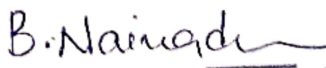


KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE HANUMAKONDA

Name : Dr. B. Indira Nayanadevi
 Designation : Assistant Professor of Economics
 Year of Award of Ph.D : 2017
 Name of the University : Kakatiya University
 Year of entering into Govt.Service : 2002

S.No	Details of copies of Certificates	Remarks
1	Copy of Ph.D Certificate	Copy Enclosed
2	Press Note	Copy Enclosed
3	Research Work dates of Seminars and Pre Ph.D , date of joining in this college	M.Phil (Pre-Ph.D) completed: February 2011 Seminar I: 15.07.2013 Seminar II : 07.12.2016 Date of joining in the college: 06.06.2011, GJC Hanumakonda
	Details of Ph.D admission Part time or fulltime	Part time (Proceedings of RJD, Intermediate Education, Warangal, NOC for Part time, copy enclosed)
	Copies of RDC Approval letters of Ph.D	-
	Name of the guide/Supervisor with Mobile number, email.ID	Professor K. Padmalatha, 9849610222 padmalathaku@gmail.com
	Copies of guide allotment letter	Copy Enclosed
	No. of Increments sanctioned for Ph.D	3
	Published Research Articles	1. Child labour in Agriculture Sector: Issues and Challenges- 2015 2. The Challenges of Child labour in Rural India -2015 (Copies enclosed)
	Original Ph.D Thesis Book	"Participation of Child Labour in Agricultural Activities- A study in Telangana" (Original Copy enclosed)


 (Dr. B. Indira Nayanadevi 01.04.2024
 Assistant Professor of Economics
 KGC, Hanumakond
 Telangana)

Sl. No. [REDACTED]

215854

Kakatiya University



Faculty of Social Science

This is to certify that Bollam Indira Nayana Devi son/daughter of Eshwar Chander having pursued a course of study prescribed by this University and having passed the requisite examination by thesis, has been admitted to the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy
in Economics

The title of the thesis is:

Participation of Child Labour in Agricultural Activities – A Study in Telangana

The candidate has been declared qualified for the award of the Degree of Ph.D. on 11-05-2017

Given under the seal of the University

Warangal, Telangana State, India

Date: *15 July 2017*

Vice-Chancellor



**EXAMINATION BRANCH
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL – 506 009 (TS) INDIA**

No. 1702 /E1/ Ph.D./KU/2017

Date: 11-05-2017

PRESS NOTE

Mrs. Bollam Indira Nayana Devi, Research Scholar in Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal, who has presented a thesis for the Degree of Ph.D. in Economics entitled “Participation of Child Labour in Agricultural Activities – A Study in Telangana” has been declared qualified for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) of the Kakatiya University.

“By Order”

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Registrar, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
2. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-110 002.
3. The Editor, University News, A.I.U., 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
4. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
5. The Coordinating Officer, U.G.C. Unit, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
6. The Principal, University College, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
7. The Chairperson, Board of Studies in Economics, KU, Warangal.
8. The Head, Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
9. The E X A M I N E R.
10. Prof. K. Padmalatha, Supervisor, Dept. of Economics, KU, Wgl.
11. The Nodal Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
12. The Member-in-Charge, University Library, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
13. The Deputy Registrar (Admn.), Kakatiya University, Warangal.
14. The Public Relations Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
15. The Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
16. The Documentation Section (E5), Examination Branch, KU, Warangal.
17. The Person concerned (Bollam Indira Nayana Devi, D/o Eshwar Chander)

* * *

(2829)



కుమార్ అగర్వాల్ తెలిపారు. హాసన్పర్తి సంస్కృతి విహార్లోని గ్రామీణ స్వయం ఉపాధి శిక్షణ ద్వారా నిర్వహించిన కుట్టు, కంప్యూటర్ ఉచిత శిక్షణ తరగతులు మంగళవారం ముగిశాయి. కార్యక్రమానికి సురేష్ కుమార్ అగర్వాల్ ముఖ్య అతిథిగా హాజరై మాట్లాడుతూ టైలరింగ్, కంప్యూటర్ కు ప్రాధాన్యం ఉందన్నారు. అనంతరం శిక్షణ పొందినవారికి సర్టిఫికెట్లు అందజేశారు. సంస్థ డైరెక్టర్ పాండు పాల్గొన్నారు.

ఇందిరానయనాదేవికి డాక్టరేట్

కేయూ క్యాంపస్: ఎకనామిక్స్ విభాగం పరిశోధకురాలు బొల్లం ఇందిరానయనాదేవికి కాకతీయ యూనివర్సిటీ డాక్టరేట్ ప్రకటించింది. పార్టిసిపేషన్ ఆఫ్ చైల్డ్ లేబర్ ఇన్ అగ్రికల్చరల్ యాక్టివిటీస్ - ఎ స్టడీ ఇన్ తెలంగాణ అనే అంశంపై సమర్పించిన పరిశోధనాత్మక సిద్ధాంత గ్రంథానికి ఇందిరానయనాదేవికి డాక్టరేట్ ను ప్రధానం చేసినట్లు కేయూ పరీక్షల నియంత్రణాధికారి ప్రొఫెసర్ కె.పురుషోత్తం తెలిపారు. ప్రొఫెసర్ కె.పద్మలత పర్యవేక్షణలో ఇందిరానయనాదేవి పీహెచ్ డీ పూర్తిచేశారు.



గణితంలో రణధీర్ కు..

గణిత విభాగం పరిశోధకుడు రణధీర్ దొంతికి కాకతీయ యూనివర్సిటీ డాక్టరేట్ ను ప్రకటించింది. పరఫార్మెన్స్ ఎవాల్యూయేషన్ ఆఫ్ ఇంటర్నెట్ రూటర్ - స్టడీ స్టేట్ ప్రొబలిటీ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ వెక్టర్ ఆఫ్ బ్లాక్ సర్క్యూలెంట్ మార్కోవ్ చైన్స్ అనే అంశంపై సమర్పించిన పరిశోధనాత్మక సిద్ధాంత గ్రంథానికి రణధీర్ దొంతికి డాక్టరేట్ ప్రధానం చేసినట్లు కేయూ పరీక్షల నియంత్రణాధికారి ప్రొఫెసర్ కె.పురుషోత్తం తెలిపారు. ప్రొఫెసర్ పి.మల్లారెడ్డి పర్యవేక్షణలో రణధీర్ పీహెచ్ డీ పూర్తిచేశారు.



క



విద్యార్థులు పేదరికం వుకుం రాగలు ర్నిటీ అన్నాం కళాశా రోజుల కచిత ర్భంగా ముఖ్య భావం ఇవ్వడ ప్రసిద్ధి కచిత

0185

Kakatiya University



Roll No. 6006-9130

Provisional Certificate

This is to certify that Bollam Indira Nayana Devi
Son / Daughter of Eshwar Chander has passed
the M.Phil (in Economics) Examination of this University
held in Feb. 2011. He / She was Examined in the following papers:

Part - I

I Paper Research Methodology

II Paper Agricultural Economics

Part - II

Topic of Dissertation

" Socio-Economic Conditions of Child Labour
in Rural Sector - A Study in Warangal District "

Warangal - 506 009.

Date : 12 DEC 2011

Booprasad
12/12/11
for Registrar





DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL – 506 009 (A.P)

Date: 18-07-2013

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mrs. B.Indira Nayana Devi** who is working for his/her Ph.D. (2010-11 Batch) on the topic entitled "Participation of Child Labour in Agricultural Activities – A Study in Telangana" under the supervision of Prof. *K.Padmalatha* has presented a *Seminar – I Research Methodology* as per the Rules & Regulations of Doctor of Philosophy Programme (with effect from 9th October, 2006) organized by Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal on 15th July, 2013.

K.S. Nandy
Dean

Faculty of Social Sciences

DEAN

Faculty of Social Sciences
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL-506 009 (A. P)

ESUJ

Chairperson- Convener
Board of Studies in Economics

Chairman

BOARD OF STUDIES

Department of Economics

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

WARANGAL-506 009 (A. P)

Chen

Head & Chair person
Department Research Committee

Professor & Head

Department of Economics

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

WARANGAL-506 009 (A. P)

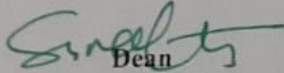


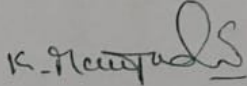
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
KAKTIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL - 506 009 (T.S)

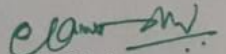
Date: 07/12/2016.

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that **Mrs. B.Indira Nayana Devi** who is working for his/her Ph.D (2010-11 Batch) on the topic entitled "**Participation of Child Labour in Agricultural Activities - A Study in Telangana**" under the supervision of **Prof. K.Padmalatha**, has presented a Seminar - II as per the Rules & Regulations of **Doctor of Philosophy Programme** (with effect from **9th October, 2006**) organized by Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal on **7th December, 2016**.


Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences


Chairperson- Convener
Board of Studies in Economics


Head & Chair person
Department Research Committee

ಪುಸ್ತಕೋಪ. 27/1/12

ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಶರಣ್ ಕೋಟೆ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ,
ಪಿಂಜರಾಡಿಯೆಕ್ ವಿಲ್ಡ್, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,
(ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು G.J.C ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಥ)

ಶ್ರೀ
ವಿಷಯ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ B. ಶರಣ್ ಕೋಟೆ (JL in Economics) - Ph.D ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕುರಿತು ಕೇಳುವುದು - ವಿಷಯ-
ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಮಣೆ.

ಸಂದರ್ಭ : ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,
ಪಿಂಜರಾಡಿಯೆಕ್ ವಿಲ್ಡ್, 24/1/12.

27/1/12

ನೀ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು
ಮಾತು ನಿಮಗೂ ಸಹ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
Ph.D ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು
ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು
ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಕೇಳುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ B. ಶರಣ್ ಕೋಟೆ,

ವಿಷಯ
B. Narada

B. ಶರಣ್ ಕೋಟೆ (JL in Economics)

G.J.C ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ.

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಘಟನೆ.

1) ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
K.U ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಥ
ಪಿಂಜರಾಡಿಯೆಕ್ ವಿಲ್ಡ್.

APPLICATION FOR Ph.D. PERMISSION

1. Name of the Applicant : Bollam Indira Nayana devi
2. Designation & Institution : JL in Economics, G.J.C Hanamkonda
3. Qualification : MA (Economics)
4. Whether the incumbent intends to take up the Research work as Regular scholar/ Private : Part-time
5. Whether it will not be detrimental to normal duties : yes
6. The University at which the J.L. has registered his/her Name : Kakatiya University, Warangal
7. Name of the University in which he/she intends to take up the Research work : -do-
8. The duration of Research work for the proposed course : 3-5 years
9. Whether the incumbent is selected for the course :
If so a copy of the University letters where in he/she was selected for the course may enclosed : copy enclosed
10. Whether any scholarship/monetary help is being granted to the incumbent from the University or any other source if so full particulars of the award to be given. : NO
11. Whether the incumbent is an approved probationer in the present category. : Yes
12. The acceptance letter of the professor to given guidance to be enclosed. : Enclosed the copy
13. Has the incumbents been permitted to pursue any other course during the same period? If so furnish details and period of the course. : NO
14. Whether any allegations charges/court cases pending against the incumbent. : NO

DECLARATION

I, B. Indira Nayana devi here by declare that no financial assistance is required for the completion of the research work as it is on part - time basis and it will not be detrimental to the regular duties. Further, I here by declare that I shall not claim this permission as a basis either for my transfer on request or for my retention at my present place whenever transfer on administrative grounds is considered necessary.

Signature of the Candidate: B. Nayana devi
Name: B. Indira Nayana devi
Designation: JL in (Economics), G.J.C Hanamkonda

Signature of the Principal
Govt. Junior College,
(Co. Edn)
HANAMKONDA.

Recommendation of the Principal

Date 31-01-2012

From :

Sri Chandra Reddy, M.Com.,
Principal, Govt Junior College
Hanamkonda, Warangal.

To:

The Regional Joint Director,
Intermediate Education,
Hanamkonda, Warangal.

Lr.No 127/Edn Dated 31-01-2012

Sir,

Sub:- Application for Ph.D Permission Mrs. B. Indira Nayana Devi JL in
Economics GJC, Hanamkonda - Request - Regarding.

Adverting to the subject cited above, I submit that Mrs. B. Indira Nayana Devi JL in
Economics GJC, Hanamkonda is intended to take up Ph.D Research work.


Therefore I request you kindly issue the permission to the candidate who intends to
take up Ph.D Research work. The necessary documents are enclosed herewith.

This is for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Encls:

1. Application form
2. Copy of Ph.D Call Letter, KUC, Warangal.

Yours faithfully,


Principal,
Govt. Junior College,
Govt. Junior College,
Hanamkonda, Warangal.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGIONAL JOINT DIRECTOR OF INTERMEDIATE
EDUCATION; WARANGAL

RC.NO.118/C1-1/2012.

Date.03-02-2012.

Sub:- APIES-Permission is accorded to Mrs.B.Indira Nayana Devi, Junior Lecturers in Economics, Govt.Jr.Colleges (Co-Edn) Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist. Requested to issue of NOC. to do join in Part-time Ph.D Course Permission-Orders-Issued.

Ref:-1. Representations from the principals Govt.Jr.Colleges (Co-Edn) Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist. Lr.No.548/A/2011, dt.31-01-2012.

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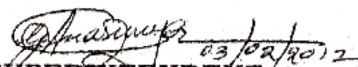
In the circumstances reported by the Principals, Govt. Junior Colleges concerned the undersigned is pleased to accord permission to the following Junior Lecturer to do Ph.D. Course in Kakatiya University Warangal Dist. during the year 2012 (on part time basis) as detailed here under.

Sl.No.	Name of the J.L.. Place of working.	Subject	Name of the University
1.	Mrs.B.Indira Nayana Devi, J.L. in Economics, GJC.(Co-Edn), Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist.	Ph.D	Kakatiya, University, Warangal.

1. That there should not be any financial commitment to the Govt.
2. That this research work should not be in anyway detrimental to his duties.
3. That he should not accept any financial assistance from any source
4. That he should undertake the research work is own cost
5. That he should under take the research work only after he is selected for the course.
6. That this permission shall not be made a ground for either transfer or retention in future.

Sd/- OBILI RANI
REGIONAL JOINT DIRECTOR

To
The individual concerned (through the principal).
Copy to the principals of the GJC. (Co-Edn) Hanamkonda, Warangal Dist.
//t.c.f.b.o.//


03/02/2012
SUPERINTENDENT



-2-
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
Faculty of Social Sciences
Kakatiya University : : Warangal – 506 009 (A.P.), India

Prof. T. Jyothi Rani
Professor of Economics & Dean

No. 143/DFSS/KU/2012

24th January, 2012

ORDERS

Sub: Faculty of Social Sciences - Ph. D Admissions for the Year 2010-11 - Department of Economics - Orders – Issued

* * *

On the recommendation of the Admission Committee and with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University, Warangal, the following candidates have been provisionally selected for admission to the Ph. D. Programme for the year 2010-11 in the Department of Economics.

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Category/ Social Status	Name of the Supervisor	Research Topic
1.	K. Harathi	OC/SC	Prof. K. Venkat Narayana	Role of Women in Agriculture – A Study in Agency Area of Khammam District
2.	Raju Chilusani	OC/BC-B	Prof. T. Papi Reddy	Impact of Globalisation on Handloom Industry – A Study
3.	K. Vijaya Lakshmi	OC/OC	Prof. T. Jyothi Rani	Corporate Entry into Retail Trade – An Analysis of Informal Sector in Northern Telangana
4.	Chamala Sharath	OC/OC	Prof. A. Vinayak Reddy	Working of Micro Enterprises in Service Sector – A Study
5.	Madadi Amarender Reddy	OC/OC	Dr. K. Padmalatha	Socio-economic conditions of Agricultural Labour – A Comparative Study in Telangana
6.	M.V. Kaleswara Rao	OC/OC	Prof. S. Kanaka Chary	A Study on Agricultural indebtedness of Tribal Farmer with special reference to I.T.D.A.
7.	Annarapu Yakaiah	OC/BC-B	Prof. G. Rajaiah	Impact of Irrigation on Agricultural Development – A Study in Select districts of Telangana
8.	Pabbu Chandra Shekhar	OC/BC-B	Prof. Md. Iqbal Ali	An Appraisal of Co-operatives Vis-à-vis Rural Development – A Study in Select Districts of Telangana
9.	Yenugula Rama Rao	OC/BC-B	Prof. C. Renuka	Impact of Migration on Socio-economic Status of Rural Population – A Study in Telangana
10.	K. Ugandhar	OC/SC	Prof. N. Vijaya	A Study on Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Mahaboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh
11.	G. Ravi Kumar	OC/SC	Prof. T. Papi Reddy	Regional Imbalances in Irrigation Sector – A Study
12.	Gangaiah Samanapelli	OC/SC	Prof. N. Vijaya	Performance and Prospects of Small Enterprises in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh

13.	Adepu Laxminarayana	OC/BC-B		
14.	G. Janardhan	OC/BC-D	Dr. S. Radha Krishna	Dynamics of Rural Transformation – A Study in Telangana
15.	P. Kiran	OC/OC	Prof. K. Manuja Devi	Promise and Performance of Poverty Alleviation Programmes with special reference to PMEGP – A Study in the selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh
16.	Narender Aare	OC/BC-B	Dr. M. Pushpalatha	Water Resource use in Agriculture Development – A Study in Telangana
17.	Pathuri Sravani	OC(F)/OC	Prof. T. Jyothi Rani	Role of Women in the Survival of Adivasis – A Comparative Study of Koya and Gond Adivasis in North Telangana
18.	P.V. Srikala	OC(F)/OC	Prof. C. Renuka	Women and Micro Enterprises – A Study of MACs in Telangana Region
19.	A. Kavitha	OC(F)/OC	Dr. B. Venkateshwar Rao	Status and issues in Agricultural Credit – A Study in Warangal District
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The Challenges of Child Labour in Rural India

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ABSTRACT

Child labor is a complex socio-economic issue that constitutes a fundamental violation of children's rights and breaches both international and national laws. It represents a significant detriment to a child's future prospects. Often linked with poverty, child labor involves children contributing to household economies. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates in 2012, there were approximately 168 million children aged 5-17 involved in child labor, with 120 million of them falling in the 5-14 age group. Although there has been a decrease in child labor since 2000, especially in the developing world, it still persists as a considerable concern. Effectively addressing this problem requires strong political determination, financial support, and a fundamental shift in societal attitudes towards the acceptance of child labor. Child labor remains a significant issue in India despite the enactment of numerous policies and initiatives aimed at its elimination. It's worth noting that India, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), ratified the document in 1992. This research examines the factors impacting child labor in India, with particular attention to rural areas.

Key words: Child labor, Poverty, ILO, UNCRC, Enactment

INTRODUCTION

The term 'child labor' encompasses not only children working in industries but also those engaged in any form of non-industrial occupations that are harmful. According to the 2001 Census, child labor is more prevalent in rural regions compared to urban areas. Specifically, 89.57 percent of working children are found in rural areas, while 10.43 percent are in urban areas. According to estimates from the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 66th round in 2009-10, out of 4.9 million child laborers, 4.2 million (85.7%) are situated in rural areas. Despite a decreasing trend in overall child labor incidence in India, there persists a significant concentration of child labor in rural areas. The rural sector commonly faces challenges such as inadequate schools, variations in school quality, difficulties in retaining teachers in remote areas, limited access to education for children, inconsistent rates of rural school attendance, and lower educational standards and achievements. Children may also have to travel long distances to reach school, and even when they are enrolled, school breaks often coincide with sowing and harvesting seasons.

In view of complex socioeconomic challenges and systemic shortcomings, child labour remains a major problem in India's agricultural sector. Child labour continues to exist in a variety of forms throughout the agricultural sector, despite legislative measures and efforts aimed at eliminating it. Children are deprived of their fundamental rights, including access to education, adequate health care and opportunities for personal development, as a result of participation in agricultural labour. The physical and mental well being of young people can be adversely affected when they engage in physically demanding and sometimes hazardous work. In addition, by limiting their future prospects for higher education and better employment opportunities, it prolongs the cycle of poverty.

The combination of factors makes child labour in the agricultural sector a frequent occurrence. The main drivers are poverty, which makes families dependent on the work of children to make ends meet. The problem is exacerbated by the lack of access to education and inadequate enforcement of legislation on child labour. Young people tend to engage in farming, livestock rearing and other farm tasks from a young age in areas where agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Improving access to quality education, especially in rural areas, should be a focus of efforts aimed at providing alternatives for children's labour. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and raising awareness about the harmful consequences of child labor are also crucial steps. Furthermore, reducing reliance on child labour may be helped by actions to alleviate poverty and improve the opportunities for gainful employment of disadvantaged families.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the present scenario and trends of child labour at national level.
2. To know the reasons for child labour in agriculture sector
3. To know the government initiatives for child labour Issue.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Adeoti, A. (2013) study observes the determinants of child labour and schooling among cassava farming households. It was found out that there is huge structural difference in the choice of child activities options across gender and age categories. The reveals that the participation of male children in agricultural activities than female. It was also found that the children in the age group of 6-9 were not in school, this delayed in school enrollment have negative impact on child well being. Further, the study revealed that, there was a gender inequality in school enrollment. As compared to boys, girls enrollment was seen less in the primary schools. The researcher found that gender, education of the parents; farm size and availability of the schools were the prominent reasons for child labour in the study area. The researcher suggested that, the initiatives which focus on free and compulsory education, creation of public awareness on the issue and involvement of NGOs will help to tackle the problem.

Barman, B., & Barman, N. (2014) Compulsory education has historically been one of the most important tools to eliminate child labor. School offers children guidance and an opportunity to understand their role in our society. That is why many in the developing world are calling for immediate removal and insisting that children go to school. But there are many problems with this, for example, children do not go to these schools without changing their economic situation.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on mainly secondary data. It collected the data from Census of India Reports, NSSO, ILO and from different journals, books and internet.

Child labour estimates in India

As per the 1971 Census, the entire country had recorded 10.7 million child workers aged 5-14 years. By the 1981 Census, this number had risen to 11.6 million. In 1991, the figure stood at 11.2 million. The 2001 Census indicated a steady increase, with 12.26 million child workers documented, reflecting a continuous rise in absolute numbers. However, the 2011 Census showed a decline in child labor, coinciding with a sustained global campaign against child labor, involving various stakeholders and efforts at multiple levels.

Agricultural Child labor: Issue and Challenges

There is a need for a multidisciplinary approach with regard to the problem of child labour in agriculture. In order to provide a feasible alternative for child labour, efforts should be made to improve access to quality education, especially in the rural areas. Strengthening enforcement procedures and raising awareness about the negative effects of child labor are also critical tasks. Furthermore, actions aimed at alleviating poverty and boosting economic prospects for vulnerable families can help lessen the need for child labor.

There is not enough data available to make a clear distinction between paid and unpaid work performed by child labor inside and outside the home. It is becoming more and clearer that a large percentage of children are not enrolled in the formal education system, mainly because they are engaged in domestic work. Child labor is a major obstacle to enrollment, retention, and quality education in schools. Unofficial data (e.g., research studies, surveys, and investigations, fact-finding reports by individuals, private institutions and NGOs) does not provide an accurate estimate of the number of children involved in dangerous work and other worst forms of child labour. There are some estimates available for specific sectors and industries (e.g. hybrid cottonseed production, carpet production and brick kilns) but these are based on extrapolations from sample studies.

Children's work in agriculture is often overlooked and unidentified because they help their parents or siblings on the family's farm, or they work piecework or under a quota system on bigger farms or plantations, often as part of immigrant worker families. Because agriculture has historically and traditionally been an informal and unregulated industry in many countries, child labour laws – where they exist – tend to be less effective in agricultural industries than they are in other industries. In some countries, both adult and child workers are not covered by, or are exempt from, safety and health laws that apply to other groups of adult workers.

Government Initiatives

The Indian government has introduced a range of initiatives and programs to address child labor, such as the National Child Labor Project (NCLP) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). These efforts focus on rescuing and rehabilitating child laborers, offering educational prospects, and providing economic assistance to their families.

The regulation of child labor in our nation began with the implementation of the first Factories Act in 1881, followed by numerous legislative measures aimed at either prohibiting or controlling the employment of children. Presently, India has twelve legislations dedicated to addressing child labor issues. Some significant legal enactments in this domain include:

1. The Factories Act, 1881
2. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
3. The Employment of Children Act, 1938
4. The Factories Act, 1948
5. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
6. The Mines Act, 1952
7. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954
8. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
9. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
10. The Apprentices Act, 1966
11. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
12. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

ILO initiatives

The ILO has set a goal to eliminate child labor globally. To achieve this it has adopted a total of 18 conventions and 16 recommendations. India has ratified 6 out of the 18 conventions. As of March 2006, 143 countries had ratified Convention No. 138, which establishes minimum ages for various types of work, and 158 countries had ratified ILO Convention No. 182, which addresses the worst forms of child labor. In 2007, the ILO spearheaded the establishment of the "International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture," comprising the ILO, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, agricultural producers' organizations, and IUF14. The objectives of this partnership are to:

1. Create awareness on child labour in rural areas, especially in agriculture,
2. enhance rural children's access to high-quality education
3. advocate for safer and more sustainable agricultural practices and rural development
4. Eradicate child labour and
5. Create decent work opportunities

CONCLUSION

Child labor in India's agriculture sector persists as a complex and deeply entrenched issue. Addressing it requires concerted efforts from government agencies, non-governmental organizations, communities, and society at large. By prioritizing the rights and well-being of children and implementing comprehensive strategies, India can work towards eradicating child labor and ensuring a brighter future for its youth.

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Child Labour in Agriculture Sector: Issues and Challenges

B. Indira Nayanadevi*

ABSTRACT

The nation's future relies on its children, making their proper development a top priority. However, child labor remains a widespread issue globally; affecting an estimated 1.2 billion individuals aged 10-19. Despite its various forms, the prevalence of child labor varies across regions, with alarming statistical figures indicating its extent. Globally, approximately 186 million children are engaged in labor. More than 70% of child labor globally occurs within the agricultural sector, where common hazards for children employed on farms include exposure to pesticides and fertilizers, lifting heavy objects, and operating machinery without proper safeguards. While there are instances where child labor may seem beneficial, it predominantly poses adverse effects on children's health and overall development. In the 2001 census, India recorded 12.6 million child laborers aged between five and 14. By 2011, this figure dropped to 4.35 million. The National Sample Survey Office's 2009-10 survey indicated a similar count, with approximately 4.98 million child workers. They work in various industries, predominantly in agriculture, leather, mining, and match-making sectors.

Therefore, this research aims to pinpoint the factors influencing child labor within the agricultural sector and its socioeconomic associations. This article sheds light on the prevalent issue of child labor in India's agriculture sector and the harrowing consequences it inflicts upon the innocent young lives.

Keywords: Child labour, Agriculture, Health, Development

INTRODUCTION

Child labor is commonly described as employment that robs children of their youth, potential, and dignity, and has adverse effects on their physical and mental growth. Child labor is a global issue affecting millions of children globally, as they engage in activities detrimental to their welfare, safety, and health, impeding their educational opportunities, personal growth, and prospects for the future. Globally, agriculture stands out as the sector with the highest concentration of child laborers, comprising almost 70 percent of the total. According to reports from the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2006 and 2010, over 129 million girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in activities related to crop and livestock farming, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry. Their contributions aid in supplying essential food, beverages, fibers, and raw materials for various products. Agriculture ranks among the top three most hazardous sectors concerning work-related fatalities, non-fatal accidents, and occupational illnesses. In India alone, according to the 2001 national census, around 12.6 million children aged 5–14 are involved in labor, with studies indicating a similar number engaged in hazardous occupations. Many children work invisibly, either within households or in the informal economy. Despite constitutional guarantees of free and compulsory education for

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children aged 6 to 14 and prohibitions on employment in hazardous occupations for those under 14, child labor persists, particularly in India's informal sectors. This practice violates human rights and is contrary to the International Labor Organization's standards (Article 32, Convention Rights of the Child). Alarming, around one-third of children in developing countries fail to complete even four years of education.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Over the past two decades, there has been a significant reduction in child labor in India, both in terms of numbers and the proportion of children involved in the workforce. Data from the National Sample Survey indicates that in 2004-05, there were just over nine million child workers, compared to over twenty-one million in 1983. This represents a sharp decline of 12.48 million child workers during this period. The decrease in child labor has been more pronounced among boys than girls. Specifically, between 1983 and 2004-05, the number of working boys decreased from 12.06 million to 4.76 million, while for girls, it decreased from 9.49 million to 4.31 million. Consequently, the gender gap in child labor that was evident in the early 1980s has largely disappeared, with the difference decreasing from 2.57 million to approximately 0.45 million. However, despite these improvements, the issue remains significant in absolute terms. According to the 2001 Census, there were 12.6 million economically active children aged 5-14, compared to 11.3 million in the 1991 Census. In 2011 Census, there were 259.6 million children aged 5-14 in India. Among them, 10.1 million, constituting 3.9% of the total child population, are engaged in work either as 'main workers' or 'marginal workers'. Moreover, over 42.7 million children in India are not attending school. Nonetheless, there has been a positive development as the occurrence of child labor in India decreased by 2.6 million between 2001 and 2011.

AGRICULTURE CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

As per the data from the 2011 Census, agriculture constituted the primary sector where children were employed the most. In rural regions, 40.1 percent of children were involved in agricultural labor, 31.5 percent were working as cultivators, 4.6 percent were engaged in household industries, and 23.8 percent were employed in various other sectors. Notably, a considerable portion of child workers categorized as 'cultivators' in the Census likely hailed from impoverished and marginal peasant households, either working on their own land or leased land. In urban areas, children were mostly found in other than agriculture and household industry sectors, with 83.4 percent child labourers were involved in this category.

The nature of work undertaken by children in rural and urban settings underscores the necessity for a unified policy strategy to encourage continued education among children. Simultaneously, it's imperative to provide mechanized tools to agricultural families to reduce reliance on child labor. Additionally, addressing the demand for child labor requires targeted policy interventions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the magnitude of agriculture child labour in India.
2. To know the reasons for child labor.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Glory E. Edet & Nsikak-Abasi A. Etim(2013) explained that poverty is the primary catalyst for child labor. They opined that households with numerous children are particularly vulnerable to child

labor. Additionally, religious beliefs, cultural practices, and traditional norms significantly influence children's involvement in labor. They recommended to adopt policy measures aimed at reducing poverty by enhancing the income and wages of agricultural workers and farmers in the long term.

Peter Hurst (2007) opined that agriculture poses numerous challenges to address, for several reasons. In his view by eliminating rural poverty, improving the wages of farmers and providing access to micro credit can minimize the problem of child labour in agriculture.

Sandeep Limaye, Milind S Pande (2013) believed that both the government and every individual in society must collaborate to eradicate child labor entirely. This is particularly crucial because it directly impacts the economy. For any economy to truly progress and become proficient in the future, today's children must receive proper education, a conducive environment, and opportunities for development.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data. The data was collected from various books, journals, and government official websites.

DISCUSSION

India, often hailed as an emerging economic powerhouse, grapples with a paradoxical dilemma – the exploitation of its most vulnerable citizens, its children. According to statistics, a significant portion of India's child labor force is engaged in agricultural activities, constituting a substantial portion of the workforce in rural areas. These children, often from impoverished backgrounds, are thrust into the labor force due to economic hardships, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and exploitation. The agricultural sector, with its demanding physical labor and hazardous conditions, poses severe risks to the health and well-being of these children. They are subjected to long hours of arduous work under the scorching sun, exposed to pesticides and other harmful chemicals without proper protective gear. Many endure injuries, illnesses, and even fatalities, their childhoods sacrificed at the altar of agricultural productivity.

However, the consequences extend beyond physical harm. Child labor robs these children of their fundamental right to education, denying them the opportunity to break free from the shackles of poverty and illiteracy. While education is touted as a universal right, for these children, it remains an elusive dream, overshadowed by the demands of survival. Instead of classrooms and textbooks, they are confined to fields and factories, their potential stifled by the burden of labor. Without access to education and skill development, these children are condemned to a lifetime of menial labor and exploitation, perpetuating the cycle of poverty within their communities. The plight of child laborers in India's agriculture sector underscores the urgent need for concerted action and intervention.

CONCLUSION

The government, civil society organizations, and the international community must collaborate to address this pressing issue comprehensively. Legislative measures must be enacted and enforced rigorously to protect the rights of children and prohibit their exploitation in the labor force. Moreover, efforts should be directed towards providing viable alternatives to child labor, such as access to quality education, vocational training, and social support services. Empowering families with sustainable livelihood options and social protection measures can alleviate economic pressures, reducing the prevalence of child labor in agriculture.

Additionally, awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives are essential to challenge societal norms and attitudes that perpetuate the acceptance of child labor. Communities must be mobilized to recognize the inherent dignity and rights of every child and take a collective stand against exploitation and abuse. In conclusion, the scourge of child labor in India's agriculture sector is a grave violation of human rights and a stain on the nation's conscience. It is imperative that decisive action be taken to safeguard the rights and well-being of children, ensuring that they are not deprived of their childhoods and futures. Only through collective effort and unwavering commitment can we create a future where every child has the opportunity to thrive, free from the shackles of exploitation and deprivation.

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