

# **CHAPTER - 6**

## **SUMMARY, FINDING AND SUGGESIONS**

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Summary of Chapter - 1
  - 6.2.1 Objective of the Study
  - 6.2.2 Research Questions
  - 6.2.3 Significance of the Study
  - 6.2.4 Limitations of the Study
  - 6.2.5 Methodology
- 6.3 Summary of Chapter - 2
- 6.4 Summary of Chapter - 3
  - 6.4.1 Area
  - 6.4.2 Magnitude
  - 6.4.3 Reasons of Child Labour
- 6.5 Summary of Chapter - 4
- 6.6 Summary of Chapter - 5
  - 6.6.1 Pearson Chi-square Test
  - 6.6.2 Logistic Regression Analysis
- 6.7 Findings from Data Analysis
- 6.8 Suggestions to Move against Child Labour and Employer
- 6.9 Conclusion

# **CHAPTER - 6**

## **SUMMARY, FINDING AND SUGGESIONS**

### **6.1: INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is composed of whole thesis entitled “Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour – Case Study is in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District, Assam” in precise mode. Important literatures, definitions of child labour, significance of the study, objectives of the study, methodology, area, magnitude and facts of child labour in the context of international, national and regional level, the relationship between child labour and economic development, analysis and interpretation of child labour problems among tea tribe people in the context of socio-economic factors, findings on the basis of analysis of field survey and binomial logistic regression, need of policies and prescribe suggestions to prevent child labour problem and conclusion are the contents of the chapter.

### **6.2: SUMMARY OF CHAPTER - 1**

The literature of Singh (1998), Burra (1999), Nobel Prize winner Kailash Saytyarthy (2014) and International Labour Organisation (ILO) focused child labour on the ground of deprived child from school education and play ground. Such children are the low paid unskilled labour in subsequent times. Labour Statistician defined child labour in 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference (2008) in three forms of child labour as-

- i) Child Labour in Hazardous forms
- ii) Child Labour in Worst forms
- iii) Other forms of Child Labour relating to School age in between 5-14 years.

The study defined child labour from two segments:

- a) Economic segments
- b) Social segments

In economic segment, child labour is defined that child below 14 years age is employed as source of income to remove the economic crisis of the family. Social segment is related to social evil activities are done by children reflect the mal-practices of society on children. In such practices, the children lose all possible potentialities for the others. The society uses the child for their own interest like prostitution, trafficking, illicit activities like carrying drugs. It is the worst form of child labour.

### **6.2.1: OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The prime 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.

### **6.2.2: RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The study is rest on the following research questions:

- 1) Why does 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?

### **6.2.3: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

In the various studies of literatures stated in this chapter, it is found that the prime cause of child labour in general is the socio-economic factors. Poverty, socio-cultural factors encourages the parents/guardian to employ their child at any economic field. In order to find out statistical significance of socio-economic factor of child labour, the study attempts to analyse the child labour problems in the study area with the help of statistical tools.

Further, it is found in the literatures that tribal people are the most deprived community. They are backward in literacy, transport and communication and suffering from economic crisis. As the parents/guardians are far away from development, it is believed that the tribal people failed to take proper care for their child development. No study group found to study the child labour problem among tea tribe people.

Nagaon district has two sub-divisions, declared by Assam government in the year 2015. They are: Nagaon Sub-division and Kaliabor sub-division. Census (2011) stated that there are 45 numbers of tea estates having 10775 households of tea tribe community scattered in three development blocks, namely: Kaliabor Block, Pachim Kaliabor Block and Bajiagaon Block under Kaliabor Sub-division of Nagaon District. It is the 50% study of total subdivisions of Nagaon district, Assam.

Depending on the literatures stated in chapter: 1 and 2, a pilot survey has been done in Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon district on 200 tea tribe household having children. 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 irregular workers and suffering from poverty. They worked less than six days in a week. Their strategy is to enhance family income by employing their child rather than to attend school. Moreover, most of the parent/guardians are working from their childhood and completely ignored about child potentiality. They believed on learning by doing.

So, from the above literatures and pilot survey and census report (2011), the study considers 50% sub-division of Nagaon district as case study and select the title “Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour –Case Study is in Kaliabor Sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam”.

#### **6.2.4: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The limitation of the study is that it confines the study of socio-economic factors of tea tribe community living in the tea estates. The study does not consider the children of tea tribe community living outside the tea estates. The tea tribe people living in outside tea estates are the Ex-tea tribe community. Due to time constraint and financial problems, the study concentrates on child labour among tea tribe community living in tea estates. Moreover, Kaliabor sub-division is selected because, 50% of sub-division of Nagaon district is considered to study and it has 45 numbers of tea estates having 10775 tea tribe household with 45017 populations as per census, 2011. Tea estates are scattered in Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block.

#### **6.2.5: METHODOLOGY**

The study is an Exploratory Study to predict the impact of socio-economic factors of Tea Tribe household on child labour living in tea estates. The respondents are the head of the household and must have children in the age group of 6-14 years.

The title of the thesis “Socio-Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour –Case Study is in Kaliabor Sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam”

reflects the universe of the thesis. The limitation of the study is that tea tribe people must be the inhabitant of tea estates living with children.

The sample unit is 620 household out of 10775 households based on confidential interval table at 99% and margin error at 0.05 (Research Adviser.com., 2006).

In the study area, Kaliabor Sub-division has three numbers of development blocks having tea estates and tea tribe community. So, the study considers these blocks, namely, segment of Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block. The sampling method is the Convenience Sampling applied under non probability sampling method collected from different location of different tea estates with the help of local people by keeping in mind that respondent must have children in between 6-14 years old. The sample data collected 200+200=400 from Bajiagaon and Kaliabor Block out of 4244 households. 220 sample data are collected from Pachim Kaliabor Block out of 6531 households.

The methodology state the basic of Binomial Logistic Regression analysis given below:

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

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.

The methodology used Logistic Regression Analysis with the help of bivariate distribution system based on SPSS- 16.0 version. Logistic regression analysis predicts the significance of independent variables based on odd ratio on dependent variables. Coefficient of the variables enable to predict the significance, if  $P=0.000$  and prediction

is not significant, if  $P \geq 1$ . Expected coefficient reflects the times of likelihood of independent variable on the occurrence of dependent variable.

Further, the study also used Pearson chi-square test in order to show the statistical significance of the independent variable at three different blocks namely Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block.

Data are collected from primary sources and secondary sources. Scheduled questionnaire is used to collect primary data. From primary sources 620 household data are collected from study area through schedule questionnaire. Secondary data are collected from readymade sources like news bulletin, webpages, parliament published records and various acts enacted by the government to prevent the practice of child labour.

### **6.3: SUMMARY OF CHAPTER - 2**

Extract of the literatures related to child labour and tribal people are given below. Most of the researcher and investigator discussed child labour problems from different angles. In the writing of Costin (1972), it is found that child labour is due to adult unemployment for introduction of new technology which has the negative effect on family income. Erid, S (1981) stated that child labour is due to parental ignorance on child potentialities. Parents are working from their childhood. Vijaya (1992) stated the child labour from employer's angle. Employer prefers to employ children due to smooth finishing of products, can work for long time without break and absence of agitation with employer.

Bhatty (1998) expressed in his writings that subsequent development of the economy is the growth of human capital accumulation. He stated that child labour stand against the development of child potentialities.

Basu (1999) liked to focus that child labour can be regulated by economic growth of the nation. The improvement of technique of the production requires skilled labour which

declines the demand for child labour market. Bassu (2000) again stated that adult unemployment due to change of production technique leads to fall in family income and engage their child at any economic activities. Dak (2002) explained that change of technology change the agrarian production technique which creates unemployment among landless farmer also. Such destitute family move to urban area in search of economic activities with their children.

Mishra (2001) stated that social evil is the cause of child labour where people liked to employ child in the worst form of economic activities. He also expressed that for some household, child labour is tradition bound activities.

Leiten (2005) stated the nature of traditional and modern labour market. In ancient time people like to work from childhood but change in production technique change the nature of demand for labour market. Skilled labour increases the school enrolment and hence declines the child labour problems.

Koul (2011) said from his field investigation that economically destitute family do not hesitate to employ their child at any economic field in order to supplement family income. So, child gets incentive from their parents and do not cooperate with the measures to prevent child labour.

From the study of child labour problems done by Peter, B. (1978), Sahoo (1993), Gupta (1997), Jacoby and Skoufias (1997), Duryea (1998), Berham and Szekeley (1999), Ramanathan (2000), Kothery (2000) and Saikia (2007), it is found that socio-economic pattern of the country encourage the child labour. From their writings, it is found that in agricultural economy, parents itself are working from childhood in crop field and do not hesitate to employ their child at any economic field by neglecting school attendance.

From the study of Grootarert and Kanbur (1989), Kristoffel and Ben (1997), Rao and Rao (1998), Weiner (1999), Banergy (2001), Sharma, R. (2006), it is briefly said that government policy, household management, tradition and early marriage system encourage the child labour. Economic development, socialization and the role of parents/guardian of children are prime determinants of child labour.



Poverty and illiteracy of parents/guardians are another important factor to generate the practice of child labour problem. It makes unconsciousness about the development of potentiality of the child. Starvations prepare them to do any economic activity including their child. Poverty perpetuates the child labour. It is found in the various study of Panicker and Nangia (1992), Subramanian, M. S. (1993), UNICEF (1997), Basu and Van (1998), Patrick and Souza A. P. (2000), National Child Labour Survey (2001), Naresh (2001), Jyotimoayee (2002), Wahba (2005), Biju, L.(2010).

Migration and trafficking of children make the child labour. Panicker and Nangia (1992) provided an example that Delhi street child labour is due to migration from other states. Saikia, B. (2007) stated from his investigation that trafficking is the cause of child labour and they are sold by the parent to remove poverty problem. Roy Parker (2008) explained that migration from one country to another creates the child labour.

Lack of proper school education and inadequacy of school infrastructure fail to enlarge the child enrolment in the school. The starving parents of children believed that education is for wealthy people and not for poor one. It is expressed in the writings of Patrick and Souza (2000), Ejrnae and Portner (2002), Dalawai, R. (2014).

In the writings of Hasan (1998), Swaminathan (1998), M. Gautam (2006), it is found that child labour declines human capital accumulation. The reason is development of child potentiality is the base of human capital. So, the child labour hijacks the subsequent development of the economy.

From the writings of Nanjundaiah and Iyer (1961), Ghurye (1964), Parkin (1972), Burman (1975), Basu (1985), Pandey (2001), Robert Kerketta (2005), Kachap (2006), Biju Kumar (2013), Sujit (2014), Darlong and Debberma (2014) and Huang Yini and Jia Weihuan (2018), the study found in the analysis towards the living conditions of tribal people that tribal people are the deprived community and living in a backward region with miserable conditions. The schemes allotted to them are not practically entertained by the tribal people due to ignorance and illiteracy. So, tribal people are suffering from poverty and backward community in comparison to the urban people.

## **6.4: SUMMARY OF CHAPTER - 3**

### **6.4.1: AREA OF CHILD LABOUR**

In international level, Kristoffel Leiten, Elise Van (2011) expressed that in most of the countries like England and USA, the children are working for homemade productions. But, the fact is that such children do not dropped out from school. UNICEF (2012) stated that India has the highest incidence of child labour among South Asian countries. ILO (2008), Global Estimate (2012-16) expressed that agrarian economy has less national income and suffering from child labour problems. Millions of children worked in colonial agricultural plantations in Africa, dominated by colonial administrators. Such administrators encouraged for traditional mode of production (Researcher Biju, L.). Amoberzing, T. (1990) stated that most of the orphanage children are engaged in loom industry to turn out more production for sale in Basel. Along with adults, children are working in home based production like garments, shoes, artificial flower, feathers, match boxes, toys, umbrellas and other products popular in Germany, France and USA. World report on child labour (2015) stated that in China, a number of children are engaged in the production of electronic goods, garments, toys and coal among other goods.

In India, children are working in factories, mines, diamond industries, glass making industries, Bidi industry (Hine Russel Freedman, US department of Labour, 1994, 2001; UNICEF, 1997). 7<sup>th</sup> All India Education Survey (2002) stated that children are employed for domestic help.

### **6.4.2: MAGNITUDE OF CHILD LABOUR**

Mapicroft Child Labour Index (2012) reported that 76 countries are suffering from the problem of child labour. India is ranked in 27. Child labour is prevalent in rural area (Yacouba, D, Frank, H, 2010). ILO (2014) stated that Asian Countries have highest (44.6%) incidence of child labour. Global Estimate of Child Labour Results and Trend

expressed that magnitude of child labour in India coming down from 120453 to 114472 (in thousands from 2012 to 2016).

The Census data revealed the picture of child labour at National level in the following table:

**Table: 6.1 Child Labour as Per Census Report (Age: 5-14 years)**

Country	Census				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
All India	10753985	13640870	11285349	12666377	4353247

**Source:** Census of India

Table: 6.1 reflect that the problem of child labour comes down from 2001. The reason is expansion of institutional education and government initiatives. NSSO (66<sup>th</sup> round survey), 2009-10 reported that India has 49, 83,871 child labour.

Census of India also reflects the child labour problem of Assam and other seven North-east states in the following table:

**Table: 6.2 Child Labour as Per Census Report in North-East States (Age: 5-14 Years)**

State	Census				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Assam	239349	*	327598	351416	99612
Arunachal Pradesh	17925	17950	12395	18482	5766
Manipur	16380	20217	16493	28836	11805
Meghalaya	30440	44916	34633	53940	18839
Mizoram	**	6314	16411	26265	2793
Nagaland	13726	16235	16467	45874	11062
Sikkim	15661	8561	5598	16457	2704
Tripura	17490	24204	16478	21756	4998

**Source:** Census of India, (\*No census report in Assam during 1981 and \*\*Mizoram was in Assam in 1971.)

The table: 6.2 expressed that child labour problem comes down in 2011 in comparison to previous census report. The reason is expansion of elementary education and implementation of SSA Programme. It raises the school enrolment. NSSO (66<sup>th</sup> round survey), 2009-10 reported child labour problem in Assam as 189154 i.e. 3.80% of total child labour in India.

### **6.4.3: REASONS OF CHILD LABOUR**

Poverty and inadequacy of primary school are fundamental cause of child labour. Moderate the technique of production for industrial revolution makes the adults inefficient and become low paid worker. Most of them take voluntary retirement. As such the children compel to work to support their family income [Doller and Kraary (2002), Diana Kruzer (2007), Krisztina Kis-Katos and Robert Sparrow (2011)].

Carol Bellamy in UNICEF (1997) stated four myths of child labour as:

Myth: 1: Tendency of child employment is to enhance family income by neglecting school education in poor countries of the World. Children are working for pocket money without leaving school education in industrialised countries.

Myth: 2: Poverty and child labour are mutually exclusive. Poverty perpetuates child labour and child labour makes any one unskilled low paid labour in subsequent time.

Myth: 3: Export industry generates the child labour as the employer can produce large quantity at a low price.

Myth: 4: The policy to remove child labour is to make consciousness of the consumer not to consume those products produced by children and introduction of government policies by enacting laws and act from time to time.

RBI detected during 2013 that 11640 are living under below poverty line in Assam. These types of population want to employ their child for survival.

### **6.5: SUMMARY OF CHAPTER - 4**

Inadequacies of learning resources, human capital formation are the great challenge in developing country (R. Marshall, 2005). Subsequent economic development and

survival of the community is primarily based on human capital formation determined by child development (Triparthy, 1994, Mehta, 2008). But, child labour highjacks all the possible qualities of the child.

Large family size and poverty is the cause of child labour. Child labour perpetuates the poverty (explained in figure 4.1). High fertility increased the poverty which in turn increased child employment by neglecting child development, creates unskilled labour with low income and generates child labour as before in a chain system to fight against starvation. Moreover, Grootaert and Patrinos (1999) expressed that enlargement of household enterprises increase the employment of children along with parents.

The child labour increased the probability of survival at present but have negative implication in the long run for their family members. Emerson and Souza (2007) explained that positive expectation of return on education investment may lead to sustainable development of the country. In the society where demand for skill and specialization of labour is lower, the return on education will be lower (Rosenzweig and Evensong, 1977). The gap between child labour and child development process pulled down the economic development and human capital accumulation.

## **6.6: SUMMARY OF CHAPTER - 5**

Data collected to predict the significance of socio-economic factors of Tea Tribe people on the creation of child labour in the study area. Pearson Chi-square Test analysed the statistical significance of child labour at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block and logistic regression analysis reflects the probability of significance of socio-economic factors on dependent variable child labour. The likelihood of independent variable on dependent variable is focused by binomial distribution of independent variable and coefficients of odd ratio.

### 6.6.1: PEARSON CHI-SQUARE TEST

The total sample household respondent of the investigation is 620 having children and the household belonging to Tea Tribe community are scattered in three development blocks (Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block). The sample households are 200 from Bajiagaon Block, 200 from Kaliabor Block and 220 from Pachim Kaliabor Block. The sample size is based on confidence interval 99% where margin error is 0.05.

In the investigation it is found that 482 are the total male respondent and 138 are the female respondent. In the distribution of respondent (in sex and age) table: 5.1(B) predicted that the respondent related to age and sex is statistically significant at different block where coefficient value is 38.803 and  $P=0.000$ .

Pearson chi-square test focused that the variable occupations of the parent/guardian is statistically significant at different block. It is seen in table: 5.6 (A) & (B). The coefficient value for father/male guardian is: 197.613 and mother/female guardian 195.610 where  $P=0.000$  reflects that occupations of parent/guardian are statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block.

Along with occupations, the income of the household predicted that income of parent/guardian is statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block. It is clear from Pearson chi-square test shown in table: 5.7(A) where coefficient value=324.947 and  $P=0.000$  at  $df=2$ .

Dwelling houses of tea tribe is statistically significant at different block, reflected by Pearson chi-square test. In the study area, there are two types of house: Pacca house and Kachaa house. Pacca houses are supplied by garden management authority for nuclear family and Kachaa houses are made by tea tribe worker at their own cost. Pearson chi-square test predicted that the coefficient value 186.876 [shown in table: 5.8 (A)] is statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block where  $P<1$ .

In the analysis of education of parent/guardian of children in the block level study, it reflects that education of parent/guardian is highly significant at different block. In table: 5.10(A), 5.10 (B) (in chapter-5) Pearson chi-square test focused that education of father, mother and guardian of the children are statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block where  $P=0.000$  at  $df=6$ . Most of the parents/guardians working from childhood and hence, in generation wise there is no importance on child development by increasing school education.

In the analysis of last education of child labour in table: 5.11, it is seen that highest 52.8% children dropped from class VII and employed in the economic field. It also focused that 1.6% child labour is not attending school and 98.4% child labour is school dropped labour. The fact is that children are energetic to work at this age of class VII.

In basic amenity of parent/guardian towards pure drinking water facility is predicted as statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block where Pearson chi-square value is 267.746,  $P=0.000$  at  $df=2$  (shown in table: 5.12(B) in chapter-5). The reason is that pure drinking water is in the street available one pacca well for 7-8 household. It is not found in the campus of the house. 68.2% tea tribe household used filter for pure drinking water.

Likewise, sanitary facility of the household of children is also statistically significant at different block where  $P<1$  at Pearson coefficient value 6.810. The sanitary facility provided by garden management authority in the quarters is not eligible for use due to lack of renovation.

Another socio-economic factor road and communication facility for household in the study area (the table: 5.13) focused that this variable is statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block where  $P<0.05$  at coefficient of 7.835.

In table: 5.14, it is seen that highest percentage of the area of child labour is concentrated in tea plantation of small tea garden and domestic slave. In table: 5.15, it is

seen that the important fact of child labour is poverty (less monthly income of household) and social disorder where elders of household abuse them after drinking homemade vodka. Tea plantation in small tea garden is very popular which are adjacent to tea estates.

The health status of child labour is in disorder (57.3% child labour) due to lack of nutritious food and unconscious about health development. Health disorder is predicted as statistically significant at Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block where  $P < 1$  at 7.686 Pearson coefficient value (shown in table: 5.16).

### 6.6.2: LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Basic specification of Binomial Logistic Regression 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.

The study follows SPSS- 16.0 version e-module. Logistic Regression analysis is based on bivariate distribution of more than one independent variables (i.e. socio-economic factors of respondent) by using odd ratio (0, 1) which impact on dichotomous dependent variable ‘no child labour’ and ‘have child labour’ in Kaliabor Sub-division of Nagaon District, Assam. ‘0’ code is used to reflect the negative value of coefficient of predictor denoted by negative ‘ $B$ ’ value. It is used to predict the probabilities of occurrence of dependent variable one over another.



In the analysis of logistic regression, it is found that Wald chi-square test predicted the probability of significance of each and every predictor (i.e. independent variables) on dependent variable. It also shows that predictor constant is statistically significant in the occurrence of dichotomise dependent variable in the study area.

Logistic regression analysis is based on binomial distribution of independent variable (i.e. socio-economic factors) by using odd ratio. The coding of odd value determines the likelihood of one over another in expected times. In table: 5.23 of chapter:5, parent/guardian education, occupation, size of household, monthly household income, religion, pure drinking water, Pacca sanitary facility (independent variables) are significant on the prevailing child labour where  $P < 0.05$ . Odd ratio of predictor shows the likelihood of one over another impact on dependent variable. In the analysis of education of father/male guardian, literacy rate fail to prevent child labour where  $P = .009$  and  $B = 1.026$ . The  $\text{Exp}(B) = 2.791$  and odd ratio compares the likelihood of literate over illiterate is  $1/2.791 = .358$  times.

On the other hand, in case of mother/female guardian, the odd value compares the likelihood of illiteracy over literacy is statistically significant on dependent variable where  $P = .000$  and reflect lower limit and upper limit covariance as .103 and .376 respectively at 95% confidence interval shown in table 5.23.

Mother/female guardian occupation coefficient value (B) is -2.581 reflects that 'household work' of the Mother/female guardian is statistically significant in the creation of child labour where  $P = 0.000$ . It is seen that mother/female guardian failed to look after their child due to lack of own income and so,  $\text{Exp}(B)$  and odd ratio reflects the likelihood of 'household work' over 'other than household work' is in 13.16 times. In doing household work, mother/female guardian have no income. It is observed in field investigation that mother/female guardians are in household due to pregnancy, look after their infants and infirm elders.

$B = -2.581$  of monthly income of the household reflects the income up to Rs. 2000/- on dependent variable. The odd ratio and  $\text{Exp}(B) = 0.076$  reflects the likelihood of income

up to Rs. 2000/- over above Rs. 2000/- is in 15.15 times. It also focused lower and upper value of covariance at 95% confidence level is .039 and .146 respectively. It focused that lesser the family income, higher the possibilities of child labour. It is found in survey period that tea tribe people do not like to work in all days in a week. They liked to take rest minimum two days in a week.

In family size above 4 members has the probability in the creation of child labour where  $B = 1.642$ ,  $P = 0.000$ . The odd ratio reflects the probability of more than 4 members in comparison to less than 4 members in the household on the occurrence of dependent variable is .194 times. It means, higher the family size, higher the possibility of child labour. In field survey, it is found that the head of the family failed to support large size family with limited income.

The household having no Pacca sanitary facility is significant in pushing up child labour where  $B = -2.254$ ,  $P = 0.000$ , lower and upper value of covariance at 95% confidence level is .037 and .299 respectively. The odd ratio and  $\text{Exp.}(B)$  value compares the likelihood of 'no Pacca sanitary facility' over 'have Pacca sanitary facility' is 9.52 times.

From the interpretation of logistic regression analysis, it is obvious that independent variable like illiteracy of mother/female guardian, occupation of mother/female guardian (household work), monthly income of household (up to Rs. 2000/-), no Pacca sanitary facility of household are highly significant on the likelihood of occurrence of dependent variable.

## **6.7: FINDINGS FROM DATA ANALYSIS**

Findings of the study are based on analysis and interpretation of surveyed data in the study area.

- 1) In table 5.7(A), it is seen that in Bajiagaon Block, 91% household have the monthly income up to Rs. 2000/- and so the child labour is found

highest (215) in this block (in table: 5.3(A)). There is only 9% household found in the income level more than Rs.2000/-. Household monthly income lies more than Rs. 2000/- in Kaliabor Block (88% household) and in Pachim Kaliabor Block (81.4% household). So, the burden of child labour is less in Kaliabor Block (128) and in Pachim Kaliabor Block (151) [in table: 5.3(A)]. In binomial logistic regression (table 5.23), it is focused that up to monthly income Rs. 2000/- of the household is statistically significant on probability of 'have child labour' where  $B = -2.715$  and  $P = 0.000$ . The odd ratio and  $\text{Exp.}(B)$  compares the likelihood of monthly income up to Rs. 2000/- to above Rs. 2000/- is  $(1/0.066) = 15.15$  times.

The determinants of low income of the household are occupation of wage earner in outside tea estate, household work, irregular worker in private sector business firm and seasonal employment in tea estates (table: 5.6). Illiteracy of the family member is another cause of low monthly income.

- 2) In table 5.6, it is found that 31.5% respondents are wage earners who do not work regularly in Bajiagaon Block. Wage earners are generally working outside the tea estates. Such type of wage earner worker does not get opportunity to work all days in a week. Moreover, they have engaged more physical than mental labour in whole day. Due to less secured occupation, the number of child labour is highest 215 in Bajiagaon Block. In Kaliabor Block 86.5% and in Pachim Kaliabor 79% father/male guardian have other than wage earner occupation and so child labour is 128 in Kaliabor block and 151 in Pachim Kaliabor block [table 5.3(A)]. Chi-square test proved that occupation of parent/guardian is statistically significant at different block. Regular occupation can decline the child labour in the study area.

In table 5.23, logistic regression analysis focused that mother/female guardian occupation having no income due to engage in household work is statistically significant on the probability of occurrence of child labour. The odd ratio and  $\text{Exp.(B)} = .076$  focused the likelihood of engage in household work over other works is 13.16 times. In fact, mother/female guardian occupation with income can prohibit the child labour. It means other than household occupation of mother/female guardian can minimize the child labour problem as they have regular positive income.

- 3) In the analysis of Table: 5.12, it is found that 177 (88.5%) households have no Pacca sanitary facility in Bajiagaon Block. Chi-square test proves that lack of Pacca sanitary facility is statistically significant at different block where probability value is  $<0.05$ . Logistic regression (table 5.23) also reflects that no Pacca sanitary facility is statistically significant on probability of child labour where B value is -2.254 and  $P=.000$ . Odd ratio and  $\text{Exp(B)}=.105$  focused the likelihood of no Pacca sanitary over have Pacca sanitary is 9.52 times [i.e.  $1/\text{Exp(B)}=\text{times}$ ].

In the table: 5.12(B), it is also found that supply of pure drinking water is statistically significant in different block namely, Bajiagaon Block, Kaliabor Block and Pachim Kaliabor Block. Pure drinking water is available outside the premises of the household common for 6-8 households. Likewise, in logistic regression, non-availability of pure drinking water in house campus is also responsible in the probability of have child labour where  $P<.05$  and  $B= -1.029$ .

- 4) In average child labour table (i.e. table: 5.18), the average age of child labour is 12+ where education level is class VI+. They like to leave the school in this age. They believed that return on education is less than return on employment. The child and parents neglect the school

education in order to add family income. The employers take the opportunity to recruit the child at minimum possible wage rate.

- 5) In table 5.3, the male child labour is found highest (63.9%). The female child labour is only 36.03%. The reason is that female child is working at home to serve the household member in absence of adults. They are used to take care of their infants and other household works. The male child can freely go out from home in search of economic activities.
- 6) In the working area of child labour, it is found that 149 (30.2%) (Table: 5.14) children are recruited in small tea garden. The reason is that most of the small tea garden plantations are adjacent to the tea estates. They like to employ tea tribe children due to energetic efficiency in doing tea plantation. The second highest number of child labour 127 (25.7%) is engaged in domestic work as slavery. They are working as seasonal wage earner especially during harvesting and plantation of crops.
- 7) Road and communication of Coolie line is not good. 98.5% (Table: 5.13) household are suffering from road and communication. During rainy season, the children suffered a lot to attend the school. Pearson chi-square reflects that road and communication is statically significant at different block.
- 8) In table: 5.8, it is found that 52.5% household of Bajiagaon Block have the Pacca quarter supplied by tea estate management authority. Under the same block, 47% households have the Kachaa dwelling houses made by tea tribe people at their own expense in the tea estate. In the study area, 82.6% respondents have quarters (Pacca houses) and only 17.4% have the Kachaa houses. Accommodations of quarters are for nuclear family. So, extension of the family member needs to construct Kachaa Houses.
- 9) 57.3% of child labour is suffering from health disorder as per table 5.17. Highest percentage (73.4%) is found in Kaliabor Block, 62.8% is found in Bajiagaon Block and 48.3% is found in Pachim Kaliabor Block. Lacks of nutrition, cleanness, lack of pure drinking water are the main cause of

health disorder. Health disorder is also significant at different block proved by chi-square test. The people are unconscious about health care.

## **6.8: SUGGESTIONS TO MOVE AGAINST CHILD LABOUR AND EMPLOYER**

Following are the various points of suggestions recommended to the policy makers like tea management authority, NGO and government project necessary to control the practice of child labour.

- 1) National Child Labour Project (NCLP) must have to recognize the child labours (age 6-14 years) at different Block and Gaon Panchayat level and provide them for proper education.
- 2) The role of NGO to be extended adequately necessary to motivate the children and their parent/guardian. They should take initiative like awareness programme along with tea management authority so that tea tribe community understands the value of education and its return on manhood.
- 3) Family members of tea tribe household should be recruited so as to work regularly in all the day of the week. It can change the motive of children and guardians. So, initiatives to be taken by tea management authorities along with government officials that help to reduce child labour problem.
- 4) Initiatives to be taken especially by tea management authority for the improvement of transport and communication in coolie line necessary to improve the living status of tea tribe people.

It is nice to state that Sarva Siksha Aviyan Scheme includes the tea management schools also. The attention would like to be drawn that along with the provision of midday meal, books and uniform, it should include the provision of khata and pen at free of cost.

- 5) Tea estate management schools should recruit adequate teachers with proper qualification and fair remuneration. On the view of the students, the school building should be properly constructed with class partition.
- 6) It is seen that awareness programme held in tea tribe community of tea estate is very less. The State Action Plan must consider the grass root level administration of tea tribe community at the time of executing the programmes to eliminate the child labour.
- 7) Reduce the barriers to female education access to control child labour among tea tribe community. Because it is found that child labour among tea tribe people are primarily based on mother's education.
- 8) Multi-pronged measures are necessary to adopt for school dropped child labour. Adoption of measures including the introduction of bridge course inculcates the outgoing school children. The establishment of Middle English (ME) School is needed to be adequate in the tea estate which may minimise the dropout rate of child labour.
- 9) Dwelling conditions of tea tribe community also impact on child labour. The quarter should be properly renovated time to time with proper electricity, sanitary and pure drinking water facilities.
- 10) The sanitary facility should be improved. In Swachha Bharat Aviyana, hygienic clean sanitary provision is important segment of economic growth. So, the management authority should take positive step for healthy development of tea tribe community.
- 11) Garden management authority should take the initiatives against the increasing school dropped out rate at elementary level. It requires the development of the society.
- 12) It needs to introduce skilled development schemes through foreign direct investment and assist to increase their per capita income. It effects on child development and economic growth of the country.

- 13) As the child labour is the economic crime where child labour is found for their livelihood and negligence of guardian, the initiative is needful to invest more on Recreational Centre and Anganbadi Centre.
- 14) Illiteracy, addiction to country beer, social customs, poor standard of living, poor communication and poor health facilities are the major social problem of tea tribe community living in coolie line. Initiatives to be taken against these problems. Tea management authority should organise awareness programme with the guardians of children against the practice of child labour.

## **6.9: CONCLUSION**

Above and all, it is not denied that tea industry of Assam occupies vital part of Indian economy but it is nonetheless to state that falling International price of Assam tea, increased competition with other countries, lack of improved technology of tea industry, inadequate efficient maintenance downwards the demand for tea in International level. Hence, the wage of garden labour is not increased further and parent neglects the child development.

Child labour highjack the possible potentiality of the children and deprived him from education, nutritious fooding, games and sports. The subsequent development of the community is based on child development through expansion of elementary education. It is the base of human capital formation. It should be a collective effort of the community along with policy makers of the country to prevent the practice of child labour on the eve of community development. If policy makers give importance on earning source of the household effectively with expansion of education, then household will understand the return on education investment and development of the child potentiality. It will impact on against the practice of child labour.

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