WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE CHILD LABOURS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH SECTOR INCIDENCE – A CASE OF CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Child labour is a serious problem from many decades and a challenge for many developing countries. It has existed over the centuries not only in the impoverished areas of developing countries but also in developed countries until the beginning of the 20th century. Many countries have enacted various laws and have taken serious initiative to eradicate child labour, yet still the problem is very widespread throughout the world. The problem of child labour appears in severe form and various factors are involved with it. The causes for the incidence of child labour in India are complex and deeply rooted into the society. This particular paper attempts study the working conditions of those selected child labours in Chamarajanagar District of Karnataka. For this purpose, the researcher chose 240 sample from four taluks in the district of Chamarajanagar based on Multi-stage Random sampling technique. The sectors that have been considered for the study are Agriculture and Allied, Petty Shops/Small Enterprises/Establishments and Hotels. The results of the study revealed that Agriculture and Allied sectors attracted more number of child labour jobs (17.5%) followed by Hotels (13.8%) and Petty shops/Small establishments (12.9%). The length of the child labour job was reported to in range of 2-4 years irrespective of the area of incidence of the area of the child labour. From the study, it is found that in the study area of Chamarajanagar (93.3 %), Kollegal (86.7%), Gundlupet (35%) and Yelandur (81.7%) of child labourers. Irrespective of the sectors of incidence of Child labour opinions that no additional facilities are provided at the disposal of the child labourers. In the study area of Chamarajanagar (78.3%) Kollegal (88.3%), Gundlupet (86.7 %) and Yelandur (86.7%) the respondents are reported with very low income and in support of inadequate income and large family size, the incidence of child labour is witnessed. In aggregate 85% of the child labourers reported that the income is very low.

KEY WORDS: Child Labour, Working Conditions, Chi-Square Test, Chamarajanagar

INTRODUCTION

For many years, child labour has been one of the biggest obstacles to social development. It is challenge and long-term goal in many countries to abolish all forms of child labour. Especially in developing countries, it is considered as a serious issue these days.Child labours refers to children who miss their childhood and are not able to have the basic amenities which a child should have. Recently the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) estimated there are around 215 million children between the ages five to fourteen who work worldwide. They are often mistreated and work for prolonged hours, in very bad conditions. This can affect their health physically, mentally and emotionally. These children do not have the basic rights like access to school or health care.

Child Labour is a burning issue of worldwide, and it is a by-product of socio-economic strata of the society. Children are always an asset to any society as well as to the nation. They are like the blooming flowers of the nation, therefore; the duty of the nation is to protect these flowers so as to have a meaningful and prosperous contribution to the development of the nation in the future. It is also a fact that the future of any society or a nation highly depends on the sound growth and development of the children. Due to some push and pull factors or circumstances, children are forced to work in the early ages of their childhood, which harm the children and ultimately the society in various factor. Hence, child labour is considered a social and economic problem of any nation. The most terrible myth about child labour is that they have very little liberty to opt for their occupation. They have no rights as common employees, and they cannot join Labour Unions to raise their voice against the exploitation. (Tapan Kumar Shandilya, 2011).

Children aged 5 to 11 years form the largest share of those in child labour and form a substantial share of those in hazardous work. 48% of all those in child labour are in the 5–11 years age bracket, 28 percent are aged 12–14 years and 25 per cent fall into the 15–17 years age range. Younger children constitute a smaller but still substantial share of total children in hazardous work. A quarter of all children in the hazardous workgroup – 19 million children in absolute terms – are aged 5-11 years. While there are no possible exceptions for hazardous work – all children must be protected from hazardous child labour – the group of very young children facing hazardous work conditions directly endangering their health, safety, and moral development is of special concern

The existence and continuation of child labour is a stain on the conscience of modern civilized society. The child is a born free and equal but often finds an unexpected and uncertain future and becomes victim to the exploitative set-up of the society. Children are put to work at an early age, when they require care, affection and proper education to train and provide an opportunity to grow and become competent citizens of the country. Unfortunately, children are denied from these opportunities and are ultimately enter into the workforce. Children are the future of the nation and are intended to play a vital role in shaping the destiny of the nation. However, unfortunately, they are distressed a lot subjected to toilsome work without having good

opportunities. This state sums up the sad plight of child labour. It is really miserable to note that majority of the children in most of the developing countries are breathing miserable, cheerless, drudgery work to fulfill starvation and finally deprived of all opportunities for self –growth and development. (Bipin Kumar 2011).

Many working children are forced to work without sufficient rest, in cramped spaces, with poor lighting, seated on the bare ground, using tools that are too big for them, without adequate drinking water or toilets, and no chance to go to school. Even the many millions of children who work in traditional agriculture as part of the family unit are exposed to risk from a wide variety of hazards. The younger the children are, the more vulnerable they are to hazards at the workplace and to economic exploitation. The situation of young girls deserves particular attention because of the nature of their work and the conditions under which they work. For example, work that is hidden from public views, such as domestic service (a major sector of girls' employment) may keep them isolated from other children and exposed to violence and sexual abuse. (ILO, 2014).

Children are often engaged in a number of economic activities ranging from prostitution, agriculture, fishing, street vending, stone crushing, industrial work, construction, mining and other sectors. Engagement in these economic activities is child labour. In other words, child labour is defined as work performed by children under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for the age and which is detrimental to their schooling or social, mental, spiritual and moral development (Country Report 2000/2001 Integrated Labour Force and Child Labour Survey).

Child labour has been one of the biggest obstacles to social development. It is a challenge and long-term goal in many countries to abolish all forms of child labour. Especially in developing countries, it is considered a serious issue these days.

Recently the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) estimated that around 215 million children between the ages of five to fourteen who work worldwide. They are often mistreated and forced to work for prolonged hours in a very bad conditions. This can affect their health physically, mentally and emotionally.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following are the research studies that have already been taken place. The analysis of existing studies helps the researcher to identify the gaps and address the same systematically.

Naidu M C (2006) in his paper Child Labour in India - An Overview, he pointed out that the prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the world at large, especially developing countries such as India. In many cases, child labour is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents. The main reason, which gives rise to child labour, is widespread unemployment and underemployment among the poor adult strata of the population, inter alia, due to the sharp growth of the population. Large families with low income and often lack educational facilities, illiteracy, and ignorance of

parents about the importance of education as well as about the impact of labour on the health of their children are some of the reasons which breed child labour. Over the years, however, global consciousness about the seriousness of the problem has created.

Edet E. Glory (2013) in his study analyzed that child labour is one of the faces of poverty and is a great concern in many developing countries Nigeria inclusive. The study reviewed the supply factors that influence the use of child labour in agriculture and some of the policy implications. Among the important factors that push children into the workforce highlighted in this paper are family poverty, larger household size, lack of accessible and quality education, culture or family traditions and HIV/AIDS pandemic.

UN Food and Agricultural Organization (2013), in its report, says that Child labour has been common practice throughout time in many parts of the world. Despite the growing efforts to reduce child labour, it has not yet been eradicated, and a very large number of child labourers are still found in the agriculture sector. The causes of child labour and its consequences are intertwined. In addition to poverty, education has an important role within child labour dynamics and has potential to be a major key to breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and child labour. Of the 215 million child labourers worldwide in 2008, about 60 percent, or 129 million, were engaged in the agriculture sector, which includes farming, fishing, aquaculture, forestry, and livestock. The agriculture sector is one of the most dangerous sectors in terms of fatalities, accidents and occupational diseases. Almost 60 percent of all children (aged 5–17) in hazardous work are in the agriculture sector; this amounts to approximately 70 million children worldwide. Two-thirds of the children in hazardous work are unpaid family workers.

B Vijaya Kumari, (2016) conducted a study to analyse the socio-economic profile of child labour in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Data was collected from child labour in ten villages of Gangadhara Nellore Mandal of Chittoor district. Small Landholdings in agricultural areas and the caste system in rural areas is the main reason for child labour. The results revealed that majority (72%) of the respondents were engaged in Agriculture as agricultural labourers or working in their own fields. Almost all the respondents were engaged in work at an early age to supplement the family income. The data concluded that Poverty is the main cause of sending their children to work. Illiteracy, unemployment, lack of good schools, awareness on the education of the girl child and growth of informal economy are considered as the other major causes and consequences of increasing the number of child labourers.

Krauss Alexander (2013) in his study analysed that the Child labour is persistent across sub-Saharan Africa. The common assumption is that monetary poverty is its most important cause. The paper was investigating hypothesis with empirical evidence by exploring structural, geographic, monetary, demographic, cultural, seasonal and school-supply factors simultaneously that can influence child labour. It is a first attempt in the literature to combine quantitative with qualitative methods to identify a broader range of potential factors—

on demand- and supply-side and at the micro and macro levels—for why children work in agrarian economies like Ghana.

Nilsson Stina (2017), in his report analysed that the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) and Ghana are the worlds' leading cocoa producing countries, accounting for almost 70 percent of cocoa production worldwide. However, it is estimated that over two million children are working in strenuous and hazardous conditions in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and also in Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and other neighboring countries.

Kate ten Albert, (2016), in his study Beauty and A Beast, Child Labour in India for sparkling cars and cosmetics, the researcher has studied the mica mining area of Jharkhand/Bihar comprises an estimated 300 rural villages, and child labour occurs in these remote villages, including collecting/mining mica and cobbling. According to him, Family poverty contributes to child labour.

Thorsen Dorte, (2012) opined that the Poverty is the most important reason for children of school-going age to work. Rural families diversify their revenues by taking up mining. In mining sites abandoned by large mining corporations retrenched miners and their families often remain in the towns constructed by the mining companies. If the price of mineral dust or gravel crushed in the old mining dumps falls, many experiences increased poverty due to lack of alternatives. Some families and individual children work in quarries or mines to ward off starvation. In such cases, children's labour contribution may be important for household food security, especially if few alternative opportunities exist for earning an income. Children whose parents are incapacitated by illness or disability may make significant contributions to the household food security.

Roy Himanish (2013), conducted a study to describe the job pattern of Child labourers in a rural Block of West Bengal and to assess the socio-demographic characteristic of child labourers by using a Cross-sectional Observational study was conducted in Paharhati Block in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal from December 2012 to February 2013 among children aged 5 to 14 years. Assuming 6.8% between 5-14 years population engaged in child labour, the estimated study population would be about 2080. About 5% of this estimated study population, i.e., 104 would be involved in the study. With the design effect of 2, the number would be 208 and was selected through 30 cluster sampling and about 7 child labourers per cluster were gathered by 'Snowball' technique was used for data collection. Data was compiled and analysed by SPSS. The study found that Male participants 72.4% and Female 27.6%. Majority of participants belonged to the Hindu community, i.e., 63.3% and 67.1% child labourers were from the locality. 51.9% had primary education and rest were illiterate. 54.8% belonged to the nuclear family and 63.3% from lower socioeconomic status. Mean duration of present working was 34 months and the mean duration of each shift was 8.23 hours mainly in the afternoon session (66.7%) . 47.6% had addictions to different substances, and 17.6% were engaged in regular Gambling. 40% of participants were happy about their present situation in life, and 60% were unhappy. 71% of children belonged to illiterate mothers. Force by parents (47.65) was a

major cause of school dropout, and poverty (43.85%) was the main cause of working. Salary/wages were taken and spent by fathers in 58.6% of cases, and fathers mainly abused children (41%). Finally, the author suggested that the Government, NGO s and common people should work jointly for a permanent solution to the problem.

Child Labour Issues in Upstream Cotton Supply Chains in Turkey, (2016), in its report, stated that the agriculture sector in Turkey makes use of a substantial number of seasonal temporary workers. Many Syrian citizens are living in Turkey under temporary protection status work in the cotton growing areas in the south of Turkey without proper work permits. Seasonal agricultural workers are often locals or from various regions of Turkey, and they migrate with their families including their children. The legal minimum working age in Turkey is 14 years; however, assessors reporting on working conditions in farms often report much younger children working alongside their parents. The establishment of 16 as the minimum working age remains highly controversial in Turkey, given that the country has ratified Child Rights Convention (which defines the term "child" as referring to all persons under the age of 18) and ILO Convention 182 (which defines the worst forms of labour that includes seasonal agricultural work in Turkey) and promised to end child labour in seasonal agricultural work by 2015.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective is to analyse the Working Conditions of the Child Labourers and their Association with Sectors Incidence of Child Labour.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Type of Research: The type of research is Descriptive in nature.

Sampling Technique: The Probability Sampling Technique.

Sampling Method: Multi-Stage Random Sampling Method

Population: The population of the study comprises of four taluks of Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka State, namely, Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, Gundlupet and Yelandur. The study has covered the child labourers working in the area of Agriculture and its Allied Sector, Small Scale Enterprises, and Hotels. Chamarajanagar District is one of the district that has high magnitude of child labours in Karnataka. The researcher has given emphasis on both rural and urban sectors of the study area. In these selected taluks, child labours are found in various sectors. According to the survey conducted by ILO, the number of child labourers in the age group 5- 14 years was 3467 and in the age group of 15-17 was 8112. The total of both child and adolescent labour was 11,579. None of the surveys was made after 2007. A large proportion of child labourers belonged to the depressed castes of SCs and STs and the majority of them were involved in agricultural activity. As concerned to the study, the universe is that, the child labours who have working in various sectors over the both rural and urban wards of Chamarajanagar District.

Sample Size: From each of the smaller clusters, i.e., taluks, 60 child labours have been selected randomly from each of the three sectors, in total 240 child labourers from the Chamarajanagar District. The research has used certain inclusive criteria for choosing the respondents for the study.

Data Type and Source: The data that has been used for this study is Primary and the same has been collected using structured questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers have made an attempt to analyse the work related aspects and working conditions of the child labourers in the study area of Chamarajanagar District. In addition, the researcher attempted to check whether there is an association between the works related aspects and working conditions and sectors incidence of child labour. For this, the researcher has used contingency coefficient analysis, which is also known as Pearson's Coefficient. The contingency coefficient helps us decide if variable B is 'contingent' on variable A. The value of C can be interpreted as below

- ✓ If C is near zero (or equal to zero) once can conclude that the variables are independent of each other; there is no association between them.
- ✓ If C is away from zero, there is some relationship; C can only take on positive values.

In addition, the same is tested with the statistical analysis and hypothesis testing.

Hypothesis - 1

H_0 –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work.

H_1 –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work.

Table 1 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child labour		Whether your work is		Total	Chi-Square	
			Hazardous	Non Hazardous		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	8	12	20	0.13	0.583
		%	13.3	20	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	6	14	20		
		%	10	23.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	5	15	20		
		%	8.3	25	33.3		
	Total	F	19	41	60		
		%	31.7	68.3	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	4	16	20	0.18	0.367
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	8	12	20		

		%	13.3	20	33.3		
	Hotels	F	7	13	20		
		%	11.7	21.7	33.3		
	Total	F	19	41	60		
		%	31.7	68.3	100		
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	4	16	20	0.14	0.562
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	2	18	20		
		%	3.3	30	33.3		
	Hotels	F	2	18	20		
		%	3.3	30	33.3		
	Total	F	8	52	60		
		%	13.3	86.7	100		
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	8	12	20	0.13	0.592
		%	13.3	20	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	5	15	20		
		%	8.3	25	33.3		
	Hotels	F	7	13	20		
		%	11.7	21.7	33.3		
	Total	F	20	40	60		
		%	33.3	66.7	100		
Overall	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	24	56	80	0.04	0.829
		%	10	23.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	21	59	80		
		%	8.8	24.6	33.3		
	Hotels	F	21	59	80		
		%	8.8	24.6	33.3		
	Total	F	66	174	240		
		%	27.5	72.5	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 19 (31.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that the type of work they do is hazardous in nature and 41 (68.3%) of responded that their work is non-hazardous in nature. Of 19, those whose work is hazardous in nature, 8 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 6 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 5 work in hotels. Of 41, those whose work is non-hazardous in nature, 12 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 14 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 15 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lower association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work they do as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.13. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 19 (31.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that the type of work they do is hazardous in nature and 41 (68.3%) of responded that their work is non-hazardous in nature. Of 19, those whose work is hazardous in nature, 4 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 8 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 7 work in hotels. Of 41, those whose work is non-hazardous in nature, 16 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 12 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 13 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lower association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work they do as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.18. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 8 (13.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that the type of work they do is hazardous in nature and 52 (86.7%) of responded that their work is non-hazardous in nature. Of 8, those whose work is hazardous in nature, 4 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 2 work in hotels. Of 52, those whose work is non-hazardous in nature, 16 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 18 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 18 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lower association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work they do as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.14. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 20 (33.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that the type of work they do is hazardous in nature and 40 (66.7%) of responded that their work is non-hazardous in nature. Of 20, those whose work is hazardous in nature, 8 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 5 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 7 work in hotels. Of 40, those whose work is non-hazardous in nature, 12 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 15 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 13 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lower association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work they do as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.13. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 66 (27.5%) of 240 child labourers responded that the type of work they do is hazardous in nature and 174 (72.5%) of responded that their work is non-hazardous in nature. Of 66, those whose work is hazardous in nature, 24 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 21 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 21 work in hotels. Of 174, those whose

work is non-hazardous in nature, 56 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 59 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 59 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is no association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Type of Work they do as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.04. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Hypothesis - 2

H_0 –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker.

H_1 –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker.

Table 2 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluks	Sectors Incidence of Child labour		Does any senior worker teach you the technique involved in your work			Chi Square	
			Yes	No	Total	CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	10	10	20	0.187	0.338
		%	16.7	16.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	6	14	20		
		%	10	23.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	10	10	20		
		%	16.7	16.7	33.3		
	Total	F	26	34	60		
		%	43.3	56.7	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	10	10	20	0.232	0.18
		%	16.7	16.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	10	10	20		
		%	16.7	16.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	5	15	20		
		%	8.3	25	33.3		
	Total	F	25	35	60		
		%	41.7	58.3	100		
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	6	14	20	0.242	0.155
		%	10	23.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	7	13	20		
		%	11.7	21.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	2	18	20		
		%	3.3	30	33.3		
	Total	F	15	45	60		

		%	25	75	100		
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	8	12	20	0.18	0.367
		%	13.3	20	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	4	16	20		
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	7	13	20		
		%	11.7	21.7	33.3		
	Total	F	19	41	60		
		%	31.7	68.3	100		
Overall	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	34	46	80	0.109	0.237
		%	14.2	19.2	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	27	53	80		
		%	11.3	22.1	33.3		
	Hotels	F	24	56	80		
		%	10	23.3	33.3		
	Total	F	85	155	240		
		%	35.4	64.6	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 26 (43.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that their senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work and 34 (56.7%) of them responded that their senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work. Of 26, those child labourers whose senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work, 10 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 6 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 10 work in hotels. Of 34, those child labourers whose senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work, 10 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 14 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 10 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.187. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 25 (41.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that their senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work and 35 (58.3%) of them responded that their senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work. Of 25, those child labourers whose senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work, 10 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 5 work in hotels. Of 35, those child labourers, whose senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work, 10 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 15 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.232. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 15 (25%) of 60 child labourers responded that their senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work and 45 (75%) of them responded that their senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work. Of 15, those child labourers whose senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work, 6 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 7 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 2 work in hotels. Of 45, those child labourers, whose senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work, 14 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 13 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 18 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.242. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 19 (31.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that their senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work and 41 (68.3%) of them responded that their senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work. Of 19, those child labourers whose senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work, 8 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 4 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 7 work in hotels. Of 41, those child labourers, whose senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work, 12 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 16 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 13 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.18. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 85 (35.4%) of 240 child labourers responded that their senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work and 155 (64.6%) of them responded that their senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are involved in the work. Of 85, those child labourers whose senior workers taught them the techniques that are involved in the work, 34 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 27 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 24 work in hotels. Of 155, those child labourers, whose senior workers did not teach them the techniques that are

involved in the work, 46 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 53 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 56 work in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Assistance from Senior Worker, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.109. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Hypothesis - 3

H_0 –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency.

H_1 –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency.

Table 3 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child labour		Can you work Independently now?		Total	Chi Square	
			Yes	No		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	16	4	20	0.19	0.322
		%	26.7	6.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	19	1	20		
		%	31.7	1.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	18	2	20		
		%	30	3.3	33.3		
	Total	F	53	7	60		
		%	88.3	11.7	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	18	2	20	0.00	1.000
		%	30	3.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	18	2	20		
		%	30	3.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	18	2	20		
		%	30	3.3	33.3		
	Total	F	54	6	60		
		%	90	10	100		
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	18	2	20	0.54	0.000
		%	30	3.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	4	16	20		
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	5	15	20		
		%	8.3	25	33.3		
	Total	F	27	33	60		

		%	45	55	100		
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	15	5	20	0.15	0.521
		%	25	8.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	17	3	20		
		%	28.3	5	33.3		
	Hotels	F	14	6	20		
		%	23.3	10	33.3		
	Total	F	46	14	60		
		%	76.7	23.3	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	67	13	80	0.15	0.074
		%	27.9	5.4	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	58	22	80		
		%	24.2	9.2	33.3		
	Hotels	F	55	25	80		
		%	22.9	10.4	33.3		
	Total	F	180	60	240		
		%	75	25	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 53 (88.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that they can work now independently and 7 (11.7%) of them responded that they cannot work independently. Of 53, those child labourers who can work independently, 16 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 19 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 18 are working in hotels. Of 7, those child labourers who cannot work independently, 4 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, one of them is working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 2 are working in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.19. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 54 (90%) of 60 child labourers responded that they can work now independently and 6 (10%) of them responded that they cannot work independently. Of 54, those child labourers who can work independently, 18 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 18 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 18 are working in hotels. Of 7, those child labourers who cannot work independently, 2 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 2 are working in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.19. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 27 (45%) of 60 child labourers responded that they can work now independently and 33 (55%) of them responded that they cannot work independently. Of 27, those child labourers who can work independently, 18 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 4 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 5 are working in hotels. Of 33, those child labourers who cannot work independently, 2 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 16 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 15 are working in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.54. In addition, the result shows that there is significant association between these two variables as the p-value is less than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 46 (76.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that they can work now independently and 14 (23.3%) of them responded that they cannot work independently. Of 46, those child labourers who can work independently, 15 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 17 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 14 are working in hotels. Of 14, those child labourers who cannot work independently, 5 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 6 are working in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.19. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 180 (75%) of 240 child labourers responded that they can work now independently and 60 (25%) of them responded that they cannot work independently. Of 180, those child labourers who can work independently, 67 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 58 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 55 are working in hotels. Of 60, those child labourers who cannot work independently, 13 are working in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 22 are working in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 25 are working in hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Work Independency, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.19. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Hypothesis - 4

H_0 –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Income per Day.

H_1 –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Income per Day.

Table 4 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Income per Day and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child labour		Income of the child labourers (Rs per day)			Total	Chi Square	
			150-200	200-250	250<		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	3	17	0	20	0.35	0.077
		%	5	28.3	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	3	15	2	20		
		%	5	25	3.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	8	12	0	20		
		%	13.3	20	0	33.3		
	Total	F	14	44	2	60		
		%	23.3	73.3	3.3	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	18	0	20	0.28	0.074
		%	3.3	30	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	4	16	0	20		
		%	6.7	26.7	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	8	12	0	20		
		%	13.3	20	0	33.3		
	Total	F	14	46	0	60		
		%	23.3	76.7	0	100		
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	4	15	1	20	0.41	0.015
		%	6.7	25	1.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	2	8	10	20		
		%	3.3	13.3	16.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	1	9	10	20		
		%	1.7	15	16.7	33.3		
	Total	F	7	32	21	60		
		%	11.7	53.3	35	100		
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	4	14	2	20	0.33	0.132
		%	6.7	23.3	3.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	10	10	0	20		
		%	16.7	16.7	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	4	15	1	20		
		%	6.7	25	1.7	33.3		
	Total	F	18	39	3	60		
		%	30	65	5	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	13	64	3	80	0.21	0.032
		%	5.4	26.7	1.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	19	49	12	80		
		%	7.9	20.4	5	33.3		
	Hotels	F	21	48	11	80		
		%	8.8	20	4.6	33.3		

	Total	F	53	161	26	240		
		%	22.1	67.1	10.8	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 14 (23.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that their income per day is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 44 (73.3%) of them responded that their income per day is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and 2 (3.3%) of them responded that that their income per day is more than Rs. 200. Of 14, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 3 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 8 work in Hotels. Of 44, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, 17 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 15 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 12 work in Hotels. Of 2, those child labourers whose daily income is more than Rs. 250 are working Petty shops/Small establishments.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Daily Income per Day, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.35. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 14 (23.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that their income per day is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and 46 (73.3%) of them responded that their income per day is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. Of 14, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 4 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 8 work in Hotels. Of 46, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, 18 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 16 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 12 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Daily Income per Day, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.38. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 7 (11.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that their income per day is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 32 (53.3%) of them responded that their income per day is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and 21 (35%) of them responded that that their income per day is more than Rs. 200. Of 7, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 4 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 1 works in Hotel. Of 32, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, 15 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 8 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 9 work in Hotels. Of 21, those child labourers whose daily income is more than Rs. 250, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sector, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 10 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Daily Income per Day, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.41. In addition, the result shows that there is significant association between these two variables as the p-value is less than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 18 (30%) of 60 child labourers responded that their income per day is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 39 (65%) of them responded that their income per day is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and 3 (5%) of them responded that that their income per day is more than Rs. 200. Of 18, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 4 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 4 work in Hotels. Of 39, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, 14 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 15 work in Hotels. Of 3, those child labourers whose daily income is more than Rs. 250, 2 works in Agriculture and Allied sector, none work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 1 works in Hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Daily Income per Day, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.33. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 53 (22.1%) of 240 child labourers responded that their income per day is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 161 (67.1%) of them responded that their income per day is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and 26 (10.8%) of them responded that that their income per day is more than Rs. 200. Of 53, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, 13 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 19 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 21 work in Hotel. Of 161, those child labourers whose daily income is Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, 64 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 69 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 48 work in Hotels. Of 26, those child labourers whose daily income is more than Rs. 250, 3 work in Agriculture and Allied sector, 12 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and remaining 11 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and their Daily Income per Day, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.21. In addition, the result shows that there is significant association between these two variables as the p-value is less than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis - 5

H_0 –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them.

H_1 –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them.

Table 5 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child Labour		Other facilities to the Child Labourers				Total	Chi-Square	
			No Facilities	Separate Living Facilities	Health Care Facilities	Entertainment		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	20	0	0	0	20	0.35	0.086
		%	33.3	0	0	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	18	2	0	0	20		
		%	30	3.3	0	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	18	0	0	2	20		
		%	30	0	0	3.3	33.3		
	Total	F	56	2	0	2	60		
		%	93.3	3.3	0	3.3	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	17	2	0	1	20	0.20	0.656
		%	28.3	3.3	0	1.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	17	1	0	2	20		
		%	28.3	1.7	0	3.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	18	0	0	2	20		
		%	30	0	0	3.3	33.3		
	Total	F	52	3	0	5	60		
		%	86.7	5	0	8.3	100		
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	19	0	0	1	20	0.68	0.000
		%	31.7	0	0	1.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	2	4	9	5	20		
		%	3.3	6.7	15	8.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	2	7	11	20		
		%	0	3.3	11.7	18.3	33.3		
	Total	F	21	6	16	17	60		
		%	35	10	26.7	28.3	100		
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	18	0	2	0	20	0.35	0.202
		%	30	0	3.3	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	17	1	0	2	20		
		%	28.3	1.7	0	3.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	14	0	4	2	20		
		%	23.3	0	6.7	3.3	33.3		
	Total	F	49	1	6	4	60		
		%	81.7	1.7	10	6.7	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	74	2	2	2	80	0.33	0.000
		%	30.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small	F	54	8	9	9	80		

	establishments	%	22.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	33.3		
	Hotels	F	50	2	11	17	80		
		%	20.8	0.8	4.6	7.1	33.3		
	Total	F	178	12	22	28	240		
		%	74.2	5	9.2	11.7	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 56 (93.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that they have get no facilities, 2 (3.3%) of them get separate living facilities, none gets health care facilities and 2 (3.3%) of them responded that they get entertainment facilities. Of 56, those child labourers who get no facilities, 20 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 18 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels. 2 of the child labourers who get separate living facilities work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 of the child labourers who get entertainment facilities work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.35. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 52 (86.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that they have get no facilities, 3 (5%) of them get separate living facilities, none gets health care facilities and 5 (8.3%) of them responded that they get entertainment facilities. Of 52, those child labourers who get no facilities, 17 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 17 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels. Of 3, those child labourers who get separate living facilities, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 1 works in Petty shops/Small establishments. Of 5, those child labourers who get entertainment facilities, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.20. In addition, the result shows that there is not significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 21 (35%) of 60 child labourers responded that they have get no facilities, 6 (10%) of them get separate living facilities, 16 (26.7%) responded that they get health care facilities and 17 (28.3%) of them responded that they get entertainment facilities. Of 21, those child labourers who get no facilities, 19 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and none works in Hotels. Of 6, those child labourers who get separate living facilities, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 4 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in hotels. Of 16, those child labourers who get health care facilities, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 9

work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 7 work in Hotels. Of 17, those child labourers who get entertainment facilities, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 5 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 11 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.68. In addition, the result shows that there is significant association between these two variables as the p-value is less than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 49 (81.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that they have get no facilities, 1 (1.7%) of them gets separate living facilities, 6 (10%) responded that they get health care facilities and 4 (6.7%) of them responded that they get entertainment facilities. Of 49, those child labourers who get no facilities, 18 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 17 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 14 work in Hotels. One of them child labourers who gets separate living facilities works in Petty shops/Small establishment. Of 6, those child labourers who get health care facilities, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, none works in Petty shops/Small establishments and 4 work in Hotels. Of 4, those child labourers who get entertainment facilities, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.35. In addition, the result shows that there is no significant association between these two variables as the p-value is more than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 178 (74.2%) of 240 child labourers responded that they have get no facilities, 12 (5%) of them gets separate living facilities, 22 (9.2%) responded that they get health care facilities and 28 (11.7%) of them responded that they get entertainment facilities. Of 178, those child labourers who get no facilities, 74 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 54 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 50 work in Hotels. Of 12, those child labourers who get no facilities, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 8 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. Of 22, those child labourers who get health care facilities, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 9 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 11 work in Hotels. Of 28, those child labourers who get entertainment facilities, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 9 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 17 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Other Facilities given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.33. In addition, the result shows that there is significant association between these two variables as the p-value is less than 5%. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

CONCLUSION

The children are considered are the major resources for any country, approximately 27.78% of the population will be in the age brackets of 0-14 years for the year 2017 (Statistics portal 2017) who are going to constitute the future human assets of the country.. The National youth policy -2014 proposes holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations". The NYP-2014 has defined 'youth' as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.

From the study, it is found that children are employed in all the sectors & the more common cited area is agriculture and its allied occupations, including plantation, irrigation and its related activities, which are of unorganized in nature. The manufacturing, mining, and hotel industry happens to be the subsequent sectors where the child labourers could be engaged. The most common threat is that the children become most vulnerable to various hazardous occupations leading to series of social economical and psychological problems.

From the study, it is found that Agriculture and Allied sectors attracted more number of child labour jobs (17.5%) followed by Hotels (13.8%) and Petty shops/Small establishments (12.9%).The length of the child labour job was reported to in range of 2-4 years irrespective of the area of incidence of the area of the child labour.From the study, it is found that in the study area of Chamarajanagar (93.3 %), Kollegal (86.7%), Gundlupet (35%) and Yelandur (81.7%) of child labourers. Irrespective of the sectors of incidence of Child labour opinions that no additional facilities are provided at the disposal of the child labourers.In the study area of Chamarajanagar (78.3%) Kollegal (88.3%), Gundlupet (86.7 %) and Yelandur (86.7%) the respondents are reported with very low income and in support of inadequate income and large family size, the incidence of child labour is witnessed. In aggregate 85% of the child labourers reported that the income is very low.

On the contrary, any child who is engaged in a gainful employment is considered as child labourer and many times the child labourers are deprived of several social, economic and psychological developmental opportunities, more the most needed education for these children becomes a mirage and exposed to serious threats to the civic society of the country. Hence, the issues related to child labour and its prevention & remedial aspects draws the attention of both academicians and policymaking authorities of the country.

The sole cause of child labour is the lethargic and irresponsible attitude of the parents driven by chronic poverty, which forces the parents to engage their children in the employment at the very early stage of the growth and development to seek employment to support and feed them in turn.

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