

A STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD LABOUR POLICIES IN NALGONDA TOWN OF ANDHRA PRADESH

G.Madhukar

Assistant Professor(C) ,Faculty of Education, IASE

Osmania University, Hyderabad-07

ABSTRACT

India is sadly the home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. The census found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.59 million in 2001. In Andhra Pradesh it was found nearly 400,000 children, mostly girls between seven and 14 years of age, toiling for 14-16 hours a day in cottonseed production across the country of which 90% are employed in Andhra Pradesh. 40% of the labour in a precious stone cutting sector is children. NGOs have discovered the use of child labourers in mining industry in Bellary District in Karnataka in spite of a harsh ban on the same. In urban areas there is a high employment of children in the zari and embroidery industry. Poverty and lack of social security are the main causes of child labour. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and the neo-liberal economic policies are causes major sections of the population out of employment and without basic needs. This adversely affects children more than any other group. Entry of multi-national corporations into industry without proper mechanisms to hold them accountable has led to the use of child labour. Lack of quality universal education has also contributed to children dropping out of school and entering the labour force. A major concern is that the actual number of child labourers goes undetected. Laws that are meant to protect children from hazardous labour are ineffective and not implemented correctly. Child labour is highest among Schedules Tribes, Muslims, Schedule Castes and OBC children. The persistence of Childlabour is due to the inefficiency of the Law, administrative and because it benefits employers who can reduce general wage levels. Various growing concerns have pushed children out of school and into employment such as forced displacement due to development projects, Special Economic Zones, loss of jobs of parents in a slowdown, farmers's suicide, armed conflict and high costs of health.

Key words: Implementation, Childlabour, Policy, Constitution, Poverty.

1.0. INTRODUCTION:

“Out of school children comprise the workers and non workers. In our view they together signify a measure of deprivation among children and can be considered as a potential labour pool always being at the risk of entering the labour force” - NCEUS, 2007

The problem of child labor has numerous aspects that have social as well as economic implications. The most frequently cited social problem arising out of child labour are the associated issues of children's health and their education have a far reaching impact on tomorrow's society. Child labour in India is more of a rural than an urban phenomenon. Existing 85 percentage of rural than an urban phenomenon, children in rural areas are employed in agriculture and allied activities the informal sector, both in urban and rural areas, account for almost the child labour force.

Children are important assets of any society and nation. They are not only the future citizens of any nation but also its strength in reserve. Children cannot develop into a full-blown human being, unless adequate socialization and constructive as well as congenial environment are assured. Protection of children is exploited, abused, or are victims of violence. Bought and sold like

commodities, children are forced to soldiers, prostitutes, sweatshop workers, and servants, Abuse, exploitation and violence, occurring usually in private, are often elements in organized crime and corruption.

1.1 Definition of the Child Labour

If the child is working in condition which interfere with schooling, or injurious to child physical, mental, social or moral well-being. It is just a type of slavery. UN convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 3.2 ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138

1.2 Magnitude of Child Labour (World Wide)

- 246 million children are child labour.
- 73 million working children are less than 10 years old.
- Every year, 22,000 children die in work - related accidents.
- The largest number of working children - 127 million - age 14 and under are in Asia - Pacific region.
- Most children work in the informal sector, without legal or regulatory protection.
- 70 % in agriculture, commercial hunting and fishing or forestry.

- 6 % in manufacturing.
- 11.5 % whole and retail trade, restaurants and hotels.
- 6 % in community, social and personal service, such as domestic work..
- 9.4 million Children are trapped in slavery, trafficking debt bondage, and prostitution .
- Latin America and the Caribbean have approximately 17.4 million child workers.
- Sub -Saharan Africa has an estimated 48 million child workers. Almost one child in three (29 %) below the age of 15 works.

1.3 In India:

When we consider the age groups 5-14 and the definition of workers as in the census of India, in 2001, there were 12.6 million child workers in the country . We have more child workers than the entire population of Belgium. More than 50 % of workers (6.7 million children) are concentrated in five states. They are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

There are a large number of children who are not recorded as workers, but who are not attending school also. Hence they are called potential child laborers.

1.3.1 In Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh education 435,013 children out of school and 96 time, the government claims that there I to X of school going children. Department claims that 100 % are enrolled in schools. At the same is a dropout rate of 69.12% from classes

1.3.2 In Nalgonda:

Nalgonda town is one of the most populated area and district head quarter. According to 2001 census there are 1300 child labour in Nalgonda. Most of the children are employed are hotel waiter, vegetable vendors, office boys, sales boys in grocery shops auto mechanics and helpers these pleases are located in old city area. Most of the child labour belongs to backward Muslim community their main income sources in through labour work and other related activities.

1.4 Causes of Child Labour

The major cause of child labour is poverty. Most of backward families send their children's in to work for daily lively hood requirement Eradicating poverty is the only step to eliminate child labour. Cuts in social spending - particularly education and the health services have a direct impact on poverty with little or no access to schooling children are forced in to employment at any

early age in order to survive. Children's may also act as unpaid domestic servants to take care of family needs when parents are at work. The demand for cheap labour by contractor means that children are often offered work in place of their parents. Children may also be sent into hazardous jobs in favour of parents, who can less afford the time or money become ill or injured. Child soldiers are forcibly enlisted into military service and operations.

Employers justify that the delicate hands of children are vital for the protection of certain goods like pottery, glassware's and carpet making etc.

1.5 Constitutional Provisions -Child Labour Right to Education

- The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, by law, may determine
- **Article 24 Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.**

No child below the age fourteen years shall be employed in work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

- **Article 39 The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards accruing:-**

That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tenders age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by-economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

1.6 Legislative Provisions Prohibiting and Regulating Employment of Children of Children

- ❖ As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 "Child " means a person who has not completed is 14th year of age.
- ❖ The act prohibits employment of children in 13 occupation and 57 processes contained in part A & B of the Schedule to the Act (Sections3)
- ❖ Under the Act, a Technical Advisory Committee is constituted to advice for inclusion of further occupations & processes in the Schedule.
 - The Act regulates the condition of employment in all occupation and processes

not prohibited under Act
(Part III)

- ❖ Any person who employs any child in .contravention of the provisions of sections 3 of the Act is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000 but which may extend to Rs. 20,000 or both (Section 14).

1.7 National Child Labour Projects (NCLP)

This is the major scheme for the rehabilitations of child labors. Under the scheme, at the district level are fully hinders for opening up of special school rehabilitation center for the rehabilitation of child Labour. The special school rehabilitation center provides non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend etc, to children withdrawn from employment. The child workers identified in the survey are put in the special school and provide the following facilities.

- I. Non -formal/formal education
- II. Skilled /craft training
- III. Supplementary nutrition @ Rs. 5/- per child per day
- IV. Stipend @ Rs. 100/- per child month

- V. Health care facilities through a doctor appointed for a group of 20 schools.

1.8 Objectives of the Study:

- To study the different Child Labour eradication programmes in details.
- To study the awareness of parents and teachers about the different child labor eradication programmes
- To find out factors responsible for Child Labour
- To study the effect of Child Labour programmes in eradication of child labor.
- To study the effect of the Universalisaiton of Elementary Education in eradication of Child Labour

1.9 Hypotheses of the Study

- ✓ Child Labour programmes are effective in eradication of child labour.
- ✓ Most of the parents and teachers in twin cities do

know about child labour programmes.

- ✓ The factors for the eradication of child labour are poverty, lack of education and inaccessibility of child labour programmes.
- ✓ Universalisation of elementary education is successful in reducing the Child Labour.

1.10 Title of the Study

"A Study of the Implementation of Child Labour Policies in Nalgonda town of Andhra Pradesh"

2.2 Research Studies done In India

I. Agarwal, Archana (2001), Study of Non-Enrollment And Drop-Outs Among Girls At Primary Level.

Objectives of the Study were:-

1. to study the percentage of enrolment and drop-outs among primary school going children; and
2. to ascertain reasons of more enrolment and drop-out girls.

Finding of the study were:

1. The percentage of enrolment of girls was poor in comparison to boys at primary level.

2. The percentages of drop-out among girls were more than double as compared to boys.
3. Non-approachability of school, girls help in domestic work and inability to pay fee due to poor economic conditions were the three main reasons of non-enrolment and drop-out among girls.
4. Attitude of the parents was found negative towards the education to girls was wastage of money.
5. Poor teaching method and fear of punishment were some other factors influencing drop-out rate among girls to certain extent. The study cites 104 references.

II. Bhatt, G.D.(2000), Impact to Incentive Schemes on Girls Child in Uttar Pradesh with special reference to Universalization of Elementary Education.

Objective of the study-were:

1. to study document the type and nature of incentives provided to primary education students under various schemes;
2. to study the extent of availability of incentives to various disadvantaged groups of children (SC,ST,OBC)

3. to assess the impact of the school-cantered incentives on the enrolment, attendance and retention of girls at the primary level;
4. To provide with an effective plan of action in order to improve the existing plan of action in order to improve the existing administrative arrangements.

Findings of the study were:

1. It was found that midOday meal provided by the U.P. Government was available to all groups of girls children and it had positive impact on attitudinal changes of parents towards education of girls.
2. It was also observed that the time of introduction of the scheme (1995) a quota was fixed in different districts on the basis of enrolment of student in a district.

Thus, the quota of rice/ wheat continued same in the subsequent years while the enrolment of students increased. As a result many of the students were deprived of then benefits of the scheme.
3. It was also observed that at certain places the quality of rice/ wheat was not good.

2. Articles Published in News Papers, in India

III. Author: Dr.A.V. Narasimharaju, faculty in social work, P.G. Courses, D.N.R college,date of Issue: 2007

Article Source: BOOK : Children at risk by Hannath Anandraj, Neelkamal Publications

Title of the Article: Educational Programmes - A Real Solution for child labour Problem.

The absolute number of illiterate children in the school going after is steadily rising year after year. About half the children are unable to read and write. The low priority given to education in India is apparent from the mean years of schooling and average period spent in school by a child. Indians spend a little over tow years in the classroom. The Chinese spend five years the Sri Lankan sober seven years and the South Koreans nine years in the classrooms.

IV. Author: M.Shamsur Rabb Khan, is the Editor of the consumer unity & trust Society (CUTS) in Jaipur,date of issue: July 29, 2006

Article source:
<http://www.financialexpress-bd.com> / **title**

of the article : the plight of domestic child workers

Tiny hands working in hotels, polishing shoes at bus stops or railway stations, selling almonds in railway compartment or carrying loads in the markets are a common sight in India and other developing countries. They represent chained childhood. They are the among the 200 million child laborers worldwide , according to global report to the ILO Declaration of fundamental principles and rights at work. The same report says that with 127.3 million in total, the Asia-pacific region harbors the largest number of child workers.

3.2 Population:

Entire population Child Labours are around 400 in Nalgonda town.

3.3 Sampling Technique:

In the present study, *stratified random sampling method* was used to collect the data. A list of all the schools in slum areas of Nalgonda was obtained from the District Educational Office. The lottery method was chosen for present selection of the sample schools, the researcher wanted to find out how far was the awareness of child labour eradication programs among teachers working in the schools and parents

of child labourers living in slum community.

3.4 Sample :

The researcher has selected Government Primary School (Co-Education) teachers, who are working in poor habitation of Nalgonda & parents of child labourers, who belong to slum area of Nalgonda. A sample of 100 (50teacher and 50parent) was selected as the units of population are homogenous with respect to the problem under study. This sample is accurate enough to avoid necessary expenses and wastage of time more over, it is accurate enough to avoid sampling errors.

3.5 Preparation and Description of Tools:

Tool was prepared to find out the actual information related to the present study. Since opinionnaire for teachers and interviewschedule for the parents. The researcher had administered the same. Tool was sent to experts for standardization. It has been marked disagreement among the judges assigning a position to an item, that item is discarded. For items that are retained, each is given its median scale value between 1 and 11 as established by the panel. The researcher has selected 5 dimension depending on the significance of the study to make the study

effective and to analyze the implementation of child labour policies in Nalgonda.

The dimensions are:

- ❖ Awareness of child lab ours policies in Nalgonda
- ❖ Effectiveness of child lab our policies in Nalgonda.
- ❖ Programmes which are part of child lab our policies in Nalgonda.
- ❖ Cases of child labour in Nalgonda.
- ❖ Effectiveness of Universalisation of Elementary Education in eradicating the child Labour.

1) Administrating the questionnaire

After the pilot study, opinionnaire was administrated to the teachers of government schools the researchers has personally visited each schools with prior approval of

the headmasters, collected the data needed from the schools as a written response.

The researchers personally interviewed as many schools teach as were possible to collect information regarding child labour policy implementation.

3) Observation

The researcher visited each habitation in person, to collect the data, the researcher has observed the acvities of children and community.

3.8. Collection of data:

Researcher went to each habilitation and explain the importance of study. Teacher were asked to put their response against the correct response. after that collected opinionnaire from the teachers.

Question wise analysis: Teachers awareness on Child Labour Policies

There is a child labour problem in the area where you are working.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	48	48%
Disagree	41	41%
Undecided	11	11%

Total	100	100%
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Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 48% feel that a child labour problem is there in their area and 41% feel that there is no child labour problem in the area and 11% can't able to say any thing.

The programs and activities are going on in your area eradicate .child labour.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	51	51%
Disagree	42	42%
Undecided	07	07%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 51% feel that a child labour problem is there in their area and 42% feel that there is no child labour problem in the area and7% can't able to say any thing.

The Child Labour Policies Are Implemented Successfully

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	58	58%
Disagree	34	34%
Undecided	08	08%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 58% feel that a child labour problem is there in their area and 34% feel that there is no child labour problem in the area and 08% can't able to decide any thing.

There is canvassing about child labour eradication policies and activities in your area.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	59	59%
Disagree	34	34%
Undecided	07	07%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among 59% feel that a child labour problem is there in their area and 41% feel that there is no child labour problem in the area and 11% can't able to say any thing.

The Nclp,Dpep And Ssa Are Meant For Child Labour Eradication.

OPINION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Agree	50	50%
Disagree	40	40%
Undecided	10	10%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 50% feels that NCLP, DPEP and SSA are meant for a child labour eradication, 40% feels that they are mean only to some extent and 10% can't able to say any thing.

Poverty is a cause for child labour in your area.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	50	50%

Disagree	37	37%
Undecided	13	34%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

from the above table it is clear that among Teachers 50% feel that a child labour problem is there in their area and 37% feel that there is no child labour problem in the area and 13% undecided.

Illiteracy is a cause child labour in your area

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	68	68%
Disagree	32	32%
Undecided	NIL	NIL
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 68% feel that a illiteracy is a cause of child labour and 41% feels that illiteracy is not cause of child labour.

Lack of access to school is a cause for child labour.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	45	45%
Disagree	43	43%
Undecided	12	12%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 45% feels that lack of access to school is a cause for child labour , 43% feels that lack of access to school is not a cause for child labour and 12% can't able to say any thing.

The Mid-day-Meal program is attracting child labour.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	48	48%
Disagree	45	45%
Undecided	07	07%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 48% feels that Mid-Day-Meal program is attraction child labour to a greater extent, 45% feels that Mid-Day-Meal program is not attracting child laour and 7% are undecided.

Starting of the primary school within the habitation is helpful in eradicating of child labour.

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	58	58%
Disagree	29	29%
Undecided	13	13%
Total	100	100%

Interpretation:

From the above tablet it is clear that among teachers 581% feels that starting of the primary school within the habitation is

helpful in eradication of child labour, 29% feels that starting of the primary school within the habitation is not helpful in eradication ofchild labour and 13% un able to express their views.

5.5. Major finding of the Study

In the slum areas of twin cities there is child labour problem to some extent.

- ❖ In poor localities of twin cities many programmes are going to eradicate child labour.
- ❖ Most of the parents and teachers do not know about child labour eradication programmes.
- ❖ The child labour programmes are not implemented in majority of areas.
- ❖ Poverty is the foremost cause for child labour in twin cities.
- ❖ Illiteracy is a cause for child labour.
- ❖ Hotel waiter's vegetable vendors are some kind of child labour in twin cities.
- ❖ Lack of access to school in the cause of child labour in twin cities.
- ❖ The NCLP is helpful in eradication of child labour in twin cities.
- ❖ SSA is helpful in eradication of child labour in twin cities.
- ❖ The mid day meal programmes in government schools is attracting child labour.
- ❖ Among child laborers most of the children's are aged between 8-12 years.

- ❖ Most of the parents don't know about child labour programmes.
- ❖ Parent of child labour feels that, it is not useful to readmit children's at the age of 12-14. years.
- ❖ Most of the parents are unaware of the use of education in making life wholesome and successful.

5.6 Limitation of the Study

- ✚ These study is limited to opinion of government teacher.
- ✚ This study is limited to male child labour.
- ✚ This Study is limited to child labour of food industry.

5.8 Suggestions

- ✚ Government should provide scholarship to poor children's from their primary education onwards.
- ✚ Government should allocate more funds elevating poverty.
- ✚ Government should take steps to reduce drop-outs rates of child labour groups in higher schools.
- ✚ Residential bridge school should be established.
- ✚ Government should emphasize on importance and benefits of education.

5.8 Conclusion

From the study it is evident that , child labour problems is prevailing for this government of India and government of Andhra Pradesh jointly implementing many programmes to eliminate child labour problem completely. They are trying of achieve this by providing educational facilities to all children's aged between 5 to 14 years.

For this government is implementing basic educational progarmme namely Sarva shiksha abhiyan, District Primary education , for children aged 5 to 14 years Nation Child labour programs is significantly useful in rehabilitant child labour and school drop- outs by providing educational facilities incentives and training in employment generation courses

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