

## SOCIAL & CULTURAL CORRELATES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

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### Abstract

According to Singh and Mohanty<sup>1</sup> showed that the lack of education is the main cause of child labour. Lack of education leads to high fertility ultimately results in to higher child labour. In the study of Laskar<sup>2</sup> it is found out that low social and economic condition compels children to enter into low wages, hazardous work environment which prove detrimental to their health and educational prospects. Burra<sup>3</sup> noticed that most of the children were working due to family pressure and their parents and governments are not careful about their education. This paper is an attempt to understand the socio-cultural correlates of child labour in India.

*Key words: child labour, socio-cultural correlates*

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<sup>1</sup>Singh, Bhagwan P.D. and Mohanty, S. (1993): "Child Labour in India: Dimentions and Policy options", B.R. Publishing corporation, Delhi, p 67.

<sup>2</sup>Laskar, B. Islam. (2000): "Child labour in Aligarh Lock Industry", Economic & Political Weekly, Vol. 22, Feb 12, pp.233-241.

<sup>3</sup>Burra Neera. (1989): "Child labour and education: Issue Emerging From the Experience of some developing countries of Asia", UNESCO-UNICEF, Paris, pp.56-63.

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION:-

This paper is an attempt has been made to analyze the issue of child labour from socio-cultural perspective. Present section deals with social and cultural determinants of child labour to analyse its impact on incidence of child labour as past researches and literatures on child labour has explained that social and cultural indicators have significant effect over child labour. After studying magnitude, most important quarries arise, what are the reasons which determine the variation in prevalence of child labour.

The characteristic of child labour is not uniform in all socio-cultural aspect across the states of India. The use of child labour is socialised as an integral part of family oriented social and institutional order. The general perception in Asia is that children should work to develop a sense of responsibility and develop a career. It is argued that child employmen, apparently teaches children of the poor to acquire moral and ethical attitudes and work habits at an early age (US Department of Labour 1994: 24).The difficulty with this argument is that it assumes that there is something like a culture of poverty among the marginalized and exploited families at the bottom of society with its separate norms and aspirations. It separates the elite from the people and justifies a class-imposed differential treatment of children.

The social and cultural context includes basically the religion and social group in the society of India, where the children on account of their vulnerability and dependence, they can be exploited, ill treated and directed into undesirable channels by unscrupulous elements in the community. Myron Weiner<sup>4</sup> has amyopic and ethnocentric view of Indian culture, but his arguments doapply to some of the learned high-caste scholars in India who seek toexplain child labour on the basis of ancient cultures and theexception of that great Indian tradition. Inan ILO publication on this subject, questions the notion that work is anunjust imposition on children, and argues that no useful purpose is servedby invoking the need for schooling for all children within a certain agegroup. Children drop out of school, it is not necessarily because of irresponsible

<sup>4</sup>Weiner, Myron (1990): "The Child and the State in India", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

parenting; it may be due to the family's financial situation. When these children leave school, they become potential workers. A major reason India has the largest juvenile workforce is because 82 million children are not in school<sup>5</sup>. The result is that only a minority get a quality education. For example, only 41 percent of Indians over the age of 15 are literate.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES:-

- To examine the child labour across different social groups and religion.
- To examine social/cultural correlates of child labour.

## 1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION:-

- Is there any significant variation in the incidence of child labour among SCs (Scheduled Caste)/ STs (Schedule Tribe) and among Muslim population?
- Whether educational levels or qualifications affect the prevalence rate of child labour?
- How different social/cultural indicators effect the incidence of child labour?

## 1.4 DATA BASE:-

This study is based on secondary data which have been collected from different sources. The sources of data for different dependent and independent variables are given below-

- NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation).
  - NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) **66<sup>th</sup> round (2009-2010)**, Government of India, Socio-Economic Survey, July 2009 – June 2010, Schedule 10: Employment and Unemployment.
  - NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) **61st round (2004-05)**, Government of India, Socio-Economic Survey, July 2004- June 2005, Schedule 10: Employment and Unemployment.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid

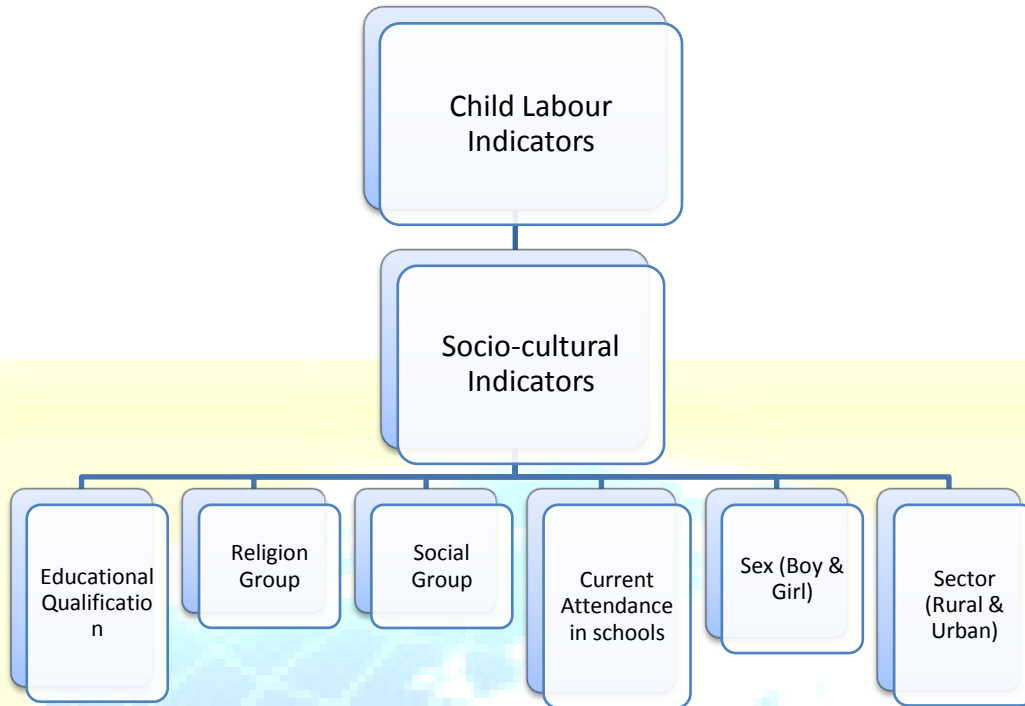
- **NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) 55<sup>th</sup> round(1999-00)**, Government of India, Socio-Economic Survey, July 1999 – June 2000, Household (Re-Visit) Schedule 10.1: Employment and Unemployment.
- **NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94)**, Government India, Socio-Economic Survey, July 1993- June 1994, Schedule 10: Employment and Unemployment.

### 1.5 METHODOLOGY:-

An earnest attempt has been made to analyze the causal relationship between child labour and its various socio-cultural determinants. Child work participation is taken as dependent variable and socio-cultural indicators are chosen as independent variables which are given below in detailed.

#### **Socio-cultural and economic indicators:-**

**Socio-cultural indicators**= Sex (Boy & Girl), Sector (Urban & Rural), General Education level or Educational qualification, Religion and Social groups, School attendance or not attending children.



- **Dependent variable:-** Child work participation rate
- **Independent Variable:-** Following variables have been taken under socio-cultural indicators, which are given below-

**Socio-cultural indicator:**

1. *Education qualification.*
2. *Religions:* - Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and others.
3. *Social Group:* - SC, ST, OBC and Others.
4. *Status of current educational attendance:* - Ever attended but currently not attending, Never attended and currently not attending and current attendance.
5. *Sex:-* Both for Boy and Girl.
6. *Sector:-* Rural & Urban sector.

The following research methodologies are used in this study:-

- **Child work participation rate (CWPR)** is calculated by the following formula;

**CWPR= (Working Children in 5 to 14 years of age group/Total Child Population in 5 to 14 years of age group)\*100**

- **Binary Logistic regression** has been used to show the probability of being Child Labour. It helps to identify the net effect of independent variables over the dependent variable. In which dependent variable is child work participation rate which is converted into binary variable (if yes=1, No=0) and explanatory variables are taken from all the previously mentioned independent variables. It can only be calculated in case of dichotomous variables where the answer is given in the form of “yes” or “no”. In all explanatory variables first one is reference category.

The logistic regression used in the study can be expressed by the following equation form:

$$\text{Logit}(p_i) = \ln \left\{ \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} \right\} = \beta^0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 \dots \dots \dots + \beta_k x_k + u_i, 0 < i < k$$

The quantity  $P/(1-P)$  is called the odds, hence the quantity  $\ln \{P/(1-P)\}$  is called the log of odds or the logit of P.

Where,  $P_i$  is the probability of being Child Labour.

$\beta^0$  is the constant term,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \dots \dots \dots$  are the regression coefficient,  $u_i$  is the error term and  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots \dots \dots x_k$  are the independent variables.

*Details in technically:* -Where after data extraction from NSSO unit level, first of all the component of child labour is re-coded by 1 and those who are not child labour is re-coded by 0.

**Child Labour 1**  
**Not a Child Labour 0**

Now the independent variables are needed to be categorized in different class on the basis of social, cultural and economic characteristics as are stated earlier. Now in case of each category the first component is taken to be as reference variable for the consecutive independent variable to explain the net effect of that independent variable over the dependent variable.

If, **Value of significance < 0.01** means **highly significant (significant at 1 percent level)**

**Value of significance < 0.05** means **moderately significant (significant at 5 percent level)**

**Value of significance < 0.1** means **low significant (significant at 10 percent level)**

Similarly, if **odd ratio exp. (B) value < 1** means **less likely** (presence of dependent variable for respective independent variable with respect to reference variable)

If, **odd ratio exp. (B) value > 1** means **more likely** (presence of dependent variable for respective independent variable with respect to reference variable)

The net effect of independent variables over the dependent variable is analyzed on the basis of value of significance and odd ratio exp. (B).

- Different cartographic tools and techniques.

## 1.6 CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN INDIA:-

Present section provides an overview of child work participation among different religious groups. The incidence of child labour among religion varies due to different reasons which compel parents to send their children not to school but to work at tender age. No parent wishes to push their children to earn until and unless circumstances become very critical. Lack of education and poverty are considered main culprits of child labour which force children to work. Sometimes different economic activities associate with different religion and it affects the economic situation also push children to do work. Low education qualification, early drop out



and low enrolment rate are the main reason for what children are working at the expense of their childhood.

### 1.6.1 TEMPORAL CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT RELIGIONS IN INDIA:-

Temporal change in child work participation rate among different religious groups is shown with the help of figure 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. It is very clear from these figures that over the period of time child work force participation rate among Muslim have been surpassing the child work participation rate among Hinduism in 2004-05 among all the age group of 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years. Overall scenario explains that percentage of child labour among all the religion in different age group has been recorded decreasing from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in India. Muslims are more vulnerable to have child labours as it shows relative increase in child work participation rate among all the religious groups in India.

Figure:-1.1

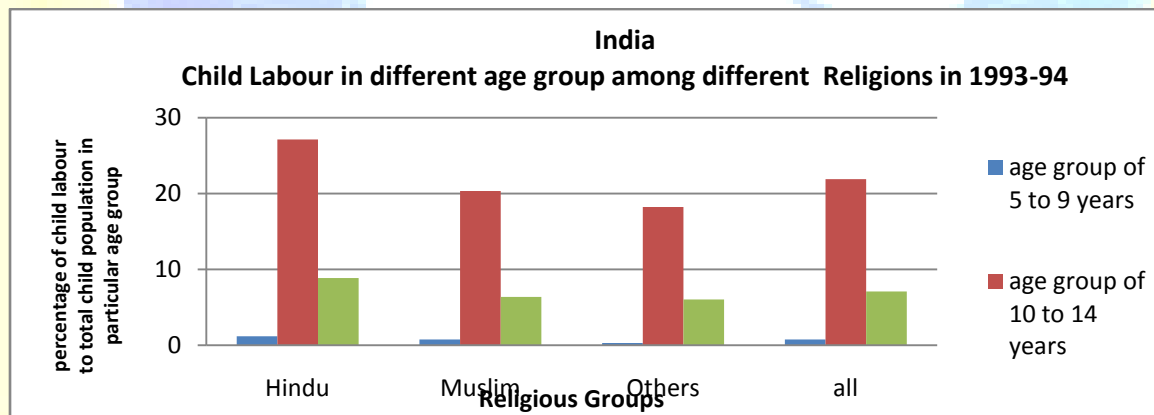
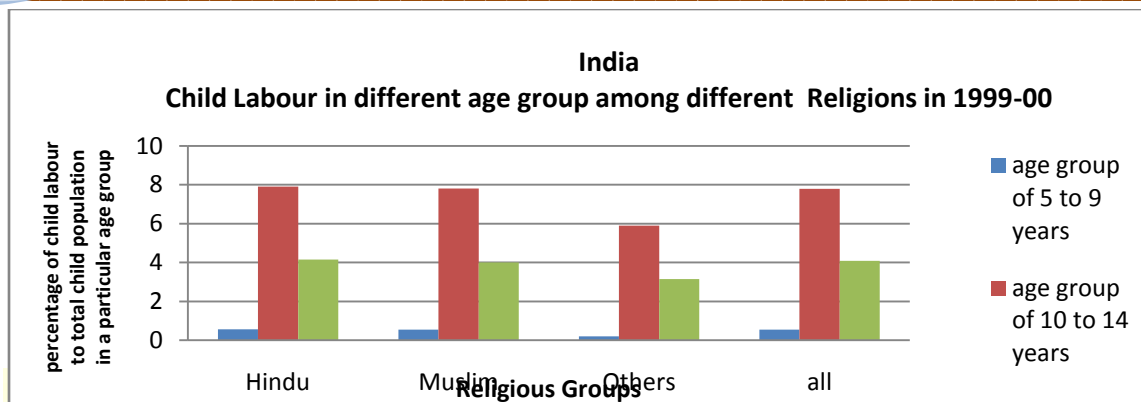
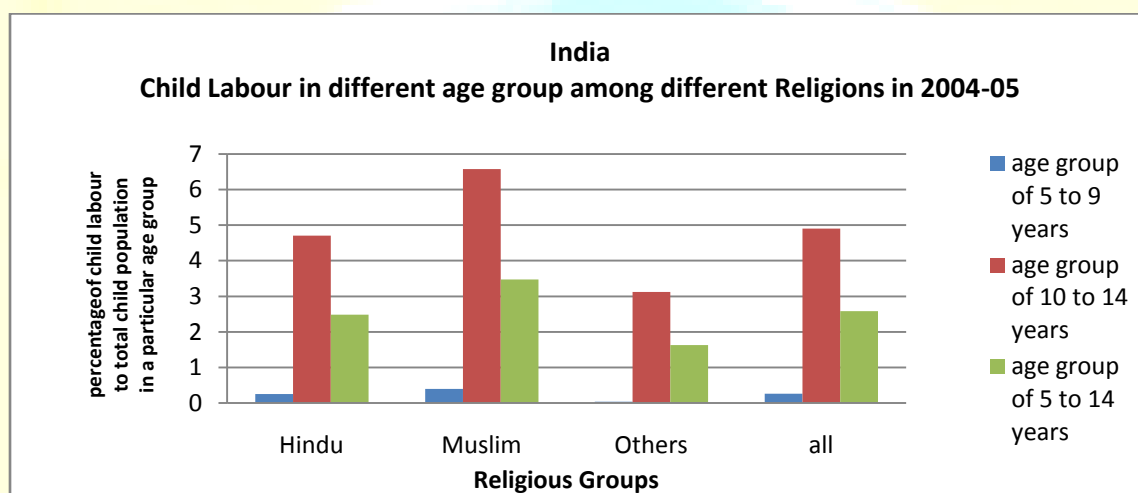


Figure:-1.2





**Figure:-1.3**

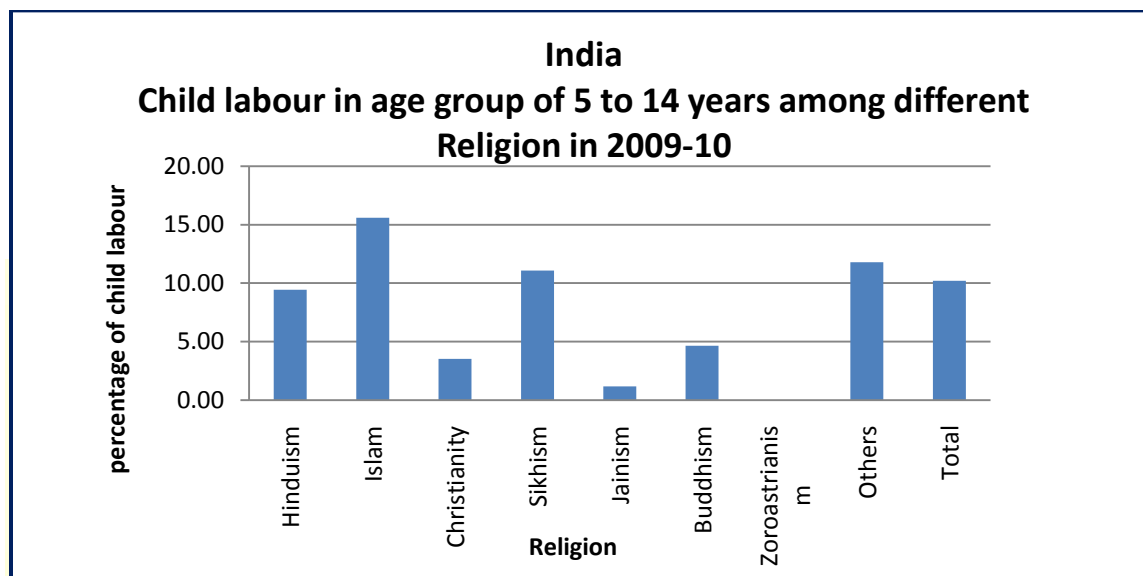


Source: - Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSSO, 50<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup> & 61<sup>st</sup> round.

### 1.6.2 REGIONAL VARIATION IN INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT RELIGIONS IN INDIA:-

Child Labour in different religion varies across different states of India due to many reasons. But the whole concern not only depends on social and cultural aspect but also on economic condition of a particular religion group.

Figure:-1.4



Source:-Computed from unit level records of NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

It is clear to understand from the figure 3.4 that in India out of total child population in different religion, 10% children are child labour in 2009-10. But if we see the distribution of child Labour in different religion in 2009-10, it shows that Islam has highest percentage of Child Labour (15.59%) to total Child population in this particular religion group followed by other religion group (11.79%), Sikhism (11.09%), Hinduism (9.44%), Buddhism (4.64%) and Christianity (3.54%).

Table:-1.1

India

Percentage of Child labour in age group of 5 to 14 years among different Religious Groups in 2009-10

State	Hindu	Muslim	Chistian	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Others
JAMMU & KASHMIR	4.64	3.97	2.40	1.20	0	0.00	0.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.12	0.32	0.00	10.16	0	2.98	0.00
PUNJAB	6.51	15.81	4.70	9.28	0	48.13	8.24
CHANDIGARH	18.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
UTTARANCHAL	3.41	16.46	0.00	0.68	0	0.00	0.00
HARYANA	5.09	13.18	86.02	11.33	0	0.00	0.00

DELHI	4.40	19.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
RAJASTHAN	12.82	22.51	0.00	28.58	0	0.00	0.00
UTTAR PRADESH	11.29	22.10	19.42	4.85	0	0.00	0.00
BIHAR	18.92	20.39	17.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
SIKKIM	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.80	0.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7.23	1.25	15.03	0.00	0	7.14	9.74
NAGALAND	2.92	40.43	2.01	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
MANIPUR	0.78	3.20	3.12	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0	8.71	0.00
TRIPURA	3.04	5.70	0.00	0.00	0	2.16	0.00
MEGHALAYA	0.27	0.00	3.91	0.00	0	0.00	3.88
ASSAM	6.48	16.49	7.74	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
WEST BENGAL	7.26	16.83	0.00	0.00	0	25.36	0.00
JHARKHAND	11.06	9.31	1.65	0.00	0	0.00	15.20
ORISSA	9.29	10.03	20.91	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
CHATTISGARH	4.55	3.73	7.79	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	10.50	12.22	5.99	64.72	6.23	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT	12.74	16.12	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
DAMAN & DIU	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
D & N HAVELI	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
MAHARASTRA	4.50	9.27	7.56	0.00	0	2.96	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	6.53	5.58	4.35	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
KARNATAKA	6.15	5.80	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.05	9.40	1.52	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
KERALA	1.04	0.88	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
TAMIL NADU	1.78	7.44	0.33	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
PONDICHERRY	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
A & N ISLANDS	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total	9.44	15.59	3.54	11.09	1.18	4.64	11.79

Source:-Computed from unit level records of NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

### 1.7 CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN INDIA:-

Present section provides an overview of child work participation among different social groups in India. The incidence of child labour among social groups varies due to different reasons which compel parents to send their children not to school but to work at tender age. Incidence of child labour is very much associated with all those social groups which are socially and economically

backward. This deprived section of the society needs to be addressed to get the answer of child labour related quarries.

### **1.7.1 TEMPORAL CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN INDIA:-**

Temporal change in incidence of child labour among different social groups is shown with the help of figure 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7. Child work force participation rate among STs is recorded highest among different social groups from 1993-94 to 2004-05. But within the same period of time child work participation rate among OBCs has been catching up with SCs and their gap has been decreasing gradually. The overall figure shows that the percentage of child labour has been decreasing among all social groups from 1993-94 to 2004-05. STs are economically deprived and socially backward section of the society and children are forced to leave school and have to do work to sustain their family. That means they need extra care and financial support to do better in child labour related issues.

### **1.7.2 TEMPORAL CHANGE IN INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN INDIA:-**

Temporal change in incidence of child labour among different social groups is shown with the help of figure 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8. Child work force participation rate among STs is recorded highest among different social groups from 1993-94 to 2004-05. But within the same period of time child work participation rate among OBCs has been catching up with SCs and their gap has been decreasing gradually. The overall figure shows that the percentage of child labour has been decreasing among all social groups from 1993-94 to 2004-05. STs are economically deprived and socially backward section of the society and children are forced to leave school and have to do work to sustain their family. That means they need extra care and financial support to do better in child labour related issues.

Figure:-1.5

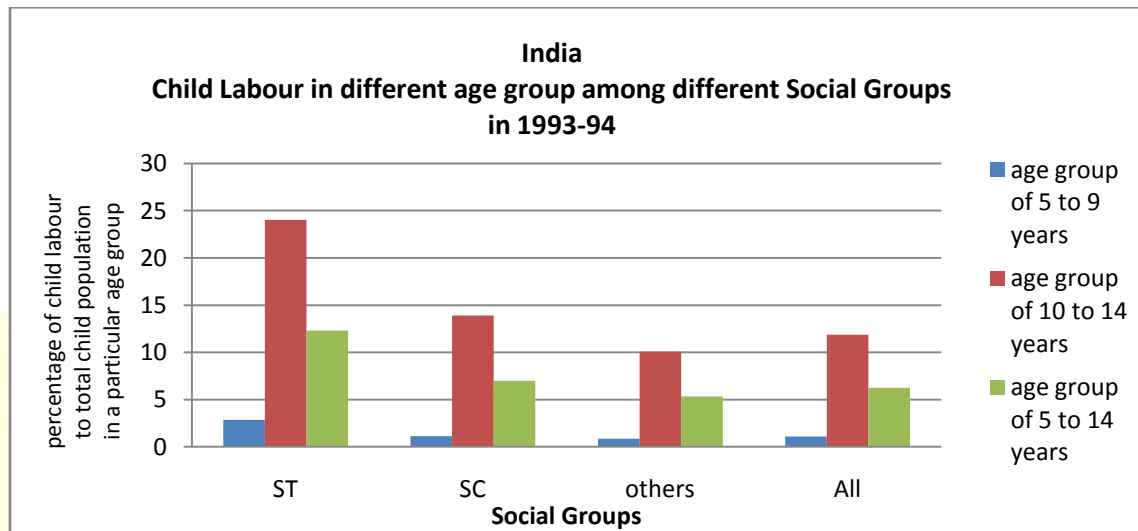


Figure:-1.6

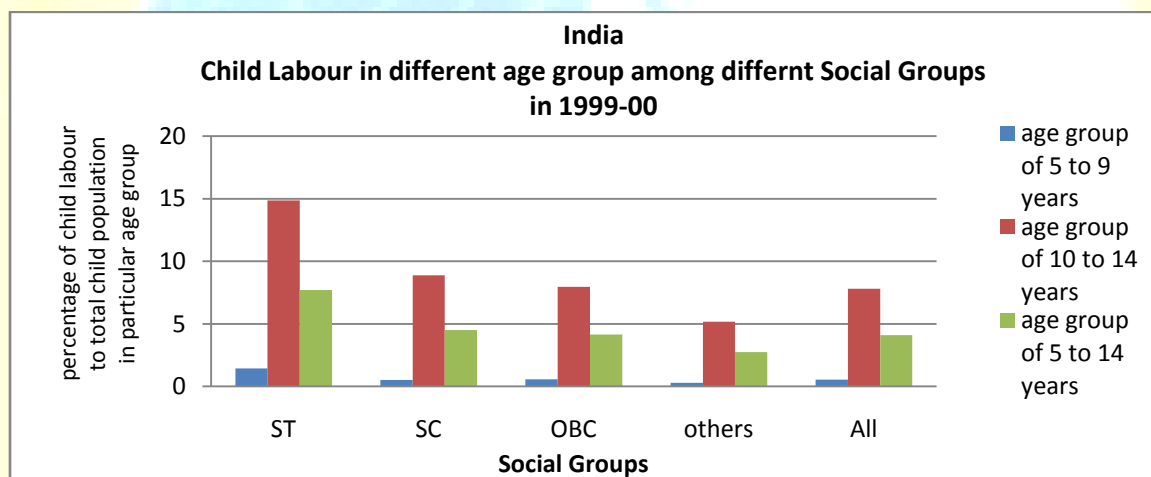
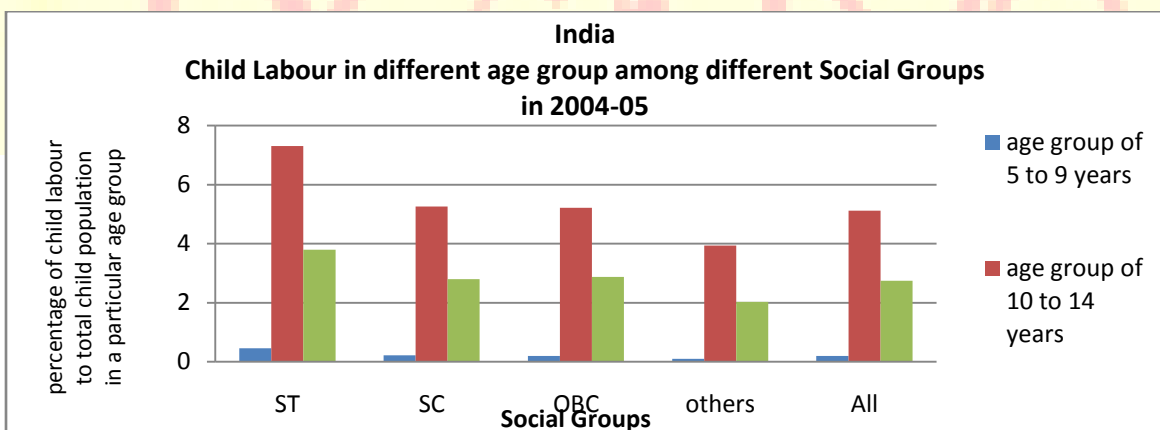


Figure:-1.7

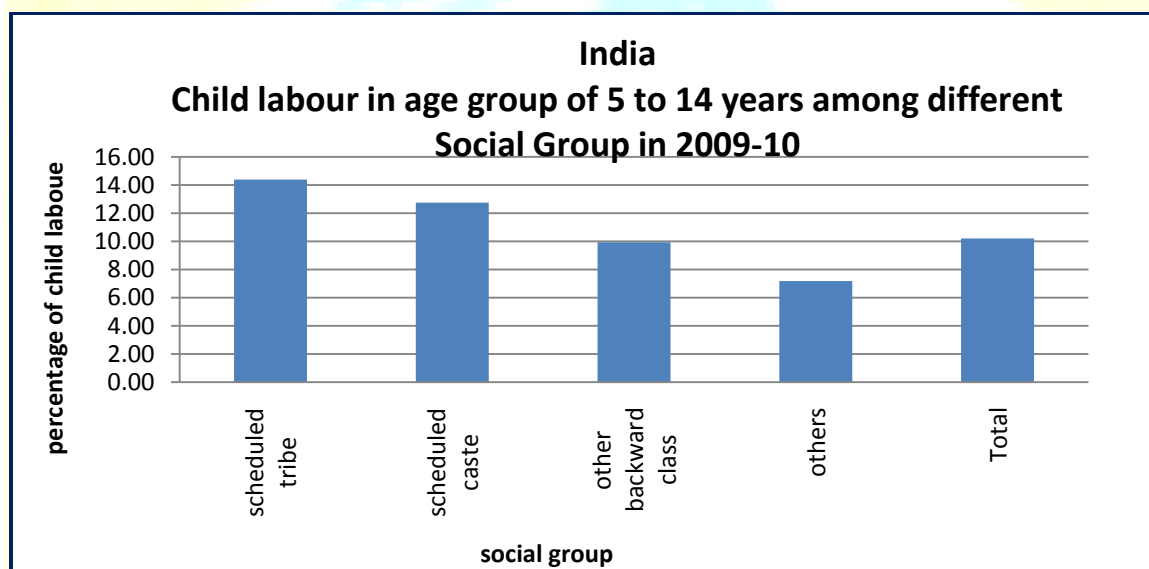


Source: - Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSSO, 50<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup> & 61<sup>st</sup> round.

### 1.7.2 REGIONAL VARIATION IN INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN INDIA:-

Child work participation rate among different social groups is shown with the help of figure 3.8. It is very clear to understand from this figure that child work participation rate is highest among STs (14.38%) in India in 2009-10 followed by SCs (12.75%), OBCs (9.93%) and others (7.19%). Child work participation rate is recorded 10% as national average and OBCs and others are recorded lower child work participation rate than national average in 2009-10.

Figure:-1.8



Source:-Computed from unit level records of NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

Regional distribution of child labour among different social groups is shown with the help of table 1.2. Regional variation of child labour among different social group depends on the social and economic indicators. Most of the states in India are recorded highest child work participation rate among STs due to their social backwardness and economic deprivation. Children among STs are forced to enter into job market at tender age in the expense of their childhood. Dropout rate is very high among them and enrolment rate is very low.

Table:-1.2

## India

## Percentage of Child labour in Different Social Group in 2009-10

State	ST (N=2978862)	SC (N=5975063)	OBC (N=9528004)	Others (N=4279169)
JAMMU & KASHMIR	29.50	3.66	2.77	3.44
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5.74	3.21	1.61	1.29
PUNJAB	13.64	13.51	4.61	4.94
CHANDIGARH	0.00	22.84	22.05	2.44
UTTARANCHAL	0.00	5.43	11.00	3.83
HARYANA	72.57	9.42	5.33	3.63
DELHI	96.90	3.15	9.66	5.27
RAJASTHAN	16.68	19.84	12.02	9.88
UTTAR PRADESH	19.57	13.52	14.37	9.90
BIHAR	18.23	28.98	18.07	10.45
SIKKIM	3.73	8.88	1.13	2.17
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.18	18.92	0.00	5.72
NAGALAND	2.09	0.00	0.00	7.59
MANIPUR	3.09	0.00	1.07	2.04
MIZORAM	1.66	27.91	0.00	0.00
TRIPURA	2.13	4.01	3.01	3.94
MEGHALAYA	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.24
ASSAM	8.84	8.41	4.54	13.68
WEST BENGAL	17.21	9.03	7.49	10.72
JHARKHAND	13.63	17.32	7.81	4.61
ORISSA	16.13	12.53	7.06	4.60
CHATTISGARH	7.65	3.76	2.40	3.23
MADHYA PRADESH	15.92	11.42	8.84	6.84
GUJARAT	21.24	14.87	14.00	6.55
DAMAN & DIU	5.34	0.00	1.70	2.38
D & N HAVELI	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
MAHARASTRA	14.34	4.30	4.22	3.51
ANDHRA PRADESH	21.31	8.03	4.69	4.67
KARNATAKA	9.00	11.06	4.62	3.43
GOA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
LAKSHADWEEP	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
KERALA	14.36	0.26	0.59	0.52
TAMIL NADU	0.19	2.15	2.08	1.17
PONDICHERRY	0.00	3.28	0.48	0.00
A & N ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92
Total	14.38	12.75	9.93	7.19



Source:-Computed from unit level records of NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

## 1.8 SOCIO-CULTURAL CORRELATES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA:-

Socio-cultural correlates are calculated with the help of binary logistic regression. In regression analysis some of the indicators come out as significant (highly, moderate and low) and some indicators come out as insignificant. In this study different socio-cultural indicators has been taken to see how these indicators impact on the incidence of child labour in India.

In this study **dependent variable** is **Child Labour** and **independent** (Socio-cultural indicators) variables are as following;

### *Sector*

The incidence of child labour varies with the area or region. Rural and urban sectors have different socio-cultural significance and child work participation could also be effected by differences in structural set up in rural and urban area. So sector is taken as socio-cultural indicator of child labour. In logistic regression analysis rural area is taken as reference category to understand the net effect of urban area on the incidence of child labour

*Rural area as reference category*

### *Sex*

Incidence of child labour varies among different gender groups. So it is also an important socio-cultural indicator in this analysis. To get the net effect of girl's presence over the incidence of child labour boys are taken as reference category.

*Boys as reference category*

### *Educational Qualification*

Education helps in knowledge building and skill formation. So it also has great impact over the incidence of child labour. To get the net effect of different education level over the incidence of child labour, illiteracy is taken as reference variable.

*Illiterate as reference variable****Religious Groups***

Incidence of child labour largely varies among different religious groups as they have different social, cultural and economic back ground. So to get the net effect of different social group over the presence of child labour Hinduism is taken as reference category.

*Hinduism as reference category****Social Groups***

Incidence of child labour also varies across different social groups. Different socio-cultural back ground effect the incidence of child labour among them. So get the net effect of different social group over the incidence of child labour, STs are taken as reference category

*STs as reference category****Family Type***

Family type has also great effect over the incidence of child labour as more members in a family could increase the economic burden and children may get forced to get into labour market. To get the net effect of different family type over the incidence of child labour, Nuclear family is taken as reference category.

*Nuclear family as reference category*

Socio-Cultural correlates of Child Labour in India is shown with the help of table 1.3. Keeping all other thing constant and taking rural area as reference category the odd ratio or exp (b) value for being as child labour in urban area is calculated 1.085 and it is significant at 5 percent significant level. That depicts that child labour is more likely to be seen in urban area with reference to rural area with moderate significant in India. The incidence of child labour in India is very much associated with urban area.

Where as in case of different gender group, keeping all other thing constant and taking boy as reference category, the exp (b) value or odd ratio is calculated 1.382 which is significant at 5

percent significant level that means child labours are more likely to be seen among girls with reference to boys with high significant effect in India in 2009-10.

Taking illiteracy as reference category, the odd values or exp (b) is calculated in other educational level is less than 1 and except the diploma/certificate course (diploma/certificate course is significant at 10 percent significance level) all other education levels are significant at 1 percent significant level. That means child labours are less likely to be seen among those children who have educational qualification. That reflects the needs of elementary education system to reduce the incidence of child labour in India.

With reference to Hinduism, calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio of being a child labour among Muslims is 1.947 and it is significant at 1 percent significance level. That means child labourers are more likely to be seen among Islam with reference to Hinduism. Calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio of being a child labour among Christianity is .693 and it is significant at 1 percent significance level. That depicts child labours are less likely to be seen among Christians with reference to Hinduism. Calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio of being a child labour among Sikhs is 1.469 and it is significant at 1 percent significance level. That means child labour is more likely to be seen among Sikhs with reference to Hinduism in India. Rest of the religion groups have insignificant effect over the presence of child labour in India.

Keeping STs at reference category, calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio for being a child labour among SCs is 1.341 and it is significant at 1 percent significance level. That means among different social group in India SCs have high significant effect over the presence of child labour and child labourers are more likely to be seen among SCs with reference to STs in India.

Table:-1.3

## India

## Socio-cultural Correlates of Child Labour in 2009-10

## Logistic Regression Analysis

Variables	Regression Coefficient ( $\beta$ )	Standard Error (SE)	Odd Ratio Exp (B)
<b>Sector</b>			
Rural (Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
Urban	.082	.032	1.085**
<b>Sex</b>			
Boy (Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
Girl	.324	.029	1.382***
<b>Educational Qualification</b>			
Illiterate(Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
Literate without formal schooling: EGS/NFEC/AEC	-2.394	.235	.091***
TLC	-3.039	.604	.048***
Others	-2.292	.214	.101***
Below primary	-3.891	.039	.020***
Primary	-3.215	.038	.040***
Middle	-3.174	.047	.042***
Secondary	-3.055	.110	.047***
Higher Secondary	-1.908	.386	.148***
Diploma/Certificate course	-1.851	1.075	.157*
<b>Religious Group</b>			
Hindus(Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
Muslims	.666	.040	1.947***
Christians	-.367	.084	.693***
Sikhs	.385	.108	1.469***
Jainism	-1.700	1.026	.183
Buddhist	-.148	.156	.863
Zoroastrianism	-17.877	1.342	.000
Others	.191	.127	1.210
<b>Social Group</b>			
ST (Scheduled Tribe) (Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
SC (Scheduled Caste)	.293	.044	1.341***
OBC (Other Backward Caste)	-.039	.040	.962
Others	-.273	.048	.761***
<b>Family Type</b>			
Nuclear(Ref. cate.)	.00	-	1.00
Joint	.691	.031	1.995***
Extended	.804	.102	2.234***

Source:-Computed from unit level records of NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

\*\*\*=Significant at 1 percent significance level, \*\*=Significant at 5 percent significant level, \*=Significant at 10 percent significance level

(Note: Ref. Cate. Means Reference Category)

For others, calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio for being a child labour is .761 and it is significant at 1 percent significance level. That means child labourers are less likely to be seen among others with reference to STs in India. Keeping Nuclear family at reference category, calculated value of exp (b) or odd ratio of being a child labour in joint and extended families is 1.995 and 2.234 respectively and both are significant at 1 percent significant level. That means child labourers are more likely to be seen among Joint and Extended families with reference to Nuclear families in India.

### 1.9 CONCLUDING REMARKS:-

All over Indian scenario for child labour shows that the percentage of child labour is very much high among Muslims and it has been increasing over the period of time. STs are recorded to have highest percentage of child labour among different social group in India. Schooling has very significant effect over the absence of child labour in India. With respect to rural areas urban areas are more prone to have child labourers and among female the percentage of child labour is higher than male in India in the year of 2009-10. It is conspicuous from the analysis that the child labourers are more likely to be seen among joint and extended families with respect to nuclear families in India in 2009-10.

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