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Socio-economic conditions of Child Labour of Quarry Industry in Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: Children are the greatest gift to humanity and Childhood is an important and impressionable stage of human development as it holds the potential to the future development of any society. Children around the world are engaged in a large number of activities classified as work. Various causes of child labour like the curse of poverty, lack of educational resources, Social and economic backwardness, In general, the number of children in hazardous work tends to increase with age. The most recent global figures show that there were 19 million children in hazardous work in the 5-11 age group; 16.4 million aged 12-14; and 37.1 million aged 15-17. Hazardous child labor is the largest category of the worst forms of child labor with an estimated 115 million children, aged 5-17, and working in dangerous conditions in sectors as diverse as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, service industries, hotels, bars, restaurants, fast food establishments, and domestic service. This paper focus on Socio-economic conditions of child labour of quarry industry i.e age group, gender, social status, educational levels, health hazardous, wages, working conditions etc.

Keywords: Health Hazardous, Child labour, Illiteracy, Stone Quarries

I. INTRODUCTION

India is known for natural stones in particular Granite, Marble, Sandstone, Limestone and Slate. India's granite deposits are rich, with a variety of over 200 shades. In India stone quarries are mainly located in the states of in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and few locations in Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar, although they can also be found in many other places. The stone is obtained from underground by a process of digging, blasting or cutting. This process is known as quarrying and the pit or open excavation from which the stone is obtained is called a Quarry.

The granite exporting companies in South India are largely concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu and granite is mainly shipped from the port in Chennai. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of granites in the country. In Andhra Pradesh, the granite production is largely concentrated in Prakasam district, Kurnool district and Krishna districts. The area is known for producing Black Galaxy, Mosaic Chip Stone, lime stone and road metal a famous granite variety which has a worldwide market.

In general, the number of children in hazardous work tends to increase with age. The most recent global figures show that there were 19 million children in hazardous work in the 5-11 age group; 16.4 million aged 12-14; and 37.1 million aged 15-17. Progress has been made, but not for the youngest age groups! Between 2012 and 2016, the number of children aged 5-17 years in hazardous work decreased by 12.8 million, but this was accounted for wholly by children above the age of 12, and, mostly (more than 10 million) by children aged 15-17.

According to Census of India, 2011, there were 12.26 million working children in the age group of 5-14 years as compared to 11.2 million in 1991 revealing an increasing trend in absolute numbers though the work participation rates of children (5-14) have come down from 5.4 percent during 2001 to 5 percent during 2011.

Andhra Pradesh has a dubious distinction of having the largest number of Child Labor in India (2011 Census). The State is consisting of 13 districts, converging 2 sub regions in coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema in 2014. According to 2011 census, Andhra Pradesh is having 3, 80,422 Child Labour whereas it was 13.63 lakh in 2001 in the combined State and 3.80 lakhs in A.P. in 2011. Data of out of school children according to a survey conducted by RVM was 6.2 lakh in 2003-2004 and 1.09 lakh in 2013. High incidence of child labor in Andhra Pradesh occurs in employment like agriculture, hotels and dhabas, domestic sector, mining and quarries construction activity, shops and establishments, small factories, street vending, rag picking and such informal sector.

1.1 Working conditions

More specifically, hazardous child labor is work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Often health problems caused by working as a child labor may not develop or show up until the child is an adult. Hazardous child labor is the largest category of the worst forms of child labor with an estimated 115 million children, aged 5-17, and working in dangerous conditions in sectors as diverse as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, service industries, hotels, bars, restaurants, fast food establishments, and domestic service.

Quarrying stone for construction material or to make gravel is hard and dangerous work, particularly for children. But for many poor youngsters whose families are involved in this activity, there is no other choice. Family earnings from quarrying may be barely sufficient to cover basic needs and money earned by children can be an important part of a household's income. It may even mean the difference between eating and not eating on a given day.

Work in stone quarries hazardous labour – Children carry loads far too heavy for their body size; they risk accidents from the use of explosives and they are constantly exposed to fine dust that can cause chronic respiratory infections, notably silicosis. They may be injured by flying shards of rock that can cause severe eye injury, develop skin problems resulting from prolonged periods working in intense sun and heat, and suffer dehydration.

In some areas there is no potable water near the camps because the rivers and ground water are contaminated by pesticide and herbicide runoff and industrial and residential waste. In some camps there are no latrines and diseases, including malaria and dengue, are a serious problem. Children are also known to suffer from respiratory infections, diarrhea, skin diseases, back pain and headaches.

Quarry children tend to start work crushing stones or extracting sand and clay along with their families from somewhere between ages 10 and 12. About half of these children will continue to combine work and schooling, working after school and on school holidays. The majority come from families of at least six members with parents who are illiterate (particularly the mothers).

Children working in stone quarries come from families whose parents work at these sites. While most started school, they tend to drop out by adolescence. Girls and boys start out performing the same tasks: collecting stone blocks, sorting, making gravel and shovelling it into piles. As they get older, boys pick up the better paid job of cutting stone blocks. At age 16 the boys work as adults and are paid separately from their parents.

The work week is long – in general six 8-11 hour days. There are no security measures put in place by the pit owners and the miners are generally ignorant of the health risks they face. At some sites, children are forced to work under a quota system and face verbal and physical abuse or withholding of food in case they miss their quotas.

These children come from very poor families. The parents generally do not consider that their children are involved in a "worst form" of child labour. In their view, quarrying is preferable to many other small jobs because it pays better. For this reason they also see it as a good alternative to education.

1.2 Objectives

The following objectives has undertaken for the study;

1) To study the socio-economic conditions of child labour in quarry industry
2) To observe the working conditions of child labour engaged in quarry industry
3) To suggest remedial measures to solve the problem of child working people

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Sampling design

Stratified Random Technique was used to select the respondents. For the purpose of the research study three districts namely Krishna, Prakasam and Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh was identified as the sampling areas. These three districts were selected as the sampling areas because of Child Labour work force, stone quarries of productivity. From the selected three sampling districts one mandal from each district were identified for the study and from each mandal one location of quarries were identified for drawing the sample respondents. The sampling area comprises three districts, three mandals and three quarry areas. For this present study, 100 child respondents were selected by simple random from each area of quarries of the three districts. Totally 300 children were interviewed in three districts of the state.

2.2 Research design

The present study is based on both Primary and Secondary Data.
The Primary data was collected with the help of structured Interview Schedule. The Secondary data was consists of various reports/ documents, journals and websites etc.

2.3 Statistical tools applied for data analysis

For analyzing the data and to interpret the results. Descriptive and inferential statistics like Percentage method, Frequency distribution and averages were used.

Table 2.1: Age wise sample respondents

S. No	Quarry Areas	Age			
		11-Jun	14-Dec	15-18	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	15	30	55	100
	%	15	30	55	100
2	Chimakurthi	16	31	53	100
	%	16	31	53	100
3	Bethamcherla	13	33	54	100
	%	13	33	54	100
	Total	**44**	**94**	**162**	**300**
	%	**14.67**	**31.33**	**54**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.1 reveals information pertaining to the age wise division of the sample respondents. Out of 300 sample respondents, majority were in the age group of 15-18 years consisting 162 (54.00%), followed by 12-14 age group with 94 (31.33%) and 6-11 age group with 44 (14.67%).

Table 2.2: Gender wise sample respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	76	24	100
	%	76	24	100
2	Chimakurthi	72	28	100
	%	72	28	100
3	Bethamcherla	70	30	100
	%	70	30	100
	Total	**218**	**82**	**300**
	%	**72.67**	**27.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.2 reveals information pertaining to the gender wise division of the sample respondents. Out of 300 sample respondents, 218 (72.67%) are male and 82 (27.33%) are female.

Table2.3: Social status of child respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Social Status				
		BC	SC	ST	OC	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	34	29	24	13	100
	%	34	29	24	13	100
2	Chimakurthi	36	28	24	12	100
	%	36	28	24	12	100
3	Bethamcherla	41	30	19	10	100
	%	41	30	19	10	100
	Total	**111**	**87**	**67**	**35**	**300**
	%	**37**	**29**	**22.33**	**11.67**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.3 shows that out of 300 child respondents, majority child workers were Backward Class (BCs) consisting 111 (37.00%) followed by Scheduled Castes (SCs) with 87 (29.00%), Scheduled Tribes (STs) with 67 (22.33%), and rest of respondents 35 (11.67%) were other (OCs) castes.

Table 2.4: Migration status of child workers

S.No	Quarry Areas	Migration Status		
		Local	Non-Local	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	12	88	100
	%	12	88	100
2	Chimakurthi	16	84	100
	%	16	84	100
3	Bethamcherla	14	86	100
	%	14	86	100
	Total	**42**	**258**	**300**
	%	**14**	**86**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.4 reveals information pertaining to the local and non-local wise division of the sample respondents. Out of 300 sample respondents, majority were Non-local consisting 258 (86.00%) and Local with 42 (14.00%).

Table 2.5: Housing status of sample respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Housing status of the respondents				
		Temporary Huts	Rented Houses	Semi Pucca Houses	Others	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	21	66	9	4	100
	%	21	66	9	4	100
2	Chimakurthi	21	63	13	3	100
	%	21	63	13	3	100
3	Bethamcherla	28	57	11	4	100
	%	28	57	11	4	100
	Total	**70**	**186**	**33**	**11**	**300**
	%	**23.33**	**62**	**11**	**3.67**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.5 shows that Out of 300, majority of the respondents were in rented houses consisting 186 (62.00 %), followed by temporary houses with 70 (23.33 %), semi pucca houses 33(11.00 %) and rest of the respondents with 11 (3.67 %) accompanied with siblings and friends.

Table 2.6: Educational levels of Child respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Educational levels of the respondents				
		Illiterates	Up to Primary	High School	> High School	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	27	42	19	12	100
	%	27	42	19	12	100
2	Chimakurthi	29	43	20	8	100
	%	29	43	20	8	100
3	Bethamcherla	25	39	22	14	100
	%	25	39	22	14	100
	Total	**81**	**124**	**61**	**34**	**300**
	%	**27**	**41.33**	**20.33**	**11.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.6 shows the educational background of child workers in the study area. Out of 300, majority of the respondents studied up to primary level consisting 124 (41.33%) followed by Illiterates with 81 (27.00%), studied up to High School with 61 (20.33%) and rest of the respondents more than High School with 34 (11.33%)

Table 2.7: Reasons for dropout from school

S.No	Districts	Ibrahim patnam	%	Chima kurthi	%	Betham cherla	%	Total	%
1	Illiteracy of parents	8	10.96	7	9.86	9	12	24	10.96
2	No interest in studies	2	2.74	2	2.82	4	5.33	8	3.65
3	Financial problems	31	42.47	27	38.03	29	38.67	87	39.73
4	Health problems	2	2.74	4	5.63	3	4	9	4.11
5	Household Chores	5	6.85	5	7.04	5	6.67	15	6.85
6	To look after siblings	3	4.11	5	7.04	4	5.33	12	5.48
7	Feels education in not necessary	3	4.11	3	4.23	2	2.67	8	3.65
8	Family disputes	5	6.85	3	4.23	4	5.33	12	5.48
9	Failure in studies	4	5.48	4	5.63	4	5.33	12	5.48
10	Child afraid of teachers	3	4.11	3	4.23	3	4	9	4.11
11	Migration	6	8.22	6	8.45	6	8	18	8.22
12	Early Marriage	1	1.37	2	2.82	2	2.67	5	2.28
	Total	**73**	**100**	**71**	**100**	**75**	**100**	**219**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.7 shows the reasons for dropout from the school in the study area. Out of 219, majority of the respondents mentioned financial problems consisting 87 (39.73%) followed by Illiteracy of parents with 24 (10.96%), migration with 18 (8.22%) household chores with 15 (6.85) family disputes, failure in studies and Look after siblings had equal shares with 12 (5.48%) rest of the reasons had below (5%) percentages.

Table 2.8: Reasons for Illiteracy of respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Reasons for Illiteracy of respondents						
		Parents not interested	Financial problems	Household Chores	To look after siblings	Failure in studies	Migration	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	4	11	4	1	2	5	27
	%	14.81	40.74	14.81	3.7	7.41	18.52	100
2	Chimakurthi	2	12	4	3	2	6	29
	%	6.9	41.38	13.79	10.34	6.9	20.69	100
3	Bethamcherla	3	9	3	2	3	5	25
	%	12	36	12	8	12	20	100
	Total	**7**	**29**	**11**	**9**	**9**	**16**	**81**
	%	**8.64**	**35.8**	**13.58**	**11.11**	**11.11**	**19.75**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.8 shows the reasons for Illiteracy of respondents in the study area. Out of 81, majority of the respondents mentioned financial problems consisting 29 (35.80%) followed by migration with 16 (19.75%), household chores with 11 (13.58%) failure in studies and Look after siblings had equal shares with 9 (11.11%) rest of the reason parents not interested 7 (8.64%).

Table 2.9: Educational levels of child respondent's parents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Educational levels of the respondent' parents				
		Illiterates	Up to Primary	High School	> High School	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	65	23	10	2	100
	%	65	23	10	2	100
2	Chimakurthi	69	19	9	3	100
	%	69	19	9	3	100
3	Bethamcherla	67	21	8	4	100
	%	67	21	8	4	100
	Total	**201**	**63**	**27**	**9**	**300**
	%	**67**	**21**	**9**	**3**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.9 shows the educational background of respondent's parents in the study area. Out of 300, majority of the respondents were Illiteracy consisting 201 (67%) followed by studied up to primary level with 63 (21.00%), studied up to High School with 27 (9.00%) and rest of the respondents more than High School with 9 (3.00%)

Table 2.10: People that took the child respondents to the quarries

S.No	Quarry Areas	People that took the respondents to the quarries						
		Parents	Siblings	Friends	Neighbors	No Response	Others	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	26	11	28	22	4	9	100
	%	26	11	28	22	4	9	100
2	Chimakurthi	25	15	27	20	5	8	100
	%	25	15	27	20	5	8	100
3	Bethamcherla	31	10	26	21	4	8	100
	%	31	10	26	21	4	8	100
	Total	**82**	**36**	**81**	**63**	**13**	**25**	**300**
	%	**27.33**	**12**	**27**	**21**	**4.33**	**8.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.10 indicates that out of 300, majority of the respondents were influenced by parents consisting 82 (27.3 %) followed by friends with 81 (27.00 %), neighbors with 63 (21.00 %), siblings with 36 (12.0 %), others 25 (8.3 %) rest of the respondents not given response 13 (4.33%).

Table 2.11: Length of time child respondents worked in the quarries

S.No	Quarry Areas	People that respondents to the quarries						
		2 Months	4 Months	6 Months	10 Months	1 years	> 1 Year	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	23	14	32	15	12	4	100
	%	23	14	32	15	12	4	100
2	Chimakurthi	19	17	24	16	15	9	100
	%	19	17	24	16	15	9	100
3	Bethamcherla	21	18	26	16	11	8	100
	%	21	18	26	16	11	8	100
	Total	**63**	**49**	**82**	**47**	**38**	**21**	**300**
	%	**21**	**16.33**	**27.33**	**15.67**	**12.67**	**7**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.11 shows the respondent's duration of working in quarries. Out of 300, majority of respondents had started work from six months consisting 82 (27.33%) followed by two months 63 (21.00%), four months 49 (16.33 %), ten months 47 (15.67 %) one year 38 (12.67 %) rest of the respondents more than one year 21(7.00%).

Table2.12: Type of work of the working children in the quarries

S.No	Type of work	Ibrahimpatnam	%	Chimakurthi	%	Bethamcherla	%	Total	%
1	Drilling	3	3	4	4	3	3	10	**3.33**
2	Stone cutting	11	11	9	9	7	7	27	**9**
3	Stone shaping	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	**4**
4	Transport workers	13	13	11	11	15	15	39	**13**
5	Supervisors	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	**1**
6	Machine Operators	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	**1.67**
7	Helpers	33	33	38	38	35	35	106	**35.33**
8	Processing	9	9	7	7	7	7	23	**7.67**
9	Housekeeping	5	5	5	5	6	6	16	**5.33**
10	Cooking	9	9	8	8	7	7	24	**8**
11	drivers	3	3	3	3	4	4	10	**3.33**
12	Watchman	3	3	3	3	4	4	10	**3.33**
13	Others	4	4	5	5	6	6	15	**5**
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	300	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.12 shows the respondent's type of working in quarries. Out of 300, majority of respondents were in as helpers consisting 106 (32.33%) followed by transport work with 39 (13.00%), stone cutting with 27 (9.00 %), cooking for workers 24 (8.00 %) processing with 23 (7.67 %) housekeeping 16 (5.33%), other work with 15 (5.00%) rest of all type of work with below (5.00%).

Table 2.13: Income of the sample respondent's Parents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Income of the sample respondent's Partents				Total
		>5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	>15000	
1	Ibrahimpatnam	16	41	32	11	100
	%	16	41	32	11	100
2	Chimakurthi	19	45	27	9	100
	%	19	45	27	9	100
3	Bethamcherla	21	43	29	7	100
	%	21	43	29	7	100
	Total	**56**	**129**	**88**	**27**	**300**
	%	**18.67**	**43**	**29.33**	**9**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.13 shows the respondent's type of working in quarries. Out of 300, majority of respondent's parents earned between 5001 to 10000 consisting 129 (43.00%) followed by between 10001 to 15000 with 88 (29.33%), below 5000 with 56 (18.67 %), rest of above 15000 with 27 (9.00%).

Table 2.14: Distance between from house to work place of the respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Distance between from house to work place				
		>1Km	2 to 5 Km	6 to10 Km	>10 Km	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	21	37	31	11	100
	%	21	37	31	11	100
2	Chimakurthi	19	39	29	13	100
	%	19	39	29	13	100
3	Bethamcherla	24	34	33	9	100
	%	24	34	33	9	100
	Total	**64**	**110**	**93**	**33**	**300**
	%	21.33	36.67	31	11	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2.14 shows the distance between form respondent's houses to work place. Out of 300, majority of respondents were distance between 2 to 5 Km consisting 110 (36.67%) followed by 6 to 10 Km with 93 (31.00%), below 1Km with 64 (21.33 %), rest of the respondents above 10 Km 33 (11.00%).

Table 2.15: General wage details in the quarries

S.No	Type of Employee	Ibrahimpatnam	Chimakurthi	Bethamcherla
1	Highly Skilled	500	550	600
2	Skilled	450	500	400
3	Semi -skilled	350	300	300
4	Un-Skilled	250	200	250
5	Others	150	150	150

Source: Primary data

Table 2.15 shows the employee category-wise and area wise distribution of wages in the quarries engaged under different type of works. Highly skilled persons have Rs. 500/- per day in Ibrahimpatnam followed by Rs.550/- in Chimakurthi and Rs.600/- in Bethamcherla, Skilled persons have Rs. 450/- in Ibrahimpatnam, Rs.500/- in Chimkurthi and Rs.400/- in Bethamcherla, Semi-skilled persons have Rs.350/- in Ibrahimpatnam, Rs.300/- in Chimakurthi and Rs.300/- in Behamcherla, Un-skilled labour have Rs.250/- in Ibrahimpatnam, Rs.200/- in Chimakurthi and Rs.250/- in Bethamcherla. The other workers have Rs.150/- similarly in districts.

Table 2.16: Nature of employment of sample respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Nature of employment of respondents				
		Seasonal	Temporary	Casual	Regular	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	61	17	14	8	100
	%	61	17	14	8	100
2	Chimakurthi	63	19	9	9	100
	%	63	19	9	9	100
3	Bethamcherla	59	21	8	12	100
	%	59	21	8	12	100
	Total	**201**	**63**	**27**	**9**	**300**
	%	**67**	**21**	**9**	**3**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.16 shows the nature employment of sample respondents. Out of 300, majority respondents were seasonal employment consisting 201(67.00%) followed by temporary employment with 63 (21.00%), casual employment with 57 (9.00%) and rest of respondents regular with 9 (3.00%).

Table 2.17: Working hours of respondents in the quarries (per day)

S.No	Quarry Areas	Working hours of respondents at work place (per day)				
		9-10 Hours	8-9 hours	8 hours	No Response	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	29	40	27	4	100
	%	29	40	27	4	100
2	Chimakurthi	31	45	19	5	100
	%	31	45	19	5	100
3	Bethamcherla	34	42	20	4	100
	%	34	42	20	4	100
	Total	**94**	**127**	**66**	**13**	**300**
	%	**31.33**	**42.33**	**22**	**4.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.17 shows the majority of the respondents worked eight to nine hours per day consisting 127 (42.23 %) followed by nine to ten hours per day with 94 (31.33%), only eight hours per day with 66 (22.00%) and rest of the respondents 13 (4.3%) are not responded.

Table 2.18: Take of the payment by the sample respondents

S.No	Quarry Areas	Take of the payment by the sample respondents				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	40	29	27	4	100
	%	40	29	27	4	100
2	Chimakurthi	45	31	19	5	100
	%	45	31	19	5	100
3	Bethamcherla	42	34	20	4	100
	%	42	34	20	4	100
	Total	**127**	**94**	**66**	**13**	**300**
	%	**42.33**	**31.33**	**22**	**4.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.18 shows the details of mode of receiving wages by sample respondents. Out of 300, majority of the respondents receive their wages daily/every day consisting 127 (42.23 %) followed by weekly with 94 (31.33%), monthly 66 (22.00%) and rest of the respondents receive their wages quarterly with 13 (4.3%).

Table 2.19: Awareness on hazardous at work place

S.No	Quarry Areas	Awareness on Hazardous at work place		
		Known	Not known	Total
1	Ibrahimpatnam	8	92	100
	%	8	92	100
2	Chimakurthi	5	95	100
	%	5	95	100
3	Bethamcherla	6	94	100

	%	6	94	100
	Total	**19**	**281**	**300**
	%	**6.33**	**93.67**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.19 shows that Out of 300, majority of the respondents not known about hazardous at work place consisting 281 (93.7%) Remaining respondents known about hazardous at work place with 19 (6.3%).

Table 2.20: Health facilities at work place

S.No	Quarry Areas	Health facilities at work place		
		Yes	**No**	**Total**
1	Ibrahimpatnam	24	76	100
	%	24	76	100
2	Chimakurthi	21	79	100
	%	21	79	100
3	Bethamcherla	17	83	100
	%	17	83	100
	Total	**62**	**238**	**300**
	%	**20.67**	**79.33**	**100**

Source: Primary data

Table 2.20 shows that out of 300, majority of the respondents not treatment were obtained at work place consisting 238 (79.33%) Remaining respondents treatment were obtained at work place with 62 (20.67%).

Recommendations:

- It should provide to children with guidance and opportunity to understand their role in our society.
- To prevent the poverty from our society.
- It should be identify the Below Poverty Level (BPL) families and to help them economically as well as morally.
- Need different programmers.
- Create the awareness among the community on child labour problem

Conclusion:

Child labour is a serious hindrance to the social and economic development of the nation. The problem of child labour appears serious and involves various factors. This practice is depriving them of their livelihood and is detrimental to their physical and mental development. Poverty, unemployment, lack of awareness are considered important reasons for child labour. So, the problem of child labour is universal. Children employed in various sectors fail to get the necessary education, virtually forced to lead a life of hardship and poverty. It also affects the overall health of a child, as children get exhausted easily and are not physically fit to work for longer durations under difficult conditions. Children employed in quarry industries work not only for longer hours but also under hazardous conditions, seriously compromising their health. They are continuously exposed to toxic gases and substances leading to various skin and respiratory ailments. There are a number of child labour projects in India which have been implemented to help and educate children from hazardous occupations. Every citizen should be aware of his responsibilities and take corrective measures to prevent child labour.

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