

ANALYSIS OF HEALTH HAZARDS OF THE SELECTED CHILD LABOURS IN CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

Children are the wealth of tomorrow. A child is unique individual; he or she is not miniature adult, not a little man or woman. The childhood period is vital because of socialization process by the transmission of attitude, custom, and behaviour through the influence of the family and community, children are vulnerable to disease, death, and disability owing to their age, sex, place of living, social economic status and a host of other variables. They need appropriate care for survival and healthy development. This particular paper attempts to study the health hazards 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 study results revealed that 88.3 % of the child labourers are not given any protective measures at the work place and the child labour jobs are not risky with regard to the sectors of incidence of Agriculture, Hotels and Petty shops and small business establishments. In addition, the child labourers of the study area have faced the problem of leave facility and over timing. The also showed that Chamarajanagar (95 %), Kollegal (100%), Gundlupet (76.7 %) and Yelandur (95%) of the respondents opined that they don't have any intentions to change the present job and willing to continue in the same state of work.

KEY WORDS: Child Labour, Health Hazards, Chi-Square Test, Chamarajanagar District

INTRODUCTION

Hazardous and exploitative working conditions such as low wages, unsafe working conditions, and long working hours are realities faced by many poor people in countries of both the North and South. The lack of adequate labour standards and/or poor enforcement of standards help to create the conditions of poverty that lead to child labour. Low wages and insecure employment means that parents are forced to send their

children to work in order to survive. The absence of unions (and in many cases the banning or breaking of unions) denies workers the opportunity to demand a living wage.

Child labourers are likely to be even more exploited than adults are. Employers of child labourers like to argue that they need the “nimble fingers” of children to make their products. However, the main reason many businesses hire children is that they can be more easily controlled – they are less likely to protest or form unions. Children may not know their labour or safety rights and are often reluctant to insist on their rights. Employers who hire children can get away with paying them less and forcing them to work longer hours or under poor safety conditions. The safety statistics for children are shocking: in the United States, a child is killed on the job every 5 days. In Canada (2001 statistics) over 62, 000 young Canadians between 15 and 24 were hurt on the job, and 60 young Canadians lost their lives.

The dangers that children face vary with the kind of work that they do. Here are some examples of the threats child labourers face:

Dangerous Work

Work in hazardous conditions that can cause serious injuries, disease and even death.

Working too Young

Work that prevents children from going to school and deprives them of the chance to enjoy their childhood. Young children lack physical, mental and psychological maturity necessary for work.

Long Hours

Work that can last from 12 to 16 hours a day, sometimes for 7 days a week. Children frequently suffer from physical and mental exhaustion.

Bondage and Slavery

Work whereby children and their families attempt to pay off a debt or loan. Some children are born into an enslaved family; others may be kidnapped or sold to employers.

Strenuous Work

Physically demanding work. Heavy work can affect normal growth and can cause emotional distress.

Sexual Exploitation

Exploitation of children for sexual purposes, prostitution, and sexual abuse. Girls, but boys too, who are subjected to any kind of sexual exploitation are vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, and psychological trauma.

Violence and Abuse

Beatings, physical punishment, and verbal abuse. Employers may take advantage of children’s docile nature and vulnerability with devastating effects on their physical and mental well-being.

Heavy Responsibilities

Work requiring a level of responsibility for which the child is too young and ill-prepared.

Children have always been used in economic activities. In pre-capitalist societies including India, children had been employed in the guild and in trade occupations. In these societies, their workplace was an extension of the home and work relationship was an informal relationship. The child grew up and found work within the family environment where the child was not given a hazardous and difficult task. Work was a central aspect of their socialization and training.

During the mid-nineteenth century, large-scale mechanized production came into existence. That time, state regulations were lacking over the conditions of employees in any industry.

The employers were free to bargain with the labour. Therefore, the employers for their benefits exploited the labour in this country. Many children were employed in cotton and jute mills and coal mines.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

Joshi S K et al. (1994) has taken a cross-sectional study to determine the health status of children engaged in carpet weaving factories of Jaipur City of Rajasthan. Two hundred and ninety school going boys of similar socio-economic status served as controls. A higher prevalence of signs of nutritional deficiencies was observed in carpet weaving children. Analysis of the presenting complaints and the illness suffered in the past six months also revealed significantly higher morbidity in these children. A statistically significant difference was also observed in Anthropometric measurements of the two groups.

K Swarnalatha et al. (2016) have analyzed that the child labour is the practice of having children engage in economic activity on part time or full-time basis. Child labour is a global issue associated with poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, gender inequalities and a wide range of health risks. About 22000 working children die due to occupational hazards every year, as per ILO estimates. Indian population has more than 17.5 million working children in different industries, and maximum are in the agricultural sector, leather industry, mining, and industries, etc. Children are more prone to risk than adults because of rapid skeletal growth, organ and tissue development, greater risk of hearing loss, higher chemical absorption rate, etc

Yadav Kumar Surendra (2009) has analyzed between child labour and issues of health. According to him. There is epidemiological evidence of the greater impact of some occupational exposures on child health as compared to adults. Children are more prone to and more at risk than adults because of rapid skeletal growth, organ and tissues development, greater risk of hearing loss, greater need for food and rest, higher chemical absorption rates, smaller size and lower heat tolerance due to their physiological and

immunological countenance; some additional factors also contribute to this. Documented reports show the impact on health viz. poverty-related (e.g., Malnutrition, fatigue, anaemia, etc.), psychological effects and distress of child labour, occupational cancers, neurotoxicity, injuries, exposures to adverse physical factors, skin ailments, etc. A multi-disciplinary approach involving specialists from medical, toxicological, environmental, psychological and socio-anthropological fields shall produce integral information and, approach to various aspects of child development to prepare a better policy for child labour.

Food and Agriculture organization of United Nations (2015) in its report revealed that developing pesticide management has become a global priority to protect the human health and the environment. Pesticides are profoundly used mainly in agriculture (and in public health for pest control), where children are exposed to these pesticides as workers, bystanders, and consumers. They are particularly vulnerable to pesticide exposure for various biological and behavioural reasons.

International Labour Organization (2014) analyzed that the child labour in brick kilns is one of the major concerns in Bangladesh as the children working in the brick kilns have been suffering from various health hazards and occupational risks. In spite of this, there has been little oversight by the government and other stakeholders of this sector. Due to lack of proper monitoring, brickfields have sprung up like mushrooms and the situation has created a serious threat to environment and biodiversity while the people in the neighboring areas face health hazards and fertility of farms is going down. Villagers living near the brickfields, various diseases including bronchitis and asthma due to environmental pollution often affect especially children, and elderly people.

Awan Saeed, (2002) took a study at carpet weaving industries of selected district of Punjab province. The objectives the study was to identify the Health Hazards at workplace. A total of 628 carpet-weaving children and 292 non-working children from 10 rural villages were evaluated with questionnaires and physical exams. Fifty-five home-based and 30 shed-based worksites in these villages were assessed. Girls comprised the majority of working (73%) and non-working (69%) children; the mean age for both boys and girls was 10 years. The mean number of hours worked daily was 7.2 for males and 6.8 for females. Dust exposure in homes was generally higher than in sheds. Working children had significantly greater odds of joint pain, dry cough, cuts/bruises, and neck/shoulder abnormalities. Symptoms and signs of acute and repetitive injury and respiratory symptoms were more common among carpet-weaving children than their non-working peers were.

Rumesh Weerakoon et al. (2017) has done a study to know the Health Consequences Of Child Labour In Sri Lanka, they have revealed that the problem of child labour not only causes to damage their physical and mental health but also their education right, freedom, development of childhood, etc. The study was conducted with the objective to examine the impact of child labours on their health. 200 primary data were collected in Peta, Sri Lanka using simple random sampling method. Binary Logistic regression was

employed to identify the health effects of child labour. According to the study, child labours have faced some illnesses or injuries due to employment. Hours of working, carrying heavy loads operate heavy machines and equipment, place of work and exposure to things were highly correlated with physical harm of child labours. Carrying heavy load, operate heavy machines, equipment, and working place highly affected by physical harm of child labour. Many of them are employed on the street as street vendors, construction sites, factory and hotel, and restaurant. Injuries and physical harms are highly related to the working place. 28% of working children have faced injuries or fallen ill at least once a year due to work in Sri Lanka. However, the study recommends empowering the families, providing the better formal education and vocational training to overcome the issue of child labour.

Amjad Muhammad (2012) took a study in the Union Council Dhilum Ballagun, Sialkot district in the Punjab Province of Pakistan; where many forms of child labour on farms are widespread. Child labour in agriculture demonstrates a high recruitment rate of young people; the conditions are often dangerous to many hazards that really harm their health. The study primarily discussed the agriculture child labour in district Sialkot with a particular focus on their working and health condition.

Hurst Peter, (2007) has observed that 70 percent of child labourers—more than 150 million girls and boys under 18—are agricultural workers. They are harshly exploited, toiling in poor to appalling conditions; performing dangerous jobs with little pay, and are deprived of an education. Because children's bodies and minds are still growing and developing, exposure to workplace hazards and risks can be more devastating and long lasting for them. The line between what is acceptable work and what is not is easily crossed.

Human Rights Watch, United States of America (2015) in its report revealed that the thousands of children work in Ghana's artisanal and small-scale gold mines in hazardous conditions, despite both Ghanaian and international law prohibiting hazardous child labour. Most children are aged 15 to 17, but younger children work in mining too. The youngest child interviewed by Human Rights Watch was 9 years old Children work alongside family members, are sent to work by their families, or work on their own. They work anything from a few hours to 14 hours a day, pulling the gold ore out of shafts, carrying heavy loads of ore, and crushing it. Children wash the ore on board and pan it. Finally, they work with mercury, a highly toxic metal, by amalgamating it with gold and then burning the amalgam to separate out the gold. Children suffer numerous health consequences from mining work. The heavy lifting causes pain in the back, head, neck, joints, and arms, and can lead to long-term spinal damage. Some children suffer from the respiratory disease because of the dust produced from crushing ore.

Sathyarathi Kailash, (2000), in his study March against child labour, Children engaged in unsafe mining, he has revealed that Human Right Watch Report which published in December 2011, it is estimated that between 20,000 and 40,000 children work in Mali's artisanal gold mining sector. Many of them start working as young as six years old. These children are subjected to some of the worst forms of child labour,

leading to injury, exposure to toxic chemicals, and even death. They dig shafts more underground, pull up, carry and crush the ore, and pan it for gold. Owing to such hazardous occupation, many children complain of headaches, pain in, necks, arms, or backs, and risk long-term spinal injury from carrying heavy weights and from enduring repetitive motion. Children often sustain injuries from falling rocks and sharp tools, and on many occasions have even fallen into the shafts being grievously injured. In addition, they risk grave injuries while working in unstable shafts that sometimes collapse.

UNICEF (2006) in its report Child Labour, Nigeria, stated that an unhealthy environment, carrying too much responsibility for their age. Working in these hazardous conditions with little food, small pay, no education and no medical care establishes a cycle of child rights violations.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objective is to examine the Health Hazards 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. 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.

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 researcher has made an attempt to examine the various health hazards 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 health hazards and sectors incidence of child labour. For this, the researcher has

used contingency coefficient analysis, which is also known as Pearson's Coefficient. In addition, the same is tested with the statistical analysis and hypothesis testing.

Hypothesis - 1

H₀ –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurements given to them.

H₁ –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurements given to them.

Table 1 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurements given to them and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child Labour		Have you given any Protective Measurement		Total	Chi Square	
			Yes	No		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	20	20	0.18	0.362
		%	0	33	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	1	19	20		
		%	2	32	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33	33.3		
Total	F	1	59	60			
	%	2	98	100			
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	20	20	NA	NA
		%	0	33	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33	33.3		
Total	F	0	60	60			
	%	0	100	100			
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	20	20	0.49	0.000
		%	0	33	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	13	7	20		
		%	22	12	33.3		
	Hotels	F	9	11	20		
		%	15	18	33.3		
Total	F	22	38	60			
	%	37	63	100			
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	18	20	0.22	0.217
		%	3	30	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33	33.3		
Hotels	F	3	17	20			

		%	5	28	33.3		
	Total	F	5	55	60		
		%	8	92	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	78	80	0.20	0.007
		%	0.8	33	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	14	66	80		
		%	5.8	28	33.3		
	Hotels	F	12	68	80		
		%	5	28	33.3		
	Total	F	28	212	240		
		%	12	88	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 1 (2%) of 60 child labourers responded that they were given the protective measurement and 59 (98%) of the child labourers responded that they were not given any of the protective measurement. The one who were given the protective measurement works in Petty shops/Small establishments. Of those 59 child labourers who were not given any of the protective measurement, 20 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 19 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 20 work in Hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurement given to them, 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.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that all of 60 child labourers responded that they were not given any of the protective measurement.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 22 (37%) of 60 child labourers responded that they were given the protective measurement and 38 (63%) of the child labourers responded that they were not given any of the protective measurement. Of those 22 child labourers who were given the protective measurement, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 13 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 9 work in Hotels. Of those 38 child labourers who were not given any of the protective measurement, 20 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 7 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 11 work in Hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurement given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.49. 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 5 (8%) of 60 child labourers responded that they were given the protective measurement and 55 (92%) of the child labourers responded that they were not given any of the protective measurement. Of those 5 child labourers who were given the protective measurement, 2 work in

Agriculture and Allied sectors, none works in Petty shops/Small establishments and 3 work in Hotel.. Of those 55 child labourers who were not given any of the protective measurement, 18 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 20 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 Protective Measurement given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.22. 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 28 (12%) of 240 child labourers responded that they were given the protective measurement and 212 (88%) of the child labourers responded that they were not given any of the protective measurement. Of those 28 child labourers who were given the protective measurement, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 14 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 12 work in Hotels.. Of those 212 child labourers who were not given any of the protective measurement, 78 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 66 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 68 work in Hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Protective Measurement given to them, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.20. 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 - 2

H₀ –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of their Job.

H₁ –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of their Job.

Table 2 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of their Job and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child Labour		What is the Most Risky Aspect in Your Job					Total	Chi Square	
			Heavy Tired Work	No Risk	Hard Work	Wastage Transportation	Over-Time		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	13	5	0	0	20	0.24	0.723
		%	3.3	21.7	8.3	0	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	3	14	3	0	0	20		
		%	5	23.3	5	0	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	2	11	6	1	0	20		
		%	3.3	18.3	10	1.7	0	33.3		
Total	F	7	38	14	1	0	60			

		%	11.7	63.3	23.3	1.7	0	100		
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	16	1	1	0	20	0.45	0.018
		%	3.3	26.7	1.7	1.7	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	4	9	7	0	0	20		
		%	6.7	15	11.7	0	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	18	2	0	0	20		
		%	0	30	3.3	0	0	33.3		
Total	F	6	43	10	1	0	60			
	%	10	71.7	16.7	1.7	0	100			
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	1	16	2	0	1	20	0.56	0.000
		%	1.7	26.7	3.3	0	1.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	20	0	0	0	20		
		%	0	33.3	0	0	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	8	12	0	0	20		
		%	0	13.3	20	0	0	33.3		
Total	F	1	44	14	0	1	60			
	%	1.7	73.3	23.3	0	1.7	100			
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	12	6	0	0	20	0.35	0.197
		%	3.3	20	10	0	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	3	13	3	1	0	20		
		%	5	21.7	5	1.7	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	18	2	0	0	20		
		%	0	30	3.3	0	0	33.3		
Total	F	5	43	11	1	0	60			
	%	8.3	71.7	18.3	1.7	0	100			
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	7	57	14	1	1	80	0.20	0.253
		%	2.9	23.8	5.8	0.4	0.4	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	10	56	13	1	0	80		
		%	4.2	23.3	5.4	0.4	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	2	55	22	1	0	80		
		%	0.8	22.9	9.2	0.4	0	33.3		
Total	F	19	168	49	3	1	240			
	%	7.9	70	20.4	1.3	0.4	100			

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 7 (11.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work. Around 38 (63.3%) of the child labourers responded that there is no risk aspect in their job. About 14 (23.3%) child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is hard work. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation. Of those 7 child labourers whose most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. Of those 38 child labourers whose job was not risky, 13 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 14 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 11 work in Hotels. Of those 14 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of

their job is hard work, 5 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 6 work in Hotels. The one whose most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation works in hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.24. 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 6 (10%) of 60 child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work. Around 43 (71.7%) of the child labourers responded that there is no risk aspect in their job. About 10 (16.7%) child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is hard work. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation. Of those 6 child labourers whose most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 4 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and none works in Hotels. Of those 43 child labourers whose job was not risky, 16 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 9 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels. Of those 10 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of their job is hard work, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 7 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. The one whose most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation works in Agriculture and Allied sector.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.45. 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.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 1 (1.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of job is heavy tired work. Around 44 (73.3%) of the child labourers responded that there is no risk aspect in their job. About 14 (23.3%) child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is hard work. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is over-time work. The one, whose most risky aspect of job is heavy tired work, works in Agriculture and Allied sector. Of those 44 child labourers whose job was not risky, 16 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 20 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 8 work in Hotels. Of those 14 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of their job is hard work, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, none works in Petty shops/Small establishments and 12 work in Hotels. The one, whose most risky aspect of their job is over-time work, works in Agriculture and Allied sector.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.56. 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 5 (8.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work. Around 43 (71.7%) of the child labourers responded that there is no risk aspect in their job. About 11 (18.3%) child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is hard work. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation. Of those 5 child labourers whose most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and none works in Hotels. Of those 43 child labourers whose job was not risky, 12 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 13 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels. Of those 11 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of their job is hard work, 6 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. The one whose most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation works in hotel.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of Job, 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.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 19 (7.9%) of 240 child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work. Around 168 (70%) of the child labourers responded that there is no risk aspect in their job. About 49 (20.4%) child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is hard work. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that the most risky aspect of their job is over-time work. Of those 19 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of their job is heavy tired work, 7 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. Of those 168 child labourers whose job was not risky, 57 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 56 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 55 work in Hotels. Of those 49 child labourers, whose most risky aspect of their job is hard work, 14 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 13 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 22 work in Hotels. The one whose most risky aspect of their job is wastage transportation works in hotel. The one, whose most risky aspect of their job is over-time work, works in Agriculture and Allied sector.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Most Risky Aspect of Job, 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.

Hypothesis - 3

H₀ –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Common Ailments that they had to face.

H₁ –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Common Ailments that they had to face.

Table 3 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Common Ailments that they had to face and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child Labour		What are the Common Ailments that you had to Face					Total	Chi Square	
			Not Given Leave	Over Timing	Mentally Tortured	No	Satisfied		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	19	1	0	0	0	20	0.59	0.000
		%	31.7	1.7	0	0	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	10	1	1	8	0	20		
		%	16.7	1.7	1.7	13	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	3	7	0	10	0	20		
		%	5	11.7	0	17	0	33.3		
Total	F	32	9	1	18	0	60			
	%	53.3	15	1.7	30	0	100			
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	0	0	20	0	20	0.38	0.130
		%	0	0	0	33	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	2	3	0	14	1	20		
		%	3.3	5	0	23	1.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	2	0	18	0	20		
		%	0	3.3	0	30	0	33.3		
Total	F	2	5	0	52	1	60			
	%	3.3	8.3	0	87	1.7	100			
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	0	0	20	0	20	NA	NA
		%	0	0	0	33	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	0	0	20	0	20		
		%	0	0	0	33	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	0	0	20	0	20		
		%	0	0	0	33	0	33.3		
Total	F	0	0	0	60	0	60			
	%	0	0	0	100	0	100			
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	12	0	0	8	0	20	0.64	0.000
		%	20	0	0	13	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	8	0	12	0	20		
		%	0	13.3	0	20	0	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	1	0	19	0	20		
		%	0	1.7	0	32	0	33.3		
Total	F	12	9	0	39	0	60			

		%	20	15	0	65	0	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	31	1	0	48	0	80	0.39	0.000
		%	12.9	0.4	0	20	0	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	12	12	1	54	1	80		
		%	5	5	0.4	23	0.4	33.3		
	Hotels	F	3	10	0	67	0	80		
		%	1.3	4.2	0	28	0	33.3		
	Total	F	46	23	1	169	1	240		
		%	19.2	9.6	0.4	70	0.4	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 32 (53.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the leave not given. Around 9 (15%) of the child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the over-timing. About 1 (1.7%) child labourers responded that the common ailment that he/she faced was the mental torture. 18 (30%) of the child labourers responded that there was no any of the common ailment they faced. Of those 32 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was the leave not given, 19 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 10 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 3 work in Hotels. Of those 38 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was over-timing, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 1 works in Petty shops/Small establishments and 7 work in Hotels. The one, whose common ailment that they faced was the mental torture, works in Petty shops/Small establishments. Of those 38 child labourers, who had no any common ailment, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 8 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 10 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Most Common Ailment they faced during their Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.59. 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.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 2 (3.3%) of 60 child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the leave not given. Around 5 (8.3%) of the child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the over-timing. 52 (87%) of the child labourers responded that there was no any of the common ailment they faced. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that he/she was satisfied with the work. Of those 2 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was the leave not given, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 2 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and none works in Hotels. Of those 5 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was over-timing, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 3 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. Of those 52 child labourers, who had no any common ailment, 20 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 14 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels. The one, who was satisfied with his/her job works in Petty shops/Small establishments.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Most Common Ailment they faced during their Job, 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 all the 60 child labourers responded that they have no faced any of the common ailments during their job.

Yelandur Taluk: The analysis shows that 12 (20%) of 60 child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the leave not given. Around 9 (15%) of the child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the over-timing. 39 (65%) of the child labourers responded that there was no any of the common ailment they faced. Those 12 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was the leave not given, work in Agriculture and Allied sectors Of those 9 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was over-timing, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 8 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 1 works in Hotels. Of those 39 child labourers, who had no any common ailment, 8 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 12 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 19 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Most Common Ailment they faced during their Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.64. 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.

Chamarajanagar District (Overall): The analysis shows that 46 (19.2%) of 240 child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the leave not given. Around 23 (9.6%) of the child labourers responded that the common ailment that they faced was the over-timing. One of the child labourers responded that common ailment that he/she faced was the mental torture. 169 (70%) of the child labourers responded that there was no any of the common ailment they faced. 1 (1.7%) of the child labourers responded that he/she was satisfied with the work. Of those 46 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was the leave not given, 31 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 12 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 3 work in Hotels. Of those 23 child labourers, whose common ailment that they faced was over-timing, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 12 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 10 work in Hotels. The one, who common ailment he/she faced was mental torture works in Petty shops/Small establishments. Of those 169 child labourers, who had no any common ailment, 48 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 54 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 67 work in Hotels. The one, who was satisfied with his/her job works in Petty shops/Small establishments.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Most Common Ailment they faced during their Job, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.39. 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 - 4

H₀ –There is no Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Facilities at Work Place.

H₁ –There is a Significant Association between the Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Facilities at Work Place.

Table 4 - Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and the Facilities at Work Place and Results of Chi-Square Test

Taluk	Sectors Incidence of Child Labour		Does your work place have facilities like first aid box and other things		Total	Chi –Square	
			Yes	No		CC	P Value
Chamarajanagar	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	1	19	20	0.18	0.362
		%	1.7	31.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
Total	F	1	59	60			
	%	1.7	98.3	100			
Kollegal	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	20	20	0.18	0.362
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	1	19	20		
		%	1.7	31.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
Total	F	1	59	60			
	%	1.7	98.3	100			
Gundlupet	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	0	20	20	0.56	0.000
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	15	5	20		
		%	25	8.3	33.3		
	Hotels	F	4	16	20		
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
Total	F	19	41	60			
	%	31.7	68.3	100			
Yelandur	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	1	19	20	0.18	0.349
		%	1.7	31.7	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	0	20	20		
		%	0	33.3	33.3		
Hotels	F	2	18	20			

		%	3.3	30	33.3		
	Total	F	3	57	60		
		%	5	95	100		
Total	Agriculture and Allied sectors	F	2	78	80	0.24	0.001
		%	0.8	32.5	33.3		
	Petty shops/Small establishments	F	16	64	80		
		%	6.7	26.7	33.3		
	Hotels	F	6	74	80		
		%	2.5	30.8	33.3		
	Total	F	24	216	240		
		%	10	90	100		

Chamarajanagar Taluk: The analysis shows that 1 (1.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that his/her work place has facilities like first aid box and other things and around 59 (98.3%) of the child labourers responded that their work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things. The one, whose work place has facilities like first aid box and other things, works in Agriculture and Allied sectors. Of those 59 child labourers, whose work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things, 19 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 20 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 20 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Facilities like First Aid Box and other things, 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.

Kollegal Taluk: The analysis shows that 1 (1.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that his/her work place has facilities like first aid box and other things and around 59 (98.3%) of the child labourers responded that their work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things. The one, whose work place has facilities like first aid box and other things, works in Agriculture and Allied sectors. Of those 59 child labourers, whose work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things, 19 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 20 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 20 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Facilities like First Aid Box and other things, 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.

Gundlupet Taluk: The analysis shows that 19 (31.7%) of 60 child labourers responded that their work place has facilities like first aid box and other things and around 41 (68.3%) of the child labourers responded that their work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things. Of those 19 child labourers, whose work place has facilities like first aid box and other things, none works in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 15 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 4 work in Hotels. Of those 41 child

labourers, whose work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things, 20 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 5 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 16 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is moderate association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Facilities like First Aid Box and other things, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.56 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 3 (5%) of 60 child labourers responded that their work place has facilities like first aid box and other things and around 57 (95%) of the child labourers responded that their work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things. Of those 3 child labourers, whose work place has facilities like first aid box and other things, 1 works in Agriculture and Allied sectors none works in Petty shops/Small establishments and 2 work in Hotels. Of those 57 child labourers, whose work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things, 19 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 20 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 18 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Facilities like First Aid Box and other things, 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 24 (10%) of 240 child labourers responded that their work place has facilities like first aid box and other things and around 216 (90%) of the child labourers responded that their work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things. Of those 24 child labourers, whose work place has facilities like first aid box and other things, 2 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 16 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 6 work in Hotels. Of those 216 child labourers, whose work place has no facilities like first aid box and other things, 78 work in Agriculture and Allied sectors, 64 work in Petty shops/Small establishments and 74 work in Hotels.

The results of the Chi-Square reveals that there is lesser association between Sectors Incidence of Child Labour and Facilities like First Aid Box and other things, as the Contingent Coefficient is 0.24 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

Working children are from different age, race, income or health-status groups. The nature of work, its hazards and possible health effects, the situation in which children work are important aspects with respect to predictive short and long term effects of physical, mental and chemical work exposure on the health development of child labours in social system. Anatomical, physiological and mental aspects in different

socioeconomic conditions are health components that require urgent attention, particularly concerning growth and development, orthopaedic and muscular skeletal disorders, poisoning, intoxication and premature deaths. Children are more prone and at high risk than adults because of rapid skeletal growth, development of organ and tissues, greater risk of hearing loss, developing ability to assess risks, greater need for food and rest, higher chemical absorption rates, smaller size and lower heat tolerance due to their physiological and immunological aspects., psychological effects and distress of child labour, occupational cancers, neurotoxicity, injuries, exposure to adverse physical factors, skin ailments, Carpel Tunnel Syndrome (rapid trigger movement of fingers).

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