



A STUDY OF CHILD LABOUR IN BANGALURU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study based on the survey type research method, the research investigator tried to find out and discuss the research objectives in the study. The study completely focused on the child labour practice in the present society, the research investigator selected the child labor through the simple random sampling method and also used the interview schedule which prepared self to collect the primary data from the sample in Bengaluru city. The primary and secondary data are analyzed to find out the findings of the study. the research study conclusion in descriptive style.



KEY WORDS: *child labour in society.*

INTRODUCTION

A Child occupies an important and crucial position in every society, especially in Indian society, of course, the very perpetuation and formation of the society itself is enabled through children. The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. Milton says "child shows the man as morning shows the day". Hence one can never delay the importance of children, through this perspective also. Child labour is essentially development and burning problem in national and international level. But in India its nature, magnitude are inevitable. As child is only the future of nation, the nation future is best insured, is its children are educated, healthy, active and informed as well as having a scientific outlook. Therefore the chief responsibility of the society is to protect this crop of nation.

We the people of the society are having our responsibility of child care and development, the people are less awareness about the law of child labour of india. So we need to aware the illiterate people of the society to avoid the child labour practices in the society.

Considering whole aspects, the childhood is the most significant period of once life. It is considered as foundation, on which entire structure depends, that is the whole personality as such. It is the formative period of molding that the life begins to acquire shape attitudes, behaviours, manners and emotions to get developed.

The child labour and its exploitation had been the subject for long period. But recently to the probable extent of these long standing phenomena could be focused full to the general public. The traditional of child labour deserves to be placed high on the list of our priorities. Then comes the question of was of means by which this problem should be tackled. No legislation seeking to ban child labour has helped to tackle the problem. It is because of the ban of child labour that it exists leading to the denial of their childhood, education and training.

In most of the developing economies there exists abundance of unskilled labour force which cannot find employment in the formal sector of those economies consequently a large number of labour

force is forced to work in the informal sector activities. Child labour, which still exists in the formal sector can move frequently be found in the informal section enterprises children mostly work in such units where family enterprises dominate.

The child labour practices also causes the social damage like, illegal activities, illiteracy in the child groups, misusing the children's in anti social activities in social and political issues.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The problem of child labour has evoked considered interest in the minds of research scholars as the problem is assuming greater importance in the modern world. The problems faced by the working children are various. The condition of these children is deplorable. They are deprived of their childhood, health and education, rest and recreations.

Child labour is essentially a developing problem. It is a product of the existing socio-economic conditions in any given society. Hence, the basic factors for increasing large number of working children in India (other developing countries too) has been extreme and wide spread poverty of the masses. The complexity of the problem increases when it is coupled with adult unemployment, inadequate and intermittent nature of the income, low standard of living and mass illiteracy and ignorance.

METHOD

Significance of the study:

The children are the human capital of the nation, and if we neglect them even economic development might be difficult, therefore, in any planning in social welfare, we have got to take into account the most basic section of population that is the 'child'. Moreover if we want to reduce expenditure on solution of social problems arising in future, provision of preventive services for even the normal children from birth is a must.

"Taking a global view of the situation in which India features prominently, the International labour organization came to the conclusion. The problem with child labour is that it can hardly be legislated away, for its roots lie in object poverty. Where social and economic conditions have improved, children go to school and child labour has virtually disappeared. So any society which wants its children to be free to learn and play must first free the entire population from fear of want. This means ensuring basic human needs of all people".

Child labour, it is claimed, swells the number and cost of accidents for which children are more frequently responsible than the adults. Encyclopedia of social sciences says: the industrial small companies also using the child labours unknowingly or knowingly, it is very big social problem in the nation.

OBJECTIVES:

Following are the important objectives of present study:

1. To study the profile of working children in various services.
2. To know the reasons that force to join service.
3. The study intends to know the socio-economic conditions of the families of child labour.
4. To analyses the levels of earnings of child labour and its impact on household income.
5. To know extent of child labour in Bangaluru city and bangaluru rural areas..
6. To empirically ascertain the opinions and attitudes of the respondent towards the practice of child labour.
7. To assess the extent of knowledge of respondent regarding the legislation on child labour.
8. To study the health condition of hotel workers.
9. To know what measures the Government has taken towards removal of child labour in general hotel workers in particulars.

DATA SOURCE:

Primary Data: The present study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected from child labour working in the various sector of the Bangaluru District. The data were collected by administering an interview schedule to the sample respondents.

Secondary data: Secondary data have been gathered from the Government Reports, Books, Journals, Magazines and Research Reports.

a) Techniques of Data Collection

The survey method has been used for data collection from the child workers through direct canvass of the interview schedules. Thus, interview includes face to face meeting with purposive conversation. Discuss to the child workers with particular objectives of the study, every work place in the study region has been contacted and data collected from child workers of their problems and prospects.

b) Analytical Procedure:

- i) The primary data collected through interview schedules have been organized in a tabular form; various statistical methods such as average, percentage have been used to analyze the data.

Sampling Design:

The Bangaluru District the research investigator selected only the city to for the survey on the child labours.in the present study. the target group of the sample was garage workers, child labours in the small factories, workers in stores and shops, boot polishers, canteens, hotels, etc. the age limitation below 14 years and the child labours who have entered the work before 14 years of age. Total two fifty child labours were two fifty subjects selected for the study.

FINDINGS:

The important findings of the study are as follows;

- 1) Among the satisfied more were from the age group of 13-14 years. And among the just satisfied also, more were from the same age group same age group had the family related issues to work like child labour.
- 2) Among the different child labours the family income was very low to handle the daily needs hence the children's were engaged in the many working sectors like, hotels, factories, motor garages, industrial production small factory. Self working, selling daily needs, like, pen, books, bags, caps, etc.
- 3) When educational status was found among working children in Bangaluru district it was found that about 68% of the children were illiterate and 32% of the children's were dropped the schools, just satisfied with their personal life. Among the 32%% of the educated just satisfied more were dropped out from their school.
- 4) The minimum income was Rs.1500 per month and the maximum income was Rs.2500 and above. Out of 250 respondents only 4% were from and above income group, of which one was satisfied and another was just satisfied with their personal life.
- 5) Among the child labours the hotels, motor garages, small factories, small goods manufacturing companies garden maintaining are favorable places of working.
- 6) When the monthly expenditure of the families with working children had been, out of 250 respondents 99 were having their family expense between Rs.2500-3500 per month, remaining 130 the family expenditure was above 3500 rupees, 19 labours are not providing the economic support to their families
- 7) When the researcher observed the nature of work of the working children in Bangaluru district out of 250 respondents, about 87 were engaged in the Hotel work as a supplier, cleaner, helper in cooking, 37 respondents were engaged in the garage work as a helper to mechanizations, 45 respondents were engaged in the construction work of building as a helper, supplier of raw materials, brick carriers and other work, and ram 81 children were engaged in other work such as

- agriculture, shoe shining, newspaper wending etc. out of 250 children 70 were satisfied, 174 were just satisfied and remaining 6 were not satisfied with their personal life. Their personal life satisfaction was closely associated with their nature of work. More number of working children engaged in the hotel work were just satisfied and satisfied with their personal life. Only 5 respondents were not satisfied.
- 8) More number of children working in the Garage were just satisfied and only 7 i.e., 18.9% were satisfied remaining 2.7% were not satisfied with their personal life. Those who engaged in the construction work their health was hazardous and life was in the threaten, of which 39 (86.7%) were just satisfied and remaining low number (13.3%) of children were satisfied with their personal life. Those who engaged in the other work, most of them were also just satisfied with their personal life.
 - 9) There was a close association between the emolument per day of the child workers and their personal life satisfaction. Greater the emolument greater will be the satisfaction. When the level of satisfaction was found among total 250 working children, 70 (28.0%) were satisfied, 174 (69.6%) were just satisfied and remaining 6 (2.4%) were not satisfied with their personal life.
 - 10) When the researcher asked the respondents as whether they had any habits out of 250 respondents, a large number of them (168) were respondents as 'No' of whose 26.8% were satisfied, 70.8% were just satisfied and only 2.4% were not satisfied with their personal life. Total 77 respondents were responded as 'Yes' whose 24 (31.2%) were satisfied, 51 (66.2%) were just satisfied and remaining 2 (2.6%) were not satisfied with their personal life. 5 respondents were not responded for the question. Those who were not having any habits most of them were just satisfied and satisfied with their personal life.
 - 11) When the caste of the working children was observed by the researcher about 78 (i.e., 31.2%), out of 250 have been found from the scheduled caste, 30 (12%) respondents belonged to the scheduled tribe community, 85 (34%) were belonged to the OBC, remaining respondents belonged to Other caste. Among the scheduled caste working children 24.4% were not satisfied, 32.1% were satisfied and remaining were just satisfied with their social life. Of the total scheduled tribe (ST) population 1/3 of them were not satisfied, 1/3 of them were satisfied and remaining 1/3 were just satisfied with their social life. Among the OBC caste, 24.7% were not satisfied, 35.3% were satisfied, and remaining 49.1% were just satisfied with their social life. Among Others caste 22.8% were not satisfied, 28.1% were satisfied and remaining 49.1% were just satisfied with their social life.
 - 12) The above analyzed data implicating that more number of non-satisfied working children whose father were engaged in coolie work. Their condition was worsen than other children, and the low number of not-satisfied working children's parental occupation was agriculture and daily wage work. Among the social life satisfied more children's parents were engaged in coolie work and the low number children's parents were engaged in daily wage work.
 - 13) Those who were not satisfied with their social life, most of them were working different from the place where their mothers have been worked. For that reason mothers were unable to take intensive care of their working children. About 2% of the mothers of working children were engaged in daily wage work.
 - 14) The good or bad habits are as a taken of social life satisfaction or dissatisfaction, in order to know the level of satisfaction among working children about 250 respondents were consulted and asked about their habits. About 77 respondents were responded as they were having some habits remaining 168 respondents were not having any habits (5 respondents were not responded). Those who were having some habits of them 11 were taking alcohol moderately of the alcoholic users, 45.5% were satisfied and remaining were just satisfied with their social life.
 - 15) The security and in-security feelings of the working children is also depended on the parental occupation. In the observed data it was found that, the working children whose father engaged in agriculture were comparatively more secured, whereas whose father hold daily wage work and self employment were comparatively more in-secured (or, non-secured). It is clear that the children of

agricultural labourer were more secured than the children of daily wage worker and self-employees.

- 16) The 38% of labours trying to leave the work but not able to do that due to family force to do the unwanted works to satisfy the parents. More than 55% illiterate children's wanted to join schools but there were no plan.

The child labour is the one of the social evil and bad practice in the developing society, we are making child as labour to save money or less expenditure in the business many factor will effect on the society.

SUGGESTIONS:

- 1) It becomes the duty of the Central as well as State Government to pass legislation regarding child labor and effectively implement them with full cooperation of the parents in such a way as to encompass the different sections of community for the sustainable development of our economy.
- 2) It is recommended to make certain amendments in the child labor (Prohibition and Regulation Act) and the Minimum Wages Act so as to include child labor working in the informal sector also. Enactment of various Acts in this regard will be fruitful if there is effective enforcement of child labor laws.
- 3) The Government in cooperation with the NGOs should try to create awareness among child labor to go to schools.
- 4) Judiciary and bureaucracy have to be more sensitive to the problems of child health.
- 5) Child welfare organization instead of working against the employment of children should work upon the certain terms/conditions relating to standards of hygiene to suit the economic and physical requirements of children.
- 6) The concept of privatization should be made applicable in the area of child labor.
- 7) Special attention is to be paid to rehabilitate handicapped children.
- 8) Schools for the children should be started in the working areas premises.
- 9) NGOs create awareness among parents to send their children to schools not for work in such a way that child population is builders of tomorrow.

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