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"A STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT "

THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNDER THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE

BY

NIRMALSINH D. ZALA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
MAHARAJASHREE BHAGVATSINHJI ARTS & COMM. COLLEGE,
GONDAL

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

Dr.SHAILESH J. PARMAR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & BUSSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY,
RAJKOT

REGISTRATION NO. :- 3797
DATE OF REG. :- 28-02-2008

Department of Commerce & Business Administration Saurashtra University

Rajkot

__CERTIFICATE__

This is to certify that **Mr. NIRMALSINH D. ZALA** has carried out the Research Work presented in this thesis on **"A STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT"** under my guidance and supervision.

I also certify that this is his original work.

Dr. Shailesh J. Parmar

Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce &
Business Administration,
Saurashtra University,
Rajkot

Date:

Palce: Rajkot

DECLARATION

I, undersigned hereby declare that the Research Work presented in this thesis on **"A STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT"** is my original work and prepared as per the guidance given by my guide.

I also declare that the research work has not been previously submitted to this or any other university for any degree or award.

NIRMALSINH D. ZALA
Assistant Professor,
Maharajashri Bhagvatsinhji
Arts and Commerce College,
Gondal.

Date:

Place: Rajkot

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is clear that the practice of child labour in the society would deprive the child of his basic human rights; his right to education and learning; his right to entertainment and interact with peers as also his right to enjoy the beauty of the world around him and to develop a rounded personality. The children drawn to the labour force are not themselves choosing to work at such an early age. They are rather compelled to join the labour force against their will by certain familial and social circumstances. The circumstances which bring the minor children to work in the labour force can be characterized as socioeconomic compulsion such as poverty, unemployment of the adult family members etc.

The present study has been conducted in the urban localities of Gujarat state. The study focuses mainly on the factors, which compel the children to adopt occupational roles at a tender age. This study is based on primary data collected from 400 working children in Diamond Industry of Gujarat state.

The study contains six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction, and the design of the study. The second chapter deals with child labour in India and Gujarat. The third chapter examines the profile of child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state. The fourth chapter analyses the socio-economic conditions and reasons for child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state. The fifth chapter analyses the opinions of child labour in the above mentioned cities of Gujarat state. While the sixth chapter presents the summary of findings and the suggestions.

I am extremely thankful to my guide **Dr. Shailesh J. Parmar**, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce and Business Administration, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, for his constant encouragement during my research. His useful comments, advice, suggestions and criticisms at every stage of my writing and his counseling on the effective organization of my research material have contributed immensely to the content and format of this thesis.

I express my sincere thanks to all the child labour respondents in Diamond industry for providing the necessary data in the survey.

I firmly believe that my journey for Ph.D began with the blessings of my family members my father **Shri Dashrathsinh K.Zala**, my mother **Surajba**, my brothers **Shri Pradumansinh** and **Shri Digvijaysinh** and ended up with the grace of God. I extend my heartfelt thanks to my family members.

I gratefully acknowledge the support and motivation from my beloved wife **Usha**. I also acknowledge my beloved son **Kashyap** and daughter **Priya**, who have provided me love and affection during the research work.

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NIRMALSINH D. ZALA
Assistant Professor,
Maharajashri Bhagvatsinhji
Arts and Commerce College,
Gondal.

</div>

Date:
Place: Rajkot

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1.1   INTRODUCTION

We all know the fact that the child is universe. If there was no child, there would be no humanity and there can not be a universe without humanity. Therefore, mankind owes to the child the best that it has to be given. It is not an overstatement to say that the children are the blooming flowers of the garden of society and so, it is our duty to protect these flowers from damaging effects of excessive exposure to heat, cold and rain. It is quite imperative to give vent to the thought of Honorable Mr. Justice Suba Rao who has rightly observed: "Social Justice must begin with children". Unless tender plant is properly tendered and nourished, it has little chance to growing into a strong and useful tree. So, first priority in the scale of social justice shall be given to the welfare of children.

"Child Labour" means, generally speaking, employing children for some work that harms them or exploits them in some way (physically, mentally, morally, or by depriving them from education and childhood). The term child labour signifies the employment of children in gainful occupations with a view to earn income for the family.

Labour is demanded simply because there is a labour market. Similar is the case with child labour, which is demanded just because it has a market. Child labour is different from ordinary labour. Ordinary labour has a strong bargaining power because there are Trade Unions for

protecting the interest of laborers. But "the child laborers have no union. There is none to look after their interest and to raise their grievances".[1]

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates 246 million children are child labourers and "One out of six children in the world today is involved in child labour, doing work that is damaging to his or her mental, physical and emotional development".[2] 73 million children are less than 10 years of age. The number of working children in the world between the ages of 5 and 14 years is at least 120 million. India with a population of more than 1 billion in 2001 A.D. has the largest population of these working children in the World.[3]

The supply of child labourers, especially in a highly populated, developing economy like India's, is infinitely high. Even at a very meager wage, many children opt for selling their labour. When supply exceeds demand, the following are the natural consequences:

1. Wages are bound to be low.

2. There is no definite working hour, or it may vary between 10 hours and 14 hours or even more.

3. There is no security of service.

4. The employment is purely of a temporary nature and the question of permanent absorption by the employer does not arise.

5. There is more exploitation.

6. The buyers' market prevails.

7. The employees are found to be indifferent. They are eager to fulfill their own interest by lowering their labour costs.

8. There is no uniformity in the mode of payment of wages. Wages may be paid in either kind or cash sometimes there might be no wage at all. Sometimes, wage may be adjusted against their inherited

In India, to engage a child below the age of 14 years into any physical work is illegal according to the existing laws of the country. But unfortunately the practice of employing children below the age of 14 years has been in vogue and is highly prevalent mainly in rural and sub-urban areas.

According to the 1981 Census of India, children are employed in the following nine industrial divisions:

1. Cultivation

2. Agriculture

3. Live stock, forestry, fishing and plantation

4. Mining quarrying

5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

6. Construction

7. Trade and commerce

8. Transport, storage and communication and

9. Other services

This list is not exhaustive. Hazardous industries like match industries, fire crackers industry, leather industry and the like are not specified in the above nine industrial divisions. Diamond industry is also one of the unspecified industries.

1.2 DIAMOND INDUSTRY

1.2.1 GOLBAL DIAMOND INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

Australia's argyle mine is the number one rough diamond producer in the world with annual 40 million carats of rough diamonds, more than one third of the world's total output. Another significant producer of diamonds is De Beers producing 31mn. Carats of the world diamond output as more than 50% of its output is categorized. Until the middle of 1996, De Beer's controlled entire supply of rough diamonds. In June 1996, Argyle broke away from De Beer's Central Selling Organisation (CSO) and started parallel channel. Russia also started selling outside CSO.

India is the main center for processing of diamonds, i.e., making cut & polished diamonds from roughs. India processes 100mn. Carats of rough diamonds against the worlds total output of 117mn.Carats of rough diamonds, and the largest diamond polishing center. USA on the other hand is the largest market for loose polished diamonds and diamond jewelry.

Austral	→	India	→	USA
(Largest Diamond Producer)		(Biggest Diamond Processor)		(Largest Diamond Market)

Fig 1.1 Global Diamond Industry Structure

1.2.2 DIAMOND INDUSTRY: SIGNIFICANT SEGMENT OF INDIAN GEMS & JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

Diamond has lion's share in Indian Gems & Jewellery exports. Exports of cut & polished diamonds is an almost 81% of total Gems & Jewellery exports. India is considered to be one of the world's largest centers for cut & polished diamonds. Indian cut & polished diamonds account for about 45% of international diamond production in value terms & 70% in terms of carats.

1.2.3 INDIAN GEMS & JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

Indian gems & jwellery industry is country's second highest foreign exchange earner after textiles. Today, it contributes about one fifth of the country's exports. The gems & jwellery industry in India is structured. The total export by this segment in the year 2000 is approximately US $ 6500mn. This is about 16% of India's total exports of US $ 35 billion. The industry has been growing at 15-17% annually since last few years.

The Gems & Jwellery industry in India is structured as diamonds, jewellery and precious/semi precious stones. These segments are further divided into sub segments. However, diamonds dominate the total Gems & Jwellery exports and contribute US $ 5.5bn. This means about 81% of the total exports by the industry.
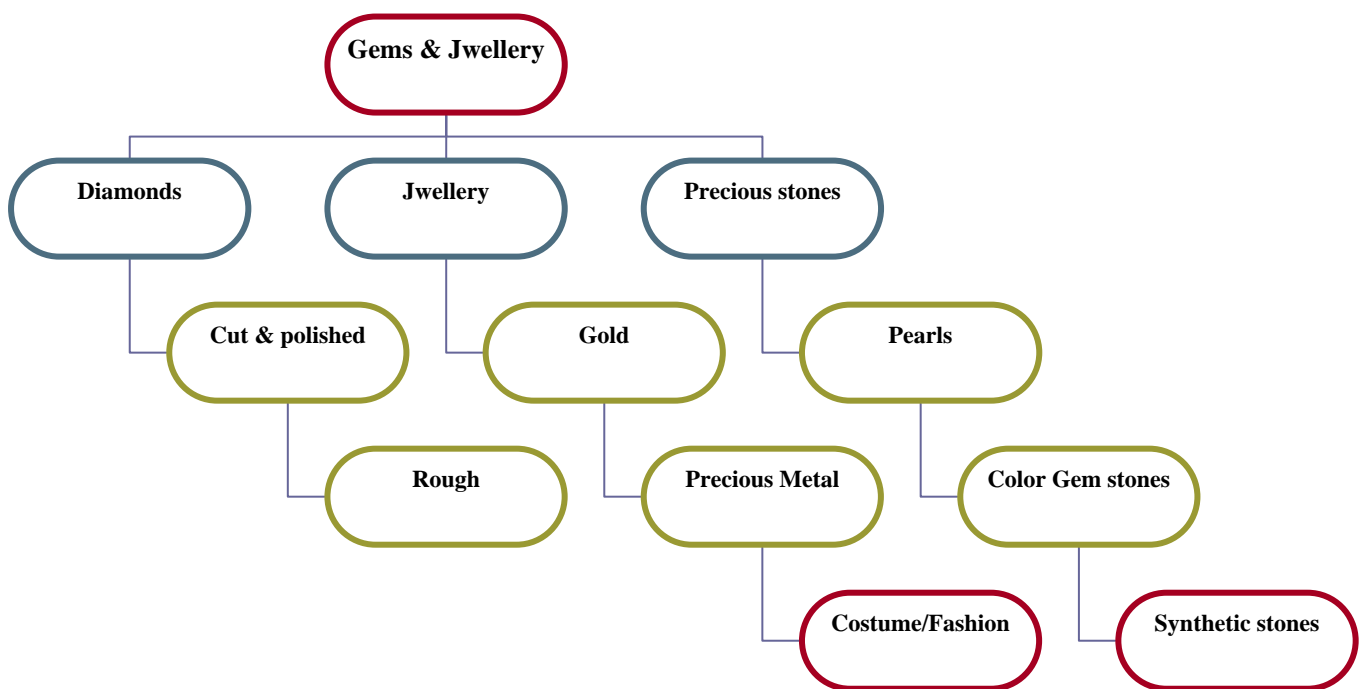
Fig. 1.2 Industry Structure in India

Over four decades ago, the Indian gem & jwellery industry was small and concentrated on processing. Last 3-4 decades it registered a phenomenal growth. However, India's positions is now threatened by the entry of Asian countries like China, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, which have targeted small diamond (below one carat) market- India's stronghold. Last four years figures show that the growth rate has now reduced. The Indian industry had been unable to adapt to changing global conditions

resulting in accumulation of stocks. Multi-channel purchasing system needs to be accepted. Inter national market conditions are also affecting and important markets like Japan, Singapore & gulf countries have shown sluggish demand. Overall exports of gold jwellery suffered mainly because of interrupted supply of precious metal.

Table 1.1

Growths of Indian Gems & Jwellery Exports

Year	Total Exports (G&J) US $ mn.
1966-67	28
1970-71	56
1975-76	155
1980-81	764
1985-86	1194
1990-91	2987
1995-96	5427
1999-00	6715

Source: Gems & Jwellery Export Promotion council

The industry growth pattern in India in last four decades is shown above, which indicate that since 1975, the industry exports have been growing leaps & bounds every year. The exports of gems & jwellery are concentrated in 13 countries that account for 87% of the gem & jwellery exported by India to the world markets during FY 98-99. USA, Hong Kong, Japan, Belgium, Thailand & Israel have been the major markets for exports of gems & jwellery. Below Table 2.1 shows the world exports of Indian gems & jwellery.

Table 1.2

India's exports of Gems & Jwellery in major markets

Country	Exports 1998-99 US $ mn.(Diamonds)	Country	Exports 1998-99 US $ mn.(Gold Jwellery)
USA	1868.61	USA	139.21
Hong Kong	1179.48	UAE	124.96
Thailand	95.05	UK	66.36
Belgium	821.09	Kuwait	21.62
Japan	342.62	Singapore	19.41
Israel	249.97	Hong Kong	16.21

Source: Gems & Jwellery Export Promotion council

Gem & Jwellery industry in India is labour intensive and employs over 1milon people, which indicate its massive socio-economic impact on Indian sub-continent. The industry is mainly fostered in Gujarat, Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala.

1.2.4 HISTORY OF INDIAN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

From ancient times, India is very well known in the world as the birthplace for diamonds. It has remained the home of diamonds for over two millenniums. It is difficult to trace the origin of diamond but the history says that in the remote back past, diamonds were mined only in India. Diamond production in India can be traced back to almost 8th century B.C. India in fact, remained undisputed leader till 18th century

when Brazilian fields were discovered in 1725 followed by emergence of South Africa, Russia and Australia. World famous diamonds such as Koh-I-noor, The Orloff, The Great Mogul, Sancy Hope, Florentine, Nassak, Regent, Pitli, Nizam etc. were the products of India and many of these world famous diamonds were recovered from India in 16th & 17th centuries.

India produces about 33000 carats of rough diamonds, the cut & polished diamonds produced by India account for 70% of 1104 mn. Carats of world cut & polished natural diamonds, i.e. 800 million carats of cut & polished diamonds. This clearly shows that Diamond polishing industry in India is very significant.

1.2.5 DIAMOND INDUSTRY OF GUJARAT

The state of Gujarat is one of India's prosperous states with a number of important industries, particularly textiles and electronics. It has the largest petrochemical complex in the country. Gujarat is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Gujarat is the former home of a majority of India's emigrants, particularly to Africa, the UK and the USA. Around 40% of the Indians in New York are estimated to be Gujaratis. Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat, is famous for the Akshardham Temple which has been built in the memory of Lord Swaminarayan. The most convenient entry point into Gujarat is through the metropolis of Ahmedabad. Also known as the "Manchester of India",

the city is a busy textile centre. Surat well known for silk, cotton and diamond industry, was once upon a time commercial capital of India. Gujarat as a state comes in to existence in 1960 after the bifurcation of Bombay state in to Maharashtra and Gujarat.

India leads the globe in diamond manufacturing with 60% share in value, 85% in volume and 92% share in the number of pieces produced. In India, rough diamonds have been mined since historic times. But it was only after the year 1962 that processing, cutting and polishing of diamonds developed as an industry. Nearly 80% of the country's natural diamond processing is done in Gujarat, of which Surat and Navsari, and some districts of Saurashtra region account for most of it. The cut and polished diamonds are exported to United States of America, Japan, Belgium, Hong Kong, Switzerland and Thailand. Of these, USA, Japan and Switzerland are consumer markets and the rest of them are trading countries. Some commission agents supply roughs to the firms on behalf of the sight-holders who take the finished product for export.

In the diamond industry of Gujarat, cutting and processing units range from tiny cottage-based artisan job shops to organized factory system. The cottage-based shops can be best understood as small enterprise combining typical manufacturing-cum processing with trading operations. They usually consist of one room unit comprising lathes for shaping the diamonds, scaife or cutting wheel (locally called as 'Ghanti') for polishing

the diamonds, an electric motor (half H.P.) to operate the lathes and the cutting wheels. They considerably outnumber the large factories as their counterparts.

1.3   STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is now a widely accepted proposition that influx of people migrating to the cities is increasing on an unprecedented scale day-by-day. The cross over to the cities is because of the absence of employment opportunities in the villages on the one hand and tremendous pressure on land on account of population explosion on the other. It is harsh fact that majority of the people of the villages being ignorant, poor, illiterate and having no exposure to the formal education can only lay their hands upon menial jobs. This probably explains to the large number of people taking to this profession as a means of their livelihood. The result is that they are most exploited lot. In the establishments where the system of employing child labour is well established, the conditions of work and wages of these workers have not undergone any appreciable change over decades.

According to one estimate around 11.4 million child workers are engaged in varied spheres of economic activities in the entire country. More then 90 pre cent of the total child labour force belong to depressed social groups such as scheduled castes and tribes. Almost 9 out of every 10 child workers are working in unorganized sector of the country.

There are mainly three schools of thought on the issue of child labour. One school of thought clearly believes that education is a fundamental human right of every child in 5-14 years age group and no excuse should come in the way of full realization of that right, i.e. come what may the children should get education. This school of thought is not prepared to accept poverty or any other reason for the persistence of child labour and strongly believes that this social evil should be abolished with stern steps, and immediate effects. It is of the view that poverty is not responsible for child labour but on the contrary, the practice of child labour is responsible factor for causing poverty. The second school of thought even though is agreement with first school of thought in a principle, has some doubts about its' practical viability. It believes that in present Indian context it is not possible to eradicate child labour with immediate effect. It, hence, suggests gradual implementation of series of measures. This school of thought is of the view that in present situation the state does not have resources and infrastructural facilities to arrange schooling facilities for children of such a large number. In the gradual series of measures they suggest prohibition of child labour in hazardous activities as a first and immediate step. Simultaneously, they recommend regulations in non-hazardous activities such as strictures on working hours, wages, welfare measures etc. Third school of thought gives importance to child workers own thinking and opinions. If they insist for

education then it should be provided at any cost and if they wish to work, considering their socio-economic background, then the sate should create employment avenues for them. It seems of all the three schools, the second one is more practical and can be put into action.

Various studies indicate that child labour is widely used in certain hazardous occupations and processes of industrial sector, which are prohibited under the laws. The diamond cutting and polishing industry of Gujarat is one of them. ORG study of 1993 has vividly brought out the child labour employment in this industry.

The Government of India through its notification on the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986 has identified certain occupations and processes whereby there are 13 occupation and 51 processes where the employment of children is prohibited. Act does not precisely define "hazardous labour". The schedule of hazardous industries is the sole point of reference to determine occupations that are prohibited. Diamond industry is one of these industries where the employment of children is completely banned. Hence, the researcher has selected problems of child labour in diamond industry in selected districts of Gujarat as his study area. The statement of the problem is as under:

"PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT"

1.4   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tapan Kumar Shandilya and Shakeel Ahmad Khan,[4] in his book titled "Child Labour A Global Challenge" has stated that the problem of child labour is a global phenomenon and it exist in almost all the countries of the world, the difference, if any is only of degree or form.

The National Commission on Labour[5] in 1969 has stated that there is no child labour in organized industries. On the other hand, child labour is common in unorganized sectors like agriculture, restaurants, hotels, cotton mills, carpet weaving, stone crushing, brick-kiln and the like.

Dr. Jinesh C. Kulshreshtha[6], in his book titled "Child Labour in Indian Lock Industry" has stated that like any other industry, the lock industries also have a sizable number of child labours. In 1971, out of 90,000 workers engaged in these industries of Aligarh, 20.700 were children between the ages of 8 years to 14 years.

Dr. D. Chenna Reddy[7], in his book titled "Child Labour A Study" has stated that Child labour is not restricted with in a particular place, particular district, and particular country. It is to be considered as a global problem. Children are always taken as additional helpers for domestic, agricultural or industrial work. The parents send their children to work rather than to school because their contribution will help to maintain their families in the present standard of living.

Dr. Babita Agrawal[8], in his paper titled "Child Labour in India-Areas of Work, Effects and Elimination" has analyzed that unemployment is the root cause of child labour. The children seek job or employment because their parents are either unemployed or semi-employed. In case the parents are unemployed of underemployed, there is no option with them except to depend upon the children's earnings.

V.V. Giri[9], in his book titled "Labour Problems in Indian Industry" has described the working conditions of child workers of the beedi industry in Bombay, South India and west Bengal. He has stated that in the leading industry, children work in dark, dingy places with little ventilation and poor sanitary conditions. He has described the working conditions as low-roofed, poor-ventilation, un-even mud-floor halls, without drinking water facility.

S.M. Pandey[10] in his article titled "Child Labour in Agriculture" has stated that high child labour participation in agriculture indicates social backwardness. According to him, low level of literacy and economical backwardness are universally related to child labour.

Smith Kothari[11] in his article titled "There is Blood on Those Match Sticks: Child Labour in Sivakasi" has stated that children work for long hours per day in match units of Sivakasi. He has stated that children are engaged in monotonous work with poor working conditions and they have little time to play.

S.Wal[12] in his book titled "Child Labour in Various Industries" has described the working conditions of child workers of the Bangle factories of U.P. He has stated that the working condition of children working in the bangle factories of U.P. is more miserable. They carry molten glass on iron from the furnace to the adult workers and back to the furnace. They have to run rapidly on a floor strewn with glass pieces so that the molten metal does not get cold before it reaches the adult workers who turn it into beautiful bangles.

Satish Chander and Lali Devi[13] in their article titled "Child Workers in Haryana" have studied 200 child labour families from four villages of Mohendergarh District, Haryana. They have sated that nearly 89.5 per cent of the parents of child labour are uneducated, and only six per cent of the parents could write, Among the child labour, 49 per cent had never gone to school, 40 per cent had discontinued their primary studies and only 11 per cent are learning and earning.

M. Dattarreyulu[14] in his article titled "Match Industry: Problems and Export Potential" has analysed the children working in the match factories of South India. He has stated that children are working in poor working conditions. According to him, 28000 children are working in match factories in India and are working for nearly 16 hours a day from 3 o'clock in the morning without rest and sleep.

V.C. Baskaran[15] in his article titled "Child Labour" has stated that in Bombay and Delhi 40 to 45 per cent of the children are not attending schools. They are found as rag pickers, teashop errant boys, and shoe shine boys. Children were found under-nourished. They come from families with an average monthly income of less than Rs.400. Children are compelled to take jobs to supplement their families' poor earnings.

Nasreen[16] in her article titled "Flouting All Laws" has analysed the problems of children in slate pencil mines of Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh. She has stated that the children working in the mines are the victims of silicoses, a disease caused by the inhalation of the lungs of children, creates breathing problem and leads to death with vomiting of blood.

T.K. Moulik and P. Purushotham[17] in their article titled "The Match Industry in Sivakasi: A Case Study of Technology, Working Conditions and Self-Employment" have observed that the children between the ages of 6 and 15 years do a better job than elder people. Children reach their high productivity within two years of their induction. They state that the children are compelled to work for the debts of their parents from the match factory owners. Poor children are satisfied with the meager wages paid and token gifts like bangles, soapboxes, combs, eatables and the occasional cinema shows for their extra productivity.

Chander Kanta Sharma and Raj Singh[18] in their article titled "Working Children in Hissar" have stated that acute poverty, caste, large family and illiteracy are the major causes responsible for child labour. It was found that nearly 50 per cent of the children are working for 15 to 18 hours a day without rest time.

K.D. Gangrade and J.A. Gathia[19], in their book titled "Workshop on Women and Child Workers in Organised Sectors" have shown that the child workers are exploited by being paid lower wages, longer hours of work without test time, unhygienic working conditions and sexual harassment.

Kamala Srinivasan[20] in her article titled "A Study of Working Children in Baroda City" has stated that 55 per cent of the children belong to scheduled castes and tribes. Thirty per cent are casual workers and 25 per cent of the children are school goers. The remaining workers are illiterates and dropouts. She has concluded that the working children earn a meager sum of Rs. 151.90 per month in spite of their long hours of work.

G. Karunanidhi[21] in his article titled "Child Labour in Melapalyam" has analysed the dhildren working in beedi industry in Tirunelveli District. He has stated that the children are compelled by their parents to make beedies for 10 to 12 hours per day. It is stated that the contractors exploit them by paying lower wages.

Suresh Chand Aggarwal[22] in his article titled "Child Labour and Household characteristics in Selected States" has analysed the child labour in the households of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. He has pointed out that among other reasons; poverty and illiteracy have a bearing on child labour. He has suggested that measures should be taken to reduce poverty and development of physical and social infrastructure to reduce child labour.

Harway[23] in his article titled "Understanding Children's Work in India: An Analysis Based on Time Use Data" has pointed out the higher shares for children's participation in economic work. According to him, broadly around 20 per cent of the boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 14 work as labour in India.

Amit. Kr. Chakrabarthy[24] in his article titled "Poverty is not Significant Cause of Child Labour's Problem: A Case Study" has analysed factors such as child labour problem, economic conditions, educational standard, neighbors negligence, administrative initiative and the like. He has concluded that parents, neighbors, local administration, local clubs and local political parties should play a vital role in solving the problem of child labour.

S. Mahendra Dev[25] in his article titled "Female Work Participation and Child Labour" has examined female work participation and child labour. He has concluded that a multi-pronged strategy is needed for the

eradication of child labour. It depends on improvements in quality of schooling, economic growth, adult wages, poverty reduction, and the like. Child labour is a complex issue and therefore requires complementary strategies and the involvement of all sections of civil society.

S. Tikoo[26] in his article titled "Urban Slums and Child Labour" has analysed the child labour in slums. He has stated that "Child labour in its worst and ugliest form is seen in urban slums areas where children as young as 6 years old are exploited inhumanly and they work under unhygienic and hazardous conditions without any legal protection.

Om Raj Singh[27] in his article titled "Child Labour Eradication" has suggested measures to eradicate child labour. He has stated that initiatives for support to eradication of child labour in India should be taken through the Government, and non-Government sectors, the judiciary, social workers and the public at large. He has also suggested organizing a movement against the menace of child labour and providing universal compulsory education for children.

Tapan Kmmar Shandilya , Nayan Kumar and Navin Kumar[28] in his book titled "Child Labour Eradication(Problems, Awareness and Measures)" has stated that Children are an asset for a nation and it is the nation's responsibility to nurture them through various stages of their development to enable them to realize their full human potential. However, the existence of millions of working children in India today is

one of the tragic realities. It is also a grim reminder of the fact that a tremendous effort has to be made in order to overcome the pernicious practice of employment of child labour.

B.K. Singh[29] in his book titled "Child Labour" has stated that many of the children work 15 or more hours a day, frequently in poor lighting; they get little or no time to be outdoors or to play and relax.

Dr. T. Koteswara Rao[30] in his Paper titled "Dimensions and Disparities-A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.)", has stated that Child labour is a product of poverty and low-level of awareness. The issue needs vigorous propaganda and commitment not only on the Government but also people who should be taught that better citizens can be produced is they can limit their families. There should be more budget allotment for increasing the child welfare.

Promila Mahajan and S. Chand[31] in his book titled "Encyclopedia of Child Labour" has stated that the UNICEF has played a significant role for improving the conditions of child labour and it has been a major funding agency for improving the lot of children in general and child labour, in particular, specially in developing countries.

Dr. Suman Lata & Dr. Anjani Kant[32] in his book titled "Child and the Law" has stated that Indian Government is becoming more and more conscious of constitutional and statutory rights of children. It has been realized that male and female children should be treated alike.

M.I. Siddiqui[33] in his book titled "Child Labour How to Investigate" has stated that a review of literature paves the way for research in a particular area of study and sheds light on various aspects. It sometimes gives authenticity to a new research study. Therefore, collection of background information not only facilitates research study but also saves efforts, time and money, besides providing useful and relevant information.

The review of literature collected from various studies and surveys for various years analyses the factors responsible for employment of children in various industries, types of operations, working hours, working conditions, health hazards, educational level, wage level and child labourer's contribution to their household income. Though several macro-level studies have been carried out to study the child labour problem in different industries at different places of India, the findings of such studies would be valid only at the macro level, covering all the child labour. For a better understanding of the problem, it will be necessary to carry out regional studies industry-wise. Hence, an attempt has been made by the researcher to fill the gap in the literature on child labour.

1.5   SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.5.1 Geographical Scope

Geographically this study covers four major cities of Gujarat state like, Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot.

1.5.2 Functional Scope

This study covers only the child labour in the Diamond industry of above four cities of Gujarat state. It does not cover child labour in other industries in those cities.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the scenario of child labour in India.

2. To examine the profile of child labour in the Diamond industry of Gujarat.

3. To analyse the socio-economic conditions of child labour in Diamond industry of Gujarat.

4. To examine the factors responsible for child labour.

5. To analyse the opinion of child labour on child labour and impact of the child labour.

6. To offer suggestions for improving the living conditions of child labour.

1.7 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been formulated for the present study:

Null Hypotheses:

1. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.

2. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.

3. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.

4. There is no relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.

5. There is no relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.

6. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

Alternative Hypotheses:

1. There is relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.

2. There is relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.

3. There is relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.

4. There is relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.

5. There is relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.

6. There is relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

1.8   METHODOLOGY

This is a case study of child labour in the Diamond industry in selected cities of Gujarat state. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected by conducting a survey among 400 sample child labours in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state. Secondary data have been collected from books, journals, census reports, published records of Diamond industry and published Ph.D. theses.

1.9   SAMPLING DESIGN

In order to study the problems of child labour in the Diamond industry in selected cities of Gujarat state, a survey was conducted among 400 sample child labourers. The surveys were done in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state where there is a concentration of Diamond industry. A structured interview schedule was used for the survey. Data were collected in Gujarati, which were transliterated in English for analysis. The sample child labourers were selected at random at the rate of 100 each form above mention four cities of Gujarat state.

1.10   TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

The data were analysed by using statistical tools such as Percentages, Garrett Ranking, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Trends, Projections and Chi-square test.

1.11   OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1.11.1 Labour

In this study labour means child labour as per the child labour (prohibition and regulation) act, 1986 (Act No. 61 of 1986)

1.11.2 Child Labour

Child labour refers to child labour working in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat state. It includes both male and female children who are below the age of 14 years.

1.11.3 Industry

In this study, "Industry" means Diamond Industry.

1.11.4 Diamond Industry

Diamond industry means Diamond industry functioning in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

1.11.5 Households

Households mean households of the children employed in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

1.12   CHAPTER SCHEME

The present study is divided in to six chapters. Chapter wise brief narration is as under:

The first chapter deals with the introduction, and the design of the study. It covers matters such as introduction, statement of the problems, the review of literature, the scope and objectives of the study, the methodology, and operational definition of concepts, the tools of analysis and the chapterisation.

The second chapter deals with child labour in India and Gujarat.

The third chapter examines the profile of child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

The fourth chapter analyses the socio-economic conditions and reasons for child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

The fifth chapter analyses the opinions of child labour in the Diamond industry in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat state.

The sixth chapter presents the summary of findings and the suggestions.

1.13 LIMITATIONS

Population details regarding child labour could not be obtained from neither governmental nor non-governmental sources. Even though there are data in the websites, they are neither accurate nor authentic.

All the information presented in the study is based on the information gathered from the respondents. The employers do not admit they use child labour. This made it impossible to cross check the information.

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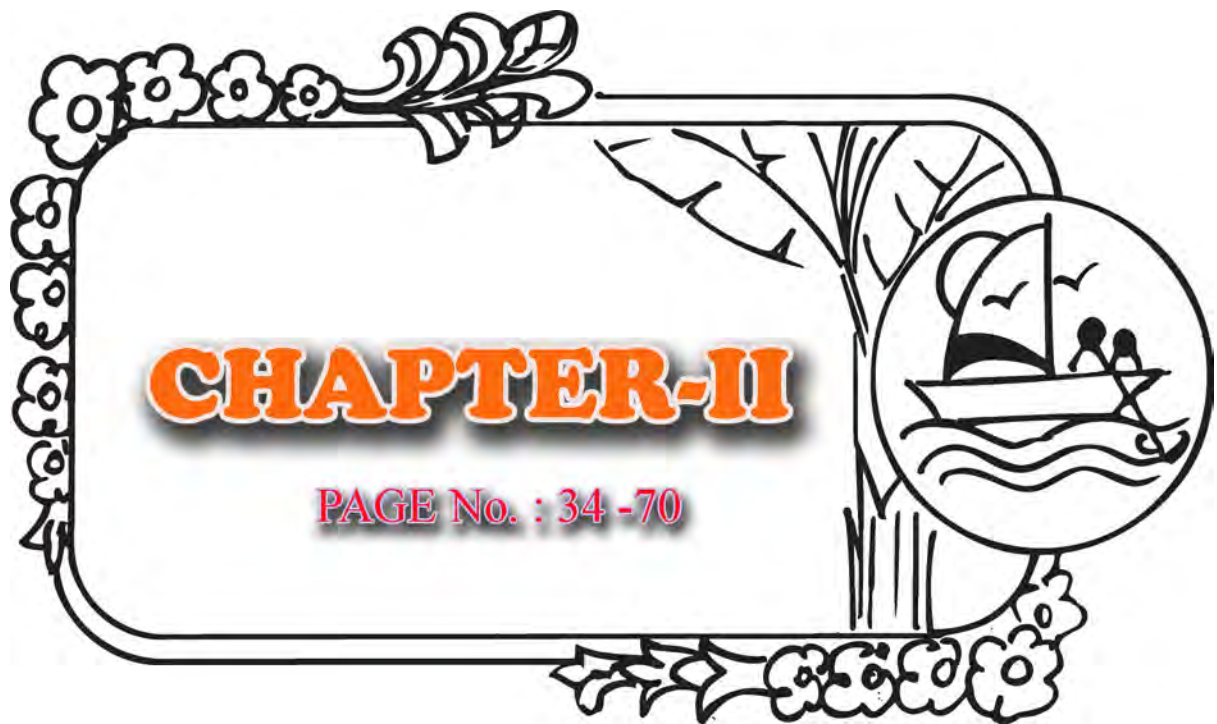
CHAPTER-II

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CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA AND GUJARAT

2.1   Introduction

2.2   Global Dimension of Child Labour

2.3   Child Labour in India

2.4   Child Labour in Gujarat

2.5   Diamond Industry in Gujarat

2.6   Child Labour in Diamond Industry

2.7   Conclusions

2.8   References

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse the scenario of child labour. It covers matters such as child labour at world level, India and Gujarat. World wide, the vast majority of child labourers are found in Asia, Africa and Latin America.[1] Three –fourths of them are found in Asia alone. In the Third World, at least one in four children between the ages of 10 and 14 are workers. While children constitute about 18 per cent of Brazil's workforce and 12 million children work in Nigeria alone, the highest numbers of child workers are still to be found in Asia[2]. India has an estimated 44 million working children, Pakistan, 7.5 to 10 million and as many as 3 million in Indonesia. ILO statistics (1998) suggest 120 million full time and 130 million part-time child workers in the developing world alone. UNICEF estimates are even higher, around 400 million.

2.2 GLOBAL DIMENSION OF CHILD LABOUR

Child labour happens in the poor world only, while the vast majority of working children are found in developing countries. Children routinely work in all countries. Child labour will never be eliminated until poverty disappears. The poorest, most disadvantaged sections of the society supply the vast majority of child labourers.

Child labour exploitation is common both in the developed and the developing countries, though the extent varies according to the region. Children work in all countries. "In Germany, Britain, the United States, Sweden and the Netherlands they have taken up the cause of child servitude seriously and pressure on their governments and parliaments for the enactment of suitable legislation banning the import of products by the children".[3]

In East Asia, the sale and trafficking of children for labour exploitation is still rampant both locally and across borders.

Eighty per cent of all Pakistani carpets are made by children under age 15. Few of them make the legally required minimum wage; many are sickened by the wool dust.

In Africa, the exploitation of child labour was reported in 1993. "The girl child is a victim of exploitative domestic services. At times, there is a link with the remnants of slavery, such as the sale of children for forced labour, particularly from certain ethnic groups".[4]

The National Child Labour Committee- an American non-governmental organization- has reported the plight of America's working children in the textile, cigarette and other industries.

There is a vast population of street children in Central and South America. In this region, child domestic workers and the use of children in the formal sector are rampant. "Children are at times employed to sell

drugs". In Europe also the children are exploited in many countries[5.] They are used as instruments of crime and as domestic workers.

It is not as though child labour exists only in developing or poor countries. It is in existence in affluent countries also.

"In Malaysia, children may work up to 17-hour days on rubber plantations exposed to insect and snake bites. In Portugal, children as young as 12 years are subject to the heavy labour and myriad dangers of the construction industry. In Morocco, they hunch at loom for long hours and little pay, knotting the strands of luxury carpets for export".[6]

In the United States, children are exploited in the garment industry sweat shop. In Philippines, young boys live in dangerous conditions to help set nets for deep-sea fishing.[7]   Child labour was one of the most important issues addressed by the International Community, resulting in the International Labour Organization (ILO) 1919 minimum age convention.[8]

In the United Kingdom, between 15 and 26 per cent of 11 years old children and between 36 and 66 per cent of 15 year old children are working.[9] Most of the child workers in the industrial countries also attend school. The work undertaken by the children in the west is for their pocket money.

In the United States, the majority of the child workers are employed in agriculture, and a high proportion of them are from migrant or ethnic minority families. The United States General Accounting Office showed a 250 per cent increase in child labour violations between 1983 and 1990[10.] In 1990, the United States, Department of Labour discovered more than 11,000 children working illegally[11.]

In August 1996, the third South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Ministerial conference on the children of South Asia resolved to "eliminate the evil of child labour by 2010"[12].

In 1995 a study in Bangladesh revealed that children are employed in more than 300 kinds of jobs such as household work, brick-making, stone-breaking, selling in shops and on streets, bike repairing, garbage collecting and rag picking. Most children work on farms and plantations or houses.

"Many countries make a distinction between the light and hazardous work, with minimum age for the former generally being 12, for the latter usually varying between 16 and 18. The International Labour Organization (ILO) minimum age convention also broadly adopts this approach, allowing light work at age 12 or 13 but hazardous works not before 18".[13]

At the international level, various instruments provide an umbrella of protection for child labourers. Under the auspices of the International Labour Organization, a series of conventions and recommendations on the exploitation of child labour have been developed. One key convention is Convention Number 138, which establishes 14 years as the minimum age of employment, although reduction to 14 may be possible in developing countries.

The Harkin Bill was introduced in the United States Congress in 1992 with the laudable aim of prohibiting the import of products made by children under 15 years. International Commitment and pressure are undoubtedly important. But sanction affect only export industries; exploit a relatively small percentage of child labourers.

World poverty can not be eliminated by the end of the decade. But hazardous child labour and the grave violation of the rights of the children involved can be.

Two hundred million children under the age 15 have to earn their own livelihoods, the International Labour Organization says in its annual report. But the number could be three to four times higher according to an International Labour Organization expert.

2.2.1 Distribution of World's Child Labour

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of child labour in the various regions of the world.

TABLE 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD CHILD LABOUR

S.NO.	REGION	YEAR		
		1980 **Percentage**	**1985** **Percentage**	**1990** **Percentage**
1.	Asia	77.80	75.90	72.30
2.	Africa	17.00	18.00	21.30
3.	America	04.70	05.60	Na
4.	Europe	00.30	00.20	00.10
5.	Oceania	00.20	00.20	00.20
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: International Labour Organization, 1993

Note: Na= Not Available

It is seen from Table 2.1, that child labour is most concentrated in Asia followed by Africa. Asia has nearly three-fourth of the child labour in the world.

"The lack of enforcement of labour restrictions perpetuates child labour. This is manifested in different ways. The number of enforcement officials is very low, especially in developing countries where the immediate priority of subsistence takes precedence over anything else. There are also inconsistencies in legislation."[14]

Children work for a variety of reasons. The most important is poverty. Children work to ensure the survival of their family and themselves. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries.

2.2.2 Working Regulations in Selected Countries

Table 2.2 presents the work regulation in selected countries.

TABLE 2.2

WORK REGULATIONS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

| S.No. | Country | Minimum Age for Work | | |
		Basic Minimum Work-Age in Years	Light Work-Age in Years	Dangerous Work-Age in Years
1.	Bangladesh	14	12	16 to 18
2.	Bolivia	14	--	18
3.	Chile	15	14	18 to 21
4.	China	16	--	18
5.	Costa Rica	12 to 15	12	18
6.	Cote	14	12	16 to 18
7.	Djibouti	14	--	16
8.	Ecuador	12 to 15	--	18
9.	Egypt	12	--	--
10.	France	16	12 to 14	16 to 18
11.	India	14	None	18
12.	Iran	15	--	18
13.	Iraq	15	--	18
14.	Italy	15	14	15 to 18
15.	Nepal	14	--	18
16.	Nigeria	12	12 with approval	18
17.	Paraguay	15	12	18
18.	Peru	14 to 16	--	18
19.	Spain	16	--	18
20.	Sri Lanka	14	--	16 to 18
21.	Switzerland	15	13	16 to 18
22.	Thailand	12	10 to 12	15 to 18
23.	Turkey	15	13	18
24.	Zaire	14	--	16 to 18

Source: UNESCO 1993.

It is clear from Table 2.2 that even though the minimum age for work is 14years in a majority of the countries, in countries such as Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Nigeria and Thailand children are allowed to work from the age of 12years.

Table 2.2 also shows that in countries such as Bangladesh, Cote, Djibouti, France, Italy, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand and Zaire children are allowed to do dangerous work even at the age of 16years.

"The role of children differs in developed and developing countries. At certain levels of poverty in developing countries, child labour may play an instrumental role in economic survival which augments national economic development".[15]

The highest incidence of child labour is said to be found in the poorest countries in the world and the poorest regions of those countries.

2.3 CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

The economic exploitation of children in India has always been an area of concern. In rural areas it is a fact that the child who does not attend a formal school is a working child. Collection of water and fuel, household chores and taking care of younger siblings all constitute important job in a child's life. There are 11 crore employed children in India.[16]

There are broadly four kinds of child labour. First are those children who work in factories, workshops and mines. They are

usually to be found in semi-urban and urban areas in both the unorganized and organized sectors. Second are those children who are under bondage to their employers, whether in agriculture or industry. The third categories of working children are the street children. Those who live on and off the streets and are to be found in the service sector of semi-urban and urban India. Children who work as part of family labour in all the contexts of agriculture, industry, home-based work and the like belong to the fourth category. These are not exclusive categories; they are often combined in different ways.

"Democracy and its three pillars: liberty, equality and fraternity - enshrined in the Constitution of India are relatively meaningless in view of the fact that 120 to 140 million children are working in this country. Of these, 55 million children between the ages of six and fourteen are languishing in servitude".[17]

2.3.1 Causes for Child Labour

The various causes for child labour include poverty, migration, gender discrimination and criminality.

Poverty

The exploitation of child labour has been due to the poverty of the households. Economic needs of the households push the children to work. As children are cheaper, employers prefer them.

Migration

Thanks to the developments in transport and means of communication, children are transported from rural areas to urban centers where there is a need for them.

Gender Discrimination

In India boys are preferred in the households to girls. As a result, the girl child is denied access to educational and occupational opportunities, particularly in the poorer section of society.

Traditionally in our society man is looked upon as the bread winner and woman as the home maker. Tradition has ignored the education of women, and has not visualized training the girl children for any thing more than the routine domestic chores and the responsibility of child bearing.

Socio-Cultural Disparities

Socio-cultural disparities have also contributed to child labour. Children from particular racial or social groups are lured to the well-endowed groups in power for exploitation. Children are being sold from certain social groups.

Criminality

There has been child labour in India from time immemorial. Criminal syndicates and individuals manipulate children to sell drugs, to steal and to commit other offences. It is linked to corruption within the national systems and the law enforcing authorities colliding with criminal elements. The exploitation of child labour is the product of such deficiencies and related vested interests.

2.3.2 Problems of Child Labour

Child labour is an intolerable evil affecting the lives of large number of children. They are exploited in various industries in India, such as textile, matches, construction, hotels and the like. Children are employed because of cheap labour and it helps to reduce the cost of production. This in turn helps the entrepreneur to earn higher profits. According to the National Commission on Labour, the employment of children does not exist in organized industries. It is revealed in varying degrees in the unorganized sector. Though there are so many laws prohibiting child labour, the employment of children below 14 years of age is reported to be continuing in rural areas. But it is stated that quite often the employment of children is due to sympathy rather than the desire to exploit children. Employers often forge medical certificates to by-pass Government regulations and retain the children.

Child labourers are often children of the urban poor. They are the victims of social injustice. A majority of the child labourers are girls who belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other minority groups.

The problem of child labour can be viewed from two angles. Firstly, it is an economic practice which refers to the employment of children in income fetching activities. Secondly, child labour is a social evil, which refers to the health hazards in their work, which affects the personality development and denial of children's rights.

Children are employed in hazardous occupation such as match-making factories, stone crushing, building, servicing in hotels and restaurants, which affects their personality development and has a demoralizing effect on the children.

The employment of children affects their normal activities. The employment of children at a very early age affects their development, "certain kinds of juvenile employment have demoralizing effects on the child's growing personality system as in the case of street trades, hawking and domestic services".[18] The employment of children interferes with their full physical development, opportunities for minimum education, growth and recreation.

Part of the problem of child labour is that when parents do not get even minimum wages themselves, they can barely afford to use their children. "Where the child is a girl, it results in the child being prevented from going to school, leading to the inevitable cycle of no education, low skills and low earning capacity, thus perpetuating homework with its exploitatively low wages".[19]

The burden of household duties falls largely upon the female child. In fact, the bulk of the female working child population is found in the rural areas where children are engaged in looking after younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, fetching and carrying. This releases adults for more productive and remunerative work. Older girls accompany parents to the

field to help them in activities such as sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, collecting fuel and searing away the birds. They also accompany their mothers to the market place with small loads on their heads and backs.

2.3.3 Industries Employing Child Labour in India

In India, children are employed in various industries such as brassware, diamond-cutting, gem-cutting, glass and bangle industries, lock-making industry, match and fire works, cotton hosiery industry, handlooms and textiles. Table 2.3 shows the details regarding children employed in selected industries in India.

TABLE 2.3

CHILD LABOUR IN SOME SECTORS IN INDIA

Sl No.	Industry	Location	Total Workers	Child Workers	Percentage of Child Workers to Total Workers
1	Slate Pencil	Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh	12,000	1,000	8.3
2	Slate	Markapur, Andhra Pradesh	15,000	app.3,750	25.0
3	Diamond-cutting	Surat, Gujarat	100,000	15,000	15.0
4	Agate-cutting	Cambay, Gujarat	30,000	not known	-
5	Gem-polishing	Jaipur, Rajasthan	60,000	13,600	22.6
6	Powerloom	Bhiwandi, Maharashtra	300,000	15,000	5.0
7	Cotton hosiery	Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu	30,000	8,000	33.3
8	Carpet-weaving	Mirzapur-Bhadohi,Uttar Pradesh	200,000	150,000	75.0
9	Carpet-weaving	Jammu and Kashmir	app.400,000	100,000	25.0
10	Carpet-weaving	Rajasthan	30,000	12,000	40.0
11	Lock-making	Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	80,000 - 90,000	7,000 - 10,000	8.7 - 11.1
12	Pottery	Khurja, Uttar Pradesh	20,000	5,000	25.0
13	Brass Ware	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	150,000	40,000 - 45,000	26.6 - 30.0
14	Match	Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu.	not known	45,000	-
15	Glass	Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	200,000	50,000	25.0
16	Silk and silk products	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	11,900	4,409	37.0
17	Textile	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	3,512	1,108	31.5
18	Knives	Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	not known	3,000	-
19	Handicrafts	Jammu and Kashmir	90,000	26,478	29.42
20	Silk Weaving	Bihar	not known	10,000	-
21	Brocade and Zari Industry	Varanasi and other centres, Uttar Pradesh	not known	300,000	-
22	Brick-kilns	West Bengal	not known	35,000	-
23	Beedi	India	3,275,000	3,275,000	10.0
24	Circus Industry	40 major circuses	not known	12%f the entire labour strength	-
25	Handloom and Handicraft Industry	Jammu and Kashmir	116,000	28,348	25.0

Source : Neera Burra, **Born to Work: Child Labour in India,** Oxford University Press, 1995. p.p.xxii-xxiv.

It is seen from Table 2.3 that the carpet-weaving industry tops the list with more child labour followed by the silk and cotton-hosiery industries.

2.3.4 Laws Relating to Child Labour

1. The Child Pledging Act, 1933

This Act aims at eradicating the pledging of young children by the parents. According to this Act, any agreement made by the parents for pledging children either oral or written is void. Any person employing a child below the age of fifteen is liable to fine up to Rs.200/-. From September 01, 1971, this Act has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir also.

2. The Employment of Children Act, 1938

This Act prohibits the employment of children below 15 years in certain occupation such as transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways and handling of goods in ports.

This Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in the following works namely:

1. Bidi making

2. Carpet weaving

3. Cement manufacture including bagging of cement

4. Cloth printing

5. Dyeing and weaving

6. Manufacture of matches

7. Explosive and fire work

8. Mica cutting and Splitting and

9. Tanning and wool cleaning

3. The Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act, 1948, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years. A child above fourteen years can be employed in a factory only when he is certified fit by a qualified Surgeon. According to this Act, an adolescent with a certificate of fitness to work can be employed for four and half-hours per day with a spread over of five hours including the rest interval. Employment of children during night is prohibited. Every child worker who has completed 240 days' continuous service in a factory during a calendar year should be provided leave facilities during the subsequent year at the rate of one day for every 15 days of work.

4. The Mines Act, 1952

No child below the age of 15 can be employed in mines. Even an adolescent cannot be employed above ground in a mine for more than four-and-a half-hours per day. He should not be employed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

5. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951

This Act covers all tea, coffee, cinchona and cardamom plantations where 30 or more persons are employed. This Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 12 years in plantations. No adolescent person between the age of 15 and 18 can be allowed to work in any plantation (Section 26) unless he is certified fit to work by a qualified surgeon. The certificate given is valid only for one year.

6. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

This Act regularizes the employment of children on ships registered in India. This Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years on ships. This Act also prohibits the employment of young persons below the age of 18 years as trimmers and stockers.

7. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

This Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in any motor transport undertaking. Even adolescents are not allowed to work as transport workers unless a certificate of fitness is given by a qualified surgeon.

8. The Apprentices Act, 1961

According to this Act no person should be engaged as an apprentice or should undergo apprenticeship training in any trade or factory up to the age of fourteen years.

9. Bidi And Cigar Workers (Conditions and Employment) Act, 1966

This Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 in any industrial premises. Employment of persons between 14 and 18 years of age is prohibited between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

10. Gurupadaswamy Committee, 1979

The Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour set up in 1979 was an additional evidence of the nation's resolve to initiate concrete policy measures for the protection of working children. The report, which was both analytical and comprehensive, dealt at length with questions such as the dimensions of child labour, status of legislation and its implementation and welfare and training schemes for child labour. The report also carried out some enquiries for ascertaining the points of views of workers, employers and the Government on aspects such as what child labour is, what compels children to work, what occupations in which children are employed are and why child labour is preferred.

Some of the observations and the recommendations of the Committee were:

1. A multiple policy approach is necessary for dealing with the problems of working children.

2. Child labour is not a homogeneous group and therefore should be divided among the categories of wage-earners, family workers, apprentices in traditional crafts and children who are both working and going to school.

3.   The minimum age for entry into employment should be 15.

4.   The existing laws relating to prohibition and regulation of employment of children should be consolidated into a simple comprehensive one.

5.   There should be a minimum educational qualification of eighth standard for entry into any regulated employment.

6.   The Government should initiate dialogue with the trade unions for developing an institutional framework for collective bargaining in respect of the needs of the working children.

7   The Planning Commission should work out the feasibility of removing children below 15 years from the labour market to facilitate the unemployed and able-bodied persons to get job opportunities.

8.   The educational policy should have an appropriate curriculum and suitable schedules of vocations and holidays to suit the rural environment. Non-formal education facilities should be arranged in the areas where there are more working children.

9.   Creches and Child Care Centres should be established at the school premises or at Community Centres in rural areas so as to encourage girls who have to take care of young siblings in the family, to attend school.

10. Periodical medical check-up should be arranged for child labour and rules should be framed so as to ensure a hygienic working environment.

11. The Apprenticeship Act should be enforced effectively.

12. Systematic efforts should be made to identify hazardous jobs for children and their occupational diseases and treatment.

11. SUPREME COURT'S HISTORIC JUDGMENT ON CHILD LABOUR

The Supreme Court of India delivered a historic judgment on the issue of child labour on 10th December 1996. A three-member bench of the Court delivered its verdict on the petition of noted environmentalist M. C. Mehta (No. 465 of 1986) that sought to involve the court's power under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution towards gross violation of Article 24 by the match factories of Sivakasi, which are infamous for the employment of children.

The Court observed, "By now (child labour) is an all India evil, though its acuteness differs from area to area. So, without a concerted effort, both of the Central Government and various State Governments, this ignominy would not get wiped out. We have, therefore, thought it fit to travel beyond the confines of Sivakasi."

Amongst the other industries identified by the Court for priority action was the handmade carpet industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh.

The major points of the judgment are as follows:

An alternative source of income shall have to be provided to the family of child labour.

Employers of child labour shall have to pay a compensation of Rs. 20,000 as per the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, for every child employed. This would be deposited in the Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund.

The State shall have to provide employment to an adult in the family in lieu of the child working in a factory or mine or any other hazardous work.

In the absence of an alternative employment, the parents/guardian has to be paid the income earned on the Corpus Fund, the suggested amount being fixed at Rs. 25,000 for each child. The payment will cease if the child is not being sent for education. In the case of non-hazardous employment, the employer will bear the cost of education.

The State's contribution/grant is fixed at Rs. 5,000 for each child employed in a factory or mine or any other hazardous employment. The sum shall be deposited in the afore said Fund.

According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, a child below the age of 14 years should not be employed in any work in any factory or mine or in any hazardous employment. Children in India are legally permitted to work in small scale industries though there are supposed to

be restrictions on their employment in hazardous work. "The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act" came into force towards the latter half of 1986. It listed a particular process in cotton industries as being banned for children below the age of fourteen years with the provision that such a ban would not apply to those children working as part of family labour or to those working in any state-funded or state-supported institutions".[20]

It was for the first time in 1985 that the issue of child labour attracted public attention and debate in India. There had been Government-Appointed Committees in the past to look into the question of child labour and make recommendations; but these committees neither received media coverage nor were their recommendations discussed in public. The occasion for the debate was the drafting of a Bill dealing with child labour by a Non-Government Organization (NGO) based in Bangalore city. Briefly, the group argued that poverty was the main cause of child labour and attempts should be made to regulate the conditions under which children work rather than to prohibit such work.

2.3.5 International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) Implemented In India

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour is a global programme launched by the International Labour Organization in December, 1991. India was the first country to join it in 1992. At the

international level, the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour has a Programme Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the International Labour Organization, the donors and participating countries. At the National level India has implemented this programme and there is a National Steering Committee of which the Labour Secretary is the Chairman. This is tripartite in its composition with representation from NGOs as well. There is a National Programme Co-ordinator based at Delhi who co-ordinates the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour has a scheduled work between the Ministry of Labour, the Agencies receiving assistance and International Labour Organization, Headquarters. The International Labour Organization has made an allocation of $ 4.15 million between 1992 and 1996 for the International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) programme in India.[21]

State-Wise Projects under International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour:

State-wise projects under the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and the number of children covered during the period 1992-1997 are given in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4

STATE-WISE PROJECTS UNDER IPEC

SI.No.	State	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Children
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	15455
2	Bihar	3	1340
3	Delhi	6	4200
4	Gujarat	5	1350
5	Haryana	1	300
6	Karantaka	2	1320
7	Kerala	2	2000
8	Madhya Pradesh	6	2050
9	Manipur	1	500
10	Maharashtra	7	1750
11	Orissa	4	1500
12	Rajasthan	7	5800
13	Tamil Nadu	17	6710
14	Uttar Pradesh	11	13939
15	West Bengal	19	22890
16	Regional	2	N.A
17	All India Institution	11	N.A
	Total	120	81104

Source: - **http:/www.indianembassy.org/policy/child**labour/childlabour.htm#study

It is seen from Table 2.4 that regarding the projects approved under International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, in the various states of India, West Bengal tops the list with 19 projects followed by Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. Further, with regard to the total number of children covered by the programme also West Bengal tops the list with 22890 child labourers released.

2.3.6 Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure for the Child Labour Schemes in India

Since 1995-1996, the Government of India has been providing funds through budget allocation for the eradication of child labour. Table 2.5 shows the funds allotted through budget for child labour eradication.

TABLE 2.5

BUDGET ALLOCATION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

SI. No.	Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of under Utilisation
1.	1995-1996	3440	3429.71	(-)10.29	0.30
2.	1996-1997	5600	3383.50	(-)2216.50	39.58
3.	1997-1998	7843	1317.76	(-)6525.24	83.19
4.	1998-1999	5000	2744.00	(-)2256	45.12
5.	1999-2000	3400	3796.78	(+)396.78	11.7
6.	2000-2001	3600	3798.24	(+)198.24	5.5
7.	2001-2002	6700	6193.56	(-)506.44	7.55

Source :http:/www.indianembassy.org/policy/child labour/childlabour.htm#study

Note :   (-)Under utilised

                     (+)over utilised

It is understood from Table 2.5 that, the funds allotted under the central budgets for the eradication of child labour, which stood at Rs.3,440 lakhs in 1995-96, has steadily increased to Rs.7,843 lakhs in 1997-98. From 1998-99 onwards it shows a fluctuating trend and stood at Rs.6,700 lakhs in 2001-2002.

Out of the 7 years' Budget allocation, expenditure has exceeded the allocation for 2 years, and it is under-utilized for 5 years. This confirms that the funds earmarked for the eradication of child labour are not properly utilized for the purpose for which they are allotted. This shows the laxity on the part of implementing authority in the eradication of child labour.

2.3.7 Trends of Child Labour in India

Child labour in India has been analyzed by using trend values with prediction for 2001. For computing the straight-line trend for child labour, the data have been taken from the Census Reports as shown in Table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

SI.No.	Year	No. of Child Labour	Trend Value (Ye)
1.	1961	1,44,69,775	1,28,18,234
2.	1971	1,07,53,985	1,25,19,433
3.	1981 *	1,11,95,544	1,22,20,624
4.	1991	1,26,62,191	1,19,21,814
5.	2001	1,20,21,665	1,16,23,005

Source : Up to 1991, figures taken from Census Reports

Note   : * 1981 figures do not include marginal child workers.

Table 2.6 shows the decade-wise number of child labour in India from 1961 to 2001. In the decade 1961, the number of child labour was 1,44,69,775 and it declined to 1,07,53,985 in 1971. As per the Census Reports for 1981 and 1991 child labour has increased due to poverty. For 2001, the number of child labour has been found by extrapolation because of the non-availability of census report regarding child labour.

FIGURE 2.1
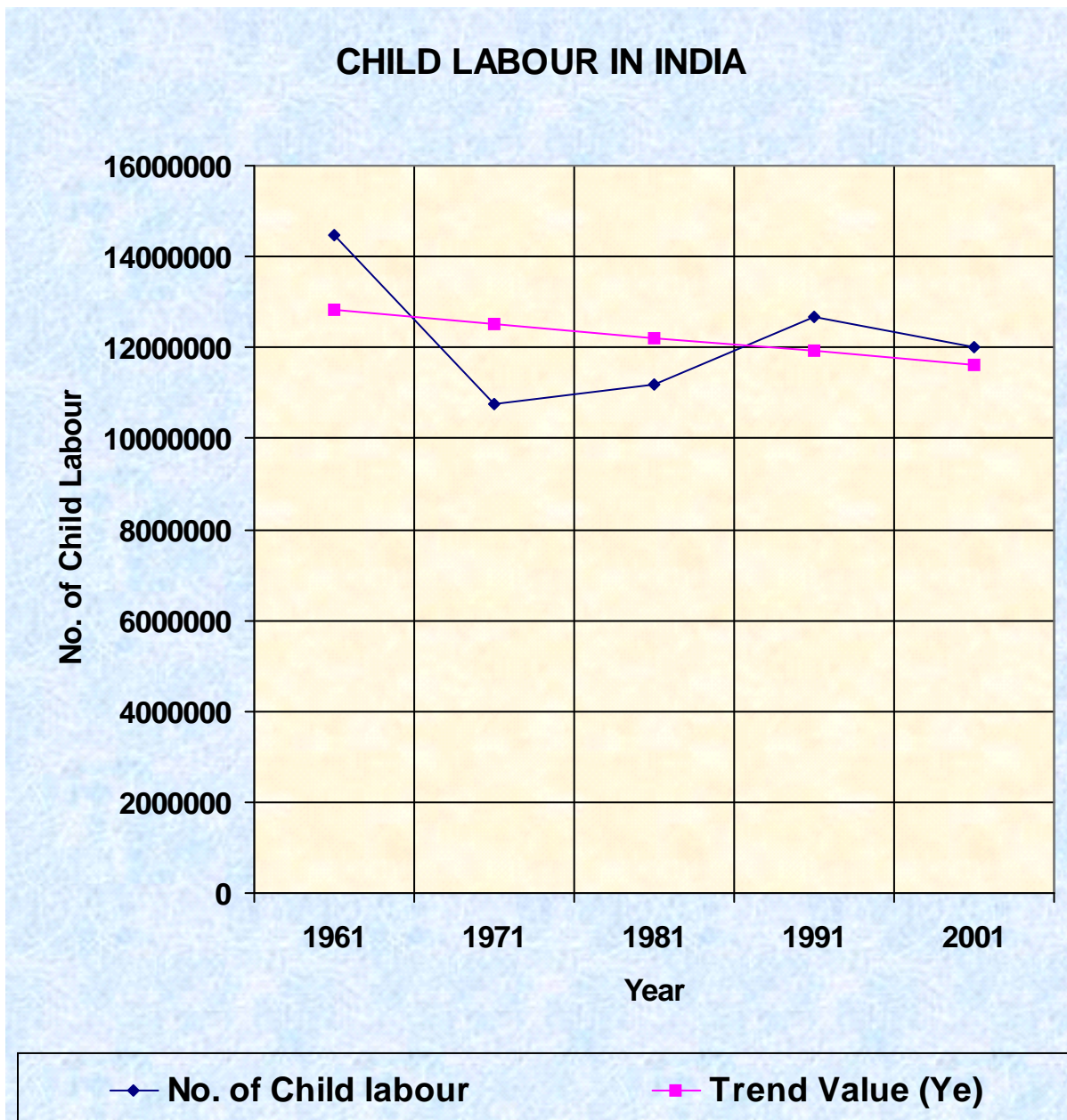
The trend value of child labour have been estimated by using a trend equation[22] as given below:

$$Y_t = a + bx$$

Where   Y   =   Child labour

X   =   Time variable

'a' and 'b' are parameters to be estimated.

a   =   1,22,20,632.00

b   =   -2,98,801.40

The equation to the straight line

$$y_c = a - bx$$

$$y_c = 1,22,20,632 - 2,98,801.4X$$

The trend values from 1961 to 2001 given in the Table 2.6 show that child labour has been declining every decade by 298801. The Compound Growth Rate of child labour in India is — 2.052. This shows that child labour is declining at the rate of 2.052. This is due to the fact that the government is taking steps like programme for elimination of child labour and is increasing budget allocations for prohibitions of employing child labour.

The projected number of child labour in 2011 and 2021 are given below:

Year	Projected Child Lbour
2011	1,13,24,227
2021	1,10,25,426

Figure 2.1 shows the trend of child labour in India. It is observed that the child labour in India has been declining due to the legal measures taken by Government of India and the various state governments. The forecasted child labour in the year 2011 and 2021 are 1,13,24,227 and 1,10,25,426 respectively. If the government continues to take legal measures effectively child labour in India will be reduced.

2.3.8 State-Wise Distribution of Child Labour in India

In India, the children are employed in all the States. The State-wise distribution of child labour with age group of 10 to 14 years is presented in Table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7

THE STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WORKERS   (10- 14)
YEARS OF AGE ACCORDING TO 1971, 1981 AND 1991 CENSUS

SI. No.	State/Union Territories	Child Workers					
		1971	%	1981	%	1991	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,27,492	15.130	19,51,312	14.300	16,61,940	14.720
2.	Assam	2,39,349*	2.220			3,27,598	2.900
3.	Bihar	10,59,355	9.850	11,01,764	8.080	9,42,245	8.340
4.	Gujarat	5,18,061	4.810	6,16,913	4.520	5,23,585	4.640
5.	Haryana	1,37,826	1.280	1,94,189	1.420	1,09,691	0.970
6.	Himachal Pradesh	71,384	0.660	99,624	0.730	56,438	0.500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	70,384	0.650	2,58,437	1.890	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	8,08,719	7.520	11,31,530	8.290	9,76,247	8.650
9.	Kerala	1,11,801	1.030	92,854	0.680	34,800	0.310
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11,12,319	10.340	16,98,597	12.450	13,52,563	11.990
11.	Maharashtra *	9,88,357	9.190	15,57,756	11.410	10,68,418	--
12.	Manipur	16,380	0.150	20,217	0.150	16,493	0.150
13.	Meghalaya	30,440	0.280	44,916	0.330	34,633	0.310
14.	Nagaland	13,726	0.130	16,235	0.120	16,476	0.150
15.	Orissa	4,92,477	4.580	7,02,293	5.150	4,52,394	4.010
16.	Punjab	2,32,774	2.160	2,16,939	1.590	1,42,868	1.270
17.	Rajasthan	5,87,389	5.460	8,19,605	6.010	7,74,199	6.860
18.	Sikkim	15,661	0.150	8,561	0.060	5,598	0.050
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,13,305	6.630	9,75,055	7.140	5,78,889	5.130
20.	Tripura	17,490	0.160	24,204	0.180	16,478	0.150
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13,26,726	12.340	14,34,675	10.520	14,10,086	12.490
22.	West Bengal	5,11,443	4.760	6,05,263	4.440	7,11,691	6.300
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	572	0.005	1,309	0.009	1,265	0.010
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,925	0.170	17,950	0.130	12,395	0.110
25.	Chandigarh	1,086	0.010	1,986	0.010	1,870	0.017
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,102	0.029	3,615	0.0260	4,416	0.040
27.	Delhi	17,120	0.160	25,717	0.190	27,351	0.240
28.	Diu and Daman	7,391	0.070	9,378	0.070	941	0.008
29.	Goa	3,938	0.030	718	0.005	-	-
30.	Lakshadweep	97	-	56	-	34	-
31.	Mizoram	***	-	6,314	0.050	16,411	0.150
32.	Pondicherry	3,725	0.034	3,606	0.026	2,680	0.024
	State Total	1,07,53,985	100.000	1,36,40,870	100.000	1,12,85,349	100.00

Source: Compiled Annual Report of Ministry of Labour, Government of India Publications 1996-97, p.100.

1981   : Census includes 2.4 million of marginal workers

Note: *includes figure of Mizoram district also which then formed part of Assam.

           ** 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.

           *** Census figures of 1971 in respect of Mizoram included under Assam.

It is seen from Table 2.7 that according to the Census Reports of 1971, 1981 and 1991, Andra Pradesh had the largest number of child labourers followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka. Tamil Nadu was in the seventh place in the order of number of child labourers all over India. Out of the three Census Reports, the 1991 census showed a declining trend of child labour whereas in 1981 a higher incidence of child labours. From the year 1991 onwards the rate of child labour was declining due to various measures taken by the Government of India to eradicate child labour.

2.4   CHILD LABOUR IN GUJARAT

According to estimated population data of NSS Report No. 515, year 2001.[23] the total child labour in Gujarat State were 3,99,820 out of which 86,130 lived in urban area and 3,13,700 lived in rural area.

According to article on "Gujarat Samachar"[24], the total child labour in Gujarat State were 4,85,530 out of which 30,000 to 40,000 child labour working in Rajkot city.

2.5   DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN GUJARAT

The states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat are the main centers where the processing of raw diamonds is done on a large scale. However, the lion's share of market for this activity is taken away by Gujarat alone, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of diamond processing done in the country.

Within the state of Gujarat, center like Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Navsari and Palanpur have emerged as major centers of polishing and cutting of raw diamonds.

In the diamond industry of Gujarat, cutting and processing units range from tiny cottage-based artisan job shops to organized factory system. The cottage-based shops can be best understood as small enterprise combining typical manufacturing-cum processing with trading operations. They usually consist of one room unit comprising lathes for shaping the diamonds, cutting wheel (locally called as 'ghanti') for polishing the diamonds, an electric motor (half H.P.) to operate the lathes and the cutting wheels. They considerably outnumber the large factories as their counterparts.

At present seven out of every ten ornament diamonds are cut and polished in India. The polishing and cutting work is being carried in small workshops which are mainly located in Gujarat state.

2.6 CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Information was not available regarding the total number of units and workers engaged in diamond processing work in Gujarat.

The task of elimination of child labour was further complicated on account of high frequency of shifting of workers and children from one unit to another. Finally, government records also failed to provide

complete information, as all the registered units were not in operation and all the units in operation were not necessarily registered.

Similarly, very few systematic sample surveys have been conducted in this area to assess the rough proportion of child labour working in the industry.

2.7   CONCLUSIONS

Asia has nearly three-fourths of the child labour in the world. There are 11 crore children employed in India. The various causes for child labour include poverty, migration, gender discrimination and criminality. Among the industries employing children in India, carpet weaving industry tops the list with a high number of child labour followed by silk and cotton hosiery industries. According to Article 24 of Indian Constitution, a child below the age of 14 years should not be employed in any factory or mine or in any hazardous employment. Information was not available regarding the total number of units and workers engaged in diamond processing work in Gujarat.

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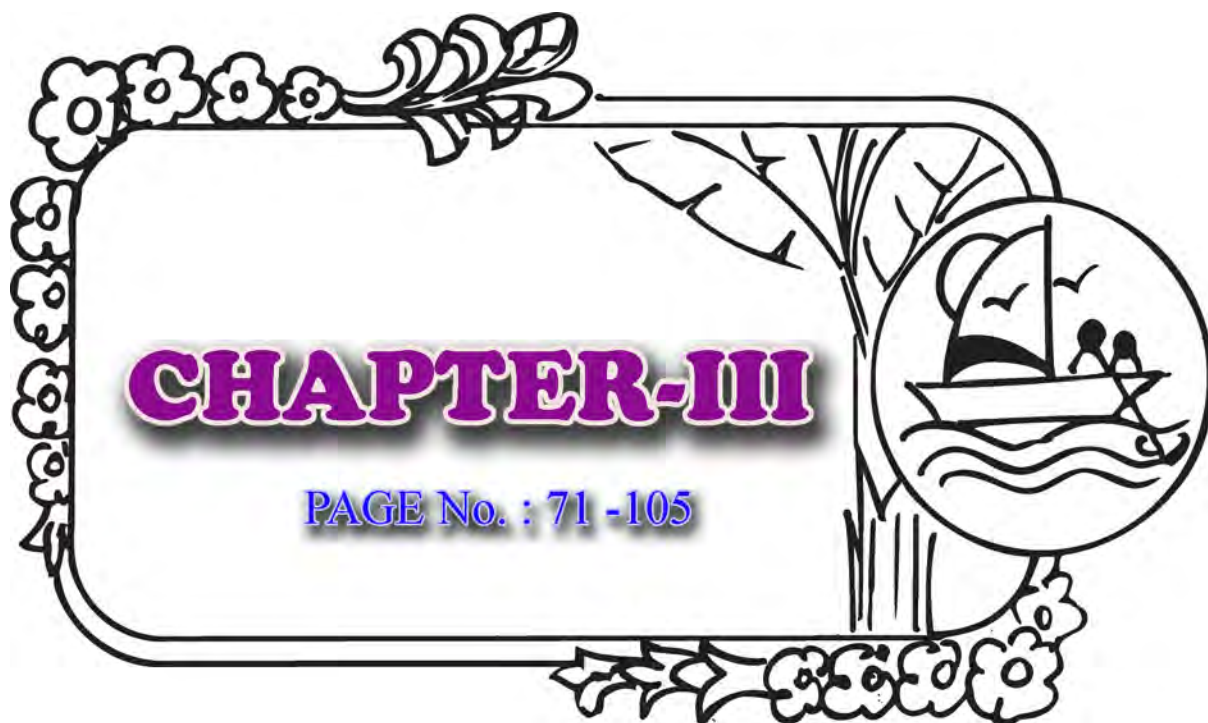
CHAPTER-III

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CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN

SELECTED CITIES OF GUJARAT

3.1   Introduction

3.2   Age-Wise Classification of Child Labour

3.3   Sex-Wise Classification of Child Labour

3.4   Religion-Wise Classification of Child Labour

3.5   Community-Wise Classification of Child Labour

3.6   Educational Qualification of Child Labour

3.7   Income-Wise Classification of Child Labour

3.8   Number of Members in the Household

3.9   Monthly Income of the Child Labourer's Family

3.10   Entry Age of Child Labour

3.11   Reason for Dropping Out Of Schools

3.12   Number of Years of Experience in Diamond Industry

3.13   Job Tenure

3.14   Hours of Work

3.15   Mode of Wage Payment

3.16   Rate of Wages Paid At the Time of Entering the Job

3.17   Occupation of the Parents of Child Labour

3.18   Ownership Pattern of the Household of Child Labour

3.19   House Rent

3.20   Number of Rooms in the Household

3.21   Electricity Facility in the Households

3.22   Water Facility in the Households

3.23   Conclusions

3.1   INTRODUCTION

In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse type profile of child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat. For this purpose, a survey was conducted among four hundred child labourers. The survey were done in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat State where there is a concentration of Diamond Industry. This chapter covers matters such as age, sex, religion and community of the child labourers. It also covers the educational qualification, the monthly income and the expenditure pattern of the families of child labour. An important fact to remember here is that all the information presented here is based on the information gathered from the respondents. The employers do not admit that they use child labour. This made it impossible to cross check the information. This is a serious limitation of the study.

3.2 AGE-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Labourer who are below the age of fourteen years are regarded as child labourer. Table 3.1 presents the age wise classification of child labourers in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat.

Table 3.1

AGE-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

AGE	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to 12 Years	32	32	19	19	30	30	42	42	123	30.75
12 to 14 Years	68	68	81	81	70	70	58	58	277	69.25
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is seen from table 3.1 that 30.75 percentages of child labourers are below the age of 12 years. Those who are between 12 and 14 years amounted to 69.25 percentages. A majority (69.25 %) of the child labourers in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat are above 12 yeas.

Figure 3.1

AGE-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

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■ **12 TO 14 YEARS** ■ **12 YEARS**
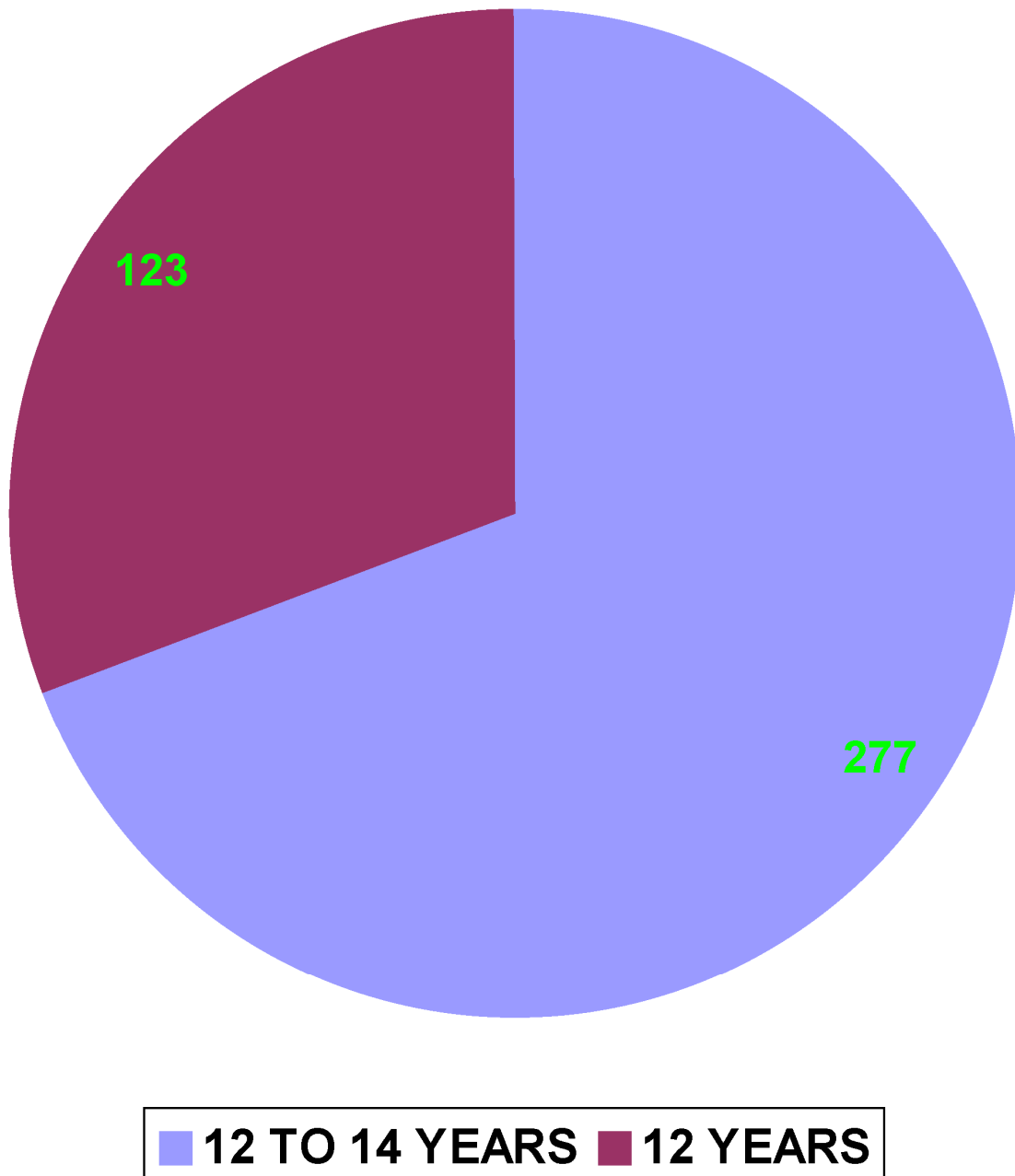
3.3 SEX-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Table 3.2 shows the sex wise classification of child labourers in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat.

Table 3.2

SEX-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Sex	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400	100
Female	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00.00
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.2 makes it clear that 100 percentages respondents are male. This might be due to the fact work tradition in Diamond Industry is only for male.

3.4 RELIGION-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

The child labour in the Diamond Industry belong to different religions such as Hinduism, Islam and other. Table 3.3 presents the religion-wise classification of child labour in the industry.

Table 3.3

RELIGION-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Religion	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Hindu	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	399	99.75
Muslim	00	00	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00.25
Other	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00.00
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is seen from table 3.3 that 99.75 percentages of the child labourers are Hindus. Only 0.25 percentages of child labourers belong to Muslim religion. Almost all the child labourers in the Diamond Industry (99.75 %) are Hindus.

This might be due to the face that Surat, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Rajkot city has predominantly Hindus and hence child labour from Hindu Families are dominant.

Figure 3.2

RELIGION-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

1

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HINDU ■ MUSLIM
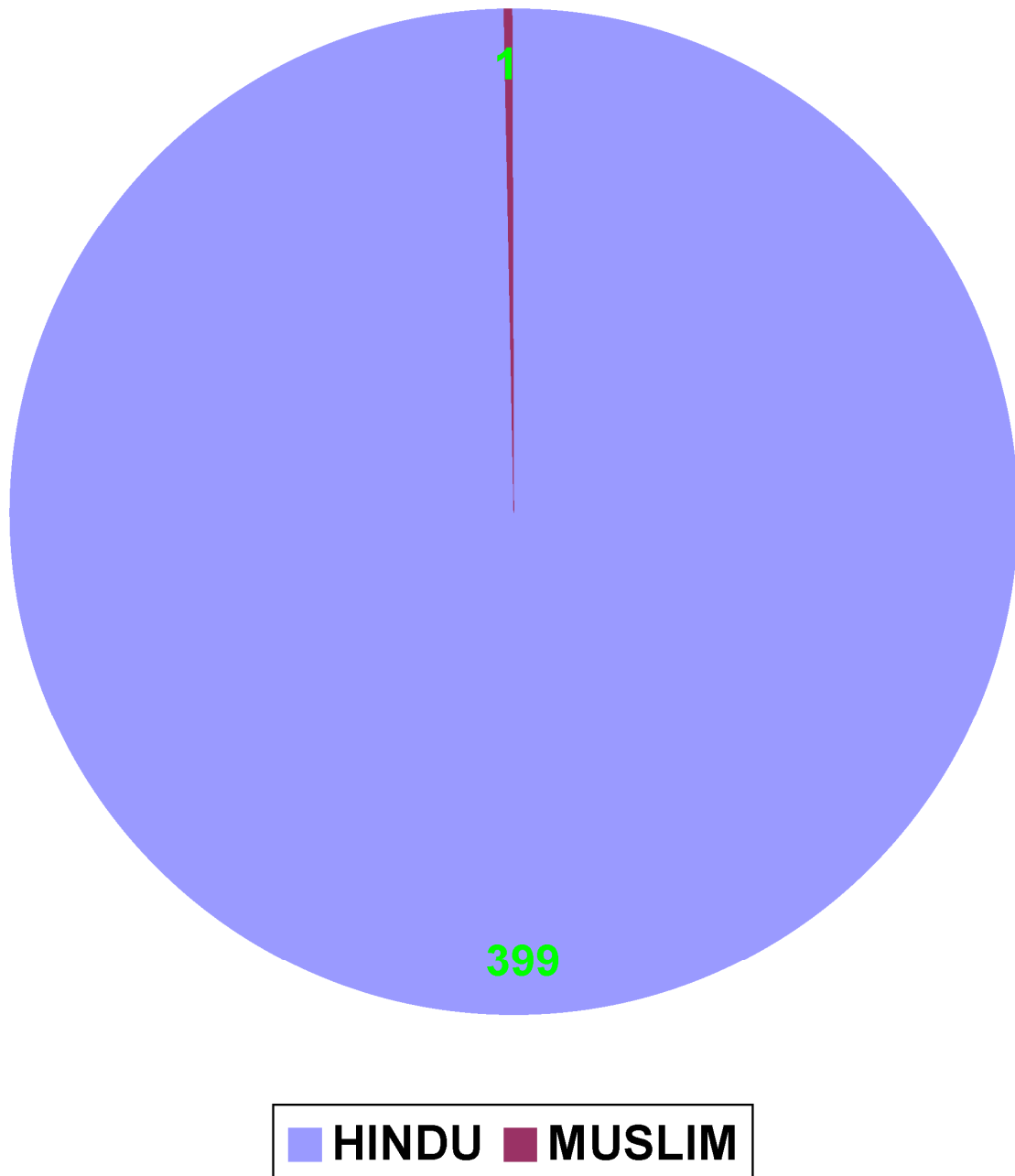
3.5 COMMUNITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Almost all the children employed in Diamond Industry are Hindus. From among the Hindus, child labours have come from different communities such as forward, backward, schedule caste and schedule tribes.

Table 3.4 presents the community-wise classification of child labours.

Table 3.4

COMMUNITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Community	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Backward	24	24	33	33	35	35	57	57	149	37.25
SC/ST	05	05	06	06	02	02	00	00	013	03.25
Forward	71	71	61	61	63	63	43	43	238	59.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.4 says that 37.25 percent of labourer belongs to backward communities. Nearly 60 percent of the child labourer (59.50 %) belongs to forward communities. And only 3.25 percent of the child labourer belongs to schedule caste or scheduled tribes.

Figure 3.3

COMMUNITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR
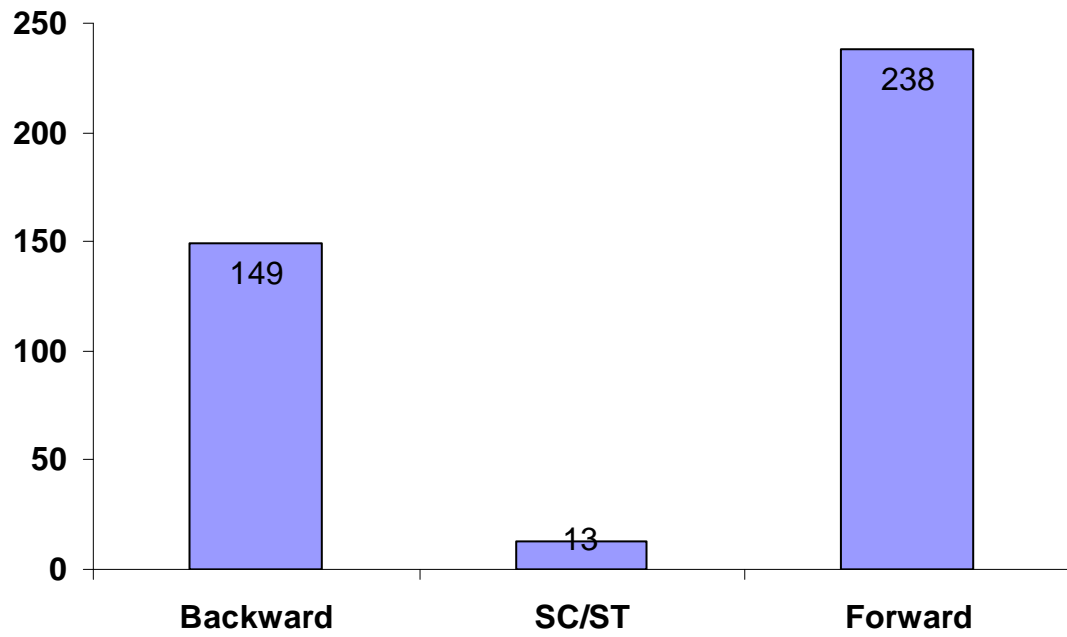
3.6 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Since the child labour is below the age of 14 years, it is of interest to find their educational qualifications. Table 3.5 sets out the classification of child labour on the basis of their educational qualification.

Table 3.5

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Education	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Illiterate	12	12	34	34	11	11	16	16	073	18.25
Up to V standard	35	35	46	46	54	54	65	65	200	50.00
Above V Standard	53	53	20	20	35	35	19	19	127	31.75
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is clear from table 3.5 that 50 percents of the child labour have studied up to V standard. 18.25 percent child labourers are illiterates. Those who have studied above V standard amounted 31.75 percent.

Figure 3.4

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR
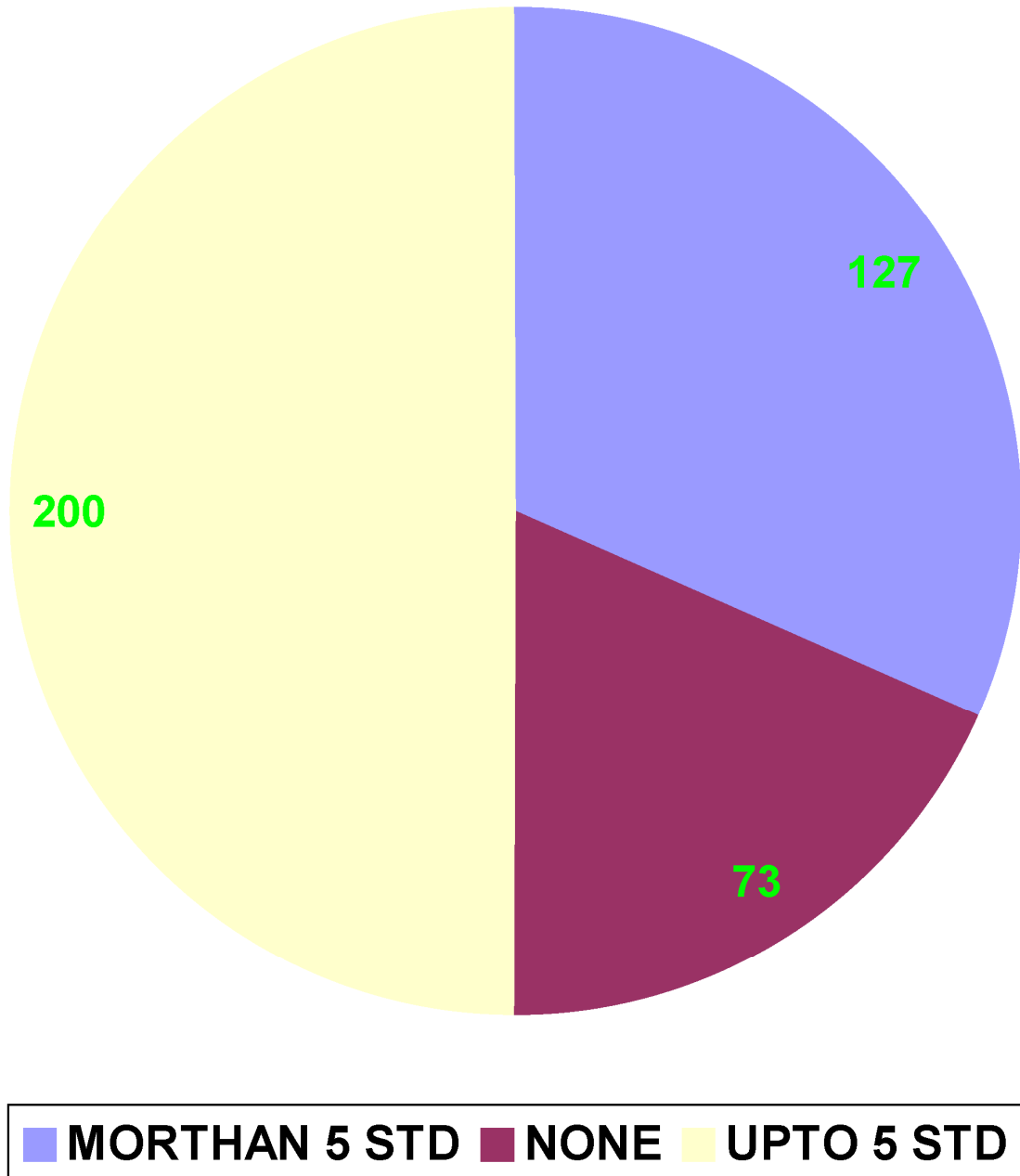
3.7 INCOME-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Children are paid less for their work. It is of interesting to study their monthly income. Table 3.6 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of their monthly income.

Table 3.6

MONTHLY INCOME OF CHILD LABOUR

Monthly Income	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to Rs. 1000	14	14	27	27	11	11	04	04	056	14.00
1001 to 2000	60	60	66	66	69	69	87	87	282	70.50
Above Rs. 2001	26	26	07	07	20	20	09	09	62	15.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is seen from table. 3.6, that 84.50 percent of child labour in Diamond Industry get less than Rs. 2000 per month and those who get above Rs. 2001 is amounted only to 15.50 percent. A majority (70.50 %) gets Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 as monthly income.

Figure 3.5

INCOME-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Legend:
- 1001RS TO 2000RS
- MORETHAN 2001RS
- UPTO 1000RS
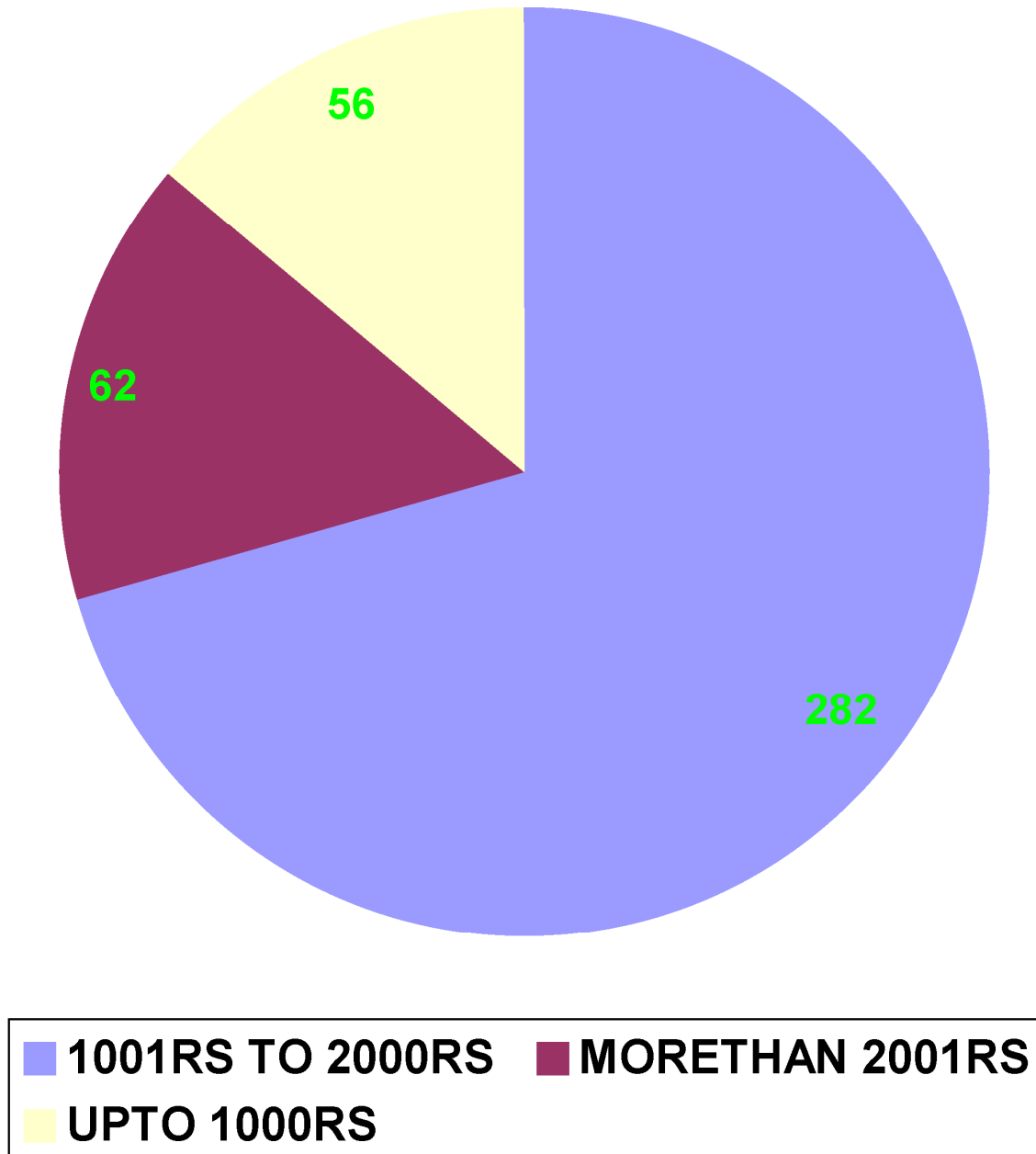
3.8 NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The number of members in the households has a correlation with their education and income. Household with higher income generally have fewer children and ultimately results in fewer members in the family. Households of child labour are found to have less income and a low literacy level and they have many children and big families. Table 3.7 presents the classification of child labour on the basis of the number of member in the household.

Table 3.7

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

No. of members	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to 4	43	43	37	37	46	46	44	44	170	42.50
4 to 6	48	48	55	55	46	46	48	48	197	49.25
Above 6	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	033	08.25
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.7 shows that 42.50 Percent of the households have up to four members in the family. A majority of the household of child labour (49.25 percent) have 4 to 6 members in their family. Only 8.25 percent of child labour has more than six members in the family.

3.9 MONTHLY INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF CHILD LABOUR

When the income of a household is inadequate to make both ends meet, it sends the children to work. So the income of the households with the income of child labour is studied. Table 3.8 presents the monthly income of the households of child labour.

Table 3.8

MONTHLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD OF CHILD LABOUR

Monthly Inc. of Household	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to Rs. 3000	39	39	48	48	27	27	28	28	141	35.25
Rs. 3001 To Rs. 6000	42	42	42	42	50	50	58	58	192	48.00
Above Rs. 6001	19	19	11	11	23	23	14	14	067	16.75
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.8 shows that 35.25 percent of the households have a monthly income of less than Rs. 3001 and a majority of the households (48 percents) have monthly income between Rs. 3001 to Rs. 6000. Only 16.75 percent of the households have monthly income above Rs. 6001.

Figure 3.6

MONTHLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD OF CHILD LABOUR

Legend:
- 3001RS TO 6000RS
- MORETHAN 6001RS
- UPTO 3000RS
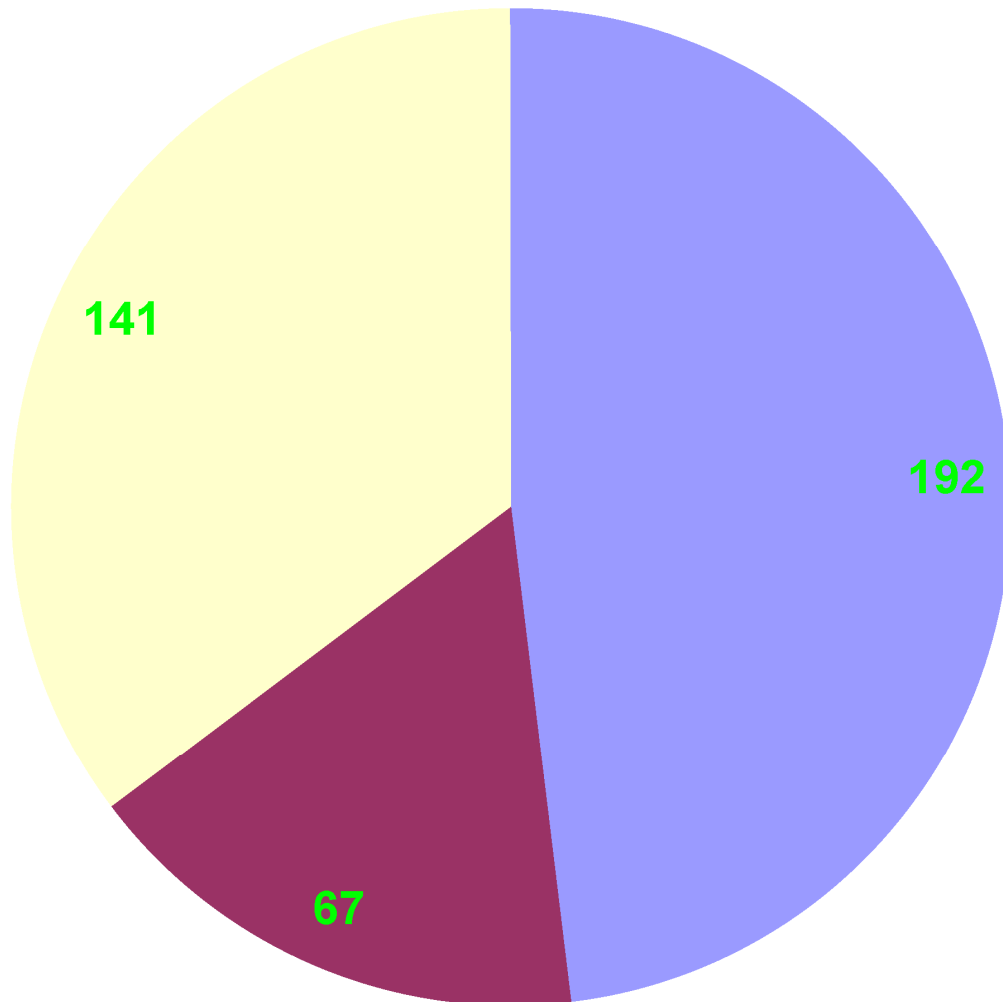
3.10 AGE OF ENTRY AS CHILD LABOUR

Children are sent to work from 7 years onwards. Table 3.9 presents the classification of child labour on the basis of their age of entry to work.

Table 3.9

AGE OF ENTRY AS CHILD LABOUR

ENTRY AGE OF LABOUR	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
7 To 12 years	88	88	59	59	89	89	88	88	322	80.50
12 To 14 Years	12	12	41	41	11	11	12	12	078	19.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is clear from table 3.9 that 81.50 percent of the children have gone to work when they were below 12 years of age and those who have gone to work above 12 years amounts to only 19.50 percent. A majority of the child labour have gone to work before 12 years of age.

Figure 3.7

AGE OF ENTRY TO WORK AS CHILD LABOUR
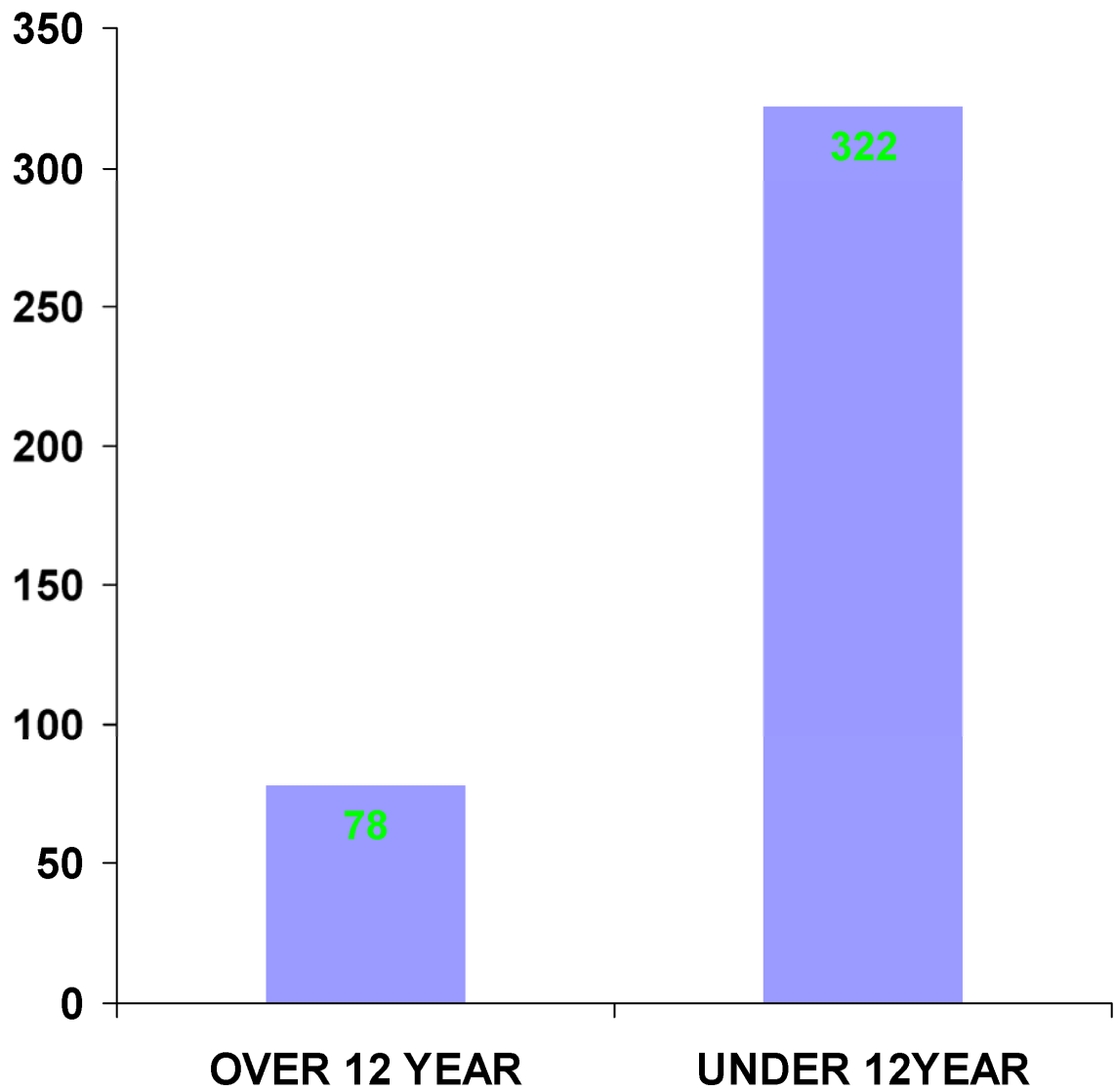
3.11 REASON FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOLS

Out of four hundred child Labour surveyed, five are illiterate. The reasons for those who have dropped out from school are presented in table 3.10

Table 3.10

REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOLS

Reason For Dropping Out Of Schools	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Poverty	32	32	41	41	46	46	38	38	157	39.25
Indebtedness	40	40	34	34	20	20	26	26	120	30.00
Irresponsible Parents	07	07	07	07	05	05	16	16	035	08.75
Lack Of Interest In Study	08	08	07	07	10	10	15	15	040	10.00
Loss Of Mother/Father	04	04	07	07	02	02	03	03	016	04.00
Hereditary Work	03	03	01	01	10	10	00	00	014	03.50
Compelled Work	06	06	03	03	07	07	02	02	018	04.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is clear from Table 3.10 that 39.25 percent of child labour dropped out of school due to poverty. Those who have dropped out of schools due to reason such as indebtedness, loss of mother/father and compulsion to work amounted to 30 percent, 4 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Drop outs due to hereditary work, irresponsible parents and

lack of interest in study amounted to 3.5 percent, 8.75 percent and 10 percent respectively. Among the various reasons for dropping out of school, poverty tops. The list followed by debts of the family and lack of interest in studies.

Figure 3.8

REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOLS
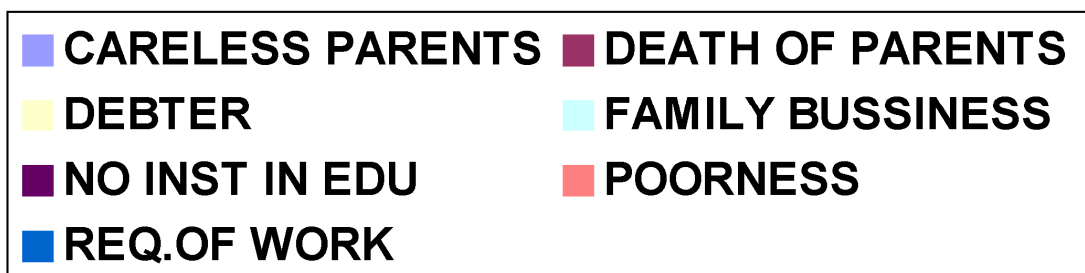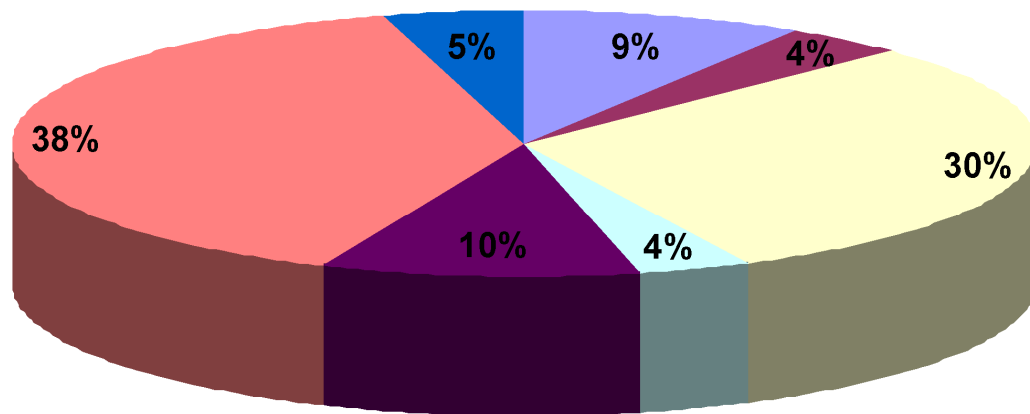
3.12 NUMBER OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Table 3.11 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of length of work experience in Diamond Industry.

Table 3.11

CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER OF YEARS OF WORK EXPERIENCE

Work Experience Period	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to 2 Years	78	78	51	51	65	65	80	80	274	68.50
Above 2 Years	22	22	49	49	35	35	20	20	126	31.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.11 shows that 68.50 percent of the respondents have up to 2 years experience. Those who have longer than 2 years amounted to 31.50 percent. Nearly two thirds of the child labours (68.50 percent) have worked in the Diamond Industry for less than 2 years.

3.13 JOB TENURE

Employers prefer to appoint child labour on a temporary basis. If the labourer is made permanent, the employers have to incur additional expenses, such as intern bonus, annual increments and the like. Table 3.12 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of tenure of job.

Table 3.12

CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF JOB TENURE

JOB TENURE	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Temporary	98	98	97	97	99	99	98	98	392	98.00
Permanent	02	02	03	03	01	01	02	02	08	02.00
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is clear from Table 3.12 that 98 percent of the child labours are appointed on a temporary basis and those who are on a permanent basis amounted to 2 percent. Almost all the child labour (98 percent) in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat is appointed on temporary basis only. This due to the fact, that the employers can avoid incurring additional expenses on permanent employers towards provident fund, insurance and the like.

3.14 HOURS OF WORK

According to factories Act 1948, employees should not be asked work for more than eight hours per day. If they work longer, the employees should be paid double the wages for the extra time. So the hours of work done by the child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat is studied. Table 3.13 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of hours of work done per day.

Table 3.13

CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF

NUMBER OF HOURS OF WORK

HOURS OF WORK	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to 8 hours	78	78	58	58	83	83	74	74	293	73.25
8 to 10 hours	18	18	30	30	14	14	22	22	084	21.00
Above 10 hours	04	04	12	12	03	03	04	04	023	05.75
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.13 shows that 73.25 percent of the children work for 8 hours. Those who work for 8 to 10 hours amounted to 21 percent. Only 5.75 percent of child labour work for above 10 hours. A majority of the child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat (73.25 percent) work for 8 hours only. This may be due to the fact that they have to be paid more for extra hours of work. Further, it may lead to legal problems for the employers if they made children work longer.

3.15 MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT

Employees may be paid either on time rate or on piece rate. Payment on piece rate basis involves less supervision on the part of the employer. The employer can devote his time to other work in the factory. Table 3.14 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of the modes of wage payment.

Table 3.14

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR ON THE BASIS OF METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENT

METHOD OF WAGE PAYMENT	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Piece rate	99	99	98	98	99	99	100	100	396	99.00
Time rate	01	01	02	02	01	01	00	00	004	01.00
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

It is seen from Table 3.14 that 99 percent of the children are paid on piece rate basis. Only one percent is paid time rates. This is possible because children are paid on the basis of the number of Diamond Polished for which they are mainly employed.

Figure 3.9

METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENT

4

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PIECE RATE TIME RATE
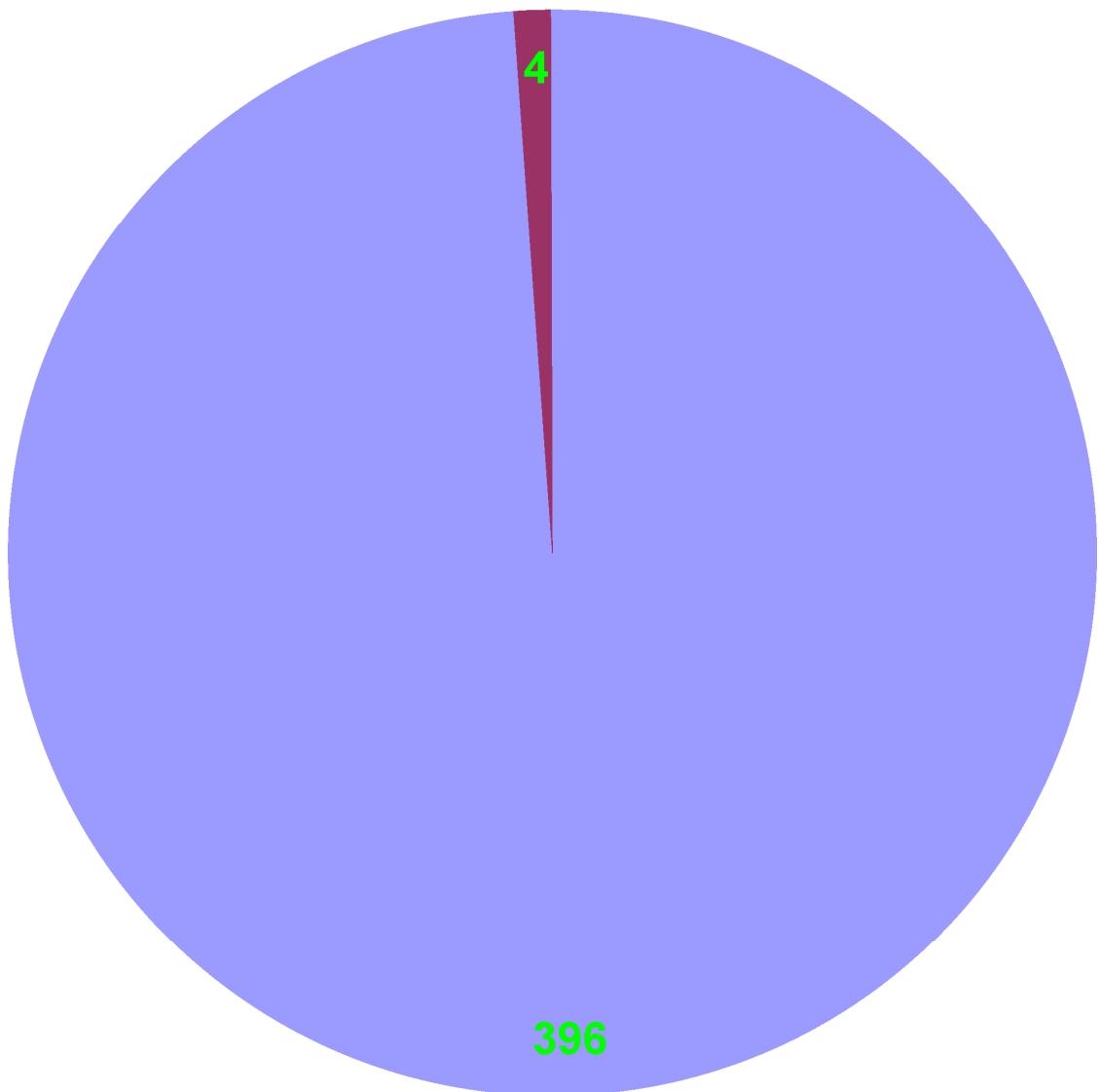
3.16   RATE OF WAGES PAID AT THE TIME OF ENTERING THE JOB

It is usually the practice of the employers to pay low wages at the time of initial appointment. It is necessary to learn how the child labours are paid at the time of entering the jobs. Table 3.15 details the classification of child labour on the basis of wages paid at the time of entering the job.

Table 3.15

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR ON THE BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENT AT THE TIME OF ENTRY IN TO THE JOB

WAGE OF ENTRING JOB	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to 300 Rs.	62	62	47	47	79	79	57	57	245	61.25
Rs. 301 To Rs. 500	34	34	39	39	19	19	41	41	133	33.25
Above Rs. 501	04	04	14	14	02	02	02	02	22	05.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.15 shows that 61.25 percent of the respondents get less than Rs. 300 per month at the time of entering the job and those who get between Rs. 301 to Rs. 500 amounted 33.25 percent. Only 5.50 percent get more than Rs. 501. A majority of child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat (61.25 percent) earn Up to Rs. 300 per month when they enter the job.

3.17 OCCUPATION OF THE PARENTS OF CHILD LABOUR

The parents of the child labour are also workers. Table 3.16 presents the classification of parents on the basis of their occupation.

Table 3.16

CLASSIFICATION OF PARENTS ON THE BASIS OF OCCUPATION

PARENTS OCCUPATION	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Unskilled workers	19	19	37	37	24	24	18	18	98	24.50
Skilled Workers	70	70	38	38	41	41	47	47	196	49.00
Technical Workers	07	07	09	09	13	13	11	11	40	10.00
Others	04	04	16	16	22	22	24	24	66	16.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.16 shows that 49 percent of the Parents of the child Labour in the Diamond Industry are skilled workers. 24.50 percents are unskilled workers, 10 percents are technical workers and 16.50 percents are other type of workers.

Figure 3.10

CLASSIFICATION OF PARENTS ON THE BASIS OF OCCUPATION
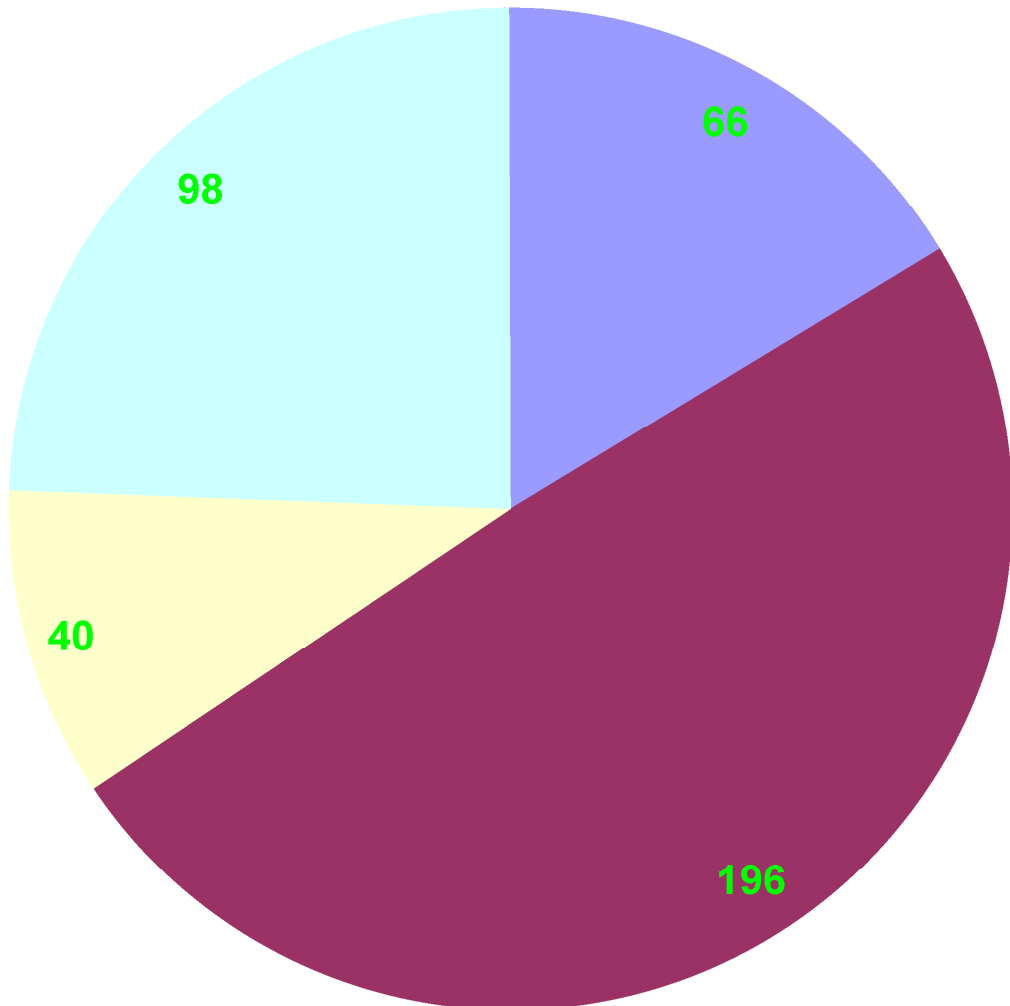
| OTHER | SKILLED | TECHNICAL | UNSKILLED |

3.18 OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF CHILD LABOUR

Since the income of the majority of the households of child labour is less than Rs. 6000 per month, (Table 3.8). It is not possible for all the households to own a house of their own. Table 3.17 shows the ownership pattern of households of child.

Table 3.17

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS

RESIDENT TYPE	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Own House	29	29	28	28	31	31	49	49	137	34.25
Rented House	67	67	61	61	69	69	51	51	248	62.00
Lease House	04	04	11	11	00	00	00	00	15	03.75
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.17 demonstrates that 34.25 percent of the child labour lives in their own house. Those who live in rented houses and leased houses amounted 62 percent and 3.75 percent respectively. About two thirds of the child labour lives in rented houses. This confirms the low income of the households of child labour.

Figure 3.11

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS

LEASE HOUSE   OWNED HOUSE
RENTED HOUSE
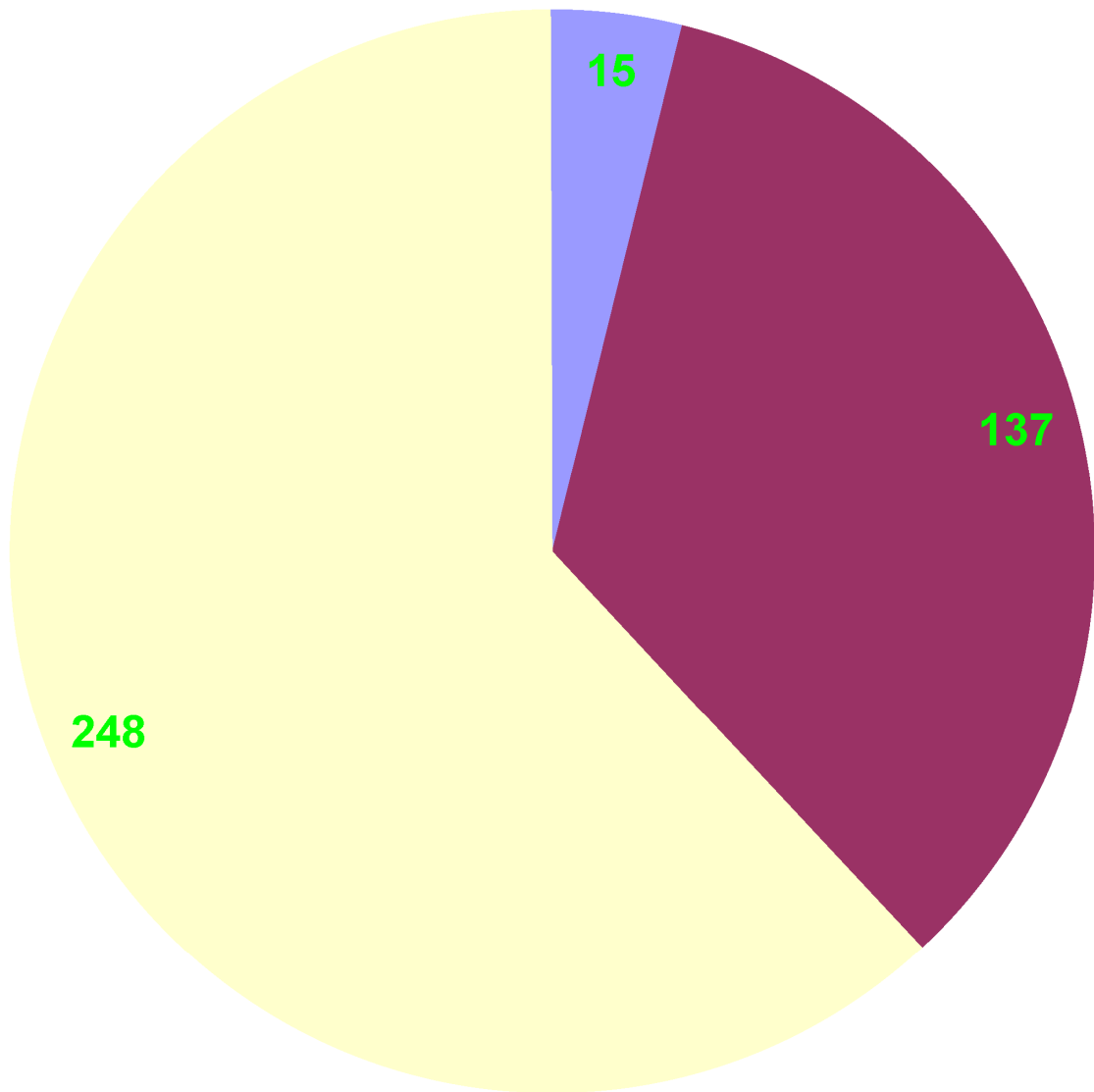
3.19 HOUSE RENT

Most of the households of child labour reside in rented houses only. Table 3.18 presented the classification of households of child labour on the basis of the monthly rent of house paid.

Table 3.18

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF MONTHLY RENT PAID BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

RENT OF HOUSE	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Up to Rs. 300	14	20.90	20	32.79	22	31.88	05	09.80	061	24.60
Rs. 301 To Rs. 600	33	49.25	26	42.62	30	43.48	36	70.59	125	50.40
Above Rs. 601	20	29.82	15	24.59	17	24.64	10	19.61	062	25.00
TOTAL	67	100.00	61	100.00	69	100.00	51	100.00	248	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Out of the 400 child labour surveyed only 248 live in rented houses. It is seen from Table 3.18 that 24.60 percent of the households pay up to Rs. 300 as monthly rent and those who pay more than Rs. 301 as monthly rent amounted to 75.40 percent.

3.20 NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Table 3.19 shows the classification of child labour on the basis of the number of rooms in their households.

Table 3.19

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS

ROOMS IN HOUSE	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
One Room	28	28	22	22	24	24	18	18	092	23.00
Two Rooms	57	57	64	64	62	62	75	75	258	64.50
Above Two Rooms	15	15	14	14	14	14	07	07	050	12.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.19 shows that 23 percent of child labour live in a households with a single room. Households with two rooms amounted to 64.50 percent. Only 12.50 percent of the households live in a more than two rooms houses.

The only room in the household is used as kitchen, dining room, bedroom and living room. This confirms the poor financial status of the households of child labour.

3.21 ELECTRICITY FACILITY IN THE HOUSEHOLDS

The Government aims to provide the basic necessities to the citizens of India such as food, shelter and clothing. The number of households in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot city which do not have electricity facility is an interesting factor. Table 3.20 presents the classification of households of child labour on the basis of households with electricity facility.

Table 3.20

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY FACILITY

ELECTRICITY FACILITY	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
Electrified	99	99	86	86	100	100	97	97	382	95.50
Not Electrified	01	01	14	14	00	00	03	03	018	04.50
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.20 shows that 95.50 percent of the households have electricity facility and those who are not electrified amounted to 4.5 percent. More than four fifth of the households (95.50 percent) have electricity facility in the households.

3.22 WATER FACILITY IN THE HOUSEHOLDS

Municipal Authorities provide protected water supply to every household, through a tap at every household or at a common place in the residential area. It is of interest to see how many households of child labour have protected water connections. Table 3.21 presents the classification of the availability of protected water supply in the households.

Table 3.21

CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABILITY OF PROTECTED DRINKING WATER FACILITY

WATER CONNECTION	SURAT		BHAVNAGAR		AMRELI		RAJKOT		OVERALL	
	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.	Abs.	Per.
YES	59	59	42	42	31	31	45	45	177	44.25
NO	41	41	58	58	69	69	55	55	223	55.75
TOTAL									400	100.00

Abs. = No. Of Respondent   **Per.** = Percentage of Total Respondent

Table 3.21 shows that 44.25 percent of the households have protected water supply. More than one half of households (55.75 percent) do not have protected water supply tap connection.

In other words, they depend on roadside water taps for fetching drinking water or on the water supply through water tankers or Lorries of the corporation. This further confirms the poor financial conditions of households of child labour which can ill afford to have water supply of their own.

3.23 CONCLUSIONS

The Majority of the child workers in the Diamond Industry of selected cities of Gujarat state are above 12 years of age. All are male and Hindus. Nearly one third are belonging to backward communities. Fifty percent of the child labour has studied up to V standard. A majority gets less than Rs.2000/- as monthly income. A majority of the households of the child labour have 4 to 6 members in their family. Nearly fifty percent of the households have monthly income between Rs.3001/- to Rs.6000/-. Among the various reasons for dropping out from schools by the child labour, poverty tops the list. Almost all the child labours are appointed on a temporary basis, work 8 hours a day and paid on the piece rate basis. More than two-thirds of the child labour lives in rented house. More than four-fifths of the households of child labour do not have protected water supply connections.

CHAPTER-IV

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR

4.1   Introduction

4.2   Hypotheses

4.3   Analyses of Socio- Economic Conditions on Child Labour

4.4   Income of the Household and Education of the Children

4.5   Community of the Child Labour and Education of the Child Labour

4.6   Community and Family Size of the Household of Child Labour

4.7   Age of the Child and Income Earned by Child Labour

4.8   Experience of the Child Labour and Income Earned by the Child Labour

4.9   Monthly Income of the Child Labour and Income of Households of Child Labour

4.10   Conclusions

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Child labour is an unmitigated social evil. The study is carried out to find the root causes for existence of child labour. There are many reasons for child labour such as poverty, tradition to go for jobs, compulsion and the like. Further the analysis of the socio-economic background of the children becomes an essential part of the study.

Hence in this chapter an attempt is made to analyse the socio-economic conditions of child labour. The following aspects of the socio-economic conditions of child labour are analyzed:

1. Family income and education of the children.

2. Community and education of the child labour.

3. Community and family size of the child labour.

4. Age of the child and income earned.

5. Experience of the child and income earned.

6. Household income and income of the child labour.

4.2   HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses have been formulated for the present study.

Null Hypotheses:

1. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.

2. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.

3. There is no relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.

4. There is no relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.

5. There is no relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.

6. There is no relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

Alternative Hypotheses:

1. There is relationship between the income of the households and the education of the children.

2. There is relationship between the community of the households and the size of the family.

3. There is relationship between the community of the households and the education of child labour.

4.   There is relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned.

5.   There is relationship between the income earned and the experience of the child labour.

6.   There is relationship between the income of the households and the income of the child labour.

4.3 ANALYSES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDTIONS OF CHILD LABOUR

In order to analyse the impact of the socio-economic conditions of the child worker, the Chi-square test has been applied for the points mentioned above.

The Chi-square test has been used with the following formula

Chi -square test $\qquad \chi^2 \; = \; \sum \dfrac{(\,O-E\,)^2}{E}$

$$E \; = \; \dfrac{\text{Row Total X Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total (N)}}$$

O   =   Observed Frequency taken from primary data.

E   =   Expected Frequency

df =   (r - 1) (c - 1)

r   =   row

c   =   column

For testing the hypotheses the χ^2 value has been calculated. The calculated value of χ^2 has been compared with the table value of the χ^2 located from the χ^2 table, for the desired level of confidence on the

given degrees of freedom. If the calculated value of χ^2 is more than the table value of χ^2, it indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. And if the calculated value of χ^2 is less than the table value of χ^2, it indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

H_0= Null Hypothesis

H_1= Alternative Hypothesis.

4.4   INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN

It has been understood that in many households the earnings of the children are an essential part of the family. When the family income of the respondents of this study is analysed, it is seen that the majority of the families have a very low income and the income through the employment of children is needed much. That implies that these children can never regain the opportunity for education, and that they would stagnate at the level of unskilled labour irregularly employed in the unorganized sector of labour.

According to Table 3.5, fifty per cent of the child labour in the Diamond industry has studied up to V Standard only. According to Table 3.8, 48 per cent of the households of child labour have a monthly income of less than Rs.6,000/-.

In order to analyse the relationship between the education of the child labour and income of the household, the χ^2 test has been applied.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the education of the child labour and the income of the households of child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis has been formulated.

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the education of the child labour and the income of their households".

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is a significant relationship between the education of the child labour and the income of their households".

For that the income of the household of the child labour and the education of the child labour has been presented in the form of a two-way table in Table 4.4.1 To Table 4.4.5

TABLE 4.4.1

SURAT

INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE

CHILD LABOUR

S.NO.	Literacy Level	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Illiterate	05	06	01	12
2.	Up to V Standard	07	26	02	35
3.	Above V Standard	02	28	23	53
	Total	14	60	26	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the income of their household. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   08.85

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the H_0 is rejected so H_1 is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

TABLE 4.4.2

INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE

CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

S.NO.	Literacy Level	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Illiterate	16	18	00	34
2.	Up to V Standard	11	35	00	46
3.	Above V Standard	00	13	07	20
	Total	27	66	07	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the income of their household. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   06.82

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the H_0 is rejected so H_1 is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

TABLE 4.4.3

INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE

CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

S.NO.	Literacy Level	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Illiterate	03	05	03	11
2.	Up to V Standard	06	42	06	54
3.	Above V Standard	02	22	11	35
	Total	11	69	20	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the income of their household. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   09.93

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the H_0 is rejected so H_1 is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

TABLE 4.4.4

INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE

CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

S.NO.	Literacy Level	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Illiterate	01	15	00	16
2.	Up to V Standard	02	59	04	65
3.	Above V Standard	01	13	05	19
	Total	04	87	09	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the income of their household. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.53

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the H_0 is accepted so H_1 is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

TABLE 4.4.5

INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND EDUCATION OF THE

CHILD LABOUR

OVERALL

S.NO.	Literacy Level	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Illiterate	25	44	04	73
2.	Up to V Standard	26	162	12	200
3.	Above V Standard	05	76	46	127
	Total	56	282	62	400

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the income of their household. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   25.72

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the H_0 is rejected so H_1 is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

4.5 COMMUNITY OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

It is seen from the history of India that only certain communities successfully took up the educational and advancement opportunities offered by western education. These communities could move up the social and economic ladder and make for themselves a better quality of life. Also, many communities are historically disadvantaged in being denied the opportunity to move out of their traditional professions. After independence, these communities have been listed and scheduled to compensate them for their privations over the year. In spite of that, the member of such communities are more exposed to poverty.

According to Table 3.4, 37.25 per cent of the child labour belongs to backward communities. In order to find whether there is a relationship between the community of the child labour and their literacy level, the χ^2 - test has been applied. The following hypothesis has been formulated to test the relationship between the community and the education of the child labour:

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the community and the education of the child labour".

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is significant relationship between the community and the education of the child labour".

In order to test the relationship, a two-way table for community and education of the child labour has been prepared and presented in Table 4.5.1 to Table 4.5.5

TABLE 4.5.1

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

SURAT

SR. NO.	Literacy Level	Community			Total
		BC	SC/ST	FC	
1.	Illiterate	02	01	09	12
2.	Up to V Standard	10	01	24	35
3.	Above V Standard	12	03	38	53
	Total	24	05	71	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the community of the households of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   01.16

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

TABLE 4.5.2

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

SR. NO.	Literacy Level	Community			Total
		BC	SC/ST	FC	
1.	Illiterate	15	05	14	34
2.	Up to V Standard	16	00	30	46
3.	Above V Standard	02	01	17	20
	Total	33	06	61	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the community of the households of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value = 08.36

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 07.82

Degree of freedom = 3

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

TABLE 4.5.3

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

SR. NO.	Literacy Level	Community			Total
		BC	SC/ST	FC	
1.	Illiterate	04	00	07	11
2.	Up to V Standard	22	01	31	54
3.	Above V Standard	06	01	28	35
	Total	32	02	66	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the community of the households of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   01.56

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

TABLE 4.5.4

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

SR. NO.	Literacy Level	Community			Total
		BC	SC/ST	FC	
1.	Illiterate	08	00	08	16
2.	Up to V Standard	39	00	26	65
3.	Above V Standard	10	00	09	19
	Total	57	00	43	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the community of the households of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.00

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

TABLE 4.5.5

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

OVERALL

SR. NO.	Literacy Level	Community			Total
		BC	SC/ST	FC	
1.	Illiterate	29	06	38	73
2.	Up to V Standard	87	02	111	200
3.	Above V Standard	30	05	92	127
	Total	146	13	241	400

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the education of the children and the community of the households of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance.

The result of the χ^2 test is as follows:

Calculated Value   =   11.56

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

4.6   COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SIZE OF THE HOUSEH

CHILD LABOUR

It is obvious that the size of family influences the steps that it the bringing up of the children. If the family is large, it finds difficulty in making ends meet, and in such circumstances, much of education for children might be luxury that it cannot afford. It is seen from the following analysis that be community of the family influences the size of the family.

According to Table 3.4, 37.25 percent of the child labour belongs to backward communities. As per Table 3.7, 49.25 percent of the households have more than four members in the family.

In order to analyse the relationship between the community of the child labour and number of members in the households, the Chi-square test has been applied.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the community and the size of the family of child labour, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the number of members in the family of households".

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the number of members in the family of households".

The details of the community of the child labour and the size of the family have been prepared and presented in the form of a two-way table in Table 4.6.1 to Table 4.6.5.

TABLE 4.6.1

COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR

SURAT

S.NO.	Community	Size of the Family			Total
		Up to 4 members	4-6 members	Above 6 members	
1.	Backward	09	12	03	24
2.	SC/ST	02	03	00	05
3.	Forward Caste	32	33	06	71
	Total	43	48	09	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 percent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.35

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

TABLE 4.6.2

COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

S.NO.	Community	Size of the Family			Total
		Up to 4 members	4-6 members	Above 6 members	
1.	Backward	14	19	00	33
2.	SC/ST	02	04	00	06
3.	Forward Caste	21	32	08	61
	Total	37	55	08	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 percent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.47

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

TABLE 4.6.3

COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

S.NO.	Community	Size of the Family			Total
		Up to 4 members	4-6 members	Above 6 members	
1.	Backward	16	16	03	35
2.	SC/ST	00	02	00	02
3.	Forward Caste	30	28	05	63
	Total	46	46	08	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 percent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   02.19

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

TABLE 4.6.4

COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

S.NO.	Community	Size of the Family			Total
		Up to 4 members	4-6 members	Above 6 members	
1.	Backward	30	24	03	57
2.	SC/ST	00	00	00	00
3.	Forward Caste	14	24	05	43
Total		44	48	08	100

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 percent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.00

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

TABLE 4.6.5

COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR OVREALL

S.NO.	Community	Size of the Family			Total
		Up to 4 members	4-6 members	Above 6 members	
1.	Backward	69	71	09	149
2.	SC/ST	04	09	00	13
3.	Forward Caste	97	117	24	238
Total		170	197	33	400

The χ^2 - test has been applied to find the relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour. The chi-square test has been applied at the 5 percent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   02.06

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   07.82

Degree of freedom =   3

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

4.7   AGE OF THE CHILD AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

The rewards of work, wage seems to depend on age and experience in unskilled jobs.

In such jobs, only experience accustoms the workers to the nuances of the job and helps them to improve their output. So it is natural that experience gains them higher payment.

According to Table 3.6, 70.50 per cent of the child labour earn a monthly income of up to Rs.2000/- only. As per Table 3.1, 69.25 percent of the child labour fall under the age group of 12 to 14 years.

In order to analyse the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income, the Chi-square test has been applied.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the age of the child labour and their income the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned".

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned".

The detail of the age of the child labour and the income earned has been presented in the form of a two-way table in Table 4.7.1 to Table 4.7.5

TABLE 4.7.1

AGE AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

SURAT

S.NO.	Age	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 12 years	07	20	05	32
2.	12 to 14 years	07	40	21	68
	Total	14	60	26	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   02.14

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

TABLE 4.7.2

AGE AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

S.NO.	Age	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 12 years	10	09	00	19
2.	12 to 14 years	17	57	07	81
	Total	27	66	07	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   06.93

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is more than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

TABLE 4.7.3

AGE AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

S.NO.	Age	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 12 years	01	23	06	30
2.	12 to 14 years	10	46	14	70
Total		11	69	20	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   02.66

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

TABLE 4.7.4

AGE AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

S.NO.	Age	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 12 years	02	36	04	42
2.	12 to 14 years	02	51	05	58
Total		04	87	09	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value = 00.12

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 3.84

Degree of freedom = 1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

TABLE 4.7.5

AGE AND INCOME EARNED BY CHILD LABOUR

OVERALL

S.NO.	Age	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 12 years	20	88	15	123
2.	12 to 14 years	36	194	47	277
	Total	56	282	62	400

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value   =   00.68

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

Table 4.4 shows that while only 20 per cent of the children less than 12 years of age get more than Rs.400 per month, about 62 per cent of the children above 12 years get more than Rs.400. There is a significant three-fold jump in the number of children who get higher pay. The Chi-square test confirms this finding.

4.8 EXPERIENCE OF THE CHILD AND EARNED BY THE CHILD LABOUR

It is observed that when the workers gain experience in their jobs they get higher pay.

According to Table 3.11, 68.50 per cent of the child labour has only two years of experience As per Table 3.6, 70.50 per cent of the child labour earned a monthly income of up to Rs.2000/- only.

In order to analyse the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income, the Chi-square test has been applied.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by them, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned".

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned".

The experience of the child labour and the income earned has been presented in the form of a two-way table in Table 4.8.1 to Table 4.8.5

TABLE 4.8.1

EXPERIENCE AND INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR

SURAT

S.NO.	Experience	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 2 years	10	47	21	78
2.	2 to 4 years	04	13	05	22
3.	Above 4 years	00	00	00	00
Total		14	60	26	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The results of the -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   00.35

Table Value at 5 percent level

     of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.8.2

EXPERIENCE AND INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

S.NO.	Experience	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 2 years	10	36	05	51
2.	2 to 4 years	14	29	02	45
3.	Above 4 years	03	01	00	04
Total		27	66	07	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The results of the -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   01.49

Table Value at 5 percent level

        of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.8.3

EXPERIENCE AND INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

S.NO.	Experience	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 2 years	07	46	08	61
2.	2 to 4 years	04	26	09	39
3.	Above 4 years	00	00	00	00
Total		11	72	17	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The results of the -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   00.28

Table Value at 5 percent level

    of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.8.4

EXPERIENCE AND INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

S.NO.	Experience	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 2 years	03	71	06	80
2.	2 to 4 years	01	14	03	18
3.	Above 4 years	00	02	00	02
	Total	04	87	09	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The results of the -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   00.33

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is a no significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.8.5

EXPERIENCE AND INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR

OVERALL

S.NO.	Experience	Monthly Income			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to 2 years	30	200	40	270
2.	2 to 4 years	23	82	19	124
3.	Above 4 years	03	03	00	06
	Total	56	285	59	400

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of the child labour and their income. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The results of the -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   04.20

Table Value at 5 percent level

    of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is grater than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

4.9   MONTHLY INCOME OF CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

In many families, the income is very low and to eke out a livelihood as many hands as possible have to be put to work. Then the income of the family and its capacity to educate the children are closely linked, even if the family has every inclination to educate its children it might find it an impossible dream. Hence the families have the option to send their children for jobs.

According to Table 3.8, 48 percent of the households of child labour have monthly income of up to Rs.6000/-. As per Table 3.6, 70.50 per cent of the child labour earned a monthly income of up to Rs.2000/- only as their monthly income.

In order to analyse the relationship between the household income and the income of the child labour, the chi-square test has been applied.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the income of the child labour and the household monthly income of the child labour, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

Null Hypothesis: "There is no significant relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of their households"

Alternative Hypothesis: "There is significant relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of their households"

The income of the households of child labour and the monthly income of child labour have been presented in the form of a two-way table in Table 4.9.1 to Table 4.9.5

TABLE 4.9.1

INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF THE

HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

SURAT

S.NO.	Income of the households	Income of the child labour			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	11	22	06	39
2.	Rs.3001-Rs.6000	03	31	08	42
3.	Above Rs.6001	00	07	12	19
	Total	14	60	26	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of the family of child labour. The chi square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the x -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   08.44

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is greater than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.9.2

INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF THE

HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

BHAVNAGAR

S.NO.	Income of the households	Income of the child labour			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	19	27	01	47
2.	Rs.3001-Rs.6000	08	31	03	42
3.	Above Rs.6001	00	08	03	11
	Total	27	66	07	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of the family of child labour. The chi square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the x -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   05.03

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is greater than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.9.3

INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF THE

HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

AMRELI

S.NO.	Income of the households	Income of the child labour			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	02	23	02	27
2.	Rs.3001-Rs.6000	06	35	09	50
3.	Above Rs.6001	03	11	09	23
	Total	11	69	20	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of the family of child labour. The chi square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the x -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   01.41

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.9.4

INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF THE

HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

RAJKOT

S.NO.	Income of the households	Income of the child labour			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	00	26	02	28
2.	Rs.3001-Rs.6000	02	50	06	58
3.	Above Rs.6001	02	11	01	14
	Total	04	87	09	100

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of the family of child labour. The chi square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the x -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   01.27

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is less than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

TABLE 4.9.5

INCOME OF THE CHILD LABOUR AND INCOME OF THE

HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR

OVERALL

S.NO.	Income of the households	Income of the child labour			Total
		Up to Rs.1000	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	Above Rs.2001	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	32	98	11	141
2.	Rs.3001-Rs.6000	19	147	26	192
3.	Above Rs.6001	05	37	25	67
	Total	56	282	62	400

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the income of the child labour and the income of the family of child labour. The chi square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the x -test are as follows

Calculated Value   =   10.94

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   3.84

Degree of freedom   =   1

Since the calculated value is greater than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

4.10 CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between the income of the household and the education of the child labour. The community of the child labour also determines the education of the child labour. The community of the child labour has a relationship with the number of members in the family. The income earned by child labour is closely related to the experience of the child labour and their age.

CHAPTER-V

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CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF OPINION OF CHILD LABOUR AND IMPACT OF CHILD LABOUR IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

5.1   Introduction

5.2   Components for study

5.3   Score

5.4   Classification of Child Labour on the Basis of their Opinion Scores

5.5   Relationship between Various Factors and Level of Opinion of Respondents

5.6   Conclusions

5.1   INTRODUCTION

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyse the opinion of child labour through a five point scale. 400 children (100 each in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot) were asked to express their opinions on 15 statements. The total opinion score of a child labour for 15 statements was computed. The Chi-square test was used to analyse the opinions of 400 respondents.

5.2   COMPONENTS FOR STUDY

The following are the components for the study:

1.   We dislike studies and take up employment.

2.   I am happy that my income supplements my family's income

3.   Poverty has driven me to employment.

4.   We are exploited by our employers.

5.   There is discrimination in the wage rates for adult and child labour.

6.   Those of us who are females are harassed by our employers.

7.   We are asked to work for more hours.

8.   Our working reduces the work load of our parents.

9.   Our parents' illiteracy drives us to work.

10.   If we do not go to work we are punished by our parents.

11.   We are not paid commensurate with our work

12.   Work load affects our health.

13.   Work at young age affects our mental capacity.

14.   Our working wins us a status in our households.

15.   Those who employ children should be punished.

5.3   SCORE

A five-point scale was used to measure the opinions of the child labourers. The scores allotted for each statement are given below:

Score for Statement	Opinion				
	Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**No Opinion**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
	5	4	3	2	1

Accordingly the minimum score is fifteen and the maximum score is 75.

5.4   CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR ON THE BASIS OF THEIR OPINION SCORES

The child labourers were classified into three categories namely those who had a high-level opinion, a medium-level opinion and a low-level opinion about child labour.

Mean ($\bar{x}$) and the standard deviations (σ) of the total opinions scores of the each 100 respondents were computed. Scores above $\bar{x} + \sigma$ were considered high-level opinion. Score below $\bar{x} - \sigma$ were considered of low-level opinion. Score between $\bar{x} + \sigma$ and $\bar{x} - \sigma$ were considered of medium-level opinion. The scores of mean and standard deviation were as follows:

Sr. No.	City	Mean Score	Standard Deviation Score	Total Number of Respondents
1	Surat	54.21	2.099	100
2	Bhavnagar	54.71	2.385	100
3	Amreli	55.82	2.703	100
4	Rajkot	55.59	2.960	100
5	Overall	55.08	2.693	400

The Arithmetic Mean and the Standard Deviation were calculated with the help of following formulae:

$$\text{Arithmetic Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\text{Total scores } (\Sigma X)}{\text{Number of Respondents } (n)}$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma(X-\bar{x})^2}}{n}$$

For 400 respondents mean score was 55.08 and standard deviation score was 2.693 so the respondents whose opinion scores were above 57.77 were considered as holding a having high-level of opinion and those with opinion scores below 52.39 were considered as holding a low-level of opinion and the respondents whose opinion scores were between 52.39 and 57.77 were considered as holding a medium-level of opinion.

TABLE 5.1

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF OPINION SCORES

Sr. NO.	Level of Opinion	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	High-level	84	21
2.	Medium-level	248	62
3.	Low-level	68	17
Total		400	100

From Table 5.1, it is clear that out of 400 respondents, 21 per cent had a high-level opinion, 62 per cent had a medium-level opinion and only 17 per cent had a low-level opinion. Nearly two-thirds of the child labour had a medium level opinion on child labour.

The Chi-square test was applied to study the relationship between the opinion level of the respondents and the different factors such as age, sex, education, the monthly income of child labour. The number of members in the family, the monthly income of households of child labour, their age of entry, experience and method of wage payment of child labour. The following formula has been used to calculate the chi-square test.

Chi -square test $\quad \chi^2 \;=\; \sum \dfrac{(O-E)^2}{E}$

Where $\qquad$ O $=$ Observed Frequency

$\qquad\qquad$ E $=$ Expected frequency

5.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIOUS FACTORS AND LEVEL OF OPINION OF RESPONDENTS

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse the relationship between the level of opinion of the respondents and the various aspects of child labour.

5.5.1 Age of Child Labour and Levels of Opinion

Age is an important aspect with regards to child labour, influencing level of opinion of the respondents on child labour.

The age-wise classification of the respondents and the level of opinion are presented in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2
AGE-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Age	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Up to 12 Years	50 (59.52)	72 (29.03)	40 (58.82)	162 (40.5)
2.	12-14 Years	34 (40.48)	178 (70.97)	28 (41.18)	238 (59.5)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

From Table 5.2, it is seen that out of the 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 59.52 per cent were up to 12 years and 40.48 per cent from 12 to 14 years of age.

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It is found that out of the 248 respondents with a medium-level opinion, 29.03 per cent were up to 12 years and 70.97 per cent were from 12 to 14 years.

Out of 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 58.82 per cent were up to 12 years and 41.18 per cent were from 12 to 14 years.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H$_0$): "There is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the level of their opinion on child labour".

Alternative Hypothesis (H$_1$): "There is a significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the level of their opinion on child labour".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of the child labour and their level of opinion on child labour. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of χ2   =   17.8

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   5.99

Degree of freedom   =   2

Since the calculated value is greater than the Table Value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the level of their opinion on child labour.

5.5.2 Sex of Child Labour and Levels of Opinion

Sex is an important aspect influencing the level of opinion of the respondents on child labour.

The Sex-wise classification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.3.

TABLE 5.3

SEX-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Sex	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	
1.	Male	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)
2.	Female	00 (00)	00 (00)	00 (00)	000 (00)
Total		84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

It is seen from Table 5.3 that, all respondents are Male out of them 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 248 respondents with a medium-level opinion and 68 respondents with a low-level opinion.

All respondents are male so it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the sex of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour.

5.5.3 Religion of Child Labour and Levels of Opinion

Religion plays an important role in child labour. Out of the 400 respondents, 99.75 per cent were Hindus. It is of interest to find whether there is any relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour.

The religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4

RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Sex	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Hindus	84 (100)	247 (99.60)	68 (100)	399 (99.75)
2.	Muslims	00 (00)	01 (00.40)	00 (00)	001 (00.25)
3.	Others	00 (00)	00 (00)	00 (00)	000 (00)
Total		84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

Table 5.4 shows that, all 84 respondents with a high-level of opinion on child labour were Hindus, out of 248 respondents who had a medium-level opinion on child labour, 99.60 per cent were Hindus and only 00.40 per cent is Muslim.

It shows that all 68 respondents with a low-level opinion on child labour were Hindus.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H$_0$): "There is no significant relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H$_1$): "There is a significant relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of $\chi 2$ =   00.0

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   9.49

Degree of freedom   =   4

As the calculated value is less than the Table value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.4 Community of the Respondents and their Level of Opinion on Child Labour

The community of the respondents plays a vital role in child labour. A majority (59.50 per cent) of the child labour belongs to the forward communities.

The community of the child labour and their level of opinion on child labour are given in Table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5

COMMUNITY OF RESPONDENTS AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Community	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Backward	63 (75)	40 (16.13)	46 (67.65)	149 (37.25)
2.	SC/ST	01 (01.19)	04 (01.61)	08 (11.65)	13 (03.25)
3.	Forward	20 (23.81)	204 (82.26)	14 (20.59)	238 (59.50)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

It is observed from Table 5.5 that out of the 84 respondents who had given high-level opinion, 23.81 per cent were from the forward communities, 01.19 per cents from SC & ST communities and 75 per cents each were from backward communities.

Out of the 248 respondents with a medium-level opinion, 82.26 per cents were from forward communities, 01.61 per cents belonged to SC & ST (Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes) communities and 16.13 per cents were from backward communities.

It is further seen that out of the 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 20.59 per cents were from forward communities, 11.65 per cents were from SC & ST communities and 67.65 per cents were from backward communities.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the community of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): "There is no significant relationship between the community of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): "There is a significant relationship between the community of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the community of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of $\chi 2$ =   153.89

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   12.60

Degree of freedom   =   6

As the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.5 Educational Qualification of the Respondents and their Level of Opinion on Child Labour

Education of child labour is an important phenomenon which influences the level of opinion of the respondents. The educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion are given in Table 5.6.

TABLE 5.6

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Illiterate	13 (15.48)	40 (16.13)	20 (29.41)	73 (18.25)
2.	Up to V standard	05 (05.95)	180 (72.58)	15 (22.06)	200 (50.00)
3.	Above V Standard	66 (78.57)	28 (11.29)	33 (48.53)	127 (31.75)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

Table 5.6 shows that out of the 84 respondents who hold a high level opinion, 78.57 per cent are educated above V Standard, 5.95 per cent are educated up to V Standard and 15.48 per cent are illiterate.

Out of 248 respondents with a medium-level opinion, 11.29 per cent respondents have studied above V Standard, 72.58 per cent have studied up to V Standard and 16.13 per cent are illiterate.

It is seen that out of the 68 respondents with a low-level opinion 48.53 per cent are educated above V Standard, 22.06 pre cents are studied up to V Standard and 29.41 pre cents are illiterate.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the educational qualification of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H$_0$): "There is no significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H$_1$): "There is a significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of χ2 = 170.84

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 5.99

Degree of freedom = 2

As the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.6 Monthly Income of Child Labour and their Level of Opinion

The monthly income of child labour makes the children become child labour as their income supplements the family income. So it is of interest to find the level of opinion of the respondents on child labour and their monthly income. The monthly income of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.7.

TABLE 5.7

MONTHLY INCOME OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Monthly Income of Child Labour	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Up to Rs. 1000	13 (15.48)	40 (16.13)	03 (04.41)	56 (14)
2.	1001 to 2000	52 (61.91)	180 (72.58)	50 (73.53)	282 (70.50)
3.	Above Rs. 2001	19 (22.61)	28 (11.29)	15 (22.06)	62 (15.50)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages to total.

It is evident from Table 5.7 that out of 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 15.48 per cent had a monthly income up to Rs.1000/-, 61.91 per cent had a monthly income between Rs.1001 to Rs.2000/- and 22.61 pre cent had a monthly income above Rs.2001/-.

Among the 248 respondents who had a medium-level opinion, 16.13 per cent had a monthly income of up to Rs.1000/-, 72.58 pre cent had a monthly income between Rs.1001 to Rs.2000/- and 11.29 per cent had a monthly income of above Rs.2001/-.

It is also seen that out of the 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 4.41 per cent had a monthly income of up to Rs.1000/-, 73.53 pre cent had a monthly income between Rs.1001 to Rs.2000/- and 22.06 per cent had monthly income above Rs.2001/-

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the monthly income of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): "There is no significant relationship between the monthly income of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): "There is a significant relationship between the monthly income of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the monthly income of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of χ2 = 13.99

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 5.99

Degree of freedom = 2

As the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the monthly income of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.7 Number of Member in the Family of Child Labour and their Level of Opinion

As the number of members in the family is one of the most important factors which compel the children to become child labour, it is important to find the level of opinion on child labour and the number of members in the families of child labour in the Diamond industry of Gujarat. The number of members in the family and their opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.8.

TABLE 5.8

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Number of Member in the Family	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Up to 4	31 (36.91)	112 (45.16)	27 (39.71)	170 (42.50)
2.	4 to 6	48 (57.14)	118 (47.58)	31 (45.59)	197 (49.25)
3.	Above 6	05 (05.95)	18 (07.26)	10 (14.70)	33 (08.25)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

Table 5.8 shows that out of the 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 36.91 per cent had up to 4 members in the family, 57.14 per cent had 4 to 6 members in the family and 5.95 per cent had above 6 members in the family.

Out of 248 respondents who gave a medium-level opinion, 45.16 per cent had up to 4 members in the family, 47.58 per cent had 4 to 6 members in the family and 7.26 per cent had above 6 members in the family.

Among 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 39.71 per cent had up to 4 members in the family, 45.59 per cent had 4 to 6 members in the family and 14.70 per cent had above 6 members in the family.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the size of the family of child labour and the level of opinion of the respondents on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): "There is no significant relationship between the numbers of members in the family of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): "There is a significant relationship between the numbers of members in the family of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the numbers of members in the family of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of $\chi 2$ = 2.23

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 5.99

Degree of freedom = 2

As the calculated value of χ^2 is less than the Table value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the numbers of members in the family of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.8 Monthly Income of Households of Respondents and the Level of Opinion on Child Labour

The monthly income of the households of the respondents is one of the important factors influencing the level of opinion of the respondents on the child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat. The monthly income of the households of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.9.

TABLE 5.9

MONTHLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Monthly Income of Households	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Up to Rs.3000	28 (33.33)	90 (36.29)	23 (33.82)	141 (33.25)
2.	Rs.3001 To Rs.6000	40 (47.62)	140 (56.45)	12 (17.65)	192 (48.00)
3.	Above Rs.6001	16 (19.05)	18 (07.26)	33 (48.53)	67 (16.75)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

It could be observed from Table 5.9 that out of the 84 respondents with a high level opinion, 33.33 percent were getting less than Rs.3,000/- as household monthly income, 47.62 per cent were getting income between Rs.3001/- to Rs.6000/- and 19.05 per cent getting above Rs.6001/- as household monthly income.

Out of 248 respondents with medium-level opinion, 36.29 percent were getting less than Rs.3,000/- as household monthly income, 56.45 per cent were getting income between Rs.3001/- to Rs.6000/- and 7.26 per cent getting above Rs.6001/- as household monthly income.

Further, the table shows that out of 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 33.82 percent were getting less than Rs.3,000/- as household monthly income, 17.65 per cent were getting income between Rs.3001/- to Rs.6000/- and 48.53 per cent getting above Rs.6001/- as household monthly income.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H$_0$): "There is no significant relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H$_1$): "There is a significant relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of $\chi2$ =   3.86

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   5.99

Degree of freedom   =   2

As the calculated value of χ^2 is less than the Table value, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.9 Age of Entry of Respondents and the Level of Opinion on Child Labour

The age of entry is one of the most important factors influencing the level of opinion on child labour in the Diamond Industry of Gujarat. The age of entry of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.10.

TABLE 5.10

AGE OF ENTRY OF CHILD LABOUR AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Age	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	
1.	7 To 12 years	50 (59.52)	221 (89.11)	51 (75.00)	322 (80.5)
2.	12 To 14 Years	34 (40.48)	27 (10.89)	17 (25.00)	78 (19.5)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

It is obvious from Table 5.10 that out of the 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 59.52 per cent entered the job between 7 and 12 years and 40.48 per cent between 12 to 14 years.

Out of the 248 respondents with a medium-level opinion, 89.11 per cent entered the job between 7 and 12 years and 10.89 per cent between 12 to 14 years.

The table shows that out of 68 respondents with a low-level opinion, 75 per cent entered the job between 7 and 12 years and 25 per cent between 12 to 14 years.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the respondents' entry into job and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): "There is no significant relationship between the age of entry as child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): "There is a significant relationship between the age of entry as child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the age of entry as child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of	$\chi 2$	=	35.26
Table Value at 5 percent level			
of significance		=	5.99
Degree of freedom		=	2

Since the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age of entry as child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.10   Experience of Respondents and Levels of Opinion on Child Labour

The experience of the child labour is one of the important factors which influence the level of opinion. Hence an attempt has been made to analyse the experience of the respondents and their opinion on child labour. The experience of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour are presented in Table 5.11.

TABLE 5.11

EXPERIENCE OF RESPONDENTS AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Experience	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Up to 2 Years	20 (23.81)	224 (90.32)	30 (44.12)	274 (68.5)
2.	Above 2 Years	64 (76.19)	24 (09.68)	38 (55.88)	126 (31.5)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

From Table 5.11 it is clear that out of 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 23.81 per cent had experience up to 2 years and 76.19 per cent had experience above 2 years.

Among the 248 respondents with medium-level opinion, 90.32 per cent had experience up to 2 years and 9.68 per cent had experience above 2 years.

Out of 68 respondents with low-level opinion, 44.12 per cent had experience up to 2 years and 55.88 per cent had experience above 2 years.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): "There is no significant relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): "There is a significant relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of χ^2 = 132.48

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance = 5.99

Degree of freedom = 2

Since the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.5.11   Methods of Wage Payment to Child Labour and the Level of Opinion on Child Labour

The methods of wage payment as a vital factor influencing the level of opinion as the child labour are paid mostly on the basis of piece rate system. Hence, an attempt has been made to study the methods of wage payment to respondents and the level of opinion on child labour. The methods of wage payment and the level of opinion are formulated and presented in Table 5.12.

TABLE 5.12

METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENT AND LEVEL OF OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

Sr. No.	Methods of Wage Payment	Level of Opinion			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1.	Piece Rate	83 (98.81)	246 (99.19)	67 (98.53)	396 (99)
2.	Time Rate	1 (1.19)	2 (00.81)	1 (1.47)	004 (01)
	Total	84 (100)	248 (100)	68 (100)	400 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets represents percentage to total.

It is observed from Table 5.12 that out of 84 respondents with a high-level opinion, 98.81 per cent were getting piece rate wages and only 1.19 pre cent were getting time wages. Out of 248 respondents with medium-level opinion, 99.19 per cent were getting piece rate wages and only 00.81 pre cent were getting time wages.Out of 68 respondents with low-level opinion, 98.53 per cent were getting piece rate wages and only 1.47 pre cent were getting time wages.

In order to test whether there is any significant relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, the following hypothesis were formulated:

Null Hypothesis (H$_0$): "There is no significant relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

Alternative Hypothesis (H$_1$): "There is a significant relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat".

The Chi-square test has been applied to find the relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat. The Chi-square test has been applied at the 5 per cent level of significance. The result of the χ^2 - test are as follows:

Calculated Value of $\chi 2$ =   36.88

Table Value at 5 percent level

of significance   =   5.99

Degree of freedom   =   2

Since the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the Table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

5.6 CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the opinion of child labour, there is significant relationship between the level of opinion on child labour and the age of the respondents, the community, education, and the monthly income of the respondents, the entry age of the child labour and the experience of the respondents have a relationship with the opinion on child labour. There is no significant relationship between the level of opinion and sex, religion and the number of members in the family.

CHAPTER-VI

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CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1   Findings

6.2   Suggestions

6.3   Topics for Further Research

6.1   FINDINGS

The term child labour signifies employment of children in gainful occupations with a view to earn an income for the family. Children are employed in more than 300 kinds of jobs such as household work, brick-making, stone breaking, selling in shops and in streets, bike repairing, garbage collecting and rag picking. Many children work on farms, plantations or in houses. The most disadvantaged sections of the society supply the vast majority of child labour.

Children are employed in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. The highest incidence of child labour is found in the poorest countries of the world, and in the poorest regions of these countries. The picture varies across households and across regions and countries.

Child labour has been in practice in India from time immemorial. Children were helping their parents in the household and family occupation. Child labour has been necessitated by economic compulsions.

In India, the highest concentration of child labour is found in Andhra Pradesh followed by Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Children work for a variety of reasons. The most important is poverty. Children work to ensure the survival of their family and themselves. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries.

Asia has nearly three-fourths of the child labour in the world. According to the International Labour Organization, the minimum age of employment is 14 years. In the case of developing countries children can be employed even at a lower age.

In India, a child who does not attend a formal school is a working child. There are 11 crore children employed in India.

In India, children are employed for activities such as collection of water and fuel, household chores like taking care of younger siblings and the like.

There are broadly four kinds of child labour: (a) those who work in factories, workshops and mines, (b) Children who are under bondage to their employers, (c) street children and (d) Children who work as part of family labour in agriculture, industry, home-based work and the like.

The various causes for child labour include poverty, migration, gender discrimination and criminality.

Children are exploited in India in industries such as textiles, match manufacturing, building construction, hotels and the like. Children are not employed in organized industries. They are employed in unorganized sectors.

Children employed in hazardous occupations such as match manufacturing, stone crushing, building constructions, hotels and restaurants, handlooms, diamond polishing and like are exposed to bad effects on their personality development and normal activities.

Among the industries employing children in India, carpet-weaving industry tops the list with the largest contingent of child labour followed by silk and cotton hosiery industries.

In India, the Factories Act, 1948, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years.

According to the Mines Act, 1952, children up to 15 years should not be employed in mines.

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 12 years in plantations. No adolescent person between the age of 15 and 18 can be allowed to work in any plantation, unless he is certified fit to work by a qualified surgeon.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, prohibits the employment of young persons below the age of 18 years in shipping.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in any motor transport undertaking.

Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions and Employment) Act, 1966, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in bidi and cigar industry.

According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, a child below the age of 14 years should not be employed in any work in any factory or mine in any hazardous employment.

Children in India are legally permitted to work in small scale industries though there are supposed to be restrictions on their employment in hazardous work.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act came into force towards the latter half of 1986. It listed particular processes in cotton industries as being banned for children below the age of fourteen years and with the provision that such a ban would not apply to those children working as part of family or to those working in any state-funded or state-supported institutions.

From the analysis of the Census Report on child labour in India, it is found that the child labour has been declining every decade by 2,98,801.

According to The Supreme Court of India, Employers of child labour shall have to pay a compensation of Rs. 20,000 as per the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, for every child employed.

According to estimated population data of NSS Report No. 515, year 2001, The total child labour in Gujarat State were 3,99,820 out of which 86,130 lived in urban area and 3,13,700 lived in rural area.

In order to study the problems of child labour in the diamond industry in selected cities of Gujarat, a survey were conducted among 400 child labourers in Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot cities of Gujarat State where there is a concentration of Diamond Industry. The random sampling technique was adopted for the collection of the 400 samples.

Among the child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat, a majority (69.25 %) are above 12 yeas.

All the respondents' child labour of the diamond industry of Gujarat are male.

Almost all the child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat (99.75 %) are Hindus.

Nearly 60 percent of the child labour in the diamond industry (59.50 %) belongs to forward communities.

50 percents of the child labour in the diamond industry have studied up to fifth standard only.

A majority of the child labour in the diamond industry (84.50%) gets less than Rs.2000/- as monthly income.

Nearly 50 per cent of the child labours in the diamond industry (49.25%) have 4 to 6 members in their family.

A majority of the households in the diamond industry (48 percents) have monthly income between Rs. 3001 to Rs. 6000.

A majority of the child labour in the diamond industry (81.50%) have gone to work before 12 years of age.

Among the various reasons for dropping out of schools by the child labour in the diamond industry, poverty tops the list with 39.25 per cent followed by the indebtedness of the family and other compulsions.

Two-thirds of the child labours (68.50%) have worked in the diamond industry for less than 2 years.

Almost all the child labour (98 %) in the diamond industry are appointed on temporary basis only.

Nearly three-fourth of the child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat (73.25 %) work for 8 hours only a day.

All most all the child labour in the diamond industry (99 %) are paid on the piece rate basis.

Nearly, two-third of the child labour in the diamond industry (61.25%) earned up to Rs.300/- per month when they entered the job.

49 percent of the Parents of the child Labour in the Diamond Industry are skilled workers.

Nearly, two-third of child labour in the diamond industry (62 %) lives in rented house.

Three-fourth of the household of child labour in the diamond industry (75.40 %) pays more than Rs.301/- as monthly rent.

64.50 per cent of the households of child labour in the diamond industry have two rooms in their houses.

95.50 per cent of the households in the diamond industry have electricity facility in their houses.

More than one half of the households in the diamond industry (55.75 %) do not have protected water supply tap connection in their houses.

Socio-economic conditions have been analyzed by taking various social and economic factors. There is a significant relationship between income of the household and education of the children.

There is a significant relationship between the community of the child labour and the education of the child labour.

There is a no significant relationship between the size of the family and the community of child labour.

There is no significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the income earned by them.

There is a significant relationship between the experience of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

There is a significant relationship between the income of the family of the child labour and the income earned by the child labour.

Regarding the analysis of opinion of child labour, there is a significant relationship between the age of the child labour and the level of their opinion on child labour.

All respondents are male in the diamond industry of Gujarat, so it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the sex of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour.

Almost all the respondents (99.75 %) are Hindus in the diamond industry of Gujarat so, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the religion of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the community of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the educational qualification of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the monthly income of the respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is no significant relationship between the numbers of members in the family of child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is no significant relationship between the households' monthly income and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the age of entry as child labour and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the experience of respondents and their level of opinion on child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

There is a significant relationship between the level of opinion and the methods of wage payment to child labour in the diamond industry of Gujarat.

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

1.   Child labour is a crime that should be totally eliminated. However, it is necessary to realize that it cannot be eradicated overnight. It is true that child labourers help their families to get an additional income through their hard work. This does not mean that they should be allowed to work always. Hence, the parents are to be compelled to send their children to schools. Compulsory primary education with good quality should also be provided to solve this social evil.

2.   The major cause for the existence of child labour is poverty. Therefore, the abolition of child labour is not favored by the parents of child labourers. Abolition of child labour will reduce family income. The Government spends thousands of crores in 'poverty alleviation", but only a meager amount reaches the targeted groups. Hence, effective measures are to be taken to see that the child labourers' families get the benefits of poverty alleviation programmes due to them.

3.   The researcher observed that the large families are one of the reasons for the poor economic condition of the families. Hence, necessary steps should be taken by the Government to educate the parents regarding the small family norm. When the family is small, the needs of the family will be reduced. Consequently the children can be sent to school.

4.   Since the unskilled and uneducated parents are more in number, the children are sent to work instead of to learn. The researcher strongly feels that unless primary education is made compulsory, it is not possible to eradicate child labour. Further, a committee comprising of headmasters and village leaders should be constituted to confirm that the children are not allowed to drop out of the schools till they attain 14 years of age. Vocational education will help to sustain the interest in learning and reduce the need for dropping out of schools. Further, the Government should adopt the norm "bringing schools to children rather than bringing children to schools".

5.   A majority of the working children had been to school but dropped out before they completed the fifth standard. This is because of the unemployment of educated youth. These children are frustrated when they observe educated young people elder to them remaining jobless. The Government should take necessary steps to teach the parents regarding self employment and entrepreneurship. This will make the children continue their studies.

6.   The researcher has observed that the children's income is very much needed for the households to supplement their economic needs. Hence, the Government should have an idea of employment for at least one member in every family.

7.   The basic objective of the legal and constitutional provisions is to completely prevent child labour in hazardous employment and regulate it in non-hazardous employments. For that inspectors from the local labour office should go for regular inspection and the Government must take legal action against those who employed child.

6.3 TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. A comparative study of problems child labour in Diamond and other industries in Gujarat.

2. Impact of child labour on the psychology of children.

3. A study on the health hazards of child labour.

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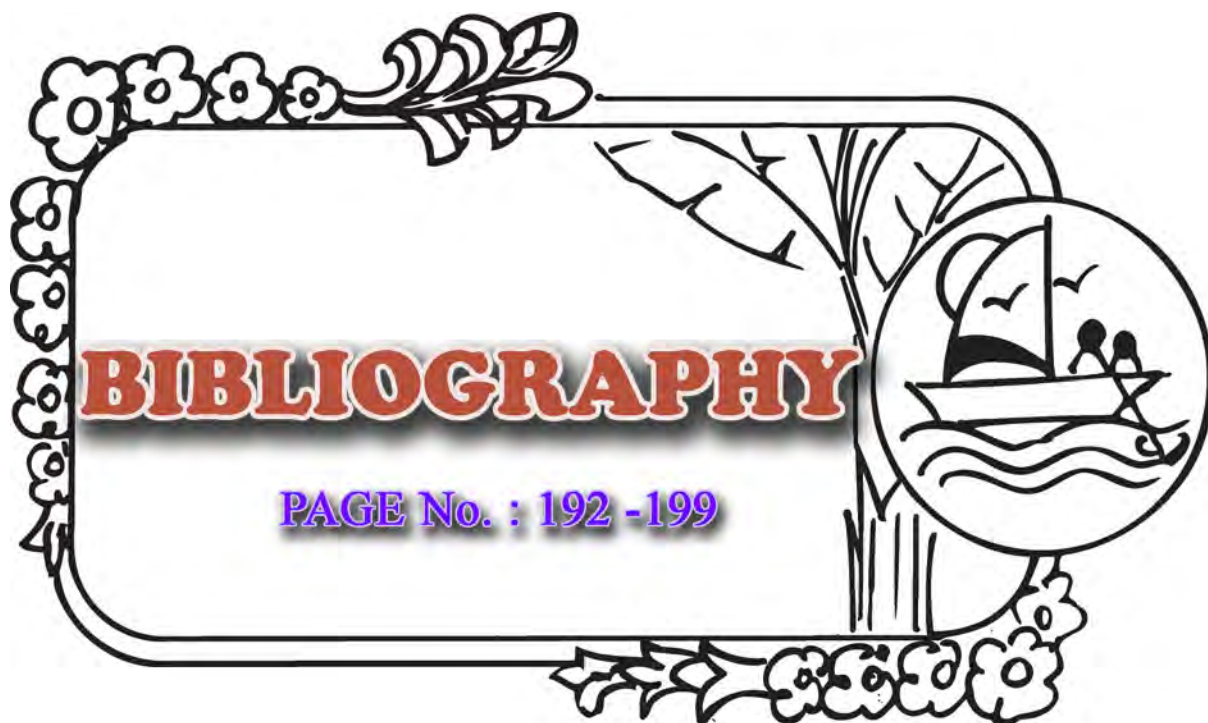
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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

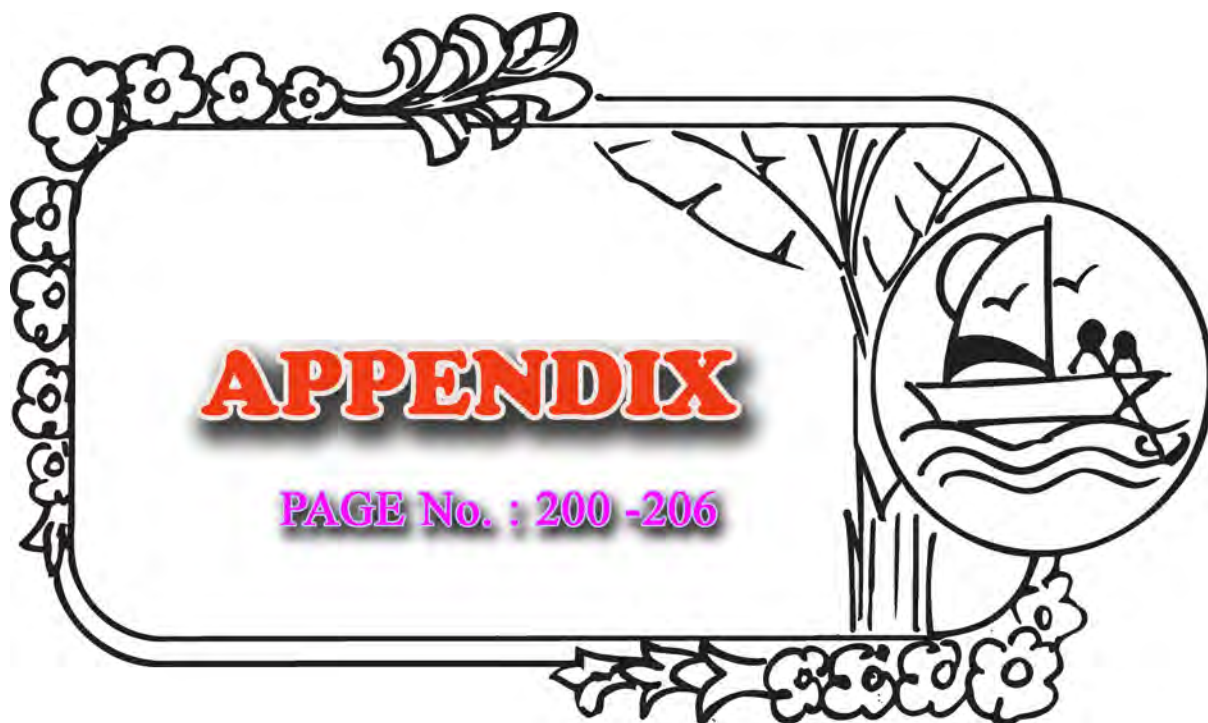## INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Name:

2. Age   : (a) Up to 12 Years   ☐

                                          (b) 12-14 Years   ☐

3. Sex   : (a) Male   ☐

                                          (b) Female   ☐

4. Religion   : (a) Hindu   ☐

                                          (b) Muslim   ☐

                                          (c) Others   ☐

5. Community   : (a) Forward   ☐

                                          (b) Back ward   ☐

                                          (c) Scheduled Caste/
                                              Scheduled Tribe   ☐

6. Educational Qualification   : (a) Illiterate   ☐

                                          (b) Up to Standard V   ☐

                                          (c) Above Standard V   ☐

7. Monthly Income of Child Worker   : (a) Up to Rs. 1000/-   ☐

                                          (b) Rs.1001/- To Rs.2000/- ☐

                                          (c) Rs.2001/- to Rs.3000/- ☐

                                          (d) More than Rs.3001/-   ☐

8.	Number of members in the house	: (a) Up to 4 members	☐
		(b) 4-6 members	☐
		(c) Above 6 members	☐
9.	Monthly income of the house	: (a) Up to Rs.3000/-	☐
		(b) Rs.3001/- to Rs.6000/-	☐
		(c) Above Rs.6001/-	☐
10.	Age of entry as Labour	: (a) Below 12 years	☐
		(b) Above 12 years	☐
11.	Reasons for drop out in the school	: 1. Poverty	☐
		2. Indebtedness	☐
		3. Irresponsible parents	☐
		4. Loss of mother/father	☐
		5. Lake of interest in studies	☐
		6. Hereditary work	☐
		7. Compulsion to work	☐
12.	No. of years of experience in the Diamond industry	: (a) Up to 2 years	☐
		(b) 2-4 years	☐
		(c) Above 4 years	☐
13.	Type of employment in the Diamond industry	: (a) Temporary job	☐
		(b) Permanent job	☐

14.	No. of hours of work	: (a) Up to 8 hours	☐
		(b) 8-10 hours	☐
		(c) More than 10 hours	☐

15(a) Do you work more than
      8 hours per day? : (a) Yes ☐

                                             (b) No ☐

15(b) If Yes, are you paid
      Overtime wage? : (a) Yes ☐

                                             (b) No ☐

16. What is the method of
      Wage payment? : (a) Time rate ☐

                                             (b) Piece rate ☐

17. What was the monthly wages
      Earned at the time of entry
      in to the job ? : (a) Up to Rs.300/- ☐

                                             (b) Rs.301/- to Rs.500/- ☐

                                             (c) Above Rs.501/- ☐

18(a) Do you spend money at
      the work spot ? : (a) Yes ☐

                                             (b) No ☐

18(b) If Yes, how much do you
      spend per month ? : (a) Up to Rs.100/- ☐

                                             (b) Rs.101 to Rs.200/- ☐

                                             (c) Above Rs.201/- ☐

19.	State the occupation of your parents	: (a) Unskilled worker	☐
		(b) Skilled worker	☐
		(c) Technical worker	☐
		(d) Others	☐
20.	Housing particulars	: (a) Own house	☐
		(b) Rented house	☐
		(c) Leased house	☐
		(d) Others	☐
21.	If you are staying in a rented house, state the monthly rent paid	: (a) Up to Rs.300/-	☐
		(b) Rs.301/- to Rs.600/-	☐
		(c) Above Rs.601/-	☐
22.	How many rooms are here in your house ?	: (a) Single room	☐
		(b) Double room	☐
		(c) More than two room	☐
23.	Whether your house is electrified?	: (a) Yes	☐
		(b) No	☐
24.	Whether your house has water facility?	: (a) Yes	☐
		(b) No	☐

25. Whether your house
    has drinking water
    tap connection?   : (a) Yes   ☐

                                 (b) No   ☐

26. Income of house   : (a) Without child worker
                                     Income   ☐

                                 (b) With child worker
                                     Income   ☐

OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR

		SA	A	No	DA	SDA
1.	We dislike studies and take up employment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.	I am happy that my income supplements my family's income	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3.	Poverty has driven me to employment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4.	We are exploited by our employers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5.	There is discrimination in the wage rates for adults and child labour	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.	Those of us who are females are harassed by our employers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.	We are asked to work for more hours	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8.	Our working reduces the work load of our parents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9.	Our parents' illiteracy drives us to work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10.	If we do not go to work we are punished by our parents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11.	We are not paid commensurate with our work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.	Workload affects our health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

		SA	A	No	DA	SDA
13.	Work at young age affects our mental capacity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14.	Our working wins us a status in our households	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15.	Those who employ children should be punished	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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	SA	A	No	DA	SDA