 61 per cent of the respondents had to work outdoor in all kind of seasons. Their working condition was worse than other respondents. None of the respondent has the chance of promotion and they have to work like this to keep their jobs without saying anything. The respondents knew that they would not get any promotion or benefits in their jobs but still they compromised with their fate and they accepted the same.

The impact of job on health of the respondent

Only one respondents among 226 respondents confirmed that he used safety precautions at their workplace. Rest of the respondents did not use any safety precautions. It is observed that 225 respondents out of 226 respondents risk their lives most of the time. 19 per cent of the respondents reported that they had met with some accidents at their workplace like cuts, fracture, sprains and dog bites etcetera. The most reported injury was bruises and scratches which come under minor injuries. 19 per cent of the respondents reported that their peers also got injuries at their workplace. The training is must for a new job but only 2 per cent of the respondents got the training for their work. The absence of training may cause serious consequences.

As facility of first aid is must at the workplace. Only 3 per cent of the respondents had the facility of first aid at their workplace. Rest of the respondents had the facility of public services only. It indicates that the unorganized sectors do not follow the safety measures.

The working environment should be healthy and hygienically well for the respondents. It was good to find that 84 per cent of the respondents had proper light and air. But 61 per cent of the respondents claimed that they did not have facility of washrooms at their workplace. In that case they opted for public conveniences.

The working time depicts the hard work of the respondents. 67 respondents worked for 8 hours a day. The maximum number of working hours was found to be 12 hours per day which is too much for a teenager. Moreover 53 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they did not get

any rest during their work and 64 per cent of them had the rest time of 30minutes.

Shailesh. N.Hadli in his research (2004), “Child labour problems and prospects: case study with special reference to labour in some unorganized sector in Tamilnadu and Karnataka” found that the rural people who were poor would migrate to urban places for earning income purpose. This led them to a miserable life. The child labourers had to work for long hours, their sitting and standing postures made their bodies stiff and they also faced neuro muscular disorder. The child labourers remain deprived of the various of the various educational facilities and opportunities which restrict them to learn new skills also, hence them remain unskilled throughout their life.

Sharanabasauappa (2018) in his research “ A sociological enquiry on child labour : A study of Raichur district” found that the child labourers were indulged in construction works, agricultural activities also worked as assistant at motor garage, sales assistant at shops etcetera. The caste based works in rural areas were reduced so many of the families moved to urban areas for earning their livelihood. In this research it was found that children were more indulged in unorganized sectors like in hotels, domestic work, and motor garage in comparison to other works. More than 22 per cent of the child labourers were illiterate and nearly 40 per cent child labourers were educated upto primary level. More than 65 per cent of the child labourers belonged to villages. More than 15 per cent were from urban area and rest of the nearly 20 per cent were from suburban area. Among these nearly 30 per cent of the child labourers were living in rural area and they used to come to the city for their work only. Only 26 per cent respondents had good relationship with their parents, more than 62 per cent of the respondents were having satisfactory relationship with their parents. Nearly 76 per cent respondents stated that the status of the females in their families is very poor. Nearly 22 per cent respondents said that the people had sympathetic views about them and 25 per cent said that society had attitude of discriminatory towards them. Nearly 18 per cent of the child labourers were habitual of smoking. 8 per cent respondents used to chew tobacco and 4 per cent respondents used to take alcohol. Nearly 30per cent child labourers stated that their fathers were illiterate. More than 50 per cent respondents said that their father had education up to primary level only. Nearly 28 per cent of the respondents were going to the school along with their work. These respondents knew the importance of the education. Approximately 47 per cent of the child labourers wished to goto the school to get education and nearly 20 per cent were not willing to go to the school. Nearly 8 per cent respondents agreed that it was their wish to not to study otherwise they had no financial issues for getting education. More than 44 per cent of the child labourers were getting monthly salary between Rs 1001 to Rs 2000. Nearly 72 per cent child labourers were giving the full salary

to their families and kept nothing for themselves. 15 per cent respondents were working less than four hours in a day. Nearly 23 per cent were working between seven to eight hours. Only 26 per cent child labourers state that their employers were treating them kindly. Nearly 25 per cent stated that their employer were indifferent to them. 18 per cent respondents said that their employers beat them very often.

The effect of child labour on their economic status

It was very shocking that 51 per cent of the respondents were earning between Rs 50 to Rs 100 only. This is very disappointing that tender hands who work so hard all the day earns such a little amount on the expense of their childhood. 70 per cent of the respondent get break from their work. At the same time majority (67 per cent) of the respondents were allowed to use only ten percent of their income and 11 per cent of the respondents were not allowed to use even a single penny on themselves. Their parents used to take away their money daily. These respondents were very distressed as they had so many wishes in their minds. But they were not able to fulfill those.

The difficulties faced by the respondents in the society

Nearly 34 per cent of the respondents did not like their job because of the tiredness and difficulties faced at the job. Here we can see the unwillingness of the respondents to do their work. But their family condition did not spare them.

But the good thing is that peers of majority (40 per cent) of the respondents had good relations with the respondents and they took a good care of the respondents. But 70 per cent of the respondents who were working under some employers reported that the behavior of their employers was not good at all with the respondents. Here we see that the child labourer had to work under such a boss who always scolds them. The respondents remained always in fear of their employer. The customers of the respondents also behaved arrogantly. Nearly 38 per cent of the respondents said that their customers behaved very rudely with them. One thing should be kept in mind that these child labourers are not doing labour at their own will. It is their ill fate that they are indulged in labour. All the people should have sympathy towards these labourers.

Moreover the 19 per cent of the respondents reported that they were beaten up by their employer usually. The cases of verbal abuse were far more than the physical abuse (89 per cent). Six respondents (3 per cent) suffered sexual abuse at their work by their employer by used to touch them inappropriately.

To remove their tiredness nearly 12 per cent of the respondents used alcohol/drugs once in their life. The families should take care of their children so that they don't stray from their path.

Therefore, it was observed that the child labours faced difficulties at their workplace. But workplace is not the only place where these child labourers face difficulties. They have to face many issues in their families, neighborhood and friend circle etc. About 21 per cent of the respondents had unhealthy relations with their parents. Their parents thought that they were mischievous spent too much amount on unnecessary things. They did not obey their parents, got angry very early. They used to talk very rudely with their parents. They were very undisciplined and lazy according to their parents. Their parents thought that these children did not care about them. They were selfish etcetera. Usually they had frequent fights with their families. But most of the respondents were happy talking about their neighbours. Their neighbours had very nice views about them. The respondents were very helpful for their neighbours. They would help their neighbours by doing their some work. At the same time nearly 8 per cent of the respondents reported that their neighbours had some issues with them and they thought that the respondents were very aggressive and insensitive. They looked down upon them as they were doing menial jobs. Here the mentalities of their neighbours should be improved about the respondents. Their neighbours should have sympathy towards the respondents. Similar is the case of the respondents with their friends. Most of the respondent had no issue with their friends (55 per cent). They had very cordial relationships. The respondent felt that their friends are their mentors in their lives. They could share everything with them. They were more comfortable with their friends than their parents. But nearly 4 per cent of the respondents were not in good terms with their friends because their friends thought that the respondent does not have much time to play with them. Some of the friends were even jealous from the respondents.

The situation of child labours is worse with the unknown people. About 51 per cent of the respondents reported that common people who were unknown to them (not their customers) used to treat them very bad. They would use cuss words for them, scolded them very badly. This is very common trait of people in our society that they treat child labourers as aliens or very disgusting things. We are fortunate enough to have choices but unfortunately the child labourers are not born with some options. So society should accept the child labourers as a normal human being who are provided with all the constitutional rights, due to the which inferiority complex the respondents had they felt uneasy to interact with people who are not labourers. 80 per cent respondents said that they felt very ashamed due to their economic and social status.

The most important part of the research was to know the feelings and expectations of the respondents. As every normal human being has his expectations from his family, friends, society and life. In the similar way the expectations of the child labourer were explored about education, job, society and their life. Nearly 8 per cent of the respondents were already students and 66 per cent of the respondents among the rest of the respondents wanted to study further if they ever get a chance. But their parents were against their schooling. Nearly 97 per cent of the respondents wanted to get a better job as they were not satisfied with their present job. Most of the respondents had no view about the class and cast system in India.

When the respondents were asked about how they wished to improve their social and economic status, majority (35 per cent) of the respondents wanted to do farming and by doing this they would earn money. They believe that the farmers are the feeder of nation so that they wanted to become farmers.

100 respondents expected that their employers that they should increase their salary. They thought that they were underpaid for the work (44 per cent). In the similar way about 26 per cent of the respondents expected from their families that they should be given more pocket money to them. Among them there were 8.4 per cent respondents who yearned for respect and good behavior from their families. Nearly 36 per cent of the respondents expected from their lives that they should be given a chance to earn a lot of money to become rich. At the same time about 5 per cent of the respondents just wanted to be happy and contented in their lives. Nearly 39 per cent of the respondents sought to have better job.

The awareness of the respondents about the laws was assessed by asking them about the child labour act, Right to Education act and Factories act 1948. About 62 per cent of the respondents were not aware about the child labour act whereas about 65 per cent of the respondents were aware of the right to education act. No respondent was aware about the factories act 1948.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After this research some suggestive measures came to the light which may prevent the child labour.

The employment generation schemes should be increased which will increase the employment chances for the parents of the child labourers. Right to education act should be strengthened which may increase the enrollment of the children in the schools. There should be awareness programmes on Right to Education, prohibition of child labour act and employment generation schemes like MGNREGA to prevent the child labour. The provisions of multi skills and vocational training should be enhanced so that the children may receive practical training of various traits. The efforts should be made in order to minimize the number of dropouts from the schools. Awareness campaigns and seminars should be conducted to motivate the working and non-working children to go to schools. The parents of the working child labourers and the child labourers themselves should be aware to the risks and dangerous effects of child labourers. The below poverty line people should have preference to receive haste free loans on minimal interest.

The basic Nutrition system should be strengthened. There should be a provision of free service of crutches for the below poverty line people so that they may be able to leave their children with reliable attendants. The Government should provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed family heads in order to help them financially. There should be a provision of free vocational training for those who are willing to learn some skills for their livelihoods after 18 years of their age. The Aadhar (Unique identity card) can be very effective in transferring the subsidies and other financial benefits to the needy people as it is linked with their Bank accounts. There should be some contingent funds in case of emergency, disaster, natural calamities so that the families of child labours may not suffer in the absence of job and money. The present situation of lockdown due to COVID 19 pandemic can be cited as an example. The daily wage earners have been suffering the plight of lockdown the most. Most of them are not having savings for their livelihood. In this case after the lockdown period, it was observed in the Hoshiarpur city that the children who were working at various shops and carts, various fast foods carts, daily wage earners are now selling fruits, vegetables and other food items which come under the essential goods. The legal framework of policies of government should play its role effectively to prevent the child labour. There should be provision of free health checkup of child labourers and their families, and family counseling should be given to parents and family members of child labourers to lessen the child labours in the society. The family planning

programs should be encouraged to minimize the family size of child labours'. There is lot of work which is not listed as hazardous but at the same time it divides the children from their childhood and these children do not have right on their childhood. The role of public opinion and media should be enhanced in order to disclose the child labour areas. It should be considered that the abolition of child labour cannot be achieved in a day but it demands the cooperation of each member of our society for the better future and upliftment of our society.

SUGGESTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT CHILD LABOUR

On the basis of data some suggestive measures came to the light which may prevent the child labour.

- The employment generation schemes should be developed to increase the employment chances for the parents of the child labourers
- The Right to Education Act should be monitored to increase the enrollment of the children in the schools
- Awareness programmes on free and compulsory education, employment generation schemes like MGNREGA and prohibition of child labour act should be conducted by concerned authorities
- The provisions of multi skills and vocational training should be enhanced to make children productive after attaining 18 years of age.
- The school dropout rate should be minimized through conducting the awareness programmes, seminars and family counselling to children (both working and non-working children) and parents
- The haste free loans on minimal interest should be given to parents of child labours on priority for petty business purpose
- The Aadhar can be very effective in transferring the subsidies and other financial benefits to the needy people as it is linked with their Bank accounts.
- The Government should provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed family heads of child labours in order to help them financially

- There should be some contingent funds in case of emergency, disaster, natural calamities so that the below poverty line families may not suffer in the absence of job and money.
- The legal framework of policies of government should be properly implemented to prevent the child labour
- There should be a provision for free health checkup of child labourers and their families, and psychological counseling should be provided to them time to time
- The family planning methods should be encouraged to follow the small size family norm.

The issue of child labour excludes the child labours from their childhood and these children fail to enjoy their rights since they are economic source of their families. The role of public opinion and media should be enhanced in order to disclose the child labour areas. It should be considered that the abolition of child labour cannot be achieved in a day but it demands the cooperation of each member of the society for the better future and upliftment of a society. Therefore, there is a need for sensitizing the communities about the adverse effects of child labour issue. And the Department of Women and Child Development should strengthen its enforcement mechanism to eradicate the issue of child labour in the society.

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CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OF PAPERS FOR PH.D.

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. **Garima** pursuing Ph.D. programme(**Part Time**) in Department of Sociology with Registration Number **41500147** under the Guidance of **Dr. Pedada Durga Rao** has the following Publications / Letter of Acceptance in the Referred Journals / Conferences mentioned thereby fulfilling the minimum programme requirements as per the UGC.

SNO.	TITLE OF PAPER WITH AUTHOR NAMES	NAME OF JOURNAL / CONFERENCE	PUBLISHED DATE	ISSN NO/ VOL NO, ISSUENO	RDP REMARKS
1.	Effect of Child labour on the Relationship of Child labourer and their Parents	International Journal of Research Culture Society(IJRCS) https://ijrcs.org/volume-4-issue-1-published-in-jan-2020/ DOIs:10.2017/IJRCS.2456.6683/202001022	January 2020	ISSN: 2456-6683 Volume- 4, Issue -1, Jan-2020. Paper Id 20200, Page no 104-108	
2.	Challenges of Child Labourers in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab	The Interdisciplinary Hermeneutic: Reappraising the Socio-Culture Episteme	March 2020	Editor : Pavitar Parkash Singh (Anamika Publishers & Distributors(P) Ltd), Pageno 173	

3.	Child Labourers and Willingness to improve their Social Status	Sustainable Humanosphere (Scopus-UGC CARE List Journal) http://www.sustainablehumanosphere.com/index.php/JS H/article/view/456	May 2020	ISSN: 1880-6503 Volume: 16 Issue: 2	
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Signature of Guide with Date&UID

Signature of Co-Guide with Date&UID