

Socio-Economic and Employment Conditions of Migrant Child Labour in Urban Informal Sector of Visakhapatnam District

Penumala Ramya

Research Scholar, Department of HRM
Acharya Nagarjuna University

Dr. B. Naga Raju

Associate Professor, Department of HRM
Acharya Nagarjuna University

Abstract:

In the era of globalization where the human race is, moving to modernization and the labour market is trending towards technology orientation. There exists a particular segment of the economies that are underprivileged and comprises of the maximum percentage of population in India. They are none other than the child workers of India. Most of this bulk of children falls under the category of informal workers who are not regulated under any legal provisions and who are not registered under any agency. Some scholars cite that the paradigm shift of informalization of labour is due to the ill effects of globalization. Thus, this paper helps to know the socio-economic and Employment conditions profile among the Migrant child labour who comprise a major bulk of informal labour force. This study is undertaken in Visakhapatnam urban area among child labours.

Key words: Globalization, Migrant Child Labour, Socio-economic & Employment conditions, Urban Area

Introduction:

Child labour is multi-dimensional and multi-layered in nature. A child laborer can be differentiated from an adult worker on the ground of age. Usually a child worker is one below the age of 14 or 15 years who is engaged in any productive activity whether paid or unpaid with the parents, family or outside. This definition indicates that there are two kinds of child labour. The first is the traditional mode of children assisting their parents, either in the family production unit, which is often subsistence and the second is work done by children outside the family for remuneration either in real terms or in cash to shore up the family income. Child labour means employment of children in gainful occupations, which are injurious to their physical, mental moral and social development. The child labour is, at times, used as a synonym for 'employed child' or working child. However, a working child is one who subjects himself or herself to work, unpaid or free, instead of being at the school at tender and native stage of his or her life. Some experts say that the work that does not detract children from other essential activities such as leisure, play and education is not child labour (**Ahmed & Iftikhar, 1999**).

Concept of Migrant Child Labour:

The Child is father of the Man by Wordsworth and even Nehru considers children as one of the greatest asset for the nation. This asset needs to be exploited in the best possible way but the bitter reality of India is that the innocence of a child is exploited not for the betterment of the nation but for the in just needs of the greedy employers.

India faces a huge challenge with –distress seasonal migration. Millions of families are being forced to leave their homes and villages for several 14 months every year in search of livelihood. These migrations mean that families are forced to drop out of schools, something that closes up the only available opportunity to break the vicious cycle generation after generation. At worksites migrant children are inevitably put to work. All evidence indicates that migrations are large and growing. The number of children below 14 years of age thus affected may already be in the order of 9 million. The migration cycle begins around October-November and lasts for 6 months. It also overlaps with the school calendar. Children migrating with their parents are only able to go to school from June-November.

Migrant populations overwhelmingly belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Castes. They comprise the landless and land poor who possess the least amount of assets, skills or education. Studies reveal that the majority of migrant labour is to be found in states like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Almost all major states appear to be affected by migration, although to varying degrees. Many industrial and agro- industrial sectors like brick-making, salt manufacture, sugar cane harvesting, stone quarrying, construction, fisheries, plantations, rice mills and so on run largely on migrant labour. According to this research, –At worksites, the employer, contractor or the parents invariably draw the small hands and feet into the labour process. This is due to the nature of wage payment, which is on a piece rate basis rather than on hours of work. Needless to say that among migrant children, the girl child suffers the most (**Priya Deshingkar & Daniel Start, 2003**).

Common Problems of the Child Labourers

Child labour and its problems are closely related to the extreme poverty. These children as such contribute to the collection income of the family to fulfill their needs. This is the story of child labour in all the poor developing and underdeveloped countries of Africa and Asia including India. Even after sixty-three years of independence, our country has not been able to manage to pay for any reprieve to the poor.

The economic policies of India have never been oriented to fulfill the aspirations on people and provide them with the basic needs to survive. That is why child labour and its problems are very much neglected in the country suffer national level. There are many angles to look over these problem including human rights considerations and development of human resources etc. An international pressure has also been growing to disallow child labour in the industry.

Child labour is closely associated with poverty. So even though the right to education has a central place in human rights, many poor families are unable to afford school fees or other school costs. The family then sends a child to work to contribute to the household's income. Children as young as four are forced into factories, and so they miss out on education. But, more than ever today, children need a good quality education and training to acquire the skills necessary to help lift them out of poverty. When children who've had the benefits of education grow up, they are more likely to choose to send their own children to school. So investing in

education is a sound economic decision. This is why, it is so important for our government to take on more responsibility in aiding poorer countries so they can send their children to school, not a factory.

According to a survey of child labour undertaken on orders of the Supreme Court of India, the total number of such labour in India is 5, 00,000 as on record. Out of it, Andhra Pradesh (in 2012) is employing 4.5 lakh children in industries. The Government has recently warned the international organizations and the western countries that in no way the child labour problem be connected with the trade or any other such issues as it is not desirable to compromise over the matter and is considered a challenge to India's autonomy.

1. Child labours are always better than adult workers because they work for longer time and most of the time underpaid so they are source of cheaper Labour.
2. Education is not very wide spread with all the sections and all the parts of the country so education is one of the biggest problem which helps in neglect the growth of the child labours in India and we have also seen that failure of various educational scheme also added to the increase in the number of child labour.
3. Unemployment and Underemployment of the parents and major members of the family.
4. Use of drugs and alcohols by the parents and the guardian of the child also help in the increase of the child labour.
5. Homelessness
6. Wide spread poverty in the country.
7. Other problems due to single parenthood, population explosion, traditional occupations and parental attitudes, lack of minimum wages etc.

India, the largest democracy in the world, paradoxically bears the scourge of having tens of millions of child labourers living a life of bondage and slavery. Use of children as labourers is rampant not only in the agriculture sector but also in industries such as match box, leather, carpet, sarees, stone quarries, gems cutting and polishing, brick kilns, and many more. These children are denied their fundamental right to childhood, to education, to play and to dream like normal children (**Subhadarsani Swain, 2014**).

Indian Government Policy on Child Labour

Since its independence, India has made a commitment to work against child labour and government laws do not allow children to work under the age of 14 (Constitution of India cited in HRW 1996, 29 (Constitution of India cited in Human Rights Watch 1996, 29). The Bonded Labor System Act of 1976 also ended forced labour by law and freed all bonded labourers (HRW 1996, 30).

In 1994 the Elimination of Child Labour Programme was designed which promised to end child labour by the year 2000. It promised children a one hundred rupee payment as well as one meal a day for attending school instead of working (Human Rights Watch 1996, 119-120). Where the funds for this program are is unknown. The government needs eight and a half billion dollars for the program over five years.

All the policies that the Indian government has support the eradication of Child Labour but the problem remains. Enforcement is the key. No enforcement data for child labour laws is available. Officials should, but do not, collect statistics to monitor enforcement of the laws (HRW 1996, 131). Although the lack of data does not mean enforcement is nonexistent, the number of child labourers and their work participation rates show that enforcement, if existent, is ineffective.

Review of Literature

Mohapatra and Dash (2011) examined the socio-economic problem of child labour between the periods (2009-2010). The major variables used in poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, low wages, ignorance, social prejudice, regressive tradition, poor standard of living, backwardness, superstition, low status of women have combined to give birth to the terrible practice of child labour of women have combined to give birth to the terrible practice of child labour. Method used in growth rate sample data through investigation or interview, they found that the migrant's family from various district of Odisha their social economic condition is very poor which make them to go for labour.

Rahatullah (2001) discussed social and economic causes of child labor in Mingora, district swat. The study was based on a sample of 100 respondents equally distributed and four categories; workshops, brick kilns, hotels and self-employment. He found that amongst all causative factors is the economic condition of respondent's families and its large size. Parent's income and education level occupy a vital role in forcing the child to labour. The study recommends that a campaign should be organized everywhere to make people aware of harmful effects of child labour. Labour laws concerning child labour should be enforced forcefully. Education should be made compulsory and free for all at least till primary level. Family planning should be followed. To overcome unemployment, job opportunities should be provided to make efforts to improve the working and living conditions of child workers.

Need of the study:

As stated above the proportion of migrant child labour is in an upward trend in the city of Visakhapatnam. Since years studies are been conducted by several governmental and nongovernmental organizations to control the expansion of child labour in the city, but we still find the existence of the child labour. The phenomena of upward trend which exists is among mostly migrant laborer with special emphasis to children who migrate with their parents and join the labour market. The earlier studies which were conducted on child labour in general but no study is conducted on migrant child labour in the district of Visakhapatnam. Hence, there is a need for study in this particular area.

Therefore, the present study intends to analyze the incidence of migrant child labour in the service and manufacturing sectors in urban areas of Visakhapatnam like tea shops, textile stores hotels, restaurants garage and bike servicing shops, etc of district to know the socio-economic and demographic background of migrant child labour and their parental families, and to study the situational factors forcing the children to become child labourers in the hotels and

restaurants, and analyze the living conditions of the child labourers after getting employed and to know about the problems confronted by the child labourers.

Objectives of the Study

The study has been undertaken to achieve the following objectives:

- To study the socio-economic and demographic background of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam.
- To study the employment conditions, working conditions of the migrant child labourers.

Scope of the Study

The study is conducted in the district of Visakhapatnam, where there is a large concentration of, manufacturing and service sectors, which mainly includes textile stores, hotels, dabhas, mechanic garage, teashops. Visakhapatnam (nicknamed as Vizag and sometimes known by its historical name Waltair) is the largest city in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

Methodology

a) Method of Study: Application of appropriate methods and adoption of scientific procedure is a sine-qua-non of systematic enquiry. This has an important bearing on the collection of reliable and accurate information as well as on the outcome of the study. The present study is based on survey method. Survey method found to be highly suitable to elicit pertinent and reliable information including the responses of the sample in managerial personnel. The present research problem is been surveyed by using various means of sampling techniques, appropriate utilization of descriptive and statistical analysis methods, which are tabulated according to the presentation of the research work. The scientific census pertaining to migrant child labour had showed a significance difference from the gazette publications. However, the researcher made great effort to collect the universe existing in the study area. The universe comprises of 4200 sample respondents approximately out of which the assumed sample size measured to 10 percent which amounts to 420 sample respondents and the same questionnaires were distributed but out of which only 210 questionnaires were filled and retrieved by the sample respondents and thus 5 percent of the universe is declared as sample size.

Sampling

| SAMPLE TABULATION | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| BASES | SAMPLE (NO'S) | SAMPLE (%) |
| Registered Migrant Child Labour (Urban Visakhapatnam) | 4200 (Approx) | NA |
| Sample Size | 210 | 5 % |

A non-probability sampling design was used, based on the method of convenience. Non-probability sampling does not involve elements of randomization and not each potential respondent has an equal enhance of participating in the research. The present involves the probability random sampling, which is based on proportionate distribution. Out the of the total universe of the target group and by using the above sample methods an acquired size of 5 percent of the universe is considered to the sample size which comprises of 210 sample respondents to fulfill the objectives of the study.

Data Collection:

The Data Collection is an interesting aspect of the study for achieving data efficiency. Data has been collected both from primary and Secondary sources. Data were collected through the principle tools of questionnaire, interviews and observation. The researcher followed questionnaire method to collect the opinion of sample respondents; a standard questionnaire designed and developed by researcher has been administered to the sample respondents.

Identification of social data:

To study the exact conditions of the migrant child labour in various micro and macro perspectives it is very necessary for the researcher to identify the Social status of the respondents through various parameters like age, educational facilities, gender bases, nativity influence. Children belonging to different age groups of both the gender have been working in different trades.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on Age groups

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 6-8 years | 22 | 10.47 |
| 9-11 years | 80 | 38.09 |
| 12-14 years | 108 | 51.44 |
| | 210 | 100 |

It is evident from the above table 1, that, 51.44 percent of the respondents (108 number) belong to 12- 14 years age group, 38.09 percent (80 number) belong to 9 – 11 age group and 10.47 percent (22 number) belong to the age group of 6- 8 years.

Therefore, we may analyze that the majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam are found under the age group of 12-14 years.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on Gender

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Male | 174 | 82.85 |
| Female | 36 | 17.15 |
| | 210 | 100 |

With regard to the gender wise composition of the sample from table 2, the male child respondents are recorded more (177 number) more than female child respondents (30 numbers) accounting to 82.85 and 17.15 percent respectively. Therefore, we may analyze that the majority of the migrant child labour are male children. This reflects the well establish practice in Indian rural sector where parents generally perform the marriage of female children much earlier than male children.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on their native place of migration

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Surrounding villages | 112 | 53.33 |
| Other districts | 45 | 21.43 |
| Other states | 53 | 25.24 |
| | 210 | 100 |

It may be seen from the above table 3, that 53.33 percent of child labour (112 number)

are migrants from surrounding villages, 21.43percent (45 number) from other districts and 25.24 percent (53 number) are the children who migrated from other states. Therefore, the distribution of respondents clearly shows that most of the child labour migrated from surrounding villages of Visakhapatnam exhibiting a clear picture on the existence of migrant child labour.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents based on the reasons for taking up early child employment

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| To overcome the poor standard of living | 73 | 34.76 |
| Insufficient parents income | 61 | 29.05 |
| To clear debts of parents | 20 | 9.53 |
| Lack of interested in education | 14 | 6.66 |
| Most of the above reasons | 42 | 20 |
| | 210 | 100 |

The data from the above table 4, reveals that 34.76 percent (73 number) migrant child labour mentioned that the reason for them to take up early child employment is to overcome the poor standard of living, 29.05 percent (61 number) due to insufficient income of their parents, 20 percent (42 number) said most of the above reasons, 9.53percent (20 number) to clear debts of their parents and 6.66(14 number) due to lack of interest in education. Hence, we may analyze that the majority of the migrant child labour took early employment to overcome their poor standard of living.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents based on their level of education

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Illiterate | 98 | 46.67 |
| Upto III standard | 45 | 21.43 |
| Upto V standard | 36 | 17.14 |
| Upto VII standard | 31 | 14.76 |
| | 210 | 100 |

With regard to their level of education, It is evident from the data of table no: 5 that the majority 46.67 percent(98number)migrant child labour are illiterates, 21.43 percent (45 number)attained education upto III standard,17.14 percent(36 number) attained education upto IV standard and 14.76 percent(31Nubmer) attained education upto VII standard. Therefore, the above data reveals that the majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam urban informal sector is illiterates.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents on caste basis

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| OC | 30 | 14.29 |
| BC | 82 | 39.05 |
| SC | 61 | 29.04 |
| ST | 32 | 15.24 |
| OTHERS | 5 | 2.38 |
| | 210 | 100 |

We may observe from the data of table no: 6: that 39.05 percent (82 number)of migrant child labour belongs to backward castes, 29.04 percent (61 number) belongs to schedule castes,

15.24 percent (32 number) belong to Schedule tribes, 14.29 percent (30 number) belongs to other castes and 2.38 percent (5 number) are of other sections. Therefore, from the above data we may analyze that the majority of the migrant child labour belongs to backward castes.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents for how long they are working as migrant child labour

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| For last one year | 42 | 20 |
| 2-3 years | 63 | 30 |
| 4- 5 years | 52 | 24.76 |
| 6 years and above | 32 | 15.24 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

We may observe from the data of table no. 7: that 30 percent (63 number) of respondents are working as migrant child labour from 2-3 years., 24.76 percent (52 number) are working for 4-5 years, 20 percent (42 number) are working from last one year and 15.24 percent (32 number) are working for 6 years and above. Therefore, from the above data we may analyze that those children who are working since 2-3 years comprises the majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam.

Employment Conditions:

Conditions of employment are any requirements, other than qualifications, that must be met or complied with before being appointed to a particular position, and are to be maintained throughout the employment while being the incumbent of this position. Conditions of employment may be the same criteria as for operational requirements or organizational needs. The employment conditions works with the constraints like duration of work ,nature of employment, service agreement ,rest intervals , provision of safety aspects, leave and holiday policy, etc.

Table 8: Distribution of responses based on the nature of work

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Permanent | 60 | 28.58 |
| Temporary | 93 | 44.28 |
| Seasonal | 47 | 22.38 |
| Contractual | 10 | 4.76 |
| | 210 | 100 |

With regard to their nature of work ,It is evident from the data of table no: 8 that the majority 44.28 percent (93 number) of migrant child labour are engaged on temporary basis, 28.58 percent (60 number) are working on permanent basis, 22.38 percent (47 number) are working as seasonal workers and 4.76 percent (10 Number) are found to be contractual workers. Therefore the above data reveals that the majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam urban informal sector are working on temporary basis.

Table 9: Distribution of responses based on their working hours

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| < 4 hrs /day | 9 | 4.29 |
| 4 – 8 hrs | 49 | 23.33 |
| 8 – 10 hrs | 115 | 54.76 |
| 10 and above | 37 | 17.62 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

With regard to their duration of working hours we may observe from the data of table no: 9 that the majority 54.76 percent (115 number) of migrant child labour are working for nearly 8 - 10 hours, 23.33 percent (49 number) are working for 4-8 hrs, 17.62 percent (37 number) are working for more than 10 hours daily, and 4.29 percent (9 Number) are working for less than 4 hours per day. Therefore, the above data reveals that the working duration majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam urban informal sector is 8-10 hours per day.

Table 10: Distribution of responses based on their rest intervals

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 15 minutes | 6 | 2.86 |
| 30 minutes | 115 | 54.76 |
| 1 hour | 47 | 22.38 |
| More than 1hour | 42 | 20.00 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

With regard to the responses based on their rest intervals, It is evident from the data of table no: 10 that, 54.76 percent (115 number) of migrant child labour are given a rest interval of 30 minutes , 22.38 percent (47 number) are given a rest interval of 1 hour, 20.00 percent (42 number) are given a rest interval of more than one hour and 2.86 percent (6 Number) are given a rest interval of 15 minutes. Therefore, the above data reveals that the majority of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam urban informal sector receives a rest interval of 30 minutes.

Table 11: Distribution of respondents who work with adults who does the same job

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly Agree | 42 | 20.00 |
| Agree | 82 | 39.04 |
| Neutral | 17 | 8.10 |
| Disagree | 59 | 28.10 |
| Strongly Disagree | 10 | 4.76 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

The data from the above table 5.11 depicts that, 20 percent (42 number) of migrant child labour strongly agreed that they work with the adults who does the same job, 39.04 percent (82 number) agreed, 8.10 percent (17 number) expressed to be neutral, 28.10 (59 number) disagreed, 4.76 (10 number) strongly disagreed. Therefore, from the above data we may analyze that the majority respondents agreed that they work with the adults who does the same job.

Table 12: Distribution of responses whether given leave with wages

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Strongly Agree | 18 | 8.57 |
| Agree | 98 | 46.67 |
| Neutral | 15 | 7.14 |
| Disagree | 73 | 34.76 |
| Strongly Disagree | 6 | 2.86 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

Table 12 depicts that, 8.57 percent (18 number) of migrant child labour strongly agreed that they are given leave with wages, 46.67 percent (98 number) agreed, 7.14 percent (15 number) given a neutral answer, 34.76 percent (73 number) disagreed, 2.86 percent (6 number) strongly disagreed. Therefore, from the above data we may analyze that the majority respondents agreed that they are given leave with wages.

Table 13: Distribution of responses regarding weekly holidays with wages

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Strongly Agree | 22 | 10.48 |
| Agree | 50 | 23.80 |
| Neutral | 17 | 8.10 |
| Disagree | 110 | 52.38 |
| Strongly Disagree | 11 | 5.24 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

It is evident from the above data of table 13 that 10.48 percent (22 number) of migrant child labour mentioned that they strongly agree that they are receiving weekly holidays with wages from their employer, 23.80 percent (50 number) agreed, 8.10 percent (17 number) given neutral answer, 52.38 percent (110 number) disagreed, 5.24 percent (11 number) strongly disagreed. Therefore, the above data interprets that the majority of the migrant child labour working in Visakhapatnam disagreed that they are receiving weekly holidays with wages from their employer

Table 14: Do you receive any punishments from your employer. Specify which of the following

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Scolding | 100 | 47.62 |
| Physical punishments | 22 | 10.48 |
| Denial of food | 1 | 0.47 |
| All the above | 77 | 36.67 |
| None | 10 | 4.76 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

The data from the above table no 14 depicts that 47.62 percent (100 number) of migrant child labour receive scolding from their employers, 10.48 percent (22 number) receive physical punishments, 0.47 percent (1 number) receive denial of food as punishment, 36.67 percent (77 number) receive all the above punishments and 4.76 percent (10 number) do not receive any

punishment from their employer. Therefore, from the above data we may analyze that the maximum number of respondents receive scolding as a punishment from their employers.

Table 15: Distribution of responses regarding the provision of protective equipment to the work

| Responses | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Strongly Agree | 5 | 2.38 |
| Agree | 28 | 13.34 |
| Neutral | 38 | 18.09 |
| Disagree | 86 | 40.95 |
| Strongly Disagree | 53 | 25.24 |
| Total | 210 | 100 |

From the above table 15 we can observe that 2.38 percent (5 number) of migrant child labour strongly agreed that they are provided with protection equipment to do their work 13.33 percent (28 Number) agreed, 18.09 percent (38 number) gave a neutral answer 40.95 percent (86 number) disagreed, 25.24 percent (53 number) strongly disagreed. Therefore, we may analyze from the above data that the maximum number of migrant child labour do their work without any protective equipment.

Findings Based on Social Status of the Respondents:

Pertaining to the social status of the migrant child labour working in the Visakhapatnam urban informal sector maximum number of respondents 51.44 percent are found to be of the age group 12-14 years. We observed that the maximum of the respondents 82.85 percent are male children. It may be because the female girl child gets married at an early age. Pertaining to the native place of migration it has been observed that maximum number of respondents 53.33 percent is from the surrounding villages of Visakhapatnam. In addition, when asked the reasons for taking early employment maximum no. of respondents opined that they have migrated in search of job at an early age due to poor living conditions. Besides many rehabilitation programmes being implemented by the government to prohibit & educate the child labour, over whelming maximum no of respondents 46.67 percent are illiterates. Also it has been observed that maximum no. of migrant child labour 30 percent are in this work for last 2-3 years.

The study regarding the caste distribution has revealed that maximum no. of respondent 39.05 percent are from the back ward class. Generally, we find that these backward class people are those agricultural farmer families due to lack of poor production and other reasons are experiencing poor living conditions and therefore sending their male children to cities in search of early employment and these children are mostly illiterates and have not completed their elementary education.

Findings Based on Employment Conditions of the Respondents:

Pertaining to the employment conditions of the migrant child labour in Visakhapatnam urban informal sector, maximum number 44.28 percent are engaged on temporary basis, which means they can be hired or fired by the employer without any reason. It has been observed that even though they are working on temporary basis these children are made to work for long

duration that is nearly 8 to 10 hours per day with minimum rest intervals of 30 minutes per day.

It has also been observed that these children work with adults does the same job. However, a small relaxation from their miserable working conditions is that they are provided leaves with wages and even given weekly holidays. However, regarding the responses to the question whether they receive any punishments like scolding, physical punishments, denial of food etc., and the maximum number informed that the employer would scold them. It has been also informed by the migrant child labour that they are not provided with any protective equipment to do their work. We came to this analysis because maximum number of respondents 40.95 informed us as above.

Conclusion:

It is obvious that in a civilized society the importance of child welfare cannot be over emphasized because the welfare of the entire community and its growth and development depend on the health and well-being of the children. Children are the supremely important national asset and the future of a nation depends on how its children grow and develop. The problem of child labour has been attempted to be tackled by various legislative measures, policy interventions and other non- governmental initiatives as well as those taken up by various international agencies working in this area. Any effort at eliminating children from the labour force should therefore, be concentrated on child labour rather than child work. A broad consensus that has emerged over the years is that the degree of exploitation should be judged in terms of whether the work done is paid or unpaid, as a part of family labour or for an outside employer and the working conditions imposed on the child. Another view is that all forms of work are bad for children and there can be little scope for compromise in this issue.

References:

1. Ahmed & Iftikhar (1999), Getting Rid of Child Labour, Economic and Political Weekly.
2. Priya Deshingkar & Daniel Start (2003), Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion, Working Paper 220, Overseas Development Institute, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London.
3. Subhadarsani Swain (2014), An Economic Perspective of Child Labour in Odisha: A Case Study of Rourkela, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela.
4. Mohapatra & Dash, (2011), Child Labour-A product of socio-economic problem for India, findings and preventives-A case of Bhubaneswar, Educational Research, vol-2, issue-6, pp-1199-1209.
5. Rahatullah, (2001), Social and Economic Condition Cause of Child Labor: (A Case study of District Swat), IDS, Agricultural University. Peshawar.