

Challenging Livelihood of the Child Labour: A Micro Level Study at Asansol in West Bengal, India

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Abstract

In this study we have made an attempt to find out the reason behind the child labour in town. Children are the future of this Nation. They are considered as the most important asset of the society. Any future of the nation is depending on how children grow and develop themselves. The issue of child labour is continuously grabbing the attention of the world. Child labour deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school and which is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful. These children work in extremely inhuman conditions, which constitutes a violation of their fundamental rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India and other international conventions. The objective of the study is to find out the real scenario of the child labour and why they are getting deprived of childhood and primary education. So, the study has been conducted at Asansol Town with the help of structured questionnaire. A total of hundred sample respondents were taken based on a random sampling technique for the study and those are available during the survey. The study will also reveal the relation between the root cause and socio-economic conditions of child labour. Finally, some suggestions would be made to stop child labour and improve the socio-economic condition in the selected area of Asansol Town.

Keywords: *Child Labour, Poverty, Asansol, Childhood, Rights, primary education*

I. Introduction

Children are the future of this world. They are considered as the most important asset of our society. Any future of the nation is depending on how children grow and develop themselves. The issue of child labour is continuously grabbing the attention of the world. Child labour

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*“deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school and which is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful.”*³

These children work in extremely inhuman conditions, which constitutes a violation of their fundamental rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India and other international conventions. There are numerous factors which led to the child labour i.e. poverty, unemployment of their parents, low health, large families, migrating to other cities to work, illiteracy, non-awareness of child rights.⁴ These types of factors show that there is a lack of proper implementation of legislation, ineffective administration, etc. Children from very younger age seek employment to support their families or to gain some knowledge of occupation due to the absence of school facilities in their places. In today's date, child labour is no longer economic exploitation, it has become a necessity for them to meet the needs of their parents and also for them. The authors with the help of the doctrinal and empirical method has been applied to find out the root cause and socio-economic conditions of child labour in Asansol Town and why they are getting deprived of childhood and primary education.

II. Literature Review

Dr. Satyanarayana and Dr. Srinivasa Rao, in their work titled *“An empirical study on root causes of child labour in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh”*⁵ stated about the root causes of child labour. They researched the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh by collecting a sample of 300 respondents. In their research, it showed that poverty is the primary cause of child labour. They also

³Niti Nagar and Bindu Roy, “A Critical Analysis of Child Labour in India”1(5) International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary<http://www.ijcrm.com/publish_article/edition_5/B0150717.pdf> (Last visited : May 29 , 2020).

⁴Dr. Mariamma, “Child Labour: Denial of Right to Education” Special Issue (June 2015), Research Front<<https://imlcl.files.wordpress.com/2019/01/child-labour.pdf>> (Last visited : May 29 , 2020).

⁵ Dr. M. Rama Satyanarayana and Dr. P. SrinivasaRao, “An empirical study on root causes of child labour in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh” (2017) 4(5) International Journal of Economics and Management Studies, <<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/94ad/0f23afe0edbd8c724dfe951ef9177a0ecbb2.pdf>> (Last visited : May 29 , 2020).

established the relation between the root cause and socio-economic conditions of child labour. They also gave a few suggestions to eradicate child labour.

Sudha Karan and Dr Singh, in their research titled “*Legislative Regime on Child Labour in India: A critical analysis*”,⁶ highlighted some points about the different enactments of child labour. In their paper, they pointed out that there is an ineffective implementation of child labour laws in our country. The inspectors of the inspecting department are not performing their work sincerely and act in an irresponsible manner. Due to poverty and ignorance, parents of child labour are making fake medical certificates and birth certificates to make their children engaged in the work. The Act does not talk about the unorganized sectors like agriculture, glass industry, family undertakings, etc. They also mentioned about the education being getting costly which is not affordable for the poor masses. They also highlighted that due to overpopulation is also one of the root causes of child labour. The author has made some suggestions like creating awareness among the parents about family planning, vocational training for children so that they can do some productive work.

Nagar and Roy, in their study titled “*A Critical Analysis of Child Labour in India*”,⁷ have talked about the meaning and the various definitions of child labour given by different organizations and scholars. The author's study was to analyse the various responsible factors for child labour and to find out the areas where there is gender discrimination of child labour.

III. Objective of the Study

The objective of any research is the root of any scientific research. The objective of this study is:

1. to find out the reason behind child labour,
2. to find out socio-economic conditions of them and their families, and

⁶Sudha Karan and Dr. Chitra Singh, “Legislative Regime on Child Labour in India: A critical analysis” (2016) 1(10) International Journal of Multidisciplinary Education and Research <<http://www.educationjournal.in/download/131/2-1-17-939.pdf>> (Last visited : May 29 , 2020).

⁷Niti Nagar and Bindu Roy, “A Critical Analysis of Child Labour in India” 1(5) International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary <http://www.ijcrm.com/publish_article/edition_5/B0150717.pdf> (Last visited : May 29 , 2020).

3. To recommend some suggestions to stop this social evil in this area.

IV. Methodology

A. Primary Data

In keeping with the objective of the study, and the light of experience gathered from the survey of literature a question was being prepared for interviewing: a) Scrap collector children, b) Maidservant, c) children working in stalls, d) Children working under Mason and Carpenter. As child labour is a very sensitive issue and there are some legal restrictions in employing them. My questions were direct and indirect too. The data has been collected through structured sample questionnaire method among the one hundred children. The study has been conducted in the urban area, where the child labour grows day by day.

B. Secondary Data

The secondary data has been collected from previous studies, books, articles research reports and web-based materials for validating and authenticating the information. It is very valuable supporting information to continue the present study. It is also very much helpful to find out the gap of the previous study.

V. Universe of the Study

The data has been collected based on random cluster sampling. The universe of the study of this topic is different areas of Asansol Town (Kalyanpur Housing Estate, Chandmari, Railpar, Asansol Market, Burnpur, Murgasol, Ushagram) which is given below in the figure.

Asansol is the second largest city in the state of West Bengal after the state capital, Kolkata. Asansol is geographically part of the Chota Nagpur plateau and lies on the banks of the Damodar river. The Damodar valley is a major coal mining area (the cities of Durgapur and Dhanbad rely on coal industry and are part of the same valley). The economy is thus driven by the steel and coal sector.

In this area of Asansol Town, there are a lot of shops, stalls and scrap dealers are found where there are huge numbers of child labour has been found, seen and reported also.



Figure 1: map showing selected area for study

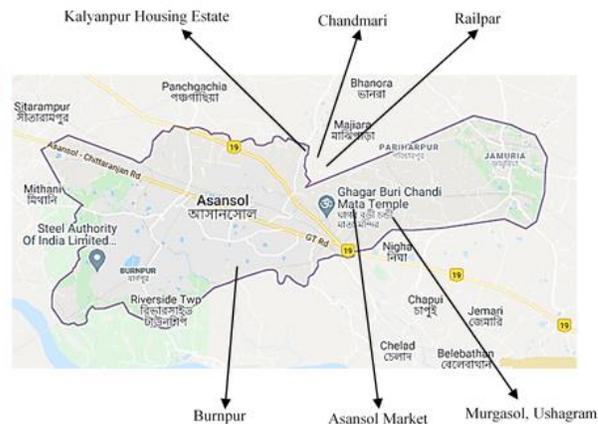


Figure 2: map showing selected areas for study

VI. Concept of Child Labour

It is very difficult to define child labour. Child labour has been defined in different ways by different organizations and scholars. But for understanding the meaning of child labour, let us examine the important definitions:

Encyclopedia of Social Sciences defines child labour as “*when the business of wage-earning or of participation in itself or family support conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education, the result is child labour.*”⁸

Census of India defines child labour as “*any child engaged in productive work, with or without compensation, wages or profit is child labour.*”⁹

According to ILO, “*child labour is a work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and one that is harmful to their physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, or work whose schedule interferes with their ability to attend regular school; or work that affects in any manner their ability to focus during school or experience healthy childhood.*”¹⁰

⁸Dr. Krishna Pal Malik &Dr. Kaushiki C. Raval, *Law and Social Transformation*(4th edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016) 215.

⁹ibid.

¹⁰ibid.

The child labour work under various circumstances. Child labours are involved in various forms of work like child labour¹¹, street children¹², bonded children¹³, working children¹⁴, children used for sexual exploitation¹⁵, migrant children¹⁶, children engaged in domestic works¹⁷.

A. Constitutional Provisions

Indian Constitution guarantees some fundamental rights to the citizens of India and the other rights to any persons. These rights¹⁸ also implied to the children as they are citizens of India. There are some fundamental rights which are expressly for children and other rights which are applicable for children.

Article 15¹⁹ gives special treatment to the children where the state can make laws for the benefit for them. Article 15(3) empowers the state to make provision for women and children but no ground is mentioned, preferential treatment is permitted on consideration of inherent weakness of children as they are much exposed for the exploitation at a very early age. Article 21²⁰ protects the life and liberty of the people including children. Article 21A²¹ states about the compulsory education of the children from the age of 6 to 14 years. Article 23²² prohibits traffic in human beings, beggar and other similar forms of forced labour and it also declares that if there is any contravention of this

¹¹ Those children who are doing paid or unpaid work in factories, workshops, establishments, mines and in the service sector such as domestic labour.

¹² Children living on and off the streets, such as shoeshine boys, rag pickers, newspaper vendor, beggars, etc.

¹³ Children who have either been pledged by their parents for paltry sums of money or those working to payoff their inherited debts of their labourers.

¹⁴ Children who are working as part of family labour in agriculture and in home-based work.

¹⁵ Thousands of young girls and boys serve the sexual appetites of men from all social and economic backgrounds.

¹⁶ The children of migrant families who are forced to leave their homes and villages for several months. They work on the various sites to earn for their families.

¹⁷ These children often work in the houses for domestic help either as taking care of young siblings, cooking, cleaning and other such household activities.

¹⁸ Constitution of India 1950, a 15, 16, 19, 29, 30.

¹⁹ Constitution of India 1950, a 15.

²⁰ Constitution of India 1950, a 21.

²¹ Constitution of India 1950, a 21A.

²² Constitution of India 1950, a 23.

provision shall be an offence punishable under the law. Article 24²³ prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories mines or engaged in any other hazardous employment. But, it is very difficult to implement this provision because of the prevailing poverty in the country. This provision only prohibits the employment of children in a factory or mine but it does not prohibit employment in other sectors. The children below the age of 14 years are found working in other sectors. Article 39(E)²⁴ states that the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the health strengths of the tender age of children are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. Article 45²⁵ makes provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years. Article 51(k)²⁶ states that the parent or guardian has to provide opportunities for education to their children.

B. Laws relating to Child Labour

A plethora of laws and policies have evolved in these years for the protection of child labour in line with the International Labour Conference resolution, 1979. The resolutions talk about the prohibitory measures of child labour. There are various Acts in India about child labour protection but the percentage of the child labour force in our country is kept increasing over the years.

1. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
2. The Employment of Children Act, 1938.
3. Factories Act, 1948.
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
5. The Plantation of Labour Act, 1951.
6. The Mines Act, 1952.
7. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
8. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
9. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
10. Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970.
11. Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1969.
12. Radiation Protection Rules, 1971.
13. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

²³Constitution of India 1950, a 24.

²⁴Constitution of India 1950, a 39(E).

²⁵Constitution of India 1950, a 45.

²⁶Constitution of India 1950, a 51(k).

Table 1: Major features of Acts relating to Child Labour*

Acts/Legislation	Minimum Age	Hours of Work	Prohibition of night work
The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933	15	No specification	-
The Plantation of Labour Act, 1951	12	Not more than 40 hrs. per week	6 p.m. - 7 a.m.
The Employment of Children Act, 1938	15	-	10 p.m. – 7 a.m.
Apprentices Act, 1961	14	Upto 48 hrs. per week	10 p.m. – 6 a.m.
Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	14	Not specified	7 p.m. – 6 a.m.
Factories Act, 1948	14	6 hrs. maximum	10 p.m. – 7 a.m.
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958	15	-	-
The Mines Act, 1952	16	4 ½ hrs.	10 p.m. – 7 a.m.
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	15	6 hrs.	10 p.m. – 6 a.m.
Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1969	Varying state wise between 12 and 15 yrs.	30-42 hrs. per week	Hours that constitute night work have been specified differently in different states

**Adapted from Geeta Chopra, Child Rights in India: Challenges and Social Action (2015)*

C. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: A Critical Analysis

There are some shortcomings in the Act. The Act was passed for regulation and prohibition of child labour. There is no precise definition of a child to determine the correct age of the child.

Table 2: Age prescribed for majority by different laws

Acts/Legislation	Section/Article	Age
Constitution of India, 1950	Articles 21A, 45	14
Indian Penal Code, 1860	Sec. 82	7
	Sec. 83	7-12
	Sec. 317	12
	Sec. 375 (6)	16
	Sec. 372-373	18
Factories Act, 1948	Sec. 2 (c)	15
Indian Majority Act, 1875	Sec. 3	18
Indian Contract Act, 1870	Sec. 11	18
Mines (Amendment) Act, 1952	Sec. 45	18
Apprentices Act, 1961	Sec. 3 (a)	14
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	Sec. 2(II)	14
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	Sec. 2(a)	Male-21 Female-18
Right to Free and Compulsory Education	Sec. 2(c)	14

Act (Right to Education), 2009		
Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act, 2012	Sec. 2(i)(d)	18
Immoral Trafficking (Prohibition) Act, 2006	Sec(s). 2(aa), (ca), (cb)	Child- 16 Minor/Major- 18
Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013	Sec. 375 (6)	18
Juvenile Justice Act, 2015	Sec. 2(k) (l)	18

Section 3 of the Child Labour Act exempts the children who are working in the family enterprise. In a family enterprise, several members of the family works which is very difficult to identify the relative of the child. Hence, there is no measure to check upon this matter. In the Act, it also doesn't talk about the children who are working in the various sectors after school hours. There should be a complete ban on child labour. The Child Labour Act does not talk about the employment of children in the unorganised sector, where there are a huge number of children are working in this sector which is not getting reported. In the definition of child labour, the children who are working in the agriculture sector should also be included.

The word 'hazardous' has not been clearly defined which has been left to define by Technical Advisory Committee which they haven't defined yet.

Children working in the entertainment industry should also come under the purview of child labour but they are considered as its exploration of talent. In the Act, it is stated that the children who are working in the entertainment industry can work for limited hours for a day but the producers are making them work for long hours to meet the deadline, because of this their studies get hampered. They are also in mental trauma due to their work pressure because of hopping from one place to another place.

There is no nexus between the Child Labour Act and Right to Education Act (RTE Act) because RTE Act says about the compulsory education upto the age of 14 years but the Child Labour Act does not say about the employment of children below the age of 14 years in the unorganised sector. There is an urgent

need to amend the Act to make it consonance with the RTE Act. The government should make compulsory education till 14 years and it should be regulated stringently.

The Schedule which is given in the Act about the establishments and processes where child labour is prohibited, it is not an exhaustive list. It cannot be treated as complete and perfect schedule.

VII. Findings of the Study

The latest analysis of Census data released by the Child Rights and You (CRY), a day before World Day Against Child Labour, revealed that child labour has been decreasing at a mere 2.2 per cent annually over the last decade. At this pace, it would take more than a century to get the existing working children out of labour. Today, over a crore children continue to be part of the country's workforce. The analysis points out a critical trend: the child labour in urban areas in the country has increased by 53 per cent over 2001-2011,²⁷ Poverty is the main cause of child labor in rural areas, there is a general lack of support for the poverty hypothesis in urban areas.

Table 3: Age Group-wise children

Age Group	Respondents
9-11	23 [23]
12-14	37 [37]
15 -17	40 [40]
Total	100 [100]

²⁷BinduShujanPerappadhan "A study on rise in urban child labour" Published in The Hindu dated 20 June, 2015.

Table 4: Factors contributing Child Labour

Factors contributing Child Labour						
Age Group	Poverty	Low Income	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Large Family	Other Reasons
9-11	(100) 23 [23]	(100) 23 [23]	(30.43) 7 [7]	(73.91) 17 [17]	(56.52) 13 [13]	(0) 0 [0]
12-14	(100) 37 [37]	(100) 37 [37]	(32.43) 12 [12]	(64.87) 24 [24]	(62.16) 23 [23]	(0) 0 [0]
15 -17	(100) 40 [40]	(100) 40 [40]	(20) 8 [8]	(90) 36 [36]	(52.5) 21 [21]	(15) 6 [6]
Total	100 [100]	100 [100]	27 [27]	77 [77]	57 [57]	6 [6]

*Note: () is from total population from age group; [] is from total population from total collected sample.

Table 5: Occupation as Child Labour

Pattern of Occupations									
Age Group	Scrap collector children	Maid/servant	Food Shops	Tea Stalls	Cosmetic Shop	Construction (Mason/ Carpenter)	Groceries Shops	Vegetable Vendors	Automobile repair shops
9-11	(39.13) 9 [9]	(0) 0 [0]	(34.78) 8 [8]	(17.39) 4 [4]	(0) 0 [0]	(0) 0 [0]	(8.7) 2 [2]	(0) 0 [0]	(0) 0 [0]
12-14	(45.95) 17 [17]	(2.70) 1 [1]	(18.92) 7 [7]	(10.81) 4 [4]	(0) 0 [0]	(0) 0 [0]	(5.41) 2 [2]	(13.51) 5 [5]	(2.70) 1 [1]
15 -17	(17.5) 7 [7]	(7.5) 3 [3]	(15) 6 [6]	(7.5) 3 [3]	(15) 6 [6]	(7.5) 3 [3]	(7.5) 3 [3]	(12.5) 5 [5]	(10) 4 [4]
Total	33 [33]	4 [4]	21 [21]	11 [11]	6 (6)	3 [3]	7 [7]	10 [10]	5 [5]

Table 6: No of Dropout Children

Age Group in years	No of dropout children
9-11	(82.61) 19 [19]
12-14	(72.97) 27 [27]
15 -17	(90) 36 [36]
Total	82 [82]

Table 7: Level of Education

Education Category	Children
I – 1V	37 [37]
V – VIII	45 [45]
IX – X	14 [14]
H S	4 [4]
Total	100 [100]

Table 8: Daily wage of Family

Income	No. of family
Upto 150	33 [33 %]
151-250	57 [57 %]
251-350	10 [10 %]

Table 9: Wage of Child Labour per day

Income	No. of children
Upto 150	57 [57 %]
151-200	29 [29 %]
201-250	14 [14 %]

DISCUSSION

The preceding analysis of the study has led to offer the following observations.

Table 3 explains that age is one of the socio-economic factors which results in the efficiency of work and earning capacity. It is evident from the above table that out of 100 samples 40 percent belongs to the age group of 15-17 which is highest in number followed by the age group of 12-14 which is 37 percent of sample respondents and the lowest one belongs to the age group of 9-11 which is 23 percent of total sample respondents.

Table 4 shows that the Factors contributing to child labour. It can be seen that from all the age group 9-11, 12-14 and 15 -17 are in majority stating that the primary cause of child labour is poverty and low income. Illiteracy⁷⁷ and large families⁵⁷ are secondary cause which contributes to becoming one of the factors of child labour. Unemployment²⁸ is the least in number for the cause of child labour in all age groups. We have not found any other reason in the age group 9-11 & 12-14.

Table 5 states about the age group wise occupation as child labour. We have found nine types occupational activities as a child labour. From the age group of 9-11 and 12-14 has the highest number of scrap collectors wherein the age group of 15 -17 is the least number in comparing to another age group because as they grew they left this job for better opportunities and also to earn more. It has been found that only one male maidservant belongs to the age group of 12-14 has and 3 female maid servant belongs to the age group of 15-17. Very few in number are working in food shops, tea stalls, cosmetic shops, construction, groceries, vegetable vendors and automobile repair shops. In cosmetic shop category, it has been found that from the age group of 15 -17 the 6 female is working there. It is revealed that nine types of occupation has been found in the 15-17 age group and the other age groups is not involved in all working sectors.

Table 6 shows the total number of dropout children which are 82 out of a total of 100 samples. From the age group of 9-11, 19 percent out of total is dropout. Whereas 27 percent of children are dropout from the age group of 12-14 and 36 percent belongs to the age group of 15 -17.

²⁸Here unemployment is talking about the unemployed of their parents.

Table 7 states about level of education of the children. From the table, it is evidently seen that all the sample respondents are literate and has gone to school in some point of their childhood but they couldn't keep it up for long time. As we can see out of 100 samples 37% belongs to the category of I-IV, 45 percent sample belongs to V-VIII, 14 percent are from IX-X are going to school somehow and at the same time they are managing their work also and 4 percent of children are found in the category of HS who are still going to school and also at the same time they are managing their work after their school hours.

Table 8 describes about daily wages of family. We have found out that out of 100 samples 33 percent children family members are earning 150 rupees per day as labour or helper. 57 percent children family members belong to the category of 151-250 where they work as mason, grocery shop, sweet shop, automobile shop and etc. 10 percent children family work belongs to the category of 251-350 where they work in the cloth store and few of them work in the local factory.

Table 9 says about wages of child per day. As we have found out that 57 percent children are earning up to 150 rupees per day as scrap collector, mason helper, tea stalls, and grocery shop. 29 percent of children are getting paid from 150 to 200 rupees per day working in food shops, automobile shops, tea stalls, and vegetable vendor shop. 14 percent children are getting paid from 200 to 250 rupees per day working as mason, cosmetic shop, vegetable vendor shop, scrap collector, groceries shop and etc. Very few who are working as maid servant are getting monthly paid of rupees around 500 to 700. So in order to earn more they work into 4-5 houses daily so that they at the end of the month they can have money in four figures.

After analysing data, it can be seen that even after having a plethora of legislation to stop child labour, it is still prevailing which is a social evil of the society. Majority of the children are working for more than 3 years who belong to the age group of 9-11 and 12-14. It is sad to see that their childhood is getting ruined, where they should study, play and explore their talents at this age but they are working to support their family. They hardly earn 100 to 150 rupees per day for seven days for which they have to work more than 8 hours tirelessly. Most of them are not satisfied with their job but due to poverty, having a low income of a family, large families, unemployment of parents and illiteracy of the parents they have to work otherwise they will not survive. Majority of them are

staying in a rental house. Few of them complained that their employer is treating them badly. Sometimes they abuse them by saying abusive languages.

From interviewing them, it has also been found out that which was expected that they are not aware of their rights. Child labour played an important role in the Industrial Revolution from its outset, often brought about by economic hardship. The children of the poor were expected to contribute to their family income.²⁹

Case study 1.

Name of the informant: SK. Farukuddin,

According to him the socio-economic status of the family is very poor. The family member of the informant is six. The day labour is the only source of income. They have no agricultural land or other source of income. After completion the primary level education, they sent to their children to earn something. So, the children went search job in the Hotel, Restaurant, tea shop, Grocery shop in Asansol region. The informant also told 'our children are not interested to go to school due to lack of proper education'. The school authority only given mid-day-meal, they are do not bother about the education. The informant farther added asansol is the industrial region, so most of the family depends on daily wage as a source of income, this trend has been found among the children since very early age, which is their school going age.

Case study 2.

Name of the informant: Sabina Khatun.

The informant told us "we have no agricultural land, no domestic animal, no business, and no handicraft product only source of income is day labour. So, our children went to various restaurants for on the basis of 'no work no pay'. When the children age is above ten, at that time their mind is set up that to earn something. It is very difficult time to send them school. Very few children you will be found that who are completed secondary or higher secondary level of education. She farther added "earning is most important than education"

²⁹Barbara Daniels, "Poverty and Families in the Victorian Era

VIII. Conclusion and Suggestions

In practice, all these legislations are only on pen and paper and child labour is still prevailing throughout the country. The Apex Court also observed that these child labours cannot be stopped unless these children are not reinstated by the government. The present study shows that if these children start going to school again then there will be economic crises in their family. So to meet this situation, the government has to bring some policies to improve the family economically. The study revealed that starting age of child labour is nine. Most of the children are dropout in the age group 15-17 years. The education of the head of household has a positive impact on child's schooling; among the parent's parameters mother's education is more important than father's; parental education is highly associated with child schooling. Interestingly, in the study area the child labour has been found that they are involved nine working sectors. The employed person used the child as labour is very low price

The government has started *SarvaSikshaAbhiyaan* to provide elementary education to all the children. The government also started various programmes like mid-day meal, dress distribution, scholarship and book grant, etc. but still our country is not able to achieve a universal basic education. The government has put their action in the plan in the determination of elimination of child labour from the whole country and brings these children back to education. The employing authority should be careful to engage the children as labour employee.

Suggestions

1. There is no precise definition of a child to determine the correct age of a child. There should be a specific definition of a child to determine the age of a child.
2. The Child Labour Act does not talk about the employment of children in the unorganised sector, where there are a huge number of children are working in this sector which is not getting reported. In the definition of child labour, the children who are working in the agriculture sector should also be included. Children working in the entertainment industry should also come under the purview of child labour.
3. There is an urgent need to amend the Act so that the objective RTE Act can be achieved.

4. In the Act, it does not state about the rehabilitation of the children who are rescued from these evils. There should be some rehabilitation centre to bring back them in society again.
5. The Schedule which is given in the Act about the establishments and processes where child labour is prohibited, it is not an exhaustive list. It cannot be treated as complete and perfect schedule.
6. The government should create employment opportunities for these families so that these children will not go for work and will concentrate on studies.
7. The government and other agencies should follow the regulation strictly to eradicate this social evil practice of child labour.
8. The government and NGOs should create awareness about family planning so that it will help to reduce the population.
9. Government and NGOs should do a campaign to create awareness among Parents and children about child labour and make them aware of the negative aspects of child labour.
10. Some vocational training should be given to the children so that they can do some productive work and do not feel the wrath of their employer.