



A STUDY ON PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR IN AGRA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Child labour is regarded as one of the most serious problem of human rights violations in the contemporary world. Millions of children around the world have their rights violated every day and this is of great concern for the International community. The purpose of this study is to systematically examine & evaluate the problem of child labor in Agra city of Uttar Pradesh. In India many cross sectional studies have been done on child labor as well as their education. But there are few studies comparing these findings with those related to the studies. The researcher within the frame of this study to find out what the child labor situation in India like and what measures are being taken with respect to child labor both from the local and International area, the study design is comparative, retrospective & qualitative in nature.

KEY WORDS: Child labour, Child wellbeing, Childhood, Labour organization.

INTRODUCTION

In India alone there is about 1.26 crore child labour doing menial jobs across the country, India has high place in the Hall of fame with 40 thousand child laborer while combine tally of child labour in Uttar Pradesh is almost 40 lacs which is one third of total number of child labour in India. Social activist in India see that government organization provide little to no support. According to Indian Today newspaper there's a way out there only 35 schools that have opened to impart education to children who were doing laborers work but now they all were closed.

In India there are various sector which employed children as a labour these are unorganised shoes factory, Dhabas, mobile shop, barber shop, restaurants, Bike and car repairing shops etc factories where children's a little as 9 year old are employed and worked with little too no wages as compared to adults. Problem of child labour is an alarming issues there are various acts legislative constitutional provisions to stop the child labour but present situation is worst in the country. Present study pattern to problem of child labour in Agra city. Study explore problem of child labour various constitutional provisions act legislative measures to prevent child labour.

Kids are the best blessing to humankind and Childhood is a significant and naive phase of human improvement as it holds the possibility to the future advancement of any general public. Kids who are raised in a situation, which is helpful for their scholarly person, physical and social wellbeing, grow up to be capable and gainful citizenry. Each country interfaces its future with the current status of its youngsters. By performing work when they are unreasonably youthful for the assignment, kids unduly diminish their current government assistance or their future salary acquiring abilities, either by contracting their future outside decision sets or by lessening their own future individual beneficial capacities. Under outrageous financial misery, youngsters are compelled to forego instructive chances and take up employments which are for the most part exploitative as they are normally come up short on and occupied with perilous conditions. Guardians choose to send their kid for taking part in work as an edgy measure because of poor monetary conditions. It is consequently no big surprise that the poor

family units prevalently send their kids to work in early periods of their life. One of the vexing parts of kid work is that youngsters are sent to work to the detriment of training. There is a solid impact of kid work on school participation rates and the length of a youngster's work day is contrarily connected with their ability to go to class. Kid work confines the privilege of kids to access and advantage from training and denies the key chance to go to class. Kid work, in this way, preferences kids' instruction and unfavorably influences their wellbeing and security. India has from the start followed a proactive arrangement in tending to the issue of youngster work and has consistently represented established, statutory and formative estimates that are required to take out kid work. The Constitution of India has relevant provisions to secure compulsory universal primary education. Labour Commissions and Committees have gone into the problems of child labour and made extensive recommendations.

"Child labour" is a significant problem in India, India has the largest number of children employed than any other country in the world. According to the statistics provided by the Government of India around 90 million out of 179 million children in the six to fourteen years age groups do not go to school and are engaged in some occupation or others. This means that close to 50 percent of children are deprived of their right to free and happy childhood.

Child labour is work that harms children or keeps them from attending school. Around the world and in the U. S., growing gaps between rich and poor in recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work. The International Labour Organization estimates that 215 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous, or extremely exploitative. Underage children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor. Large numbers of children work in commercial agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining, and domestic service. Some children work in illicit activities like the drug trade and prostitution or other traumatic activities such as serving as soldiers.

Seven days per week, these youngsters drudge as hard as their delicate bodies can permit them to, working in cruel conditions in confined, diminish rooms, breathing lethal exhaust, and once in a while being exposed to verbal and physical viciousness by their bosses. These little youngsters work for a considerable length of time, experiencing consistent exhaustion.

Government insights state that there are 2 crore (20 million) kid workers in India, a nation that has aspirations of turning into a worldwide superpower in a couple of years. Non-legislative organizations attest that the figure is in excess of 6 crore (60 million) including agrarian specialists; some case that the number could be 100 million, if one somehow happened to characterize all youngsters out of school as kid workers. The International Labor Organization appraises that 218 million kids ages 5-17 are occupied with kid work the world over. An expected 14 percent of kids in India between the ages of 5 and 14 are occupied with youngster work exercises, including floor covering creation. It would cost \$760 billion over a 20-year time span to end kid work. The evaluated advantage as far as better instruction and wellbeing is around multiple times that — over \$4 trillion in economies where youngster workers are found.

An ongoing report, created by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, says there are upwards of 60 million kids working in India's farming, mechanical and business parts. The report contends that India's blasting economy exploits youngsters laborers to help its development and to carry riches to a minority.

Despite the fact that the urban focuses see numerous kid workers, gauges say that regarding 80 percent of youngster workers dwell in rustic India, where they are compelled to work in rural exercises, for example, fanning, domesticated animals raising, ranger service and fisheries. Reports state that there are more kids younger than 14 in India than the whole populace of the United States. Furthermore, youngsters under 14 years old record for around 4 percent of the complete work power in the nation. Of these youngsters, the vast majority of work is in their own rustic family settings. Almost 85 percent are occupied with conventional farming exercises. Under 9 percent work in assembling, administrations and fixes. About 0.8 percent works in industrial facilities. The most brutal type of kid

abuse is the well established act of reinforced work in India. Here youngsters are offered to the purchaser like an item for a specific timeframe. The work that the youngster is exposed to is treated as guarantee security and exploiters "get" them for little totals at over the top loan costs. There are numerous explanations behind youngster work. Destitution is the main motivation for kid work in India. The little salary of youngster workers is additionally consumed by their families. Nonattendance of mandatory instruction at the essential level, parental obliviousness with respect to the awful impacts of youngster work, the absence of usage of kid work laws and punishments, non-accessibility and non-availability of schools, exhausting and strange school educational program and modest kid work are some different elements which lead to kid work.

Kid work in India is for the most part rehearsed in eateries, side of the road slows down; matches, firecrackers and explosives industry; glass and bangles plants; beedi-production; cover making; lock-production; brassware; send out situated piece of clothing units; jewel cleaning trade industry; record mines and assembling units; cowhide units; precious stone industry; building and development industry; block furnaces, aides to mechanics, bricklayers, woodworkers, painters, handymen, cooks, and so forth. A large number of rich Indians contract youths for family unit tasks and to care for their own children, under the guise of giving some cash to the guardians of the youngster workers and of offering a superior life than he/she would regularly have had. Non-administrative associations progressing in the direction of killing kid work in India.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Studies on Child labour in India cover reports of various types prepared by various governmental, semi-governmental or voluntary agencies of national and international statures. These reports were based on primary or secondary data and about urban or rural, industrial or agricultural areas. There were few nation-wide studies on child labour the earliest study being the one conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labor 1954. The study based on secondary information and a few on the spot. Investigations in industries, e.g., mines, plantations, cottage industries like handloom, weaving, leather making, carpet making, tailoring, potteries etc. In 1979, being the international year of child, the Central Government sponsored some studies on child labour.

The study investigated the dimensions of the child labour and the occupation in which children were employed, and the existing labor laws- their adequacy and implementation of various pieces of labor legislation. Many disturbing factors like long hours of work and low wages were also brought out. The study recommended a model legislation on child labour and also suggested the need to involve social workers, voluntary organizations, trade unions and parents to assist in the enforcement of legislative measures. Besides this, the subject has also been widely discussed at a number of national and international seminars and conferences from time to time. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) have produced a large number of Literatures on Child Labour at international level.

The ILO in its "child work, poverty and under Development" (1981) has focused on determinants and consequence of Child Labour problem. In "Action against Child Labour" 2000 edited by Nelien Haspels and Michele Jankanish for ILO, the vital functions of national policies and programmes against Child Labour have been examined with reference to Thailand, Tanzania, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Elias Mendelievich (1979) has dealt with child Labour in a broader perspective for ILO. The work is based on an international survey of child Labour in countries. He analyzed the laws, causes, working conditions and consequences of child labour in these nations. The study concluded that developing and less developed nations have maximum incidents of child labour. The principal causes for child Labour in these nations are poverty, entrenched traditions and lack of infrastructural facilities. Contrary to this in developed nations the child Labour occurred only in agriculture sector as extra hands needed during sowing and harvesting seasons. ILO bureau of statistics on child Labour. The key issue of the study was to know exploitation of these children in socio-economic context. They

commented that suppression of child Labour is unlikely to increase the welfare of the child, where substitute income source are absent. Hence, there is need to increase the welfare of such children that would gradually eliminate this evil.

Lee Swepston's Study (1982). pointed out that in spite of the recognition of child Labour as being undesirable, harmful, it still persists because of poverty and underdevelopment. He has examined regulation standards of ILO and other national legislations to combat child Labour Vis-à-vis its existences. He concludes that the approach of setting minimum ages of work will not abolish the problem of child Labour rather an all round development and understanding of the problem of low income will only help to control the child Labour. The abolition of child Labour will be a gradual process and will take its own time to vanish.

A.Ghosh (1985), in his project on "HUMANIZING CHILD LABOUR" carried out by Institute of Psychological and Educational Research (IPER), Sought to impart primary education, providing health care, arranging socialization and improving working conditions. This project was implemented to prevent emotional, social, physical and Ghosh (1985), Humanising Child Labour, A Report on the IPER Project on Child Labour. mental deprivation of these working children. According to the report on the project, child Labour cannot be totally abolished. Therefore effective steps must be adopted to humanize and regulate it instead.

Assefa Bequele and Jo Boyden (1988), Their study is based on overview and analysis of case studies of different authors in 'combating child Labour'. According to them the child Labour has three aspects to be dealt on priority. First is the significant number of child Labour; second is the exploitation at employment, thirdly long working hours for the child Labour with low wages. The aforesaid multiple aspects of child Labour require a multi-pronged approach including legislation, law, income, employment, welfare and education.

A.N.Singh (1990), Conducted the study on carpet industries of Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh. The analyses were based on the sample study of 309 child labourers. These working children aged 11-14 years were mainly from lower economic background. The child Labour in these industries was mostly illiterate. They belonged generally to backward and schedule castes. In spite of working more than 11 hours per day they earned an average of Rs. 145 per month. They found that abolition of child Labour was not favored either by parents or employers because of economic reasons. Even some of these children were happy working because it gave them economic independence to certain extent.

R.P.Singh (1986), Examined the data from various studies conducted by ICRISAT in dry tropic land of India. Further, overviewed the studies and brought Forward the reasons and facts for the flexibility and diversification of activities performed by these Labourers. The children working in these dry tropical regions are mainly engaged in informal sector. Thus the child Labour of these areas goes unreported and special efforts must be made by government and other voluntary organizations towards these child labourers.

Susan E.Gunu and Zenaida Ostos (1992), worked on scavenger children in Phillipines. The project also known as smokes mountain project concluded that political will can remove the children from hazardous work. It also revealed that children scavengers, their parents and government officials can be convinced more easily by example than precept.

V.P. Tripathi (1996), studied child Labour in Agra city and found that maximum of them were residents of the same region, belong to large nuclear families with meager family income. These children work under pathetic working and employment conditions. Maximum of these children were of the age group 10-14 years living in poor Socio- Economic conditions, earning low wages, work for long hours with no rest in between, no facilities and benefits like provident fund, medical compensation, etc.

Tripathy S.N.(1997), Migrant Child Labour in India, Mohit Publications, New Delhi. the vital factors of migration of Child Labour. The author emphasized towards compulsory primary education for elimination of child Labour. His analysis of laws and legislations drew conclusion that, there should be no minimum age limit to enter Labour force. In fact, author proposed total ban on employing children below the age of fourteen years and extends this ban to maximum possible industries. Further,

poverty was perceived as major factor for child Labour and by providing minimum living wage to parents of working children; only if child is withdrawn from the Labour force will reduce the child Labour considerable.

Karunanithi (1990), study among beedi rolling children Vijayawada town, Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh related that when the children complete eight years age, they are compelled by their parents to do the work. The compulsion of parents is a major cause for the problem of dropout (52%). Children are not interested in pursuing their studies. Further, the study indicated that children are compelled to work for 10 to 12 hours per day to complete more or less than 500 beedies. The contractors and

Employers exploit children working within the premises of beedi companies and they are put to work from dawn to dusk on low wage. An interesting finding of the study was that learning the work by the children at their tender age becomes more or less a customary practice.

Rekha Pande (1990), study among child workers in the beedi sector in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh revealed that girls in the age group of 12-14 who had reached puberty and were either dropout or not going to school, spent more time in.

Ghosh (1984), Sinha (1991), Singh (1992), Kanbargiet a1 (1991), and Rao (1999), Their studies give multiple reasons for children being in labour market. Datta (2001) traces the root causes of the problem and suggests certain presentable solutions for the Abolition or elimination of child labour. A majority of the working children are employed on temporary basis in seasonal work. Comparatively the self-employed children have greater stability than the bounded laborer's employed for lifetime.

Nangiaet (1987) and Patil (1988), reveal that a little less than one third of these children worked on more than a job. The reasons for frequent change of their job are heavy work, low wages, desire of their parents, ill treatment of parents and employers etc.

Burra's 'Born to Work' (1995), is hazed on first hand field investigations carried out in the brassware, gem polishing, pottery industry, lock making and glass factories. Utilizing data collected under adverse and even hostile conditions, Burra describes the working conditions of these children. It emerges that a large number of children as young as five or six years work throughout the night under great health and safety hazards. Hurrah contends that the state policies aimed at protecting children are poorly conceived and badly enforced. This study provides hard evidence of widespread abuse and exploitation.

Ramesh Kanbargi (1991), in his journal "CHILD LABOUR IN INDIAN SUBCONTINENT" the Indian Sub- Continent' analyses the demographic trends of child labour and its relation with fertility, literacy and education.

Rao's edited work 'Exploited Children' (2000), analyses the dimensions of child labour in India. the broad trends and multidimensional approaches to the problem of child labour. the nature, magnitude, working conditions, causes and consequences are discussed at length. Presents the position of child engaged in different industries in different parts of the country. It also reveals and analyses the socio-economic characteristics of child labour their levels of earning, levels of living and impact on household income. Further, various aspects of migrant child workers are discussed and suggest strategies to eliminate the problem child labour.

Sanon (1998), in his work "Working Children", A Sociological Analysis' treats the problem more comprehensively. It provides a holistic picture of the problem by narrating qualitative and quantitative aspects of the issue.

Kannan (2001), in his edited work, "THE ECONOMIC OF CHILD LABOUR" discusses the determinants and correlates of child labour in the context of liberalization and globalization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives: The study focused on three objectives listed below:

- * To know the root cause of problem of child labour in Agra.
- * To Analyse the various responsible factor for child labour.

*To know organizations, institutions, NGO working towards eliminating this problem .

Sample size and Universe:

The sample size of the study were 100 respondents those childrens working in the auto mobile shops, barber shops, Retail shops, Dhabas and restaurants etc. The universe of the study was whole Agra city of Uttar Pradesh.

Hypothesis:

- * No proper implementation of prevailing rules and regulations acts and law.
- * Economical condition of family.
- *Forceful employment against the will of child.

Interview:

For this study the interview schedule was prepared as per the objectives of the study. The researcher collected the information from the respondents through the interview schedule at work place as well as the home.

Sources of Data:

For this purpose, the primary and secondary data were collected, the primary data collected through interview schedule and secondary data from various sources such as books, journals, thesis and websites, etc.

Observation:

During the study researcher was observed that the respondents were not aware about the policies and programme of the Government. In this regard various observations find out for enrich the study.

Information search:

The information related to outside region (other part of India and Globe) will be studied from internet to other published papers.

Tabulation & Interpretation of Data:

Table-1: Age of respondents

Sr. No.	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-8	0	00.00
2	8-12	32	32.00
3	12-14	68	68.00
Total		100	100.00

The above table shows that age wise distribution of respondents out of covered, 68 percent respondent were found between the age of 12-14 year and 32 percent of them were between the ages of 8-12.

Table-2 : Community of respondents

Sr. No.	Community	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rural	43	43.00
2	Urban	57	57.00
Total		100	100.00

The above table shows that 43 percent respondents belonged to rural area and 57 percent respondent belonged to urban area.

Table -3 : Category of Respondents

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	General	22	22.00
2	BC/OBC	31	31.00
3	SC/ST	47	47.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 22 percent respondents were belong to general category 31 percent belong to Backward or other Backward category and 47 percent respondents were belonging to Schedule caste or Schedule tribe category.

Table - 4 : Family Type

Sr. No.	Type of family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear	74	74.00
2	Joint	36	26.00
Total		100	100.00

It is clear from the above table that 74 Percent respondents lived in nuclear family and 26 percent lived in joint family.

Table-5 : Members in Family

Sr. No.	No. of Members	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 4	17	17.00
2	4-6	60	23.00
3	7-9	23	32.00
4	Above 9	28	28.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows 17 percent respondents those had below 4 members in their family, 23 percent had 4-6 members in the family and 32 percent had 7-9 members in their family and 28 percent had more than 9 members in their family.

Table-6 : Religion of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindu	52	52.00
2	Muslim	46	46.00
3	Other	02	02.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows religion of the children according to study 52 percent were Hindu, 46 percent were Muslim and 2 percent were belonged to other community.

Table - 7 : Education of Respondents

Sr. No.	Education Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	66	66.00
2	1 st -5 th	22	22.00
3	6 th -10 th	12	12.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows 66 percent of the respondents were illiterate, 22% were studied from the class 1st to 5th and only 12% were studied between class 6th to class 10.

Table - 8 : Annual Income of Respondents

Sr. No.	Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	below 30k	67	67.00
2	30k or above	33	33.00
Total		100	100.00

From above table shows Annual income of 67 percent respondents were below 30K and 33 percent respondents were annual income above 30K.

Table - 9 Type of House

Sr. No.	House Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pakka	44	44.00
2	Kacha	03	03.00
3	Half kacha	53	53.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 44 percent respondents had pakka house, 3 percent had kacha house and 53 percent had half kacha house.

Table-10 : Working Place Wise the Respondents

Sr. No.	Working place	Frequency	Percentage
1	Barwershop	06	06.00
2	Dhaba	18	18.00
3	shops	54	54.00
4	Retail Shop	15	15.00
5	Restaurants	08	08.00
Total		100	100.00

From the above table it was clear that 6 percent respondent work in House keeping 18 percent works at Dhabas, 54 percent works on shops and 22 percent did other type of

Table - 11 : Ownership of the House of Structure

Sr. No.	House Structure	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rental	28	28.00
2	Owned	72	72.00
Total		100	100.00

The above table shows that 28 percent respondents lived in rental house and 72 percent lived in their own house.

Table - 12 : Reasons of Doing Work

Sr. No.	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
1	to learn skills	16	16.00
2	poor economic	73	73.00
3	condition of family parents insist	11	11.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows 16 percent respondents worked to learn skills, 73 percent worked because their economic condition of their families were poor and 11 percent respondents respond that their family insisted them to do work.

Table - 13 : How do you get Employment

Sr. No.	Who help you in getting employment	Frequency	Percentage
1	through own efforts	17	17.00
2	through parents	38	38.00
3	through relative or friends	45	45.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 17 percent respondents get job through own efforts, 38 percent respondents get job through parents and 45 percent get job through relatives or friends.

TABLE - 14 : Mode of Wage Payment

Sr. No.	Wage mode	Frequency	Percentage
1	daily	33	33.00
2	weekly	52	52.00
3	monthly	15	15.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 33 percent respondent get the wages daily, 52 percent respondents get the wages weekly and 15 percent respondent get the wages monthly.

Table - 15 : Who get the wages

Sr. No.	Wages received by	Frequency	Percentage
1	own	28	28.00
2	guardian	67	67.00
3	others	5	05.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 28 percent respondent receive wages by self, wages of 67 percent respondents receive by their guardians and wages of 5 percent respondents was receive by others.

Table - 16 : Leaves in a Month

Sr. No.	Leaves	Frequency	Percentage
1	below 4	15	15.00
2	4	72	72.00
3	more than 4	13	13.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 15 percent respondent get below 4 leave in month, 72 percent get 4 leave in a month and 13 percent get more than 4 leave in the month.

Table - 17 : Working hours in a day

Sr. No.	Working hour	Frequency	Percentage
1	5-8	47	47.00
2	8-12	53	53.00
3	above 12	0	00.00
Total		100	100.00

It is clear from the above table that 47 percent respondents worked 5 to 8 hours in a day, 51 percent respondents worked 8 to 12 hours in day and no one respondent worked more than 12 hours in a day.

Table -18 : Overtime Payment

Sr. No.	Overtime payment	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	07	07.00
2	no	93	93.00
Total		50	100.00

Above study shows that only 7 percent respondents get the wages for over-time and 93 percent didn't get over time wages.

Table - 19 : Payment of Leave

Sr. No.	Payment of leave	Respondents	Percentage
1	yes	24	24.00
2	no	76	76.00
Total		100	100.00

In this study that 24 percent respondents get wages on leave and 76 percent respondent did not get wages on leave.

Table-20 : Employer Behavior

Sr. No.	Employer behavior	Frequency	Percentage
1	good	85	85.00
2	bad	15	15.00
Total		100	100 .00

From above table 85 percent respondents answer that their employer behavior towards them was good and 15 percent answer that their behavior towards them was not good.

Table - 21 : Faces any difficulty at job place

Sr. No.	Faced Difficulty	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	67	67.00
2	No	33	33.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 67 percent respondent replied that they faced difficulty at job place and 33 percent respondents did not face difficulty at job place

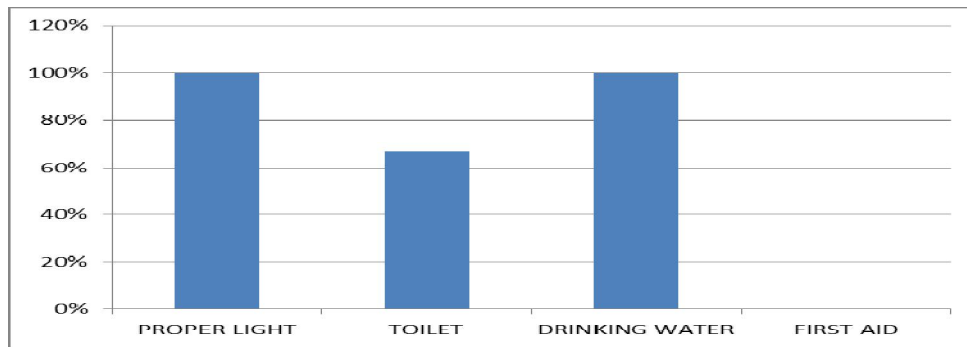
Table-22 : Injury during job

Sr. No.	Injury at work place	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	68	68.00
2	no	32	32.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 68 percent respondents faced injury during job and 32 percent answer that they did not faced any injury during the job.

Table - 23 : Facilities at work place

Sr. no.	Facilities	Frequency	Total respondent	Percentage
1	Lighting	100	100	100.00
2	Toilet	67	100	67.00
3	drinking water	100	100	100.00
4	first aid	0	100	00.00



Above table shows that 100 percent respondent answer that lighting was proper at work place, 67 percent respondents answer that toilet facility was available at work place, 100 percent respondents answer that Drinking water facility was available and 100 percent respondents answer that no first aid facility not there at work place.

Table -24 : Satisfy With The Cleanliness of Work Place

Sr. No.	Satisfy	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	87	87.00
2	no	13	13.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table shows that 87 percent respondents were satisfy with the cleanliness and 13 percent were not satisfy with cleanliness.

Table - 25 : Satisfaction with Fellow Labour

Sr. No.	Satisfaction	Respondents	Percentage
1	yes	78	78.00
2	no	22	22.00
Total		100	100.00

In above table it shows that 80 percent respondents were satisfied with fellow labour and 20 percent not satisfied with fellow labour.

Table-26 : Do you sometime work on dangerous machine

Sr. No.	Range	Respondents	Percentage
1	yes	56	56.00
2	no	44	44.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table show that 56 percent respondents some time worked on dangerous machines and 44 percent did not work on dangerous machines.

Table-27 : Do You Think Child Fit For Work

Sr. No.	Range	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	48	48.00
2	no	30	30.00
3	not responded	22	22.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table show that 48 percent respondents answered that child were fit for work, 30 percent answer that child were not fit for work and 22 percent not respond.

Table-28: Do you know about Child Labour Act

Sr. No.	Range	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	16	16.00
2	no	64	64.00
3	not responded	20	20.00
Total		100	100.00

Though study I found 64 percent employer did not know about minimum wages act, 16 percent know about the child labour Act and 20 percent employee.

Table - 29 : Do You Know About Exploitation of Child

Sr. No.	Range	Frequency	Percentage
1	yes	78	78.00
2	no	22	22.00
Total		100	100.00

Above table show 78 percent respondent answer that they know about exploitation and 22 percent did not know about exploited

Table - 30 : Reasons for Hire the Child

Sr. No.	Reason for hiring	Frequency	Percentage
1	available at low wages	48	48.00
2	on insisting of guardian	35	35.00
3	easily control	27	27.00
Total		100	100.00

From above table it is clear that 48 percent respondent hire child because of low wages, 35 percent respondents hire on insisting of their guardian and 27 percent respondent hire because employer can think they can easily treat it.

CONCLUSION

The findings reveal that the problem of child is deep rooted in our society. Tremendous growth in population accompanied by poverty, ignorance, insufficient income and unemployment of parents, large family etc. Study shows that most of the respondent who worked between the age of 11-14 years involved in child labour and they belonged to Hindu and Muslim community. They live in pathetic and pitiable condition. They were less educated or illiterate and their guardian were also not educated. They worked because of poor economical condition of their families. They had more responsibilities, stress and tensions in their lives. There were few families those annual income was not so low still their family member insisted their children to do work. Employers took the labour from respondent more than the prescribed time set in law by the Government. Several children worked because they wanted to make it their future. These Child came from all region of the city. Most of the children satisfied with their works. They were getting low wages by working longer hours and their employer gave him late payments and sometimes abuse also. Employer only provided weekly or monthly holiday to them. Many times they worked on dangerous machines and unhygienic condition which was harmful for them. Employers selected child respondent for the employment because it become easier to control those respondent and they were also ready to work on low wages. They didn't provide any first aid, lunch and medical facility to them. Even most of the employer did not know about the exploitation of child and they are not aware about rules and regulations of government.

SUGGESTIONS:

Still poverty is the root cause of "Child labour in the area of study. Therefore, the social development model is only alternative for eradicating the problem of "Child labour in Agra city. On behalf of the observations of the study that researcher can say that the main reason of child labour is poor economic condition and lack of awareness, so policy should make by government to improve the economic condition of the families of these child. Through promotion of compulsory education, health and skill development. The government schools are ineffectively functioning in the study. Literacy levels have been improving in recent decades and it is time to encourage production of mass consumption goods with involvement of educated women among in the area of study.

- The Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act , 1986 and other amended provisions must be strictly implemented with the strong monitoring process.
- Anti - poverty programmes should be implemented and programmes should have families of child labour as special target groups and special allotment of funds should be made for these groups.
- State Government or Local self-Government should formulate projects or make proposals for abolition of problem of Child labour in Agra District.
- A massive awareness campaign should be launched through the different types of public media, social activities and other related agencies to create awareness amongst all sections of the society

about the problems of child labour. The main target for communications should be existing prejudices, taboos, traditions and beliefs which perpetuate child labour.

- For the eradication of the problem of “Child labour ,in Agra city, household’s rehabilitation programmes may be strengthened to minimize drop-outs/out of school children, and households may be given a special package of one time support so that livelihoods may be improved.
- Societies may be reorganized with more members from SHGs, youth association, social workers and retired officials with good track record. ³/₄ Awareness generation programmes may be conducted with involvement of convergent departments, youth associations, SHGs, Civil Society members.
- It is felt that the physical facilities in the NCLP schools are found to be very poor, simply resembling the conditions of BPL households.
- The NCLP School children may also be given uniform, foot wear and pocket money on par with students in government residential schools.

Efforts should be to curve to practice of child labour because this is the Age when child needs care and affection, education for proper development and growth of his / her (child) personality.

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