



A Qualitative Study Of Child Labor For Bangalore's Underprivileged Children

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Abstract: The current state of society and the economic climate in many nations contribute significantly to the severity of the problem of child labour, which is a global concern. Labor performed by children does not contribute to the alleviation of poverty; rather, it ensures that future generations will be even more impoverished than their parents and grandparents were. Many individuals are of the opinion that the most significant contributors to the phenomenon of child labour include things like illiteracy, ignorance, low earnings, unemployment, and a lack of social support. This line of reasoning is supported by a significant amount of evidence. The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that contribute to low-income parents' involvement in their children's criminal activity, including the financial challenges they confront as a result of their children's work in such settings. Because of the choices their parents have made, their children are going to have a life that is deplorable and brutal. This is going to be the primary emphasis of the study. The Bangalore District are struggling with a myriad of problems, such as a rapidly expanding population, increasing levels of poverty, an increase in unemployment, a lack of development, and a general lack of modernity. Another illustration of this dilemma is seen in the practise of hiring young people to do manual labour.

Keywords: Child Labor, Underprivileged Children, Qualitative Study.

INTRODUCTION

The current social and economic conditions are major contributing factors to the phenomenon of child labour, which is a problem that affects countries all over the world. The employment of children in labor-intensive industries does not contribute to the reduction of poverty; rather, it ensures that subsequent generations will be even farther impoverished than the previous ones. It is a widely held belief that main contributors to the problem of child labour include things like illiteracy, ignorance, poor incomes, poverty, unemployment, and social life. This view is supported by a significant body of research. The estimation of the number of youngsters who are working in the municipality/state contains a sizeable amount of inaccurate information. Taking into account that the data from the census only provide statistics on young people who are engaged in structured industries of the economy. It does not provide precise information regarding the number of children that are employed in the unorganised sector of the country.

According to the census that was carried out in 2001, the percentage of Gulbarga's total population that was made up of children who were working dropped from 7.19 in 1991 to 5.97 in 2001. This represents a decline from the previous number of 7.19. But regardless of what the actual statistics are on child labour, the most important thing to remember is that the practise of putting children in dangerous labour is growing increasingly prevalent in Bangalore and Gulbarga. This is the most important thing to keep in mind. In both the state's urban and rural regions, it is common practise to employ minors in manual labour. The vast majority of children who are coerced into labour are concentrated in rural areas of the world. In the Gulbarga district in 1981, 8.74 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 were employed in agricultural labour in rural regions. By the year 2001, the percentage was down to 6.35 percent. Despite the availability of a large number of rules, regulations, facts, and numbers, the employment of children in labor-intensive industries is widely acknowledged to be an inescapable component of society. Illiteracy, poverty, and the use of minors in labour are all known to have a suspiciously tight connection to one another. It is general knowledge that this correlation exists. The practise of making children labour against their will is a symptom of a more widespread societal problem. The youngsters of today will one day grow up to be the leaders of the nation; they are the ones who will maintain the banner of the country flying high and ensure that the nation's prestige will continue into the future.

Related work

Z. Aqil (2012) Their potential and dignity are lost when they are forced to work as children. Several studies have shown that this can affect a child's physical and mental development, which is dangerous. As a result, the development of their human capital is hindered. Reduced levels of human capital lead to a decline in output. It is because of this that they continue to live in poverty. Having children with parents who lack the means to invest in their children's human capital is impossible for them because they lack the means themselves. They still have a very little income, therefore they rely on the efforts of these young hands in the form of child labour in order to supplement the household budget. It is the purpose of this study to investigate whether poverty and having to work as a youngster are linked. In addition, it examines the relationship between decreasing poverty and a decrease in child labour rates. By engaging youngsters in dangerous work, they believe that poverty can be broken. There are some policy ideas towards its end that try to interrupt this cycle of poverty and reduce the number of children forced to labour.

O. Awosusi el., (2012) An inquiry was conducted about the employment of children and teenagers as maids and household help in the states of Ekiti and Ondo in Nigeria. The study indicated that the majority of the domestic employees came from the states of Benue and Oyo, as well as the Republic of Benin/Togo, after selecting 80 persons from the two states using a snowballing technique. In addition, the majority of the domestic staff were from Togo. They are mostly young and female, and their highest level of education is a high school diploma or a GED. Many young people are compelled to take jobs in the service industry because they are either unable to afford the costs associated with attending

education or do not perform well in school. There is not currently an employment contract in existence, nor are there any job qualifications that have been outlined. They put in long hours despite receiving little to no compensation, live in deplorable conditions, and do not have any goals or aspirations for the future. The research recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria create policies and programmes to eradicate poverty and support basic education, particularly for young girls living in rural regions.

L. Baker, (2008) One of the factors that contributes to the formulation of policies that are unsuccessful is the tendency of most national governments and international organisations to considerably underestimate the amount of poverty as well as its pervasiveness. This problem is made a great deal worse by the fact that people who live in urban areas and have low incomes do not have a voice and do not have a substantial amount of influence inside governments and support organisations. This makes the situation a great deal more difficult. This current century is widely referred to as the "urban century" due to the fact that urban regions are now home to the vast majority of the world's economy as well as more than half of the world's population. This is proof that urbanisation is progressing in many parts of the world, as the majority of the world's population growth is taking place in urban areas in low- and middle-income countries.

M. Bandyopadhyay, (2008) In conclusion, there are still a great number of challenges that stand in the way of achieving gender equality, and recent policy initiatives have been relatively silent on many of the most pressing concerns regarding the overall quality of education and the incorporation of gender into the curriculum as a whole. Experiences that have been gained since the middle of the 1980s indicate that rigorous process-based and multisectoral methods are required in order to maintain the advancements that have been made in enrollment rates. This is required in order to keep the advances that have been made in enrollment rates. The most important question to ask is whether or not this is doable with the existing educational architecture, or whether or not it is even possible without making significant modifications to the administrative system. In addition, the impacts of the increasing commercialization of education as well as the proliferation of diverse providers need to be recognised in a more comprehensive manner and handled in some manner. This can be done in a variety of ways. The realistic approach would be to acknowledge that this cannot happen, and as a consequence, we ought to be working for greater decentralisation and more inventive techniques to empower local people to create change in their settings.

Qualitative Study of Child Labor

Children are the most precious presents that can be bestowed onto the human race. Because it has the potential to influence the course that any civilization's history will take, childhood is an important and formative stage in the development of humans. Children are the most precious presents that can be bestowed onto the human race. When they reach maturity, children who were brought up in an environment that fostered their mental, physical, and social well-being are more likely to be responsible members of society who

actively contribute to its advancement. Every country's prospects for the future are directly related to the state of their children in the here and now. By beginning their working lives at ages when they are not developmentally prepared for the responsibilities of the job, children unnecessarily compromise either their current welfare or their future potential to make a living. This may take place either through a reduction in the future external choice sets that are open to them or through a reduction in the future individual productive capacities that they have for themselves. Both of these possibilities are possible. Children are frequently coerced into choosing jobs that are generally exploitative when the economy is in a state of acute crisis. These jobs are generally exploitative because children are frequently underpaid and work in dangerous conditions. When the economy is in a state of acute crisis, children are frequently coerced into forgoing the educational opportunities that are available to them. Because of the unstable status of the family's finances, the parents are forced to make the challenging decision to give their child a job that pays money in order to support the family. For this reason, it should not come as a surprise that the majority of low-income families put their children to work at an early age in order to make ends meet. One of the more disturbing aspects of the issue that is collectively referred to as child labour is the practise of employing children rather than educating them in countries where child labour is prevalent. Child labour is closely related with lower rates of school attendance overall, and the duration of a kid's work day has a substantial association with their incapacity to attend school. There is also a significant correlation between the length of a kid's work day and the length of their shift. Children who are coerced into labour are denied the opportunity to go to school, which violates their fundamental right to get an education and jeopardises their capacity to gain access to and benefit from it. Additionally, this violates their ability to access and profit from education. Because of this, child labour is harmful to children's educational opportunities and has significant ramifications for the health and safety of the children involved. India's attitude to the problem of child labour has been one of proactivity from the very beginning, and the country has maintained its support for the constitutional, legislative, and developmental reforms that are required to put an end to the practise of employing children in dangerous labour. The Constitution of India has the necessary requirements to ensure that all children are expected to attend primary school and that this is a constitutional mandate. The concerns surrounding the use of children as labourers have been explored by a number of commissions and committees devoted to the subject of labour, and they have made extensive suggestions. The Indian legal system, all the way up to the highest level, has demonstrated that it has a huge capacity for empathy in its responses against the use of child labour. This is the case even at the highest level. In spite of the implementation of a number of preventative measures, such as legislation, policy, and court pronouncements, the problem of child labour continues to be a burden for the nation.

A pattern that is cause for alarm has been uncovered by recent statistics regarding child labour that were just released by the government of India. According to the data of the Census that was carried out in 2011, the percentage of young people aged 16 to 24 who

are working in the state had a meteoric increase of 56% over the course of the preceding decade. Over forty-five percent of children who are employed in the state are females, and the city of Bangalore, which acts as the capital of Bangalore, has the largest number of working girls out of all of the cities in the state. There are around a half a million children in the state of Bangalore, India, who are employed despite being between the ages of 5 and 14, which is the age range for pupils in elementary schools.

The city of Bangalore, which has a total of around 29,069 female children, is leading the trend. It is followed by the districts of Raichur and Bellary. It is clear from the data that is currently available that the majority of the child labour in India may be found in rural areas. This is the case regardless of the country. In spite of this, the state of Bangalore has shown signs of growth, which suggests that metropolitan centres encourage child labour to a greater extent.

As a result of a lack of education, poverty, and other possibilities to enhance their standard of living, a growing number of children are migrating to urban centres in quest of better economic opportunities. This migration is taking place at an alarming rate.

The following is a ranking of the best five districts in the Indian state of Bangalore for young women between the ages of 5 and 14 who are working. These five districts are home to a combined total of 45 percent of the state's working-age population of females, making up the overall population of the state.

States	No: of working girls
Bangalore	29069
Raichur	14705
Bellary	13882
Yadgir	13812
Belgaum	13301

A study on gender inequality in the responsibilities that are performed by children who are employed in labor-intensive industries came to the conclusion that the majority of female children who are employed in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries are female. The exact percentage of female children who are employed in these industries is approximately 62.8 percent. The operations of homes as employers, the undifferentiated goods and services and allied sector, and the arts, entertainment, and recreation business are the three industries that employ the second-highest number of working girls, after the service sector overall. When considered as a whole, these occupations account for another sizeable chunk of the 27.9 percent of working women who are women. The fact that the urban sector appears to be encouraging the employment of young people in tasks that

demand a significant amount of manual labour is a development that gives rise to cause for concern. This is a pattern that requires attention from the appropriate parties. "We at CRY have a zero tolerance policy for child labour, and we are seeking to create awareness and support the preventive efforts to bring about a sustainable change and impact," said Suma Ravi, who serves as the Regional Director of Child Rights and You. (CRY)

CRY is focusing its efforts in the state of Bangalore on improving the living conditions in 99 distinct villages and slums across the state. CRY was able to successfully reach 12,832 children between the ages of 0 and 18, with 6312 of those youngsters being female. The organization's outreach efforts were successful. During the course of the previous year, this was completed in its entirety.

The fact that they have been working on this issue for a considerable amount of time demonstrates that under the purview of labour, all children may not be covered due to exemptions in the law, a lack of willingness on the part of society to come and discuss about this issue, and the unavailability of a child as a result of their lengthy engagements with work and study, which transforms the data into more of an indication than an actual representation of the problem. The fact that they have been working on this issue for such. The fact that they have been focusing their attention on resolving this problem for such a long time.

Objective

- To investigate the circumstances of youngsters from disadvantaged backgrounds who are employed in India's workforce.
- To conduct research into the extent to which impoverished children in Bangalore, India are participating in child labour.
- To acquire an awareness of the effects that living in poverty has had on their way of life in Bangalore;
- To develop a knowledge of the challenges facing educational opportunities and child labour in Bangalore.
- To research a range of distinct qualitative dimensions of the idea of "Underprivileged Children's Well-Being" in relation to the overall environment of the study.
- To research the factors that contribute to child labour, such as the problems that encourage children to look for work and the difficulties that children face on the job, as well as any other relevant factors that may be relevant.

Methodology

Writing that is both descriptive and analytical is the key focus of this full research paper's primary topic throughout its length. In the course of this study, an effort has been made to analyse the reasons that are responsible for the high rate of child labour in the Indian city

of Bangalore. The only secondary sources that were looked at in order to acquire the information that was necessary for this inquiry were found through the requirements of this investigation.

There are a variety of reasons why children in Bangalore are compelled to work. Child labour has been around from the beginning of recorded history, which is a fact that is well-established and cannot be disputed. In days gone by, when agriculture was the primary means of subsistence and the family was the primary unit of production, children would assist their parents in light activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, and domestic activities. The beginning of the industrial revolution and the subsequent advancements in technology have both contributed to the proliferation of a new class of wage earners and opened the door to a myriad of new challenges. Moreover, the advent of the industrial revolution and the subsequent advancements in technology have both had a direct impact on the growth of the human population. Employers in this era of industrialization and technological advancement exploited children economically as well as socially in order to maximise their profits at the expense of the children's welfare. This occurred at a time when both industrialization and technological advancement were taking place. This particular piece of evidence was supported by the findings of the Royal Commission on Labour, which were published in 1931. Since the country gained its independence, the number of children who were made to labour against their will has greatly dropped, as indicated by the results of the national commission on labour in 1969.

a. The prevalence of poverty: The most important aspect that contributes to the widespread practise of employing children in labour is the existence of widespread poverty. In order for the parents to maintain their standard of living, it is necessary for them to put their children out into the workforce. It is probable that the family's income will not always be sufficient to meet all of the requirements that they have set for themselves. The Institute of Public Opinion conducted a survey in 1969, and the findings suggested that close to 41.2 percent of India's population was living in poverty at that time.

b. The Low Educational Levels and Low Literacy Rates of Parents: The vast majority of Indians are unable to read or write, which contributes significantly to their overall level of ignorance. Persons in lower socioeconomic categories of the population have much lower rates of literacy

than people in higher socioeconomic categories. They were more focused on the here and now than they were on what would happen in the future. They are more concerned with what is happening right now than they are with what will happen in the future. The vast majority of people who are illiterate are of the opinion that it would be beneficial for children to begin working at a young age because it would help them have a better life in the future.

c. A large number of youngsters living within the household One of the contributing variables that leads to the employment of children is the presence of a significant number

of children in a household. This factor contributes to the employment of children. When compared to smaller families, those with more members almost invariably have a lower average income. These families are accountable for a sizeable share of the issue that is caused by child labour. If a family is well-planned and only has a few children, the question of whether or not those youngsters should participate in the labour force is moot. Children living in houses with only a few members have always been provided with the appropriate level of care.

d. Low-cost labour: As a consequence of advances in technology, corporations have developed a propensity to prioritise the attainment of a rapid and substantial profit at the price of labour that is relatively inexpensive. As a direct result of this, a pattern emerged in every nation of employing young people for low wages, excessively long hours, and in working circumstances that were horrible.

a. The Absence of a Program That Provides Family Allowances: As a result of the lack of a family allowances programme that was implemented by the government of India, its residents did not have access to an adequate standard of living and were compelled to send their children out into the job. The amount that is received in the form of pension or as compensation is either insufficient to sustain the family's standard of living or is too low to cover all of the family's expenses if the children's income is not included.

f. Migration: The act of one's parents moving to a new location is yet another one of the most significant variables that contribute to the existence of child labour. In the vast majority of situations, the parents are compelled to uproot their family and relocate outside of their hometowns in order to secure employment. For the sake of maintaining their very existence, it is of the utmost significance to them. Due to the fact that they do not have work, it is quite challenging for them to provide for their family.

g. High levels of unemployment and underemployment among adults The high levels of unemployment and underemployment among adults are another one of the factors that contribute to the predominance of child labour in our country. India is a developing nation with a sizable population, and as a result, it is now dealing with the problem of unemployment as well as underemployment. Adult members of the household are only allowed to look for work extremely rarely when the opportunity presents itself.

g. Families that have disintegrated: Most of the youngsters who are coerced into working as child labourers come from families that have disintegrated. Apart from the fact that prolonged illness and old age of parents forces children to enter the labour market as they are the only supporters of the family, the separation of parents, death of mother and father in the family, and the emergence of child labour are all factors that contribute to the development of child labour. Other factors that contribute to the development of child labour include: the emergence of child labour; the death of mother and father in the family; and the emergence of child labour.

i. The presence of orphanages as a contributing factor to child labour: A significant number

of youngsters are coerced into working since they were brought up in orphanages. After the demise of either their mother or their father, or both, children were left defenceless and without anybody to care for them. They did not have anyone who could aid them, and it will be impossible for them to exist until they are able to assist themselves by entering the workforce. There was no one else who could help them besides that one person. They are in such a powerless situation that they are compelled to labour for low rates and long hours in order to make ends meet.

i. The inability to effectively enforce the norms that govern child labour There is a provision in the constitution of India that makes it possible for the legislative branch of the country to enact new laws whenever this becomes required. Article 14 of the Constitution of India contains a stipulation that makes it illegal to employ any kid who has not yet reached the age of 14. As a direct consequence of this, several legislative acts have been implemented over the course of a significant number of years in order to give legal protection to children working in a variety of occupations.

Conclusion

The current inquiry, based on the observations that were made, came to the conclusion that the presence of child labour in the region that was under study is a direct effect of the poverty that is prevalent there. This was the conclusion reached as a result of the investigation. This conclusion was obtained as a result of the findings of the prior inquiry, which were based on the observations that were made. Consequently, this conclusion was reached as a result of the observations that were made. There is a chance that the repercussions of this issue will be felt throughout the entirety of the district's commercial sector. There is evidence to suggest that children were coerced into working in a wide variety of professions at a young age. The working conditions that children are forced to endure are deplorable, and in some instances, they are required to work excessively long shifts for a very tiny amount of cash. In addition, some children are forced to work in hazardous environments. Additionally, on occasion, employment in potentially dangerous areas is required of children. The living and working conditions of the children who are being held against their will and forced to work in this place are appalling. These youngsters are being detained against their will and are being forced to work in this location. These young people are being held against their will and made to work in this region against their will. The widespread practise of using children in labour is harmful to both the children's physical and mental growth and development, and it should be eliminated as soon as possible. This is especially the case for the younger children who are made to participate in this practise. Children are a nation's true wealth; hence, it is essential that they be protected from any and all threats that they might encounter. This is due to the fact that children are the nation's hope for its future. To move in this direction, commercial institutions and the government should collaborate to eliminate child labour on the most fundamental level that is conceivable. It is vital that individuals from all walks of life become involved in the campaign to put an end to the practise of hiring children in professions that require heavy physical labour. This practise must be eradicated. Finding

answers to the plethora of problems that are now being experienced by children in the state is the primary objective of the state's plan of action for the welfare of children in the state. The plan is intended to handle the situation that has arisen as a result of this. The government of India conceived up the idea for the National Plan of Action in the year 1994 and made it available to the general public at that time. In the same year, as a direct response to this, the state of Bangalore started a plan of action for the overall development of children on the level of the state. The educational system is going to be the primary focus of this plan of action. The expansion and maturation of children as whole individuals is the fundamental concentration of this technique.

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