

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURES

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Literature on Child Labour
- 2.3 Literature on Tribal Community Including Tea Tribe
- 2.4 Research Gap
- 2.5 Conclusion

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURES

2.1: INTRODUCTION

The children employing in various economic segments by neglecting school attendance are harmful for economic development and human capital formation. With the passage of economic development, the World researchers, Social activists and Policy makers attempted to adopt schemes for child development in order to prohibit the practice of child labour for the greater interest of the community and nation. These categories of study concentrated to find out the causes, area and magnitude of child labour at their own track. However, it is also noted here that as per the study concerned, no one is found to concentrate on the study of child labour problem among tea tribe community in Assam with proper measures to abolish the practice child labour. So, in this chapter, the literature review has been done on two parts as:

- Child Labour literature related to area, causes and magnitude in general and
- Literature on tribal community reflects socio-economic conditions.

All of them are explained below:

2.2: LITERATURE ON CHILD LABOUR

Costin (1972) stated that industrial revolution is the root cause of raising adult unemployment due to destruction of infant and cottage industries and hence to generate child employment spontaneously. Neither children nor head of the family hesitate to employ their child at any hazardous work. By 19th century, the children are working around 14 hours per day in abysmal working conditions having no safeguards against life risks. He also focused that women are compelled to work along with their child due to industrial revolution to support their family income.

Peter, Burkey (1978) stated in his writing that children help their father in performing household work like look-after their own farm, pet animals, save the crop field from birds and animal during pre-industrial Europe. Girls are used for doing household works like weaving, baby care along with their mother. The writer added that such activities of children keep away from school attendance and spoil child development required for capital formation. Burkey remarked that in the pre-industrial revolution era, parent ignored about child potentiality and engaged them in doing economic activities.

Erid, Schildkrout (1981) expressed the manner of employer in child recruitment during 19th century. The employers preferred to engage child in production process for smooth finishing with small hands which can't be done by adults. Moreover, such employment is free from agitation due to absence of labour union. The writer had given special reference in chimney sweeps where children are preferably employed by employer for final product.

Grootarert and Kanbur (1989) focused the basic determinant of child labour in Indian supply market. Determinants are birth rate, policy of household management and government attitude on social welfare through public expenditure. The writer also stated the determinant of child labour in demand market. According to them, use of production technique is the important determinant in demand market. They also remarked that occupational dualism either in formal or in informal sector influenced the child recruitment specially in developing economy.

Shrinivason (1990) pointed out the role of family member especially head of the family in the recruitment of child labour. The children got incentives from their family members for doing economic activities in factory at any price. Children are working with their parents not less than 12 hours per day in the factory. The writer studied the child employment in bidi factories of Kalahasti in the Chittor district, Andhra Pradesh. The employers also openly demand the child recruitment in the factory where the family member of the child has full support.

Srikantan, K. S. (1991) enlightened the cause of the practice of child labour. Illiteracy of parent/guardian especially female education is the prime cause of child labour. Female education has the strong power to ban the practice of child labour. The writer stressed on the introduction of new technique of production as another element to prohibit child labour. It requires skill labour with proper training. He believed that it would increase school attendance.

Panicker and Nangia (1992) pointed out the working condition of street children in Delhi. The writer focused that migration is the prime cause of child working by neglecting school attendance. Migration is from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh into Delhi city in search of livelihood. The share of other states was not much. The children are working for survival.

Vijaya (1992) expressed gender discrimination in child employment in beedi industry. The girl child employment is prevalent in this industry, since they can work without break. His data interpretation revealed that children are employed in match industry, incense rolling factory and beedi making factory. Further, they are working without ventilation, insufficient light and lack of first aid especially in beedi making units for 9-14 hours per day. The study also revealed that the working children are ignored about the quantum of wages paid for their labour.

Subramanian, M. S. (1993) had done an investigation by taking cross section data in order to express the determinant of rural child employment of India. He got the result that highest incidence of rural child employment is in Andhra Pradesh and lowest is in Kerala state. Poverty and illiteracy are statistically significant variable for generating child labour. In his conclusion, it is expressed that introduction of poverty alleviation programme and school establishment are the immediate measures to prohibit child labour in rural area.

Sahoo (1993) pointed out the fundamental determinant of child labour is socio-economic structure of the household. He concluded that small families have the survival capacity and they do not like to recruit their child in various economic fields as a source

of earning and opposite is the case in large family which is treated as joint family. Less earning in large family generate the child labour.

UNICEF (1997) stated in World's Children Report that poverty of the family is the basic element of Child Labour. All the impediments regarding child development is impossible without introducing poverty alleviation programme in proper manner. Child development scheme can protect the growth of child labour. Along with development programme schooling, recreation and leisure are the important segments of the child development.

Guptha (1997) in his writing boldly expressed that without community action plan, the child labour never be removed from the economy. It involves the creation of awareness among stakeholders of the community necessary to solve the chronic problem of child labour. Effective broad in social alliance and strategic partnership in the community leads to protect the tendency of child labour of the household.

Jacoby and Skoufias (1997), Duryea (1998), Behrman and Szekeley (1999) explained the prime cause of child labour in agrarian economy that fall in crop production makes adult unemployment. It involves migration tendency in search of economic activities with their children. It is the result of supply of child labour market at any price. The reason is that children are inefficient to cope up with changing technology.

Kristoffel and Ben, (1997) observed the Indian society that it is multi-facet society with the composition of traditional and pre-capitalist production relations. Indian economy has the capitalist mode of production and also prevalent of exploitation. Due to all these elements of Indian economy, child labour is growing in spite constitutional and legislative mandates.

Rao and Rao (1998) in their study revealed that employers felt good in child recruitment to save the destitute family. For such family, the government welfare schemes are far away. The employer and the parents of children totally neglect the legislations against child labour. Further, the author expressed that the employer is afraid of the consequent

problems raised for the abolition of child labour. It means socio-economic environment is in favour of child recruitment.

Bhatty (1998) explored that child development is the pillar of subsequent development of the nation. Children have the bulk of potentialities which requires development schemes for children. Child labour highjack all the possible potentiality of the child by depriving them from all development programmes of the child. Child development through games and sports, nutrition, school attendance makes human capital. Contrary to this, children will be the great threat for subsequent development of the nation.

Hassan (1998) pointed out that human being is rest on childhood. So, childhood is the milestone of human resource. Various child development schemes can shape the personality of human being and human capital accommodation. Efficiency and productivity of human capital can determine the development of nation.

Singh (1998) views on child labour as either paid or unpaid child engaged in various economic fields. According to him such working children are in the age group of 6 to 15 years, available in Bombay. They are not attending school and like to work deliberately as an apprentice under an employer for learning.

An empirical studies made by Swaminathan (1998) explored that child labour available in non-agricultural sector are inefficient and earned less. The reason is frequent change of technology in non-agricultural sector. Children employed in early days by neglecting school education become unskilled and inefficient workers. Such type of labour force earns less than matured employed person having proper qualification.

Nielson (1998) exposed that absence of school education due to poverty is not the prime cause of child labour. There are some other causes inclined to child labour. The author studied the data of Zambia and expressed that asset of the household, indebtedness of the family, education level of parent, distance of school, investment on education, gender discrimination and social structure are responsible causes of child labour.

Basu and Van (1998) stated that poverty change the living pattern of the household. It generates the child labour in such family. The people suffering from poverty used their child as earning source of the family without thinking about child potentiality. Such household behaviour on their child is regarded as 'Luxury Axioms'. So, Basu and Van associated a model that the rise in wage rate of the family member can change attitude on their child to recruit further. According to authors, in pre-wage situation, the low income groups have high tendency to employ their child at any economic segment and in post wage situation the family has no tendency to employ their child. In the pre-wage situation wage rate is low and in post wage situation wage of family member of the child is increased. It enables to enhance school enrolment of the children by introducing new education policy.

Basu (1999) also referred that economic growth of the country is the important determinant of child labour. According to him, economic growth of the country can change the production pattern of the country with fair income of the employees. It also has impact on matured and qualified employment to cope up with changing technology. So, child development is important part on this ground and makes him eligible for human capital formation. Industrialisation is the milestone of economic growth of the country which can change the pattern of employment and standard of living. In consequence, the problem of child labour comes down. So, industrial revolution compels the people to take up steps for child development and lead to economic growth trend.

Burra (1999) stated child labour regarding school attendance. The author defined child labour who is absent from school attendance for working either at home or outside the home. So, child labour adversely impact on human capital accumulation and in turn affect the rapid economic growth of the country. Such types of children do not like to attend school since the parents and adults are absent from home because they work outside for the whole day. Researcher found around 80 million children of India is abstaining from school enrolment.

Weiner (1999) in his study revealed most of the elements of the economy are interdependent. Economic developments, socialization, role of head family of the children are mutually exclusive variables of the economy. All these variables are responsible for child labour. According to him value judgement of child activities and nature of socialisation are interdependent. It is influenced by structure of economic system of the country. The author also said that structure of the economy of the country is influenced by nature of the society. It impacts on child activities of the economy.

Basu (2000) looked into the failure of labour market that fall in demand for adult employment creates child labour. Adult unemployment leads to raise the income gap and increase the child employment tendency. As a result, income inequalities take place and the family member employs their child to work in order to supplement family income. As such, Basu remarked that labour market failure is the cause of child labour.

Ramanathan (2000) focused that social customs and regional attitudes are the important determinant of child labour. According to him, the poor income group believed that their child is fit for doing any type hazardous work in the economy. They do not think about the tragedy of economic activities but to think about survival. Such children are mentally and physically prepared to do hazardous and worst form of economic activities. It becomes the social customs and regional attitudes to fight against poverty.

Ray (2000) stated that quality of school infrastructure is one of the important causes of child labour. The school environment failed to attract the child enrolment. It is because, the parent/guardian feel that the return on education is less than return on child employment. Ray remarked that fall in school enrolment impact on future income of the people. Income inequalities take place due to inefficiency and lack of specialisation of work in future. As such child labour is a chain system from generation to generation.

Kothary (2000) remarked that child labour is a multifaceted issue. There are some visible and invisible causes primarily impact on the growth of child labour. One of them is regional socio-cultural norms. Economic structures, climatic condition, changes in social custom are also responsible and vital factors of growth of child labour.

Patrick and Souza A. P. (2000) introduced an International Model by studying past activities of parent and grand-parent. Child employment is influenced by educational level of forefather of the children. Child labour is a chronic problem from generation to generation for such society having low literacy rate and poor income of the forefather. Father once was the child labour and so his tendency to employ his child accordingly. They do not have much knowledge on value education and child potentiality. They deeply believed that education is only for wealthy people and not for low income groups. The writer also expressed that activities of female child is primarily influenced by the nature of mother's activity. So, there is the need of changing the attitudes towards child activities in order to cope up with changing environment of the society.

National Child Labour Survey (2001) reported that children are working in any economic segment for the removal of poverty. They are doing in both productive and unproductive sector. Children are working beyond their capacity in order to share family income.

Mishra (2001) in his research on 'Supply of Child Labour: An Investigation' expressed that child labour is a tradition bound occupation in changing society. The writer defined child labour from the view point of social evil. The modern society likes to use destitute children in worst forms of economic activities and abuse them on a large scale.

Naresh (2001) stated that poverty is the prime cause of child labour. Such family used their child as the means of earning source instead of engaging them in child development programmes. Moreover, the lovely and innocent children are sexually, mentally and physically abused by others due to tremendous poverty. The author also remarked that prevalence of child labour is the most striking issue in subsequent development of the nation.

Banergy (2001) studied the economic activities of Andhra Pradesh in destitute community. He found that the destitute family has a great faith on the employers' activity because the source of their livelihood is the employer. These people also believed that the employer save their child from becoming idle, lazy and fall into bad

habits. Early age employment opportunity is the prime motive for such destitute community which makes them laborious and industrious as expressed by the author.

Jyotimoayee (2002) explained the determinants of child labour market. The supply side of this market is determined by poverty and illiteracy of parent/guardian of the child. The demand for child labour is determined by their productivity. Child can do the economic activities without break having no complained in comparison to adult worker. The observation also stated that the increasing rate of employment in secondary, tertiary and service sectors will positively impact on declining the market supply of child labour. However, workers participation of parent in primary sector increases the child labour.

In the writings of Kumar (2002), it is found that economically poor and deprived children from family care are victimised for social evil activities. Destitute girls are sexually victimised and boys are abused mentally and physically. They are engaged only for survival.

Dak (2002) explained that the change of production technique due to industrial revolution change the pattern of employment in the economy. It impacts on rural agrarian sector also. The traditional technique of agriculture is replaced by modern technology which creates unemployment among landless marginal farmer in agricultural sector. So, unemployed people of rural area start to migrate to urban areas in search of economic activities for the survival along with their children. In consequence, there is the labour surplus market in the urban economy and the price of labour comes down. So, poverty comes together for these people and compels to employ their child with them at any price. Employers take this opportunity to employ them at cheap rate. Children are the cheapest for trafficking and easiest to use due to absence trade union.

Ejrnae and Portner (2002) model explained that the size of family determine the investment on child education. According to this model, size of family is inversely related to investment on education for children. Large size of the family has lesser

capacity to invest more on child education. As a result, the large family fail to take proper care for child development. The reason is large size of the family have more children. According to the author, small family has no such problem. He can utilise their limited resources for the development of his child. As a result child labour problem is more in large size family than small size family.

Wahba (2005) referred his views from field investigation that fall in wage rate of household members increase the child labour. He draws his conclusion from empirical data of Adult Wage Market in Egypt. As per his statistical analysis 10% increase of adult wage can have the probability to decline 22% male and 13% female child employment. According to researcher, adult wage is the key factor to determine child labour problem. He also expressed that if the parent was the child labour then the tradition invites for child labour. It is the intergenerational effect.

Lieten (2005) pointed out that child labour is much more in ancient society. There is no difference between the occupation of adult and children at that time. With the passage of time, there is the change in pattern of living due to introduction of new technique of production. It changes the employment procedure also. It needs expert labour to handle the technology at minimum possible cost. It impact on education pattern and change the distinct phase of childhood.

Sharma, R. (2006) stated some fundamental determinants of child labour in the economy. Economic instability, diminishing return, unemployment problem, uncertainty in labour market and low standard of life style are important determinants of child labour. He, further, stated that child labour is the common problem for both agricultural and industrial sector. Food crisis is the prime cause of child labour.

Steven (2006) stated from field works that the children are working in hazardous sector without life guard. Both employer and parent have undertaken no risk for child labour working in abysmal situation. Parents are unconscious about their child. They only believe the wish of God. All these destitute children lose their precious childhood.

Saikia, (2007) investigated trafficking children in various parts of India. The poor community like to sale their child at any price in order to suffering from poverty. The traffickers take the opportunity for trafficking the child at minimum price. They tempted the poor to offer a secured job to their child in city like Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kerala, etc. In his writings, it is found that almost 80 to 85 percent of the victims came from the poorest section of the society in Assam. Ignorance and illiteracy of parent are another determinant of child trafficking. The author remarked that expansion of education is quite necessary to save children from trafficking.

Roy, Parker (2008), stated the child transportation from England to Canada. The poor family of England send their child to work in the second half of the 19th century and 1st few decades of 20th century to Canada. He studied 100 of boys and girls transported from England to Canada in search of work. The children were beaten, sexually harassed, made slave and used them to build up Canada at the minimum possible cost. According to author, economic crisis of the family is the prime cause of child transportation.

Researcher Biju, Lekshmanan (17-Aug-2010) stated that there are some unorganised workers migrated from state to state of India. Economic crisis is the key determinant of such migration. Children share a significant proportion in this ground. He also pointed out that hotel management and construction sector of Kerala has enormous capacity to employ such migrated worker at minimum price.

Koul (2011), an investigator, stated that economic crisis of the family push their child into the economic field. Survival is the key determinant of child employment. The head of the family is willing to employ their child at any economic segment. The legislature fails to prevent child employment, since parents are entangled in this work. The author remarked that introduction of rehabilitation scheme can change the tendency of child employment.

Baruah (2012) in his writings state that economic crisis and illiteracy are the two important determinants of child and woman trafficking in North-East India. The

traffickers entered into the backward region and pick up children and women at any cost. They supplied them into the advanced state of India. The employers engage the child and woman in every kind of hazardous activities including sexual abuse.

Khanikor, Sangeeta (2013) published a research article on child labour in Assam with special reference to Dibrugarh Town. She studied 60 numbers of child workers and found that people like to employ child for the purpose of domestic work. Such children are kept aside from their own parents and households. They have to work around 8-15 hours per day. They are sometimes beaten and abused by the employer.

Dalawai, Ravi (2014) has stated in his article that child labour is prevailed in low income group. According to author, child labour is socially excluded and deprived from all types of amusement. Child labour will suffered a lot in later stage. They will be the low paid worker and become poor. Child employment will be continued from generation to generation due to poverty and indebtedness. Poverty perceives child labour.

2.3: LITERATURE ON TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Nanjundaiah and Iyer (1961) studied Jenu Kuruba and Kadu Kuruba tribes of Mysore. These tribes are living in most backward and interior places in a horrible condition. They are socially excluded and deprived from all types of government grants. The study group suggested that tribes should be included in the mainstream of development by introducing new government schemes.

Ghurye (1964) studied the schedule tribes in India. He ascertained that tribal people are socially, politically and economically excluded community. Political group are in favour of their development schemes only at the time of election. The reason is of deficiency of social concern and political will. This research work sensitizes the stakeholders of the tribal community to do development work.

Parkin (1972) studied the tribal community in India and found that they are socially excluded, economically backward and politically deprived community. The researcher

suggested that tribe community should be free from political ambit and need of application of developmental projects.

Burman (1975) studied the tribal belt and remarked that the local people should be engaged for proper implication of development schemes sanctioned for them. He further said that government has the projects to develop the community but not properly implemented due to lack of engagement of local people.

Vyas (1978) assess the process of tribal development in Southern Rajasthan in terms of communication, development and environment. He found that tribal people are backward due to lack of proper infrastructure for communication facility. Infrastructural development is necessary for economic and socio-cultural development.

Basu (1985) in his investigation it is found that tribal people are deliberately excluded from development project. It is due to negligence of tribal administration in India. The study revealed that policy makers are not actively activated the development programmes. The researcher remarked that the policy makers should implement the project with full cooperation of the local community for the development of tribal community.

Vasanthi (1992) expressed in his article that child labour is available in tea garden also. They are employed on casual basis. They are primarily used for plucking tea leaves and nursery works under very severe climatic conditions.

Panday (2001) investigation on child labour stated that caste and social exclusion play a vital role in perpetuating child labour in India. The economically depressed class people are more vulnerable to the different kinds of exploitations. In India, 54 per cent of children belong to SC, and 22 per cent to ST remain beyond reachable to primary education till today. These are the socially deprived classes.

Robert, Kerketta (2005) in his essay on Adivasis of Assam indicates that though they have been paradoxically deprived of schedule tribe status, it was they who gave political

stability of Assam, contributing crores of rupees to the state through their hard labour in the tea gardens and placing the region on the World Map with its high quality of tea. The contribution of the Adivasis to the economy of Assam is beyond imagining. Right from 1850s onwards when they were brought in as indentured labour, their toil and hardship made tea one of the pillars of the Assam economy. However, tea tribe community is a deprived community till date.

Kachhap (2006) had expressed in his study on tribal community that the tribal people are accustomed with a lot of problems and challenges. They had neither been empowered by economic development to tackle the challenge nor had been converted into a different way of life by plentiful opportunities. This was due to financial dearth, lawlessness in the tribal areas and the constructive work of left-wing extremism organizations.

In the survey report of Medhi (2006), it is stated that a high magnitude of less nutrition and infectious diseases exist among tea tribe population of Assam. Nutritional problems like underweight among children (59.9%) and micronutrient deficiency disorder like anaemia (72%) are widespread. Common infectious diseases are worm infestation (65.4%), respiratory problems (6.7%), diarrhoea (1.7%), skin infections (0.6%) and lung tuberculosis (11.7%). Thus, the study has shown acute problems of health of tea tribe labour in Assam due to nutrition.

Saikia, Biswajeet (2009) stated that since pre-independence period tea tribe workers are given food grains as ration, although it is not mentioned in labour act, 1951. Under the present system, the tea management authority allotted food grains through the Public Distribution System quota under the APL (Above Poverty Line) Scheme. The food grains are supplied by Food Corporation of India (FCI) at the rate fixed by FCI. Saikia further explained that an agreement was signed between five Tea Management groups [namely, the Indian Tea Association (ITA), Tea Association of India (TAI), Bharatiya Chah Parisad (BCP), Assam Tea Planters Association (ATPA) and North Eastern Tea Association (NETA)] with Assam Chah Mazdur Sangha (ACMS) on 30th November,

2005. As per this agreement, the minimum daily wage of garden workers are increased to Rs. 3.70 in existing wage of Rs. 48.50 in 31st December, 2009 and at present, it is increased to Rs. 17.

Bijukumar (2013) emphasized in his paper entitled the social exclusion and ethnicity in North East India that social exclusion is linked with the recognition of social identities, resource allocation and power relations particularly in backward and ethnic communities. It generates the employment from childhood. The study revealed that in most cases, both subjective consciousness and actual inequalities violates the rules and regulations of the societies.

Research Analyst- (2013) expressed on 'Tea garden labour and their living conditions: A study on Sarusarai Tea Garden of Jorhat District of Assam' - that the meager amount of income do not support the family of tea tribe labour and as such they neglect the importance of education. The study stated the impact on participation and completion rates along with the achievement of their school education. The cost of sending children to schools is unbearable for the poor families. The study found that Adivasis people working in the tea gardens of Assam are mostly exploited class in the economy. Low wages, poor housing conditions for lack of renovation and social exclusion have been a recurring theme since British colonial system. The coolie line is a popular identity of tea tribe neither be recognize as urban area nor be rural area. So, they are the deprived community from various welfare schemes of the government. Only 30-40% of tea tribes are employed on permanent link. During the plucking season, the garden employs casual labour called faltoo labour paid same wage as permanent labour got but abstain from other benefits. The researcher also stated that women workers do not get maternity benefit during pregnancy and post natal period. Socio-economic conditions are very poor and living unhygienic conditions with underfeeding.

Sujit, A. V.; Reejo, R. J.; Dhanush and Richard, Seria (2014) analysed the living status of tribes in Attapady block, Kerala and stated that most of the tribes lived under horrible conditions in all respect. There were wide development gap between tribe community

and non-tribe community due to constant exclusion of tribes from the mainstream of development. The development in such community required the participation of State and Civil Society.

Darlong, L. and Jahar, Debberma (2014) studied the role of tribal youth in agriculture development of Tripura as the base of Tripura economy is Agriculture. The author stated that tribal people are interested to work in agricultural field and have a fair share in national economy. They are working on agriculture under existing circumstances of Indian society. So, the author prescribed that tribal youth should be properly trained in order to cope-up with modern technology because tribal youth are the backbone of agricultural development.

Huang, Yini and Jia, Weihuan (2018) made an investigation towards causes of poverty in minority ethnic community of Mao by using logistic binary model. They considered 245 household as sample study and found that gender discrimination is the responsible factor along with income structure and medical expenditure severely impact on poverty. The author would like to draw the conclusion that ethnic community are suffering from poverty due to gender discrimination, expenditure on health and pathetic income structure.

Alia, Qaim (2018) stated in his study on policies formulated by government that the aids available from international institution cannot alone improve the status of Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The author boldly stated that indifferent (unbiased) strategies of government can change living status of the tribal community.

Ketaki, Kalinga (2019) studied about the Tribal Woman participation in politics in Odisha that tribal people are particularly living in hilly and forest area. They are deprived from a number government welfare schemes due to geo-historical reasons. Such people have lots of internal, external, social and economic constraints that prevent their rapid rate of development. However, they have distinctive socio-cultural milieu.

2.4: RESEARCH GAP

It is obvious from the study of above related literature that researchers have no specific research on impact of socio-economic factors of tea tribe on child labour. It has been seen that a number of researchers have done their research work on 'child labour', 'tea garden' and 'schedule tribes'. Unfortunately, no one is found to study about child labour among tea tribe people. There has been almost no studies where both the key word- tea tribe and child labour are brought together to study as a whole. Hence, there is a research gap in the study area. Therefore, the study selects the area of child labour among tea tribe community and impact of socio-economic factors on child labour. However, literatures of related key words Socio-economic factors, Child Labour and Tribal have been found. But the specific study area has no research work till date as per the investigation.

2.5: CONCLUSION

To make convenient to study about the related literature of the study area, the literatures are divided into two categories as: a) literature on child labour and b) literature on tribal people.

Regarding Child Labour literatures, it is obviously concluded that socio-economic factors are responsible for child labour. The study group Costin, Grootart and Kanbur, Subramanium, Shahoo, UNICEF (1997), Neilson, Bassu, Naresh, Dak and Banergy expressed that poverty or economic crisis is the key factor of child labour. The introduction of new technology in the field of production makes economic crisis of the community that produced goods based on traditional capital. So, children are toiling to supplement the household income.

Some other author like Erid, Vijaya, Mishra, Bhaty, Ramanathan and Ray would like to express that socio-cultural tradition is responsible for child labour. Inferiority of teaching-learning in the school, social custom and illiteracy rate of the community, lack of proper guidance to children are the basic factors to generate child labour along with economic crisis. So, the government and the community take the initiative to change the

motive of the society in the modern technology as human capital is based on development of the child (Kristoffel, Hassan, Weiner and Kothery).

From these various literatures, it is obvious that child labour is occurred due to socio-economic factor. Poverty is the prime cause which lies on illiteracy, inefficiency and unskilled for prevailing child labour.

In the study on tribal people, it is found that they are living in interior places where required infrastructure for normal life is far behind. Research Analysist- (2013), Nanjundaiah and Iyer (1961), Ghurye (1964), Bijukumar (2013), Darlong and Debberma (20014), Huang, Yini and Jia, Weihuan (2018) and Alia, Qaim (2018) explained that tribal people living in interior place and far away from urban and rural area. They are socially excluded and deprived community having economic crisis along with illiteracy, gender discrimination to work. Most of the tribal people are traditionally worker in any other economic field from their childhood i.e. children follows the behaviour of the elders.

As far as the study on above various literatures, it is found that there is no study on particular area of socio-economic factors of tea tribe community as the prime cause of child labour, so this study specifically selects this area with reference to Tea Estates of Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District, Assam.
