

The Role of NGOs in Eradication of Child Labour – With special Reference to Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.

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Abstract: *The incidence of child labour is not modern phenomenon. Even in the olden days children were put to strenuous labour in houses and in fields at an early age. Children should perform the tasks such as nurture of cattle, collection of grass and fuel etc. Because of this adult member of the family could able get relive for more fruitful and productive works. There was no common labour beside children working along with their family members. It was the factor that child labour which strongly established family and kinship ties in many occupations. In urban areas, because of an abject poverty majority of the parents cannot make any investment on their children development and they are also averse to support them. They are eager about children to find work for themselves. The employers wish to prefer children as they are more nimble, amenable to discipline, control and too cheaper. The problem of child labour became more distinct with the beginning of industrial revolution. For the purpose of the study the researcher has taken the NGOs which have been working for the eradication of the child labour by adopting various strategies in the district of Chamarajanagar.*

Key words: Child Labour, NGOs, Eradication of Child Labour.

INTRODUCTION

Global estimates of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) show that the incidence of child labour is very high in developing countries and statistics reveal that India is the highest in the world. So there is no doubt that in India the issue of child labour is a serious one. Although there is a universal agreement that child labour is undesirable, there is a wide disagreement on how to tackle this problem. The formulation of policies that are effective in curbing child labour requires an analysis of its key determinants, that is, identification of variables that have a significant effect on child employment. (Das Swati, 2012).

The problem of child labour is a global phenomenon and its degree of extent is varying from country to country. The filthy practice of child labour is widely prevalent in many third world countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Brazil, etc. Despite a number of ways and means undertaken by the Government and Non –Government organisations to tackle the exploitation of children, India has come to acquire the dubious feature of possessing the largest child labour in the world. (Bilal Bhat, 2011).

The recent ILO report on child labour pointed out that globally 152 million children engaged as a child labour, out of these 64 million girls and 88 million boys and this is accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide as child labour. In this estimate 71 per cent of children working as a child labour in agricultural and allied sector and 69 per cent work within their own family. Nearly half of all those in child labour 73 million children are in hazardous work that directly cause dangerous to their health, safety, and moral development. Children in employment, a broader measure comprising both child labour and permitted forms of employment, involving children of legal working age, number 218 million. (ILO, 2017).

Definitions of Child Labour

The term Child Labour is often used synonymously with employed children or working child. Mr. Homer Folks, Chairman of the United States, National Child Labour Commission defined Child Labour as any work by children that interferes with full physical development and their opportunities for a desirable minimum level of education or their needed recreation.

According to **Suda (2011)** the term child labour refers to when children is working in any type of work that is dangerous and harmful to children's health or the work hinders their education.

Moyi (2011) child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse.

According to **Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005)** child labour is viewed as a form of child labour abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations.

UNCRC 1989, (the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) a Child refers to a person under the age of eighteen.

Bhat (2010), emphasise that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three difficult concepts to define, which are "child", "work" and "labour". He claims that the term of childhood can be defined by age but in some societies, people cease to be a child at different ages. The onset of puberty occurs at different ages for different people. Therefore in the Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) defines a child who is under the age of eighteen years.

The Non –Governmental Organisations and Child Labour

NGO plays a very vital role in the chore of elimination and rehabilitation of child labour. NGOs have been taking certain measures for creating awareness among the employers and parents regarding the evils of child labour. The existing penal provisions of child labour law may be highlighted among the erring employers. NGOs may add to the efforts of the Government in elimination of child labour. The

enforcement staff must seek the involvement of NGOs at all stages. Thus NGOs must be encouraged to become partners in the elimination of child labour along with Government.

The intervention of NGOs are in the areas of counseling awareness, creating social mobilization, encouraging community participation, rescuing children from work, providing vocational training, enrolling children in schools and ensuring their retention by minimizing dropouts, monitoring the functioning of schools, bringing children from informal rehabilitation schooling system into the formal mainstream schooling system, preparing educational kits and facilitating interaction between the various stakeholders, like Government Officials, Teachers, Employers etc.

NGOs have been working to find a solution to the problem of child labour. Many NGOs have grown in size and capabilities conducting research and training while developing effective and innovative programmes to shift children from work to school. The work of NGOs in the field of primary education, micro financing and alternative income generation programmes have also made an important contribution in the effort to eradicate child labour in both urban and rural India. NGOs make significant improvement in their performance in promoting sustainable development and livelihood for the poor. The NGOs constitute important social capital for activating at the grass root level, the policy of preventing and eradicating the child labour practice and rehabilitating and mainstreaming the released child workers in to the learning system.

NGOs in Chamarajanagar District

There are very few registered NGOs are actively working in the eradication of child labour in Chamarajanagar district of the Karnataka. The brief profile of NGOs is as follows,

Sl. No	Name of the NGO	Major Area of Association
1	NR Foundation	Education awareness
2	Karuna Trust	Health care and education
3	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra	Health Care, Education and sustainable Livelihoods.
4	Vishwasa Seva Trust	Health care and Education
5	Distress Call Foundation	Welfare and education
6	Narayan Seva Sansthan	Health, rehabilitation for disabled
7	Krishna Kiran Welfare Trust	Children welfare and Education
8	Help A Child Of India	Children welfare and Education
9	Sadhana	Children welfare and Education
10	Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Sewa Kendra	Children welfare and Education
11	World Vision of India	Child Rights and education
12	Child line sadana	Children welfare and Education
13	Holy cross	Health care
14	Child line –ODP	Child care and protection
15	Bachpan Bachao Andolan	Child Rights and education

Methodology of the study.

The study is designed as a case of five NGOs operating in the Chamarajanagar district i.e.

- World Vision of India
- Child line sadana
- Holy cross
- Child line –ODP
- Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

The research study is based on both primary and secondary data as provided by the respective NGOs in eradicating the child labor. The variables like awareness, Rehabilitation programs and the statistical details like No. of Cases received, No of Cases Attended, No of Cases Resolved with regard to the various rehabilitation programs for the years 2016 and 2017 is discussed in the study.

Objectives of the study.

1. To study the awareness level of the NGO's operating in Chamarajanagar district.
2. To analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.

3. To study the role of NGO’s in eradicating the child labor.

Data Analysis and interpretation

Objective 1:To study the awareness level of the NGO’s operating in Chamarajanagar district.

The above objective designed to study professional awareness of various NGO’s operating in the Chamarajanagar District with respect to other reputed NGO’s of Global reputation and widespread presence. The Global reputed NGO’s like,

- CARE India
- Action aid India
- CRY
- Global march
- Against child labor Concerned for working children
- Salam balak trust
- Save the children
- World vision
- Butterflies
- Child Line

Are included for the study along with the NGO’s operating in study area ie

- WVI=World Vision of India
- CLS=Child line sadana
- HC=Holy Cross
- CLO=Child line ODP
- BBA=Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

The respective opinions are measured by using the Dichotomous scale.(yes/no)

Awareness		Name of the NGO					Total	
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA		
CARE India	Yes	F	1	0	0	0	0	1
		%	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
	No	F	0	1	1	1	1	4
		%	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Action aid India	Yes	F	0	0	1	1	1	3
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
	No	F	1	1	0	0	0	2
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
CRY	Yes	F	NIL					
		%	NIL					
	No	F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Global march Against child labor	Yes	F	0	1	1	1	1	4
		%	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
	No	F	1	0	0	0	0	1
		%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Concerned for working children	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	0	2
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	1	3
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20	20	20	20	20	100

Salam balak trust	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	0	2
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	1	3
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Save the children	Yes	F	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
	No	F	1	1	0	1	1	4
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
World vision	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	1	3
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	60.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	0	2
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	40.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Butterflies	Yes	F	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
	No	F	1	1	0	1	1	4
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Child Line	Yes	F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

The above table 1 provides the percentage analysis of awareness levels among the different NGO's under consideration the awareness is found to be high with regard to the NGO's like

- Action aid India (60%).
- Global march against child labor (80%).
- World vision (60%).
- Child Line (100%).

Among the NGO's of the study area.

On the other hand

- CARE India (20%)
- CRY (0%)
- Concerned for working children (40%)
- Salam balak trust (40%)
- Save the children (20%)
- Butterflies (20%)

Are less known among the NGO's of the study area.

Objective 2.To analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged

	NGO-Activities	WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1	Medical Help	4	5	5	5	5
2	Education Sponsorship programs	5	4	2	4	3
3	Shelter	4	4	2	4	4
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	4	2	2	4	5
5	Rescue operations	4	4	5	3	4
6	Repatriation	5	3	5	2	3
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	3	2	5	3	5
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	1	4	5	3	4
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	4	3	5	2	3
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	2	2	5	4	5
11	Career Guidance	5	4	5	4	4
12	Provided Self Employment	3	2	5	3	5
13	Intervention Follow-up	5	5	5	5	3
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	5	2	5	4	5
15	Legal assistance	5	5	5	5	3
16	Main Streaming Activities	3	4	5	4	4

H (0): There is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.

H(1):There is a significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.

Result Details-One way ANOVA				
Source	SS	DF	MS	
Between-treatments	9.2	4	2.3	$F = 1.96$
Within-treatments	88	75	1.1733	
Total	97.2	79		

The f -ratio value is 1.96023. The p -value is 0 .11. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above objective is designed to analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged. The various rehabilitation programs like

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Shelter
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents

- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance
- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

Are included in the study. The set objective is measured by using 5 point likert (Strongly agree-Strongly disagree) scale and analysed by using one way to examine the hypothesis there is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged. The summary statistics of mean is computed to present the various rehabilitation programs practiced and engaged by the NGO's of the study area.

From the study it is found that the rehabilitation programs are used at varied levels of importance among the NGO's of the study area.

With regard to WVI=World Vision of India the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as.

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Repatriation
- Career Guidance
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLS=Child line sadana the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to HC=Holy Cross the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance
- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLO=Child line ODP the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLO=Child line ODP the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to BBA=Bachpan Bachao Andolan the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Provided Self Employment
- Awareness Building on Factories Act

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

The one way ANOVA reveals that there is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged ($p=0.11$, Null hypothesis accepted and Alternative hypothesis is rejected).

Objective 3. To study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor.

The above objective is designed to study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor. The efforts to eradicate the child labor is studied based on the parameters like

- **No of Received**
- **Cases Attended**
- **No of Cases Resolved**

Areanalysed for the two latest years of 2016 and 2017 respectively by using one way ANOVA.

The NGO activities for which the eradicating the child labor is attributed are indented as

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Shelter
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance
- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

Table showing No. of cases received in 2016

		Table 3a				
	NGO-Activities	No of Cases received-Mean				
		2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	25	8	25	18	38
2	Education Sponsorship programs	38	10	38	38	39
3	Shelter	45	9	45	18	35
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	60	15	60	28	45
5	Rescue operations	18	50	18	19	19
6	Repatriation	10	10	10	11	15
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	16	6	16	17	22
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	6	18	6	6	18
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	9	25	9	7	32
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	19	18	19	41	39
11	Career Guidance	9	0	9	19	1
12	Provided Self Employment	2	0	17	19	17
13	Intervention Follow-up	68	55	32	35	32
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	39	10	34	16	34
15	Legal assistance	40	21	39	22	39

16	Main Streaming Activities	10	10	18	29	18
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H (0): There is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicated the child labor

H (0): There is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicated the child labor

Result Details -One way ANOVA				
Source	SS	DF	MS	F = 1.35
Between-treatments	1226.5	4	306.625	
Within-treatments	17012.5	75	226.8333	
Total	18239	79		

The *f*-ratio value is 1.35176. The *p*-value is 0.26. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (a) shows the average number of Cases received for the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Attending on Missing Complaint
- Intervention Follow-up
- Shelter
- Rescue operations
- Legal assistance
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Education Sponsorship programs

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected ($p=0.26$), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases received in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of Cases received in 2017

		Table 3b				
	NGO-Activities	No of Cases received-Mean				
		2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	16	6	36	20	36
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	6	42	42	42
3	Shelter	18	6	16	15	16
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	60	10	40	19	40
5	Rescue operations	10	60	16	17	16
6	Repatriation	6	9	10	10	10
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	18	5	16	6	16
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	3	10	20	5	20
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	6	15	30	4	30
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	22	16	36	39	36
11	Career Guidance	6	0	4	22	4
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	16	20	16
13	Intervention Follow-up	35	10	16	42	16

14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	42	22	31	17	31
15	Legal assistance	22	19	40	30	40
16	Main Streaming Activities	19	9	16	28	16

Result Details- One way ANOVA				
Source	SS	df	MS	
Between-treatments	1441.825	4	360.4563	$F = 2.018$
Within-treatments	13395.0625	75	178.6008	
Total	14836.8875	79		

The f -ratio value is 2.018. The p -value is 0.10. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (b) shows the average number of Cases received for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Rescue operations
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance
- Medical Help

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected ($p=0.10$), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases received in the year 2017.

Table Showing No. of Cases attended in 2016

		Table 3c				
NGO-Activities		No of Cases Attended-Mean 2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	32	15	30	22	30
2	Education Sponsorship programs	9	8	60	49	60
3	Shelter	20	3	19	16	19
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	55	7	32	26	32
5	Rescue operations	6	15	20	16	20
6	Repatriation	5	6	9	9	9
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	19	10	19	3	19
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	2	6	20	3	20
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	16	18	41	3	41
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	16	19	40	31	40
11	Career Guidance	18	0	6	16	6
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	10	6	10
13	Intervention Follow-up	16	22	9	40	9

14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	16	18	39	10	39
15	Legal assistance	17	34	44	19	44
16	Main Streaming Activities	20	6	10	16	10

Result Details- One way ANOVA				
Source	SS	df	MS	
Between-treatments	2294.925	4	573.7313	$F = 3.078$
Within-treatments	13978.875	75	186.385	
Total	16273.8	79		

The f -ratio value is 3.078. The p -value is 0.021. The result is significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (c) shows the average number of Cases attended for the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were attended with regard to the issues like,

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted ($p=0.021$), therefore there is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases attended in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of cases attended in 2017

		Table 3d				
	NGO-Activities	No of Cases Attended-Mean				
		2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	12	6	22	29	22
2	Education Sponsorship programs	6	10	55	52	55
3	Shelter	22	5	24	13	24
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	45	8	18	31	18
5	Rescue operations	7	20	22	15	22
6	Repatriation	4	3	6	8	6
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	6	6	24	9	24
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	5	7	26	2	26
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	12	16	44	2	44
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	19	22	32	24	32
11	Career Guidance	17	0	1	15	1
12	Provided Self Employment	2	0	9	17	9
13	Intervention Follow-up	25	30	10	44	10

14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	12	19	19	9	19
15	Legal assistance	16	29	61	6	61
16	Main Streaming Activities	12	5	17	10	17

Result Details				
Source	SS	df	MS	
Between-treatments	2208.8	4	552.2	$F = 2.82$
Within-treatments	14684.75	75	195.7967	
Total	16893.55	79		

The f -ratio value is 2.82027. The p -value is 0.03. The result is significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (d) shows the average number of Cases attended for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were attended with regard to the issues like,

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted ($p=0.03$), therefore there is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases attended in the year 2017.

Table showing No. of cases resolved in 2016

		Table 3e				
NGO-Activities		No of Cases Resolved-Mean				
		2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	10	19	20	30	20
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	6	42	61	42
3	Shelter	15	1	19	12	19
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	19	9	22	17	22
5	Rescue operations	12	25	10	19	10
6	Repatriation	9	5	4	19	4
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	7	5	30	18	30
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	4	1	24	1	24
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	9	17	49	9	49
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	6	16	34	20	34
11	Career Guidance	16	0	2	4	2
12	Provided Self Employment	3	0	4	6	4
13	Intervention Follow-up	19	16	10	60	10
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	19	12	26	6	26

15	Legal assistance	19	16	9	5	9
16	Main Streaming Activities	16	2	10	12	10

Result Details				
Source	SS	df	MS	
Between-treatments	1500.2	4	375.05	$F = 2.32$
Within-treatments	12141	75	161.88	
Total	13641.2	79		

The f -ratio value is 2.31684. The p -value is 0.065. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (e) shows the average number of Cases resolved for the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected ($p=0.065$), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases resolved in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of cases resolved in 2017

		Table 3f				
NGO-Activities		No of Cases Resolved-Mean 2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	18	6	26	32	26
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	9	69	64	69
3	Shelter	6	10	22	6	22
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	22	5	19	16	19
5	Rescue operations	10	30	8	22	8
6	Repatriation	12	2	2	12	2
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	1	3	39	17	39
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	2	10	30	1	30
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	1	10	52	10	52
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	10	35	39	18	39
11	Career Guidance	10	0	6	9	6
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	2	5	2
13	Intervention Follow-up	22	38	12	62	12

14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	24	16	18	5	18
15	Legal assistance	29	10	10	5	10
16	Main Streaming Activities	10	1	9	19	9

Result Details				
Source	SS	df	MS	
Between-treatments	1987.2	4	496.8	$F = 1.89$
Within-treatments	19704.75	75	262.73	
Total	21691.95	79		

The f -ratio value is 1.89092. The p -value is 0.121. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (f) shows the average number of Cases resolved for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Rescue operations
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
-

So that, from the above it is found that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected ($p=0.121$), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases resolved in the year 2017.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

The preliminary objective of the study was to collect the data from the various non- governmental organizations which have working in Chamarajanagar and secondly to know the intensity of the working strategies in various aspects in eradication of child labour. However, the primary and secondary data was collected from 5 NGOs operating in the Chamarajanagar district. The study has revealed that most of the NGO's are actively engaged in the role of eradicating child labor through the programs like, Medical Help, Education Sponsorship programs, Providing of Shelter, Attending on Missing Compliant, Rescue operations, Repatriation, Emotional Support and Guidance and so on. In the meanwhile, NGOs are needs to strengthened and suggested to focus more on the activities like Repatriation, Providing of Self Employment, Emotional Support and Guidance and Information/ Referral to Services/Employment, in order to create sustainable results in eradicating child labor.

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