

Child Labour In Hazaribag-A Produce of Poverty & Uneducation

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Abstract

It is true to say that poverty is a curse. It gives the birth of many social problems. Child labour is one of them. Child labour is the most serious problem of our society and it prevails in almost all countries in the world. Hazaribag, being one of the oldest districts in India has been suffering from this problem since ancient time. As Hazaribag is a blessing of the nature which is full of minerals, forest, hills etc. Which can lead it towards the richest district in the world but poverty and low education are its main recognition. Poverty and uneducation are root causes of child labour in Hazaribag.

Hazaribag is a district of biodiversity. People of all castes and communities live in Hazaribag, say-schedule tribes, schedule castes, Other backward classes, General, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. This district is surrounded by hills, rocks, forests and plateau regions having the minerals resources and the forest recourses in abundance still its most of the population is poor. People of Hazaribag have been suffering from low income and unemployment since very long. Due to the low income and unawareness of education, poor people send their children to earn monetary income to meet the day to day needs of their families. Lack of proper and adequate education facilities have been also the another reasons of child labour in Hazaribag. Children are found working in hotels, garages, agriculture, cattle rearing, bricks chimneys, dhabas, tea stalls restaurants and in homes as domestic labour. The children of poor families are deprived from enjoying freedom, childhood, education and other rights of child. In fact child labour is a produce of poverty and uneducation in Hazaribag.

Keywords: Poverty, monetary, income uneducation, freedom, produce, unemployment abundance, recognition, domestic, labour etc.

Introduction

Children are precious gift by the God to the parents in any society. When child is born in any family the environment of that family becomes pleasing. It is bitter truth that the children are the parents in future. They are the bearers of the traditions and cultures of their society. They become the assets of their societies and nations. They grow into societies, doctors, engineers, professors, leaders, actors, army etc. and serve their societies as per their needs. So the children should be brought up with proper care, love, affection in healthy and fair environment. All Children should have right to enjoy freedom, joys of childhood, rights to education, development and to have over all growing environment; Unfortunately all families in our society are not equal. There are several differences among the families especially, from economic point of view, some families are rich and some families are poor. Poor families have lack of facilities which cause their children to be deprived from proper education, development and joys of childhood. So far the present study is concerned with a particular district of the state Jharkhand, its most of the families are poor and uneducated. Around 40% of its population is below poverty line who totally depends on the government for their survival.

Hazaribag is a beautiful district having peaceful environment and natural resources in abundance in the state of Jharkhand. Despite that poverty is the recognition of this district. Mostly people depend on agriculture. They have low income and are unable to meet the needs of their family. They find unable themselves to send their children to school for education. They employ their children in the works of agriculture. Children are forced to work at early ages to

Nitu Upadhyay

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Education
Maa Vindhyareshini
College of Education,
Karmatand, Padma,
Hazaribagh, Jharkhand,
India

contribute to their family income. Children are also forced to work at young age due to the factors of poverty, unemployment, a large family size and lack of proper education. The children of larger part of society become child labour rather being the good human resource of the society. This is the problem of our society especially in the district of Hazaribag. Day by Day the number of child labour has been increasing since Independence in Hazaribag. Child labour can be seen largely in agricultural works and in its related field in rural areas of Hazaribag. They can be seen in dhabas, tea stalls, restaurants, hotels, households, in unorganised sectors as domestic servants, hawkers, rag-pickers, paper vendors, beedi making, brick kilns and in other industrial concerns in urban areas of Hazaribag. They have bad condition of life. They have form clothes, barefoot, no proper shelter, no proper and right quantity of food during a day. They are suffering from deficiency diseases. The child labour has poor condition of life in Hazaribag. The problem of child labour and its related problems are obviously caused by poverty and uneducation in Hazaribag. Uneducated parents are not aware of the goodness of their children, freedom and development of their children so they don't send their children to school/college to be educated rather they make their children labour so as to make supplement of family income in Hazaribag.

Review of Literature

Literature review is related with a brief review of previous studies on the problem and important finding on the topic under the present study. A review of literature is helpful to add the knowledge through the research finding of scholars, researchers and writers. The researchers have surveyed the available literatures pertaining to their the topic and must keep themselves updated in their field of research and the related areas. Much has been written on this topic from different prospective and only a few from sociological point of view are as follows :-

Gopal Bhargave (2003) has on opinion that children are also engaged in traditional craftworks of the family. The intricate rules governing the existing market for the craft works produced by the children also make possible exploitation and abuses. In case of family production there will be no wage on other kind of benefits to the children as they are parts of the economic activities of their family. Such kind of labour force is found in almost all kinds of traditional and advanced societies engaged in forming arts and crafts.

Mamtha Razwath (2003) explained new cultural factor leads to perpetuating child labour? According to her socio cultural factors including the abdominal caste system ethnic and gender discrimination are responsible for the perpetuation of the source of child labour. Factors such as poverty, unemployment and illiteracy no wonder are

responsible for the social situations and more than 70% of child labours belong to lower castes and tribes.

Duby (1981) argues that child labour will never be eradicated until and unless poverty is eliminated. The conclusion often drawn from this study is that child labour and poverty are in separable as people most often depend upon the income generated by their children for their family maintenance and that call for an immediate ban a child labour is unrealistic.

Hypothesis

H0 : Poverty is not the problem of child labour in Hazaribag.

H1 : Poverty is the problem of child labour in Hazaribag.

H0 : Uneducation is not the problem of child labour in Hazaribag.

H1 : Uneducation is the problem of child labour in Hazaribag.

Child Labour In Hazaribag

Hazaribag is one of the oldest districts in Jharkhand. It is a historical district in India. It has played important roles in the period of freedom fighting in India as well as in the economic development of India. It has been environmentally a rich and peaceful district in our country. It is also called a place of thousands of gardens. It is rich in natural resources especially in mines and minerals. Hazaribag has been a big district of India since its origin but now it has been divided into five new districts which are Giridih, Bokaro, Chatra, Koderma and Ramgarh. The population of Hazaribag is 1734495 according to the census of India of 2011. The number of children below 14 years in Hazaribag is one-third of its total population. The area of this district is 504959. Km. It is 96 km far from the capital city of Jharkhand. It stands important rank among all districts in Jharkhand. It is situated on the table land of Chhotanagpur. It has Giridih and Bokaro to the East, of Chatra to the West, Koderma to the North and Ranchi to the South of Hazaribag. It's a matter of pride that Hazaribag is full of mines and minerals, forests and hills. It is rich from the natural resources point of view but the people of Hazaribag are very poor, uneducated and unemployed. It is considered to be the most backward district in India.

Due to the poverty, uneducation and unemployment children are forced to work at the age of childhood rather they should study, enjoy their phase of innocence and they should play in this age. The children below the age of 14 years can be seen in any industry, mines, factories, agriculture, beedi-making, brick kilns, carpet weaving, commercial sexual exploitation, construction, fine work and matches factories, dhabas, hotels, mines, tea stalls, repairing shop, tailoring shop etc in the district of Hazaribag. Their childhood has been deprived and they are being exploited badly. They don't get

adequate food, proper rest and proper wages. Their condition is miserable. They are subjected to physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

The total number of child labour in Hazaribag district is estimated to be 8612. It is really a terrible seen for the district of Hazaribag as well as of our country where a big number of children are deprived from education and growth in all aspects. After all children are the future of our society if they are strong then our future will be stronger.

Present scenario of child labour in Hazaribag are as follows :

Total child labour in Hazaribag	8,538
Women child labour	2,494
Men child labour	6,044
* Child labour in township area of Hazaribag particularly –	
Child labour	782
Women child labour	276
Men child labour	6,044
Child labour engaged in dangerous work	110
Child labour engaged in non-dangerous work	665

Wages and working hours of child labour in Hazaribag are as follows :-

Types of Child labour	Wages per month	Working hour
Domestic works	Rs.250 – Rs. 500	7 – 12 hrs.
In Hotels	Rs.500 – Rs. 1000	10 – 12 hrs.
In garages	Rs.500 – Rs. 750	7 – 10 hrs.
In shops	Rs.500 – Rs. 700	7 – 12 hrs.
In Agriculture	Rs.500 – Rs. 800	7 – 8 hrs.

Above data show that child labour is getting least in domestic works and they get more in the works of hotels, garages and somewhere they get only food and clothes for their services.

Class wise child labour in Hazaribag

Caste/Class	%of child labour
Schedule Castes	27%
Schedule Tribes	40%
OBC	25%
Minorities	05%
General Castes	03%

Above data of researchers are showing that most of the child labour are from scheduled caste/tribes and other backward classes. Because uneducation and poverty are the characteristic of these families. When the researchers have collected and surveyed the data and tabled at then it reflected that most of the children are not educated and are not from educated families so that they can understand about their good and bad and for their better development. They have low standard of their education, most of them donot go to school at

childhood and some of them dropout from the school. The following table is showing this education :-

Caste/Class	Education level
Schedule Castes	Std. I
Schedule Tribes	Std. I
OBC	Std. II
Minorities	Std. II
General Castes	Std. V

Above data are reflecting that all of the child labour have lack of education. Most of the children are limited to class I. In this case the children are not able to make their future better because they have lack of education and knowledge. They even donot know about their rights.

The researchers have brought the facts into light that 75% of child labour are from very poor families and uneducated families. It has also come into light that some of the children become child labour due to the desire of urban happiness and pleasures, expectation of money earning, fashions, fled away from homes, torture of step mother and other members, indebtness of the poverty etc.

Above mentioned data and information are showing that the main reasons of child labour in Hazaribag are poverty and uneducation along with the family liability, caste system, large size of their families, unawareness of the future and development of the children and indebtness. Hazaribag has the terrible situation of child labour. In almost all castes and classes, especially schedule castes, scheduled tribes and minorities are very poor and uneducated which cause their children becoming as child labour.

Objectives Of Study

The researchers have the following objects to study on the presented problems :-

1. Study of child labour in Hazaribag.
2. Study of reasons of child labour in Hazaribag.
3. Study of causes, effects and related problems of child labour in Hazaribag.
4. Study of the number of child labour in different castes/communities in Hazaribag.
5. Study of the field where the child labour are prevalent.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis has been tested by appropriate method and technique of testing; Chi-square test method has helped to test the hypothesis which results that child labour is existing in India and has become chronic disease for the Indian Society. India has Second highest number of Child labour which has grabbed all castes and communities. But it is also tested that not only Government but also NGOs, Judiciary Civil Societies, etc are making proper efforts to eradicate problem of child labour

Research Methodology

Under research methodology, Data collection method has been applied for the collection of information and facts regarding the problems

presented here. To get the solution of the problem, primary data and secondary data are required.

Primary data

Researchers have gone to the field and conducted the survey. They have gone to states, districts, blocks towns and some villages on sampling basis. They have studied the different families, industries, hotels, shops agricultural farm etc. and have found that children are working who are below the age of 14 years having bad conditions of their life. Mostly children are from poor families are working for the assistance of their families.

Secondary data

Secondary data have been proved more helpful in conducting the research work. Newspapers, Magazines, Articles, Journals, Books, Internet, Published and unpublished THESIS have been studied for the collection of data regarding the present problem.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The researchers have presented the brief conclusions and their valuable suggestions on the basis of getting data and information from their study on the topic in the following ways :-

1. It is essential to control the child labour from Hazaribag. For this purpose, unemployment and economic inequality should be removed from this district. There should be proper distribution of the facilities of fooding, clothing, residence, minimum compulsory education under and Sarva Sihiksha Abhiyan and health facility to the people of below poverty line in Hazaribag.
2. People especially from poor family should be connected from Indira Awash Yojna, Shahri Awash Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna, Swarna Jayanti Rojgar Yojna, Life Insurance Schemes, Janadhan Yojna and Nehru Yuva Kendra so that they can increase their income themselves by doing self business and professions.
3. Children are used as the means of supplementing the income of their families for meeting the needs of modern life. These behaviour and attitude of parents should be checked by making aware them through education.
4. Uneducation, unawareness and poverty increase the child labour. They have lack of efficiency and educational knowledge which causes them for minimum remuneration as resulted their poverty increases. They should be connected from school and training centre so that they can be knowledgeable for taking the advantages of their special rights, programmes conducted by Governments and NGOs.
5. NGOs and Civil Societies should make aware the people to educate their children but not to make them earner in the place of learner at the age of childhood. There should be night school or

tutorials where the people and children can come to learn.

6. Vocational educations as per the choices of the children should be given to them. Girls should be taught sewing, tailoring, painting, knitting, toys making and boys should be taught radio making, T.V. making, mechanical works, mobile making and repairing etc as per their choice to earn money.
7. Child marriage, becoming mother in premature period and religious assumptions cause health related problem and other social problems so these should be eliminated by giving proper education and by mental development.
8. Labour ministriate of India Government and state Government have made many laws for the eradication of child labour but these laws are not executed properly. The Guilty persons take the advantages of weaker points of laws against child labour and escaped from punishment. There should be rigorous punishment to the guilty persons of child labour.
9. Health and medical related problems should be solved properly and there should be free medical care to the poor people.

The bad system of domestic servant should be discouraged especially from the intellectual classes, rich traders, industrialist and other where they employ child labour as home servants culture of domestic servants should be eradicated by organised machinery of intellectual persons and civil society by serious and sincere thinking and steps.

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