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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1: INTRODUCTION

Child is the pillar of subsequent development of the Nation. Development of the child is one of the most important determinants of human capital formation. It is great inspiring in human development [Saikia, P. (2017)]. In fact, community's development is assessed by the exposure of child potentiality in most tender age. The day after citizen of the country is the day of development in childhood. It means attributes of manhood is completely based on the development of child potentiality. So, it is indeed to prepare an environment in the society to make a child fit for social, emotional and educational needs. As such effort has been made so as to improve child potentiality for future generation and human capital accumulation of the country (Hassan- 1998, M. Gautam-2006). Socio-culture, behaviour of family member and neighborhood along with economic conditions has the greater influence on child development and investment on education.

1.2: CONCEPT ON CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is the enemy of community development which blocks the development path of the children. It engulfs the potentiality of the child by recruiting hazardous and worst activities [Saikia, P. and Singha, A. (2018)]. It debars the child from education, the most precious position of human being and prevents their mental and physical growth. In most of the developing economy child recruitment is related to agricultural field including fishery, aquaculture, livestock and forestry. Thus, the major hindrance to attend school and child development is the child labour employed in hazardous sector (Barbora, Sanjoy, 1999). Child labour is a great challenge than child development for destitute family. Child development is the negligible part for low income groups. Their

aim in life is closely related to survival rather than human resource development (Shandilya et. al.2006).

The prime cause of common health hazards of children is the child labour working in hazardous sectors without using health guard. Some voluntary agencies stated some examples of health hazards as asthma, tuberculosis, rupture of eardrums, in addition to chances of losing limbs while working. Human capital accumulation is based on the opportunity provided at childhood by the elders. The various reasons of child labour are related to the socio-economic factors of the household (Saikia, P. 2018).

Child labour is one of the major problems in almost all the countries of the World. International Labour Organization (ILO, 2006) stated that 191 million children are working in various countries of the World at the age less than 15 years old. According to this report of ILO, 95% children are working in developing countries depriving from school education and 5% are working in developed nations. Department of Labour in United States of America stated that largest number of child labour is found in India working for 12 hours per day. Most of the children are working whole day either paid or unpaid by sacrificing their precious childhood (Choudhury, Renuka, 2006).

Since 1985, the issue of child labour is the major issue for the public and the World Researchers. The child labour problem is spread out as major issue in the World after the introduction of World Trade Organization. India is one of the examples of such country which takes necessary steps in its five year plan to ban the employment at less than 14 years (Buragohain, J. P., 2014). 10th five year plan (2002-07) takes strategy for child development as the priority sectors of economic development of the country.

Peace Nobel Prize winner (2014) Saytyarthy, Kailash, leader of Bachpon Bachou movement, draw the government attention for child development by giving free and compulsory education common to all and complete protection against child labour, child abuse. More than 80 thousand children are picked up by Saytyarthy from various regions of India in order to give them education facility and also make them fit for employment in respective ground. The honour of Nobel Prize is provided for

undertaking the improvement schemes for destitute children belonging to destitute family.

Colonial system of India during British East India Company destroyed the prevailing village economy and made adult unemployment by introducing new technology in the production process. Consequently, infant industry like indigenous cottage handicrafts of India is replaced by introduction of new capital in production process. It leads to the growth of small and heavy industries, big business houses and centers. Such establishment of textile industries, tea and coffee processing, finishing of raw materials, indigo and jute plantation are the bottlenecks for smooth running of indigenous cottage industry of India. In consequence, the people become unemployed and did not hesitate to employ their child for economic support. Market demandable carpet industry of Pakistan employed children for production as bonded labour during 1980s (Hazarika, A., 1988). Oliver Wainwright (2014) in his writing expressed that bonded labour is also available in brick kiln industry.

1.3: TEA PLANTATION IN ASSAM

Tea industry occupies a vital position in Assam economy. Tea labour belonging to ethnic group are migrated from present day State Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh since 1860 employed for plucking tea leaves, nursery works and tea plantation in tea estate (Bhoumik, S. 1981). Tea labour people are brought from tribal belt of said states for doing nursery works, plantation work, plucking tea leaves, loading and unloading of tea leaves. There are 6 lakhs garden workers engaged on permanent basis and 12 lakhs garden workers engaged on seasonal basis in 850 numbers of tea estates in Assam. In this statistics, children are also included (North East Enquirer, 2002). Behal, R. P. (2006) explained in his article tea plantation of Assam during colonial system that increased tea production made the wage garden worker in Assam valley tea estates in the last quarter of 19th Century. It gave incentive of high production at minimum cost and numbers of engagement of garden worker were rising with growing tea industry during the first half of 20th Century.

Assamese nobleman Maniram Dutta Barma, popular as Maniram Dewan was the first Indian to start tea garden and planted tea in two gardens at Jorhat near Sonari (Sarma, Gadapani, 2013). Initially he was working as dewan under British East India Company and resigned in 1841.

Bhuyan, S.K. (1974) pointed out that the tea plant was discovered in 1823 in the hands of Robert Bruce. He was actually a merchant and arrested by Burmese soldier. Singpho chief presented him some unknown plant at Rongpur and handed over to his brother C. A. Bruce. He then shifted it to David Scott for testing the plant at Calcutta Botanical Garden. After that tea plant become popular plant in national and international market. Nazira in Jorhat District is the oldest commercial tea company of Assam. The use of chemicals in tea estate deteriorates the quality of tea production and hence demand is falling in International market. It affects the growth of tea estate. In such tea estate garden labour, known as tea tribe people are victimized. However, many of them are functioning (Orange, 2008).

1.4: TEA GARDEN LABOUR (TEA TRIBE COMMUNITY) IN ASSAM

Tea Tribe community especially working as garden labour in tea estates live in coolie line. They are especially appointed for plucking tea leaves, nursery works and tea plantation works. They belong to the tribal community originally migrated from other states having heterogeneous set of ethnic attributes considered as indigenous population of South Asia. Such indigenous tea tribe people are known as Adivasi community. British East India Company brought this community to Assam from various states to serve the purpose of tea plantation made for commercial motive (Sarma, Gadapani, 2013). However, Assam has 233536 numbers of tea garden in 2013 (reported by statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2014).

Tea industry of Assam is dependent on about two million tea tribe people. In between 1830 to 1920 tea tribe people mostly migrated from Santhal Parganas district of Bihar (now in Jharkhand state). Initially British treated them as slaves and then used them in tea garden works at a minimum wage rate. These workers are dedicated and most

innocent for the owner. The descendants of these slaves and garden workers are now called tea tribe community. Tea tribe community is the pillar of Assam tea industry even today. The tea-tribe is available mainly in the districts of Darrang, Sonitpur, Nagaon, Jorhat, Golaghat, Dibrugarh, Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Tinsukia and almost all the districts of Assam (Sarma, Gadapani, 2013). Tea labour migration towards Assam was ended in 1950 at 23,100 in numbers (Kurmi, Susil, 2015). The tea tribes have no uniform literature, because they are migrated from various regions of different states. So, they have to create a mixture language in tea garden which is popularly known as 'Garden Language' (Baganiya Bhasa) (Bora, Naren, 2015). This garden society have a number of cast belonging to: Asur, Guwala, Kaya, Kanwar, Kandapan, Karmakar, Kanhar, Kalindi, Kishan, Kurmi, Mahato, Kumbhakar, Kairy, Kool, Katowal, Kharia, Kheruwar, Orang, Bhuitali, Lohar, Pachi, Boraik. From 1902 to 1950, the total numbers of migrated tea tribes were 1759437 (Kakati, Rabin, 2015).

Tribal people migrated to Assam at various phases from tribal heartland of central eastern India during mid- nineteenth century. Tea garden workers, popular as tea tribe community, are brought by British in two ways: **Girmetia Chalan and Arikathia Chalan**. The first type of chalan implies some rules and regulations to be followed at the time of migration. The second type does not require any specific rules and regulation at the time of migration. At that time, the tea tribe people are regarded as garden coolie kept in coolie depot. At present, the habitant place of tea tribe people in tea estate is known as coolie line (Kurmi, Susil, 2015). Such people have no interest to attend school, since there is no need of qualification to work in the garden as labour and also have the secured service. So, this community is the deprived, exploited and socially excluded community even today.

The respondent of the study is the head of tea tribe household living with children. They are staying in coolie line with family members.

1.5: DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOUR

In 18th International Conference (2008) held in Geneva International Labour Office, Labour Statisticians defined child labour in three different ways:

- a) Children working in hazardous sector prevent physical and mental growth. Long work, night work, unhealthy environment, unsafe equipment, heavy load, dangerous locations and abuse are the determinant of life risk hazardous work of child working.
- b) Children activities working in worst condition degrade child development and society development. Slavery, used for prostitution, pornography, forced begging and stealing are the important determinants of worst form of activities.
- c) The last form of child labour is related to school attendance age in between 5-14 years and weekly working hours. Child who neglects his potentiality and development in time and age for engagement is treated as child labour (Child Labour Statistics, 18th International Conference of Labour Statistician, Geneva, 24 November - 5 December, 2008, International Labour Office Geneva).

Thus, child labour is defined under two different segments:

- i) From Economic segment,
- ii) From social segment.

The first segment is related to economic condition of the family. A child is forced to work in order to supplement the family income. Indebtedness and poor income are the root cause of child labour. The income earned by the family member is inadequate to support normal life. Such destitute families make their child work because it is beneficial economically.

The second segment is primarily related to social evil. The child is either paid or unpaid for the benefit of others by neglecting his personal development. The nature of service is the worst form of activities that can assess the pattern of social evil. Dedicated services for others have no self-recognition but benefit for the others.

Indian Constitution, Article 24 states that no children below 14 years shall be employed in any factory, mines or any other hazardous works of the economy.

Thus, “Child labour” is defined as all those economic activities as done by child that spoil dignity, potentiality and development of child attributes.

1.6: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR

Indian constitution and policy makers followed a number of pro-active policies in order to prevent the practice of child labour to safeguard human rights. Article 39 of Indian constitution states the Fundamental Rights by introducing Directive principles of the state to save health and strength of workers including the tender age of children. As per these policies, children cannot be forced to do economic work and youth must be prevented from doing health hazardous work that exploits their working capabilities.

Indian Cabinet (2015) passed an amendment on the penalty towards those employers who have employed children. The amended policy introduced a policy to enhance the penalty for child recruited employer which is increased up to Rs. 50,000/- from Rs. 20,000/- (Assam Tribune, 14th May, 2015).

1.6.1: ARTICLES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION TO PROHIBIT CHILD LABOUR

- Article - 21(A): Provision for children below 14 years old towards free and compulsory education as per 86th constitutional amendment Act in 2002.
- Article – 23: No one could force to work and trafficking in violation of human rights.
- Article – 24: Prohibition of child employment (below 14 years age) in factories, mines or any other hazardous sectors of the economy.
- Article 39 (f): Directive principles of the State Policy require facilitating the all-round child development in healthy manner.

- Article - 45: 86th constitutional amendment Act, 2002 states the provision of childhood care and education for all children below the age of 14 years.
- Article – 51 (A) (k): It states the prime duty of parent or guardian to provide opportunities of education for their children in between 6-14 years old.

1.7: SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study primarily deals with socio-economic factors of tea tribe community who are the inhabitant of the tea estates and also prefers to explain its statistical significance on child labour. In this connection, the study reveals the facts, figure and working field of child labour in the study area. According to Hassan (1998), child development is the foundation of human capital. Therefore, the study prefers to express the impact of child labour on economic development. Indigenous people of South-Asia were brought to Assam by British East India Company to work in tea garden as garden labour and they are popularly regarded as Adivasi people. Presently they are staying in coolie line. Adivasi people working in Tea Estates are treated as Tea Tribe community who migrated particularly from outside Assam State (Singh, 1998; Sarma, G. 2013; Kurmi, S. 2015).

The study highlights various socio-economic factors of tea tribe community which have significant impact on child labour. At the end of the study, it prescribes some measures to motivate the parent/guardian of children and policy makers against the practice of child labour among tea tribe community in the study area. Table, diagram, percentage, average along with chi-square test and binomial logistic regression model are used for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of data. Statistical Package for Social Science (16.0 version) is used to solve the purpose.

1.8: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The title of the thesis is ‘Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour – Case Study in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District, Assam’. The limitation of this study is that it is confined to tea tribe community living in Coolie Line

of Tea Estate, working as garden labour at least one family member of the household. They are known as garden coolie living in coolie line. Due to time constraint and financial problem, the study considers only tea tribe community staying in coolie line. It helps to study in details about socio-economic factor of tea tribe community impact on child labour in study area. Outside tea estate, it is found that Ex-tea tribe people are living with mixed community and difficult for data collection within stipulated time period. It is expensive of time and money to collect data. Tea estate is selected where tea tribe people are available in coolie line along with their children.

1.9: PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Tea industry occupies an integral part of Assam economy. Tea Plant was undertaken on commercial purpose by British East India Company. The first batch of garden labour were brought to Assam by British in 1860 from present day Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh (Barbora, Sanjay, 1999). It is also noted that there are some occasional clashes between management and worker group even today. Tea tribe community is the Adivasi people originally come from northern part of India. History tells that British used Naga and Kachari (Boro) people in the tea garden for tea plantation work. However, they failed to control them and then brought Coolie from China but it was highly expensive in transportation and given up this decision also (Sarma, Gadapani, 2013).

Nagaon district has two subdivisions since 2016 declared by Assam Government and one of them is Kaliabor sub-division existed in the northern part of Nagaon district. Distance of Kaliabor subdivision from Nagaon town is 48 K.M. It has 45 numbers of tea estates as per census 2011.

1.9.1: MAP OF KALIABOR SUB-DIVISION

Case study of the Thesis is Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon district, Assam. The study area is in Northern part of Nagaon District. As such, the map of Kaliabor sub-division is given in figure: 1.1.



Figure: 1.1 Map of Kaliabor Subdivision (Web Page: www.mapsofindia.com).

The above figure: 1.1 is the map of Kaliabor sub-division in Nagaon District of Assam (Web Page). In the Northern part of Kaliabor subdivision there is mighty Brahmaputra and Sonitpur District, Southern part is surrounded by lofty hills of Karbianglong Autonomous District, Eastern part is surrounded by Kazironga National Park under Golaghat District and the Western part is surrounded by Nagaon Subdivision and Morigaon District.

According to census, 2011, 45 numbers of Tea estates have 10775 numbers of household of tea tribe community living in coolie line of the tea estate under Kaliabor Sub-division.

1.9.2: MAP OF NAGAON DISTRICT

Kaliabor is the subdivision of Nagaon district. Nagaon district has two sub-divisions. One of them is Kaliabor Sub-division. So, the map of Nagaon district is given in figure: 1.2 (Web page).



Figure: 1.2 Map of Nagaon District (Web Page: www.mapsofindia.com)

Figure 1.2 states the boundary and various places of Nagaon District of Assam. Nagaon District is in central Assam having three subdivisions viz. Nagaon, Kaliabor and Hojai as per census, 2011. However, government of Assam declared Hojai as District in 2015. Henceforth, Nagaon District has two subdivisions given below:

- i) Nagaon sub-division and
- ii) Kaliabor sub-division.

Kaliabor sub-division is the area of case study which has the 45 numbers of tea estates as per census 2011. It has four Block Development Offices, viz,

1. Kaliabor Block,
2. Pachim Kaliabor Block,
3. A part of Lawkhowa Block and
4. A part of Bajiagaon Block.

1.10: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Costine (1972), Subramaniam (1993), UNICEF (1997), Naresh (2001), Jyotimoayee (2002), Kumar (2002), Sharma, Rakesh (2006) and Koul (2011) explained the problem

of child labour from various angles. In their explanations, it is found that poor income earning of the household and poverty are the prime cause of child labour. Family member migration for searching economic activities leads to generate child labour found in the study of Panicker and Nangia, 1992; Roy, P. 2008; Biju, Lekshmanan, 2010. The incidence of child labour is the result of Industrial revolution that introduced modern technology in industrial sector creates adult unemployment and declines family income. Child employment is preferred by family member in order to supplement their income found in the study of Basu, 1999; Lieten, 2005; Dak, 2002. Nielson (1998) further stated that child labour is a never ending process in the society. In the study of the paper published by Srikantan, K. S. (1991), Kothary (2000), Patrick and Souza A. P. (2000) and Mishra (2001), it is reflected that child labour is caused by social environment and ignorance of head of the family, not by force.

In the study of Nanjundaiah and Iyer (1961), Ghurye (1964), Parkin (1972), Burman (1975), Vyas (1978) and Basu (1985), it is found that tribal are the community living in interior backward places far away from city or urban area deprived from various welfare schemes of the government. They also focused that this community is socially excluded community having limited income. In consequence, tribal communities are accustomed with backwardness. Tea tribe community is also excluded from the development of main stream and living with backwardness.

In the writings of Vasanthi (1992) on socio-economic conditions of tea tribe community, it is expressed that children are working in the garden on casual basis for plucking tea leaves, nursery works, fertilization, carrying loads and household works.

Childhood of the Tea Tribe community is not properly looked after due to illiteracy of the head of the family member and lack of knowledge on child potentiality. So, from generation to generation, they are socially excluded and backward community. They are deprived from socio-economic welfare schemes due to ignorance about it. Most of them are coming from Chottanagpur District of Jharkhand State. The forefathers of this community are enlisted as schedule tribe in their original state like Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. (Sriram, A., 2010).

However, Tea Tribe community staying in Assam doing garden work as plucking tea leaves, fertilizing works, nursery works, tea plantation works, loading and carrying tea leaves is excluded from the list of Schedule Tribe. The present government is trying to enlist them as schedule tribe community. The job for tea tribe people is guaranteed in the tea estate without need of educational qualification.

As per the Gazette of Nagaon District (1911), most of the tea labours of Nagaon District come from Chottanagpur region which is the city of today's Jharkhand State near Bihar and West Bengal.

Profile of study area reflects that Nagaon District of Assam has two subdivisions, since, 2015, namely: Nagaon Sub-division and Kaliabor Sub-division. One of them (i.e. 50% of Nagaon District) is considered as case study area in Nagaon District.

Depending on these literatures and profile of study area, a pilot survey has been done in Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon district on 200 tea tribe household involving 200 children (2015). This survey focused that 163 (81.5%) children are the child labour doing economic activities in order to supplement family income. The reason is that the household members are the low income earner, irregular worker (i.e. not working every day in a week) and suffering from poverty. Their strategy is to enhance family income by employing their child rather to attend school. Moreover, most of the parent/guardians are working from their childhood and completely ignored about child potentiality. They believed in learning by doing.

Census report 2011 states that 45 numbers of tea states are in Kaliabor sub-division having 10,775 numbers of tea tribe household and have 45,017 tea tribe populations shown in table: 1.1. This table reflects that Pachim Kaliabor has highest number of tea tribe population. Lawkhowa Block has no tea estates and so it has no tea tribe

household. Kaliabor Subdivision has a segment of Bajiagaon Block where tea tribe household is 1476.

Table: 1.1 Distribution of Tea Tribe People in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District

Block	No. of Tea Tribe Households in T. E.	Tea Tribe Population in Tea-Estate
Kaliabor Block	2768	7284
Pachim Kaliabor Block	6531	30905
Segment of Bajiagaon Block	1476	6828
Segment of Lawkhowa Block	X	X
Total	10775	45017

Source: Census, 2011. (T.E. denotes Tea Estate)

From the above literatures, pilot survey; the study select the 50% sub-division of Nagaon District and consider the study area ‘Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour – Case Study is in Kaliabor Sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam’.

1.11: OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The proposed study is primarily concentrated with an assessment of the socio-economic reasons of child labour among Tea-Tribe Community living in tea estates in Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam. Socio-economic factors reflect the living standard of household among tea tribe community in the study area.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To study the present scenario of child labour among tea tribe community in the study area.
2. To find out the significance of socio-economic factors of tea tribe family that severely influence on happenings of child labour among tea tribe community.
3. To study the proportion of gender discrimination of child labour among tea tribe community.

4. Make suggestions to the head of the household of children, community and policy makers to divert the mind set against the practice of child labour.

1.12: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study involves the following research questions:

- 1) Why is child labour among tea-tribe community prevalent in tea estates under Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District?
- 2) What is the significance of child labour in economic development?
- 3) What are the factors responsible for such a plight of innocuous children?
- 4) What is the socio-economic environment of the tea tribe community in the study area?
- 5) What should be the policies adopted for removal of the practice of child labour in the study area?

1.13: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Research methodology is an important portion of research works in any scientific investigation and the reliability of the facts based on the system of investigation. Various aspects towards the research methodology are given categorically under the following heads:

1.13.1: RESEARCH DESIGN

The study is an **exploratory study** based on the objectives of the research works related to child labour among tea tribe community. It explores the various socio-economic factors of household of tea tribe community responsible for child labour in the study area.

1.13.2: UNIVERSE

The Title of the study ‘Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour – Case Study is in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District, Assam’ reflects the universe of the study. The determinants of child labour among tea tribe community are the socio-economic factors of tea tribe households. They are living in coolie line of the tea estates. They have at least one family member working in tea estate. Census report (2011) reflects that Kaliabor subdivision has **45** numbers of tea estates, scattered among three development blocks, namely: Kaliabor, Pachim Kaliabor, segment of Bajiagaon Block out of 4 numbers of development blocks. It has **45017 tea tribe populations** against total household **10775** as stated by table: 1.1.

1.13.3: SAMPLING UNIT

The sampling unit is the head of tea tribe household resides with children in the tea estates under Kaliabor subdivision of Nagaon District. Tea estates are scattered in three development blocks under Kaliabor subdivision.

1.13.3.1: SAMPLE SIZE AND DATA COLLECTION

There are 4 blocks in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon district and 3 blocks out of 4 have the Tea Estates (Census 2011). Tea tribe people are the inhabitants and available garden workers in the tea estates who are employed for plucking tea leaves, nursery works, fertilizing works, tea plantation works and loading and unloading tea leaves. In three blocks total tea tribe households are **10775** having **45017** number of populations which are scattered in Kaliabor Block (**2768** households and have **7284** populations), in Pachim Kaliabor Block (**6531** households and have **30905** populations) and in Bajiagaon Block (**1476** households and have **6828** populations). The total numbers of tea estate are 45 in Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam (Census 2011).

From the total household (**10775**) of tea estates, the study has taken into account the number of sample size of 622 household based on **confidence interval at 99%** (as

sample size is large) and margin error at 0.05 (Research Adviser.com, 2006). The sample size is rounded off to 620 household. Basic specification to find out confidence level sample size is:

$$\text{Sample Size} = \frac{Z^2 \frac{P(1-P)}{e^2}}{1 + (Z^2 \frac{P(1-P)}{e^2 N})}$$

Where, **Z=1.96** (99% confidence interval), probability of margin error (**e**) = **0.05**, **P= Probability** and **N=Number of Household**.

From Kaliabor Block and Bajiagaon Block, Sample households are 400 (i.e. 200+200) out of total 4244 tea tribe household. Remaining Part of 220 tea tribe households are surveyed in Pachim Kaliabor Block because it has the highest number of household i.e. 6531.

To collect the total household sample of **620** from three blocks against **10,775** households, **Convenience Sampling method is applied under Non-Probability sampling method from different locations of Tea Estates, scattered in three different development blocks keeping in mind the involvement of households with child population (6-14 years old) either having child labour or without child labour.** In this case, the local people help to find out the respondent having children in between the age group 6 to 14 years. The respondent is the head of tea tribe household staying in coolie line of the tea estate.

Distribution of tea estate along with their respective household and their population at different block are given in table: 1.2. The source of data is census, 2011.

Table: 1.2 Tea Estate in Different Development Block (Source: Census, 2011)

Development Block	Tea Estate	No. Of Household	No. of population
Kaliabor	Kuthuri T. E.	181	795
	Burapahar T. E.- 1	156	797
	Burapahar T. E.- 2	95	448
	Seconee T. E. - 1	329	1261

	Seconee T. E. - 2	436	335
	Seconee T. E. -3	641	597
	Seconee T. E. - 4	183	191
	Seconee T. E. - 5	204	395
	Kaliabor T. E.- 1	108	485
	Kaliabor T. E.- 2	183	830
	Kaliabor T. E.- 3	44	190
	Sonari T. E.	208	960
Total	12	2768	7284
Pachim Kaliabor	Missa T. E.-1	139	710
	Missa T. E. -2	309	1582
	Missa T. E. -3	238	1244
	Keliden T. E. -1	134	660
	Keliden T. E. -2	308	1440
	Keliden T. E. -3	340	1585
	Keliden T. E. -4	64	254
	Hatigaon T. E.- 1	92	401
	Hatigaon T. E.- 2	113	518
	Hatigaon T. E.- 3	176	892
	Hatigaon T. E.- 4	183	919
	Sakmuthi T. E.-1	380	1866
	Sakmuthi T. E. -2	18	66
	Sakmuthi T. E. -3	15	56
	Sakmuthi T. E. -4	178	857
	Sakmuthi T. E. -5	195	933
	Borghat T. E. -1	276	1386
	Borghat T. E. -2	266	1290
	Borghat T. E. -3	238	1174
	New Salona T. E.-1	281	1389
	New Salona T. E.-2	483	2149
	Lengtang T. E.	344	1604
	Napani T. E.	224	1059
	Purana Salona T. E.	408	1829
	Udmari T. E.	116	480
	Loonsoong T. E.	159	688
	Anjukpani T. E. -1	194	842
	Anjukpani T. E. -2	94	450
	Dijuvelley T. E.	566	2582
Total	29	6531	30905
Bajiagaon	Amluckie T. E. -1	181	847
	Amluckie T. E. -2	533	2426
	Amluckie T. E. -3	147	683
	Amluckie T. E. -4	615	2872
Total	4	1476	6828

Table: 1.2 states that highest numbers of tea estates (29) are in Pachim Kaliabor Block. The lowest numbers of tea estates (4) are in the segment of Bajiagaon Block. The

reason is a part of Bajiagaon Block is under Kaliabor Subdivision and other is under Nagaon Subdivision.

1.13.4: SELECTION OF VARIABLES

Edwards, Allen L. defined variable as observed in single observation done by a number of mutually exclusive classes. The study considers Binomial Logistic Regression analysis and Pearson chi-square test. It requires Independent and Dependent variables given below:

1.13.4.1: INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Independent variables are the socio-economic factors of tea tribe community. They are:

- a) Profile of the head of the family: Age, Gender, Education and Occupation.
- b) Family variables: Size of family, Income, Religion, Basic facilities, Housing condition.
- c) Situational variables: Social environment, Road and Communication.

1.13.4.2: DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Dependent variable is dichotomous variable given in table: 1.3.

Table: 1.3 Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
No child labour	0
Have child labour	1

In Table: 1.3, dependent variable (child labour) has two probabilities as no child labour and have child labour in the household of the respondent. Dichotomous dependent variables (i.e. Child Labour) are: a) No Child Labour (Coded '0') and b) Have Child Labour (Coded '1').

Binomial logistic regression model is otherwise known as Bivariate logistic regression used to predict the probabilities that observation lies on one of the two categories of a dichotomous dependent variable based on one or more predictors (Field, A. 2005).

According to Field, A. 2005, basic specification of the Binomial Logistic Regression model in large independent variables and one of the two categorical dependent variables is:

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_n x_n}}{1 + e^{b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_n x_n}}$$

Where,

- Y is Dependent Variable,
- P is the Probability of Y occurring,
- e is Natural logarithm base ,
- b_0 states Interception at Y axis,
- $b_1 x_1 \dots b_n x_n$ are the regression coefficient of independent variables,

‘ X ’ is the predictor of probability of ‘ Y ’ variable as shown in table: 1.3.

Table: 1.4 Regression Coefficient Variables

Variables	Regression coefficient
Gender of Respondent	$b_1 x_1$
Religion	$b_2 x_2$
Age of Respondent	$b_3 x_3$
Monthly Income of the Household	$b_4 x_4$
Father/Male Guardian	$b_5 x_5$
Mother/Female Guardian	$b_6 x_6$
Father/Male Guardian	$b_7 x_7$
Mother/Female Guardian	$b_8 x_8$
Size of household	$b_9 x_9$
Type of House	$b_{10} x_{10}$
Electricity Facility	$b_{11} x_{11}$
Pure Drinking Water	$b_{12} x_{12}$
Pacca Sanitary Facility	$b_{13} x_{13}$
* Road & Communication Facility	$b_{14} x_{14}$
* $b_n x_n$ is last number of independent variable where $b_{14} x_{14} = b_n x_n$	

Table: 1.4 states the expected regression coefficient of independent variable represents the likelihood of dichotomous dependent variable in times. Number of independent variable is 14.

Regression analysis reflects the statistical significance of reasons of child labour in the study area. The study also used binomial logistic regression through SPSS (16.0 version) module and observes the odd ratio 0 and 1 with the help of regression coefficient value which focuses the likelihood of one over another in times. The outcomes of tables are: Case processing summary table, classification table, model summary table and variables in equation table.

1.13.5: METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study follows both qualitative and quantitative method of data collection. Schedule Questionnaire is prepared to collect quantitative data. The observations are done during the interview and that helps to collect qualitative data collection. The study collected the data from two important sources. They are:

- i) Primary Data
- ii) Secondary Data

Primary Sources of data are the empirical data collected from field in study area relating to the objective of research work. It is the field works in study area based on the scheduled questionnaire.

The secondary sources of information are the Annual Reports of Ministry of labour, parliamentary debates on enactment of child labour legislations like Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Report, International Labour Organization (ILO) data, various rounds of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Global Estimates on child labour, the commissions for protection of Children Act, 2005 and Right to Education Act 2009 as well as the books, articles published in journals, newspapers, magazine and Census Records up to 2011.

1.13.6: STATISTICAL TOOLS USED TO ANALYSE RESEARCH

PROBLEM

The study used Pearson Chi-square Test in order to focus the probability of significance of the independent variable at different development block, namely, Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block.

The probability of statistical significance of independent variables (i.e. socio-economic factors) of tea tribe household on dichotomous dependent variable (i.e. no child labour and have child labour) is focused with the help of the model of binomial logistic regression with categorical analysis. The values of expected correlation depending on odd ratio (0, 1) explain the statistical significance of predictor on dependent variable 'Have child labour'.

It is noted that Pearson chi-square test and Binomial Logistic Regression analysis are done by using SPSS-16.0 version.

1.14: CONCLUSION

It is obvious that a child labour is that child who is recruited at less than 14 years old to supplement family income on the one hand and degrade the mental and physical growth on the other hand. They are excluded to entertain normal life seen in the school attendance. The Indian constitution in its fundamental rights further states the free and compulsory elementary education to all children. The important determinant of child labour is the socio-economic factors of the household. In interior backward places, the people are highly conservative and ignorant about return on educational investment. From economic point of view, poor family income is the prime cause of child labour. Human capital formation is based on child development. Illiteracy makes unskilled labour which in turn impact on low family income and low productivity. So, the prime objective of the study is to find out the prevalence of child labour which is caused by socio-economic factors of the household.

Depending on various explanations of above mentioned study groups, the study area is entitled as ‘Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour – Case Study is in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District, Assam’. In the final part of this chapter, various objectives, research questions are focused, based on the formulation of the problem of study area. Depending on objectives and research questions, methodology is designed with proper sampling units and statistical package for social science.
