

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

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## DECADAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF LITERACY RATE ON CHILD LABOUR IN CONTEXT TO INDIAN U.T.'s

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**LUDHIANA**

**ABSTRACT**

Child labour in India is increasing day by day. Child labour means use of children (5 to 14 years of age) in factories, farms and mines. And we are very well aware of this fact that child labour is social problem. Child labour is work that harms children or deprives them from attending school. Today, around 215 million children are employed throughout the world. Official figures of India, alone, indicate that there are over 12 million child laborers in the country, though many NGOs estimate that the more accurate figure is a staggering 60 million children. So the present research paper will help us in creating awareness among public and will educate them regarding children's rights by applying statistical tool. In this paper we will correlate the growth rate of child labour with the growth rate of literacy rate of Indian U.T.'s. And this paper will help us to know that whether the literacy rate of India help to solve the problem of child labour or not.

**KEYWORDS**

Child Labour, Growth Rate, Literacy Rate, Union Territories.

**INTRODUCTION AND MEANING OF CHILD LABOUR**

Children do not constitute anyone's property: they are neither the property of their parents nor even of society. They belong only to their own future freedom."

**Mikhail Bakunin**

Some parents are happy with the money their children gain, but it is very hard to face such children's life's pain. Education is the birth right of every child. Child labor is work that harms children or deprives them from attending school. Around the world and in the U. S., growing gaps between rich and poor in recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work. **The International Labor Organization** estimates that 215 million children currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous, or extremely exploitative. Underage children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor. Large numbers of children work in commercial agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining, and domestic service. Some children work in illicit activities like the drug trade and prostitution or other traumatic activities such as serving as soldiers.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Rivera-Batiz (1985)** proved empirically that there is a negative correlation between child labor and hours dedicated to schooling.

**Lloyd (1993)** suggests that larger household size reduces children's educational participation and progress in school, and reduces parents' investment in schooling. Both factors make it likely that larger household size increases the probability that a child will work.

**Shreeniwas (1993)** says that the degrees to which boys or girls, or all children equally, are affected by household size is very much a cultural factor. In Malaysia, e.g., Chinese girls appear disadvantaged in larger households but their brothers are not.

**Basu (1993)** argues that in India, families from urban slums in Tamil Nadu discriminate in order to provide a few children, mainly boys, with "quality" private education; where mothers enter the labor force, it is girls who must stay at home. Families from Uttar Pradesh try to provide all children equally with less expensive public education.

**Bonnet (1993)** argues that the failure of the education system in Africa has led many parents to view child labor as the preferred option for their children.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the decadal growth in child labour and literacy rate with main emphasis on Indian U.T.'s.
2. To make analysis and check the effect of literacy rate on child labour.
3. To suggest the relative measure for solving the inefficiency, if there is any.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To explore the objective of the study, the union territories of India are taken into consideration. We are taking under consideration the factor that is literacy rate and its effect on child labour in UT's of India. Two decades are considered viz. 1991-2001 and 2001-2011.

Selected Factors	Symbols
Growth rate in literacy rate (1991-2001)	X1
Growth rate in child labour (5-14 Years) (1991-2001)	Y1
Growth rate in literacy rate (2001-2011)	X2
Growth rate in child labour (5-14 Years) (2001-2011)	Y2

Two statistical tools i.e. growth rate and Karl's Pearson correlation are used to attain results. After calculating the growth rate of two decades of both the factors, we will correlate number of child laborers with the literacy rate of Indian union territories. And then analyze that whether there is positive correlation or negative correlation between the two factors. Secondary data is taken from Census 2001 and 2011, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Office of Registrar General, India and from various Websites as mentioned in references.

**ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULT**

To analyze the result, we will first find the growth rate between the two said factors of two decades and then we will correlate the said two factors:

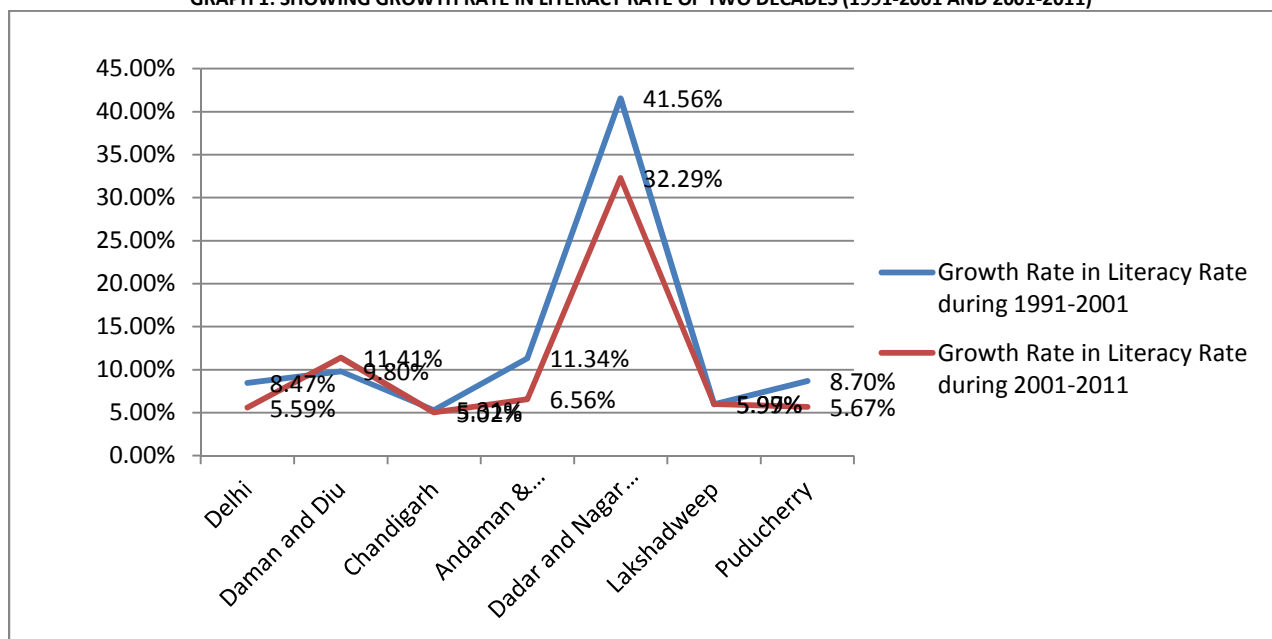
**TABLE 1: GROWTH RATE IN LITERACY RATE OF TWO DECADES OF INDIAN UNION TERRITORIES (IN PERCENTAGE)**

Union Territories	Literacy Rate 1991	Literacy Rate 2001	Growth Rate (X1)	Literacy Rate 2001	Literacy Rate 2011	Growth Rate (X2)
Delhi	75.29%	81.67%	8.47%	81.67%	86.21%	5.56%
Daman and Diu	71.20%	78.18%	9.80%	78.18%	87.10%	11.41%
Chandigarh	77.81%	81.94%	5.31%	81.94%	86.05%	5.02%
Andaman & Nicobar	73.02%	81.30%	11.34%	81.30%	86.63%	6.56%
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	40.71%	57.63%	41.56%	57.63%	76.24%	32.29%
Lakshadweep	81.78%	86.66%	5.97%	86.66%	91.85%	5.99%
Puducherry	74.74%	81.24%	8.70%	81.24%	85.85%	5.67%

SOURCE: Census 2001 & 2011 and Office of Registrar General, India.



GRAPH 1: SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN LITERACY RATE OF TWO DECADES (1991-2001 AND 2001-2011)



As it is cleared from the above table that literacy rate of U.T.'s of India is increasing. And overall literacy rate during 1991-2001 is increasing at a very fast pace as compare to 2001-2011 except two U.T.'s viz. Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

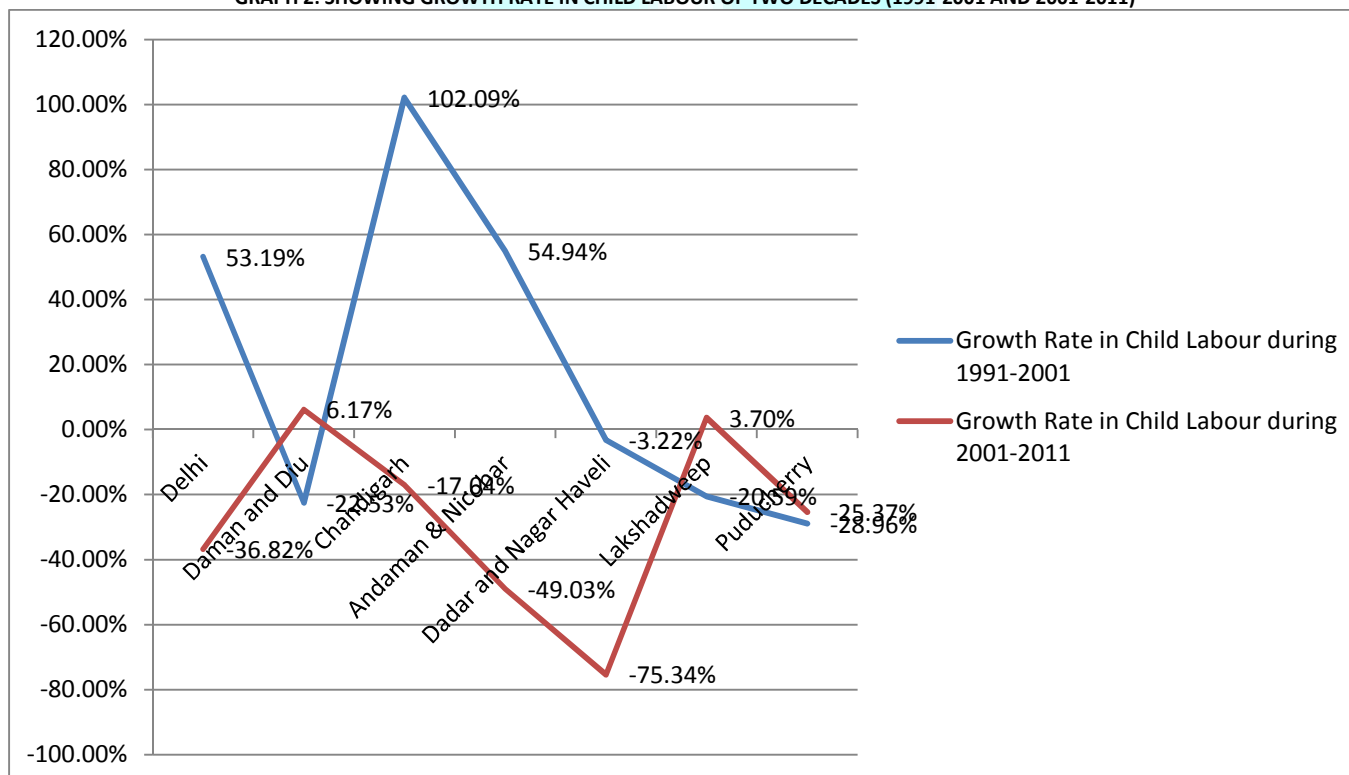
And now for further analysis, we will find out the growth rate in child labour.

TABLE 2: GROWTH RATE IN CHILD LABOUR OF TWO DECADES OF INDIAN UNION TERRITORIES (IN PERCENTAGE)

Union Territories	Child 1991	Labour 2001	Growth Rate (Y1)	Child 2011	Labour 2011	Growth Rate (Y2)
Delhi	27351	41899	53.19%	41899	26473	-36.82%
Daman and Diu	941	729	-22.53%	729	774	6.17%
Chandigarh	1870	3779	102.09%	3779	3135	-17.04%
Andaman & Nicobar	1265	1960	54.94%	1960	999	-49.03%
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4416	4274	-3.22%	4274	1054	-75.34%
Lakshadweep	34	27	-20.59%	27	28	3.70%
Puducherry	2680	1904	-28.96%	1904	1421	-25.37%

Source: Census 2001 & 2011 and Ministry of Labour and Employment

GRAPH 2: SHOWING GROWTH RATE IN CHILD LABOUR OF TWO DECADES (1991-2001 AND 2001-2011)

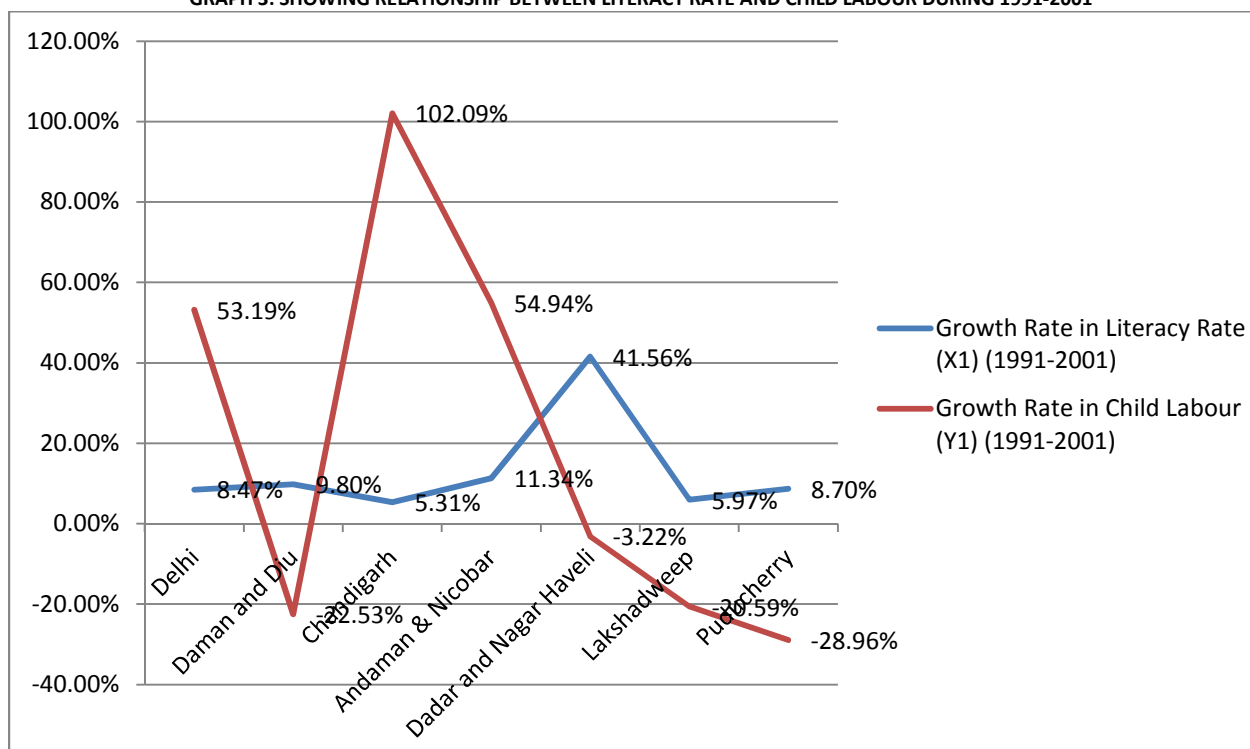


#### INTERPRETATION FOR THE PERIOD 1991-2001

So it is clear from the above data that during 1991-2001, there is increase in growth rate in child labour in Delhi, Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar, while literacy rate of these U.T.'s are increasing in that decade. Chandigarh is on number one position having growth rate of 102.09%, Andaman & Nicobar is on

number second having growth rate 54.94% followed by Delhi with a growth rate of 53.19%. This decreasing trend shows a negative impact of literacy on child labour. Means whether the people of these U.T.'s are literate still they are not aware regarding the hazards of child labour and rights of children. While growth rate of other U.T.'s are decreasing viz. Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Means here, with the increase in literacy rate, child labour is decreasing. Following diagram will clearly show the picture and relationship between these two factors during the period 1991-2001.

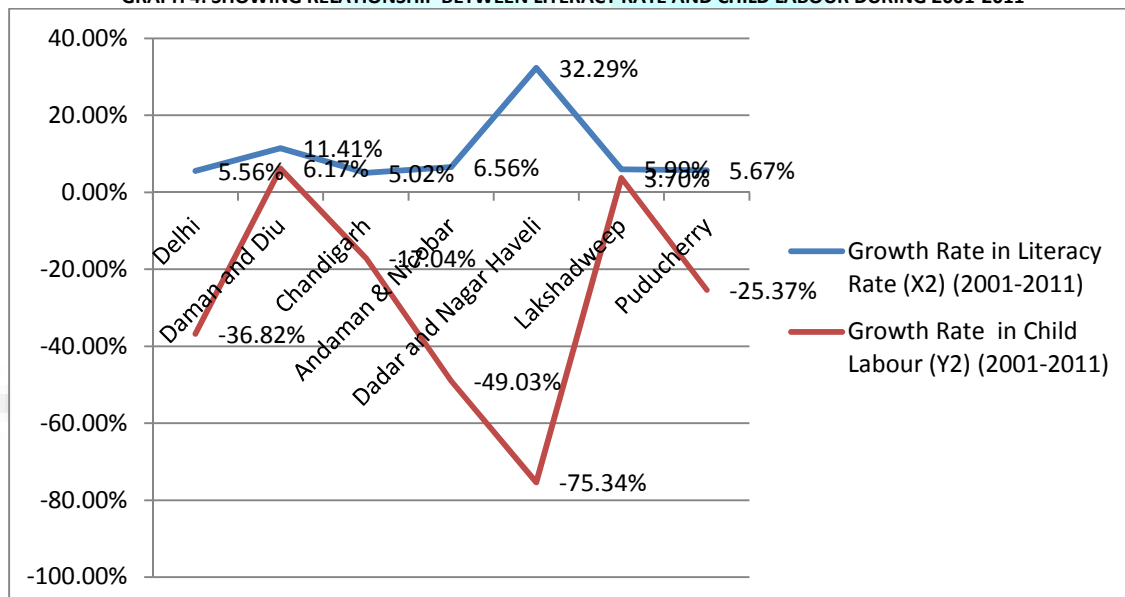
**GRAPH 3: SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY RATE AND CHILD LABOUR DURING 1991-2001**



#### INTERPRETATION FOR THE PERIOD 2001-2011

Now as far as period of 2001-2011 is concerned, it is clear from the above data that the situation in Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh is improved. In this decade child labour is decreasing with the increase in literacy rate. Means literacy of this decade brought awareness among the people of these U.T.'s. but the position of Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep is negatively effected. In last decade position of these U.T.'s is satisfactory but in this decade child labour is increasing. Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry are on same level, means decreasing growth rate and Dadar & Nagar Haveli brought a great change from -3.22% to -75.34%. Following diagram will clearly show the picture and relationship between these two factors during the period of 2001-2011.

**GRAPH 4: SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY RATE AND CHILD LABOUR DURING 2001-2011**



#### OVERALL ANALYSIS OF TWO FACTORS OF DIFFERENT DECADES WITH THE HELP OF CORRELATION

Variables	Correlation Coefficient	Degree	Description
X1Y1	-.2242	Low Degree	-ve Correlation
X2Y2	-.6309	Moderate Degree	-ve Correlation

#### FINDINGS

- Here X1Y1 represents correlation between literacy rate and child labour of 1991-2001. Overall result of this tool is -.2242 means low degree negative correlation which states that with the increase in literacy rate, child labour is reducing means positive impact of literacy rate. More the people will be educated, less will be child labour.

2. And X2Y2 represents correlation between literacy rate and child labour of 2001-2011. Overall result of this tool is -.6309 means moderate degree negative correlation which again states that with the increase in literacy rate, child labour is reducing means positive impact of literacy rate in this decade also.
3. But during 2001-2011, there is a great change as difference in correlation and graph (3) & (4) shows. So overall position of Indian U.T.'s shows that education plays very important role in the development of child. More the people will be educated, less will be the exploitation of children .
4. But still there are some U.T.'s in which problem of child labour is prevailed.

### SUGGESTIONS

Following are some suggestions which will be helpful in removing this problem:

1. Programmes should be organized by the government by arranging camps so that awareness can be created among general public regarding rights of children and hazards of child labour.
2. Government in U.T.'s should make safety laws for children.
3. Counseling sessions must be there in education and working institutions.
4. All the UTs must follow the law and order situation or other measures as adopted by Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry. Because during the decadal analysis there is -ve growth rate in child labour in both decades.

### CONCLUSION

So at the end, we can conclude that education plays very important role in human life. We can learn basic things, moral values, social problems and solutions of the various problems only with the help of education. Child labour is social curse which should be removed as earliest as possible. Education is fundamental right not only for child but for everyone. We will solve this problem with the help of above recommendations but as we know that India is a developing country and near about 70% of India's population is living in a rural areas and villages. There is huge gap between rich and poor. It is easy to say that education is right of every child, but still there are so many people who can't exercise their fundamental right because of the money and lack of schools and educational facilities. Government should take some serious steps to remove this problem. It is the money and size of family which forces a child to work in factories, mines and in dangerous processes. Parents should understand the value of education. All the rules of Factories Act, 1948 should be strictly implemented regarding child labour. Defaulters should be strictly punished who force a child to work in hazardous processes.

### LIMITATIONS

Only secondary data is used in this study and only union Territories are taken into consideration in order to show the overall result of India.

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