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# Study on the Impact of Education on Preventing Child Labour in India

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## ABSTRACT

*Child labour is better defined as work that robs children of their childhood, dreams, and potential. It additionally ends up in harmful physical and mental growth. Involvement of kids below eighteen in some economic activities, whether or not it's paid or unpaid, such involvement could be mental or physical. Under extreme economic distress, children are forced to take up jobs which are mostly exploitative as they are usually underpaid and engaged in hazardous conditions; this causes child labour. The main aim of the study is to find the impact of education on the reduction of child labour. The researcher has followed an Empirical research method using a convenient sampling method. The sample size of the study on this research is 204. The research shows that lack of education is the major cause of child labour and the major impact of child labour is the depression in national wages; this also shows that the government is partially helping to reduce child labour in the current society. Early education is the most effective approach to keep children out of the labour market and provide them with the skills they will need to find decent work in the future. Education and training are critical drivers of social, economic, and democratic progress.*

**Keywords:** *Development, Education, Change Habit, Mental illness, Habitual work, Illiteracy, Unemployment.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Childhood is the greatest Humanity's gift and it is an influential phase of humanity since it has the possibility for any society's future progress. Under extreme economic distress, children are forced to take up jobs which are mostly exploitative as they are usually underpaid and engaged in hazardous conditions; this causes child labour. Evolution of the child labour starts in the late 40s when the British ruled India over decades when communism and poverty were prevailing high levels, the child labour started to reduce when India got freedom and when children were given proper education. Government Initiatives related to the child labour acts in the 1940s and 1950s prohibited child labour in certain dangerous conditions like mines, the Child labour Act in 1986 created the first large-scale prohibition against child labour, and a 2009 law called the

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Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act tightened the child labour laws by guaranteeing a free education for children under the age of 14 through “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” or SSA which aimed at elementary education in India, and Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha, Unnati are some of the government programmes. Factors affecting child labour is the low income and inflation, agricultural economy, children’s attendance in school, fertility rate, literacy rate of parents, parental issues, Adult unemployment and so on. The current reality isn't quite simple, While the nation has child labour laws, they're hard to enforce, particularly in the rural areas of India where child labour is most prevalent and where many villages are barely connected to state infrastructure. Officially, each state of India (India has 29 states) is responsible for enforcing child labour within its own borders, but many face issues of funding and administration. Comparison with other Countries of Child labour is far more prevalent in developing countries, where millions of children some as young as seven still toil in quarries, mines, factories, fields, and service enterprises. They account up more than 10% of the labour force in various Middle Eastern countries and between 2% and 10% across much of North America and The Caribbean. Because of the efficient enforcement of legislation implemented in the first half of the twentieth century, children under the age of 15 rarely work other than in commercial agriculture in Europe, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States, for example, the Fair labour Standards Act of 1938 set the minimum age at 14 for employment outside of school hours in non-manufacturing jobs, at the age of 16 for employment during school hours in between state commerce, and at 18 for occupations deemed hazardous. We find that exposure to free compulsory education significantly reduces the incidence of child labour for children. The main aim of the study is to find the impact of education on the reduction of child labour.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The main objective of this study,

- To find the impact of Education in reduction of child labour.
- To analyze the opinion of public on government programmes or acts which are helping to reduce child labour in India.
- To find cause of child labour in economy.
- To find out whether education helps to prevent child labour in India.

**LITERATURE REVIEW:**

**(Sudeep Limaye, Milind S Pande)(2013)** the author has mentioned that Children in Indian society have always been a topic less spoken or discussed. Children raised in a supportive environment for their intellectual, physical, and social growth will grow up to be responsible and contributors to society. Today children have been defined differently by different agencies as per their view and there is a very large gap and contradiction in these definitions. This paper attempts to summarize the different meanings of the word child and also give a brief overview of the magnitude of the issue from an Indian perspective. Some suggestions collected by the author, from academicians and also from the policy and plan documents about the way of eradicating the problems, are summarized in the paper. In the end the outline of the plan and strategies as identified are also given with the author's suggestions. **(Lokendar, Mili, Bishnu)(2021)** this study based on spatial analysis of child labour in India is a macro level analysis on child labour using the census data, 2011 of Government of India. The study has made an attempt to identify the districts where there is a high level of children in the labour force. This paper aims to estimate the magnitude and trends of children's workforce participation using the census data as it is the only database, which is available at the district level since 1961 onwards. **(Jihye, Wendy, Arkadiusz)(2020)**The specific aims of this study are to estimate the prevalence of child labour in the age group 5 to 17. This study combines the National Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment and the India Human Development Survey, and compares the result with the reported figures for the incidence of child labour from the Indian Census. India has the biggest number of children involved in child labour of any country in the world. As per the Indian Census, 11.8 million youngsters aged 5 to 17 worked as main workers (those who worked for more than 6 months). **(Naidu, Dasaratha)(2006)**The prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the world at large, especially developing countries such as India. The main reason which gives rise to child labour is Large families with low income and often lack of educational facilities, illiteracy and ignorance of parents about the importance A few of the reasons that breed child labour include a lack of knowledge and education about the influence of labour on their child's welfare. As a result, the Indian government has established a number of committees and commissions, some of which are especially focused on the issue of child labour, and which provide insights into the problem as well as recommendations for solutions. Modern governments must be realistic and thorough in their policies on child labour and development. Some of the reasons that breed child labour include a lack of knowledge and education about the influence of labour on their children's health. As a result, the Indian government has

established a number of commissions and committees to look into the issue of child labour. **(Priscilla)(2021)**In this article the author have found out that, how a child labour is the exclusionary form of social practice in our society, for which the child is too young to deal with such exploitation intelligently. He revealed how their innocence is in threat with Various forms of harassment or human rights violations linked to child labour are present. He also disclosed that there is a lack of understanding in society about children's rights, allowing them to use disadvantaged children as cheap labour, allowing them to be paid the equivalent of what an older laborer would be paid. **(Suresh)(2019)**This paper focuses on various concepts and studies associated with child labour, their socioeconomic issues, the World and Indian scenario of child labour. Lack of education results in missing literacy qualifications and higher skills thus generating their life in poverty. We propose a sentient agenda for the future of work, which places activities and work they do at the heart of social and economic policy and business practice. **(Gopi)(2020)**The study is based on problems of Child Labour which continues to pose a challenge before the state. The government has taken a number of proactive initiatives to address this issue. However, given the scope and magnitude of the problem, as well as the fact that it is primarily a socio-economic issue intimately related to poverty and lack of education, it will need coordinated efforts from all sectors of society to create a dent in the problem. In this connection, the purpose of this article "Child Slavery in India: A Research on Zone-I, Vizag" is to explain the current state of child workers in Zone-I, Karnataka and to propose some required methods to eliminate it. **(Vijay B)(2015)**The Author's current focus of actions in the country is on the elimination of risk to children rather than on ending their participation in all forms of work. This strategy, according to the ILO-IPEC, is required to account for the poverty factor in working children and also to allow families to keep their critical physiological adaptations while protecting kids involved. The government is concentrating its efforts on the most exploited kinds of child labour as well as children who are at high danger, including the very little (below age 12 or 13). For the rest of working children, however, until alternatives for survival are set in place, heightened efforts are recommended to be exerted, to assure that they are in jobs which are not harmful to their physical and psychological health development. **(Chandan)(2014)**The main causes of child labour include poverty, unemployment and excess population but poverty is the primary cause behind this issue. Working children are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours of minimal pay and generally these labourers work in hazardous factories. Children will be pushed to work unless the living standard in lower society improves. As a result, the most important factor in this regard is India's effective policy implementation and strong enforcement of labour rules. **(Basra)(2021)**The purpose of this

paper is to understand the patterns and incidence of child labour in India and to examine the magnitude of child labour across different social groups. It investigates the impact of children's socioeconomic backgrounds on their labour market engagement.

Design/methodology/approach: The majority of the data in the paper comes from secondary sources. Children from lower-caste homes in India appear to participate further in the labour force, according to the study. **(Pundarik, Uttam, Craig)(2012)** This paper examines the operation of the project in the state of West Bengal using original survey data collected in 2008. The poll revealed a number of hopeful findings, including high proportions of kids receiving free midday meals and learning materials, as well as indications of adequate schooling accessibility and quantity. However, there were certain areas of concern, such as anomalies in compensation distributions to parents, children child workers who send their kids to school and insufficient free health care for children who attend the school but instead work. **(Ayaz)(2012)** Child labour is commonly associated with poverty. However, the empirical evidence on this link is weak. Children are to be found working in workshops and small factories, in dhabas and restaurants, on the street as well as domestic servants. The research reveals that as youngsters exercise their right to an education, changes in the current socio-economic structure occur, leading to increased involvement and confidence among the population. **(Elma, Manuela, Beatriz, Erich)(2011)** Authors study the effects of living in a risky environment on education and child labour in developing countries. A negative impact of risk on learning would suggest that children are being employed as security tools to smooth consumption. The findings show that idiosyncratic risk has little effect on a child's schooling in tiny rural villages where formal insurance markets are limited or non-existent. **(Maurya)(2001)** by the author an attempt has been made to analyse the problem of child labour in the context of those working children below the age of 14 years who are engaged in gainful industrial and non-industrial occupations which are not only viewed injurious to their physical, mental or moral development but also hamper their social progress in a big way. **(Navpreet)(Roger)(2021)** Child labour is a barrier to the development of individual children and their society and economy. According to estimates, 152 million young people (64 mm girls and 88 mm boys) labour around the world, accounting for about one in ten of all children. India has a higher rate of child labour than other countries, with around 80 % of children actively working or seeking job. This study examines the problem of child labour, including its roots and consequences. **(Alessandro, Furio)(2008)** The author discovered that parents make decisions about child labour, education, and nutrition at the same time as they make decisions about fertility and mortality rates. This means that forced labour cannot be eliminated without a change in the conditions that encourage parents to put their

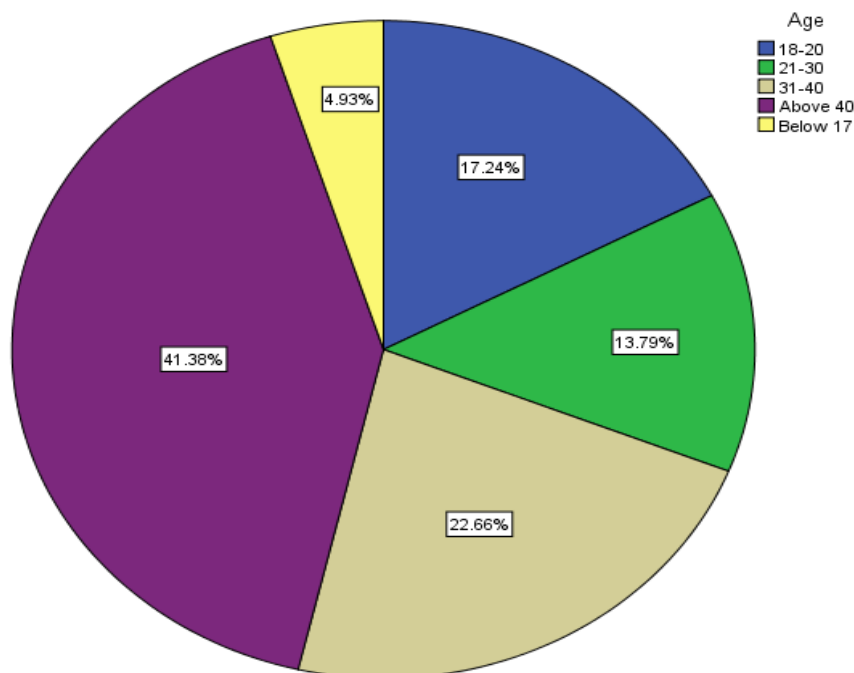
children to work. Educational policies, including such free or subsidised school facilities, as well as more widely oriented policies, such as cleanliness or preventative medicine, can change these situations. **(Sonia)(2017)** Child labour is extremely unusual and prevalent in India. Child labour has its origins in ancient India, when children were used as slaves. Children used to be employed in various places like hotels, shops and houses. Child labour is harmful to both the country and the child's present and future. Kid labour, while providing a source of revenue for the family, denies the child the opportunity for education, relaxation, and fun, as well as stunting her physical growth. A child's work has both potentials- benefit and harm. We should make every effort to remove the damage while preserving the gain. The purpose of this study is to investigate issues such as child labour, children's rights, and related legislation. **(Rubiana Chamarbagwala)(2008)** The author states evidence about India that higher regional returns to primary education not only increase the likelihood that boys and girls attend school but also decrease the likelihood that they work. These associations are found only in the top 3 deciles of the income distribution, and primarily in children aged 10 to 14. The first finding shows that poorer households may be unable to react to the economic advantages of schooling due to liquidity restrictions. Policies which raise the financial opportunities for education might very well increase human capital spending in households which do not rely on their child's earnings for survival. Low education and high child work will, however, endure among credit-strapped families unless these families are given the financial means to adapt to these benefits. **(Ajit K. Pandey)(2015)** The author has tried to examine, based on the findings of the study conducted in the rural zone of three districts Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra of Eastern During the 2011-12 academic year, we visited Uttar Pradesh and revisited the research region in 2013. 1 To analyse the state of child rights in the study area, three variables were considered: I educational quality, (ii) child labour, and (iii) social protection systems. **(Rita Nofianti, Rika Widya, Salma Rozana) (2021)** This paper described As recognized through studies; early childhood education impacts their overall development, whether physical, social, emotional, and intellectual, influenced by the quality of Kindergarten programs presented and teachers educating through the curriculum offered and the teacher's competence. **(M.C. Naidu, K. Dasaratha Ramaiah)(2006)** The author has found in this research that child labour is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents. The main cause of child labour is extensive unemployment and lack of job opportunities among the adult impoverished segments of the society, which is exacerbated by population expansion. The results reveal that the Indian government has established a number of committees and commissions, some of which are especially focused on the issue of child labour, and which provide insights into the problem as

well as recommendations for solutions.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study based on the impact of education preventing child labour in India with primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary data of the study is collected through journals, books, and other related research papers(online sources). The samples have been collected through a non-probability- convenient sampling method. The primary data for the study is collected from 204 sample respondents. The type of research adopted here is empirical research. The research instrument used to collect the primary data is a well-structured questionnaire. The independent variables are age, education qualification, occupation, gender. The dependent variable is the public understanding about the impact of education on preventing child labour in India, and causes. The study used graphs, questionnaires, bar charts, pie charts and complex charts.

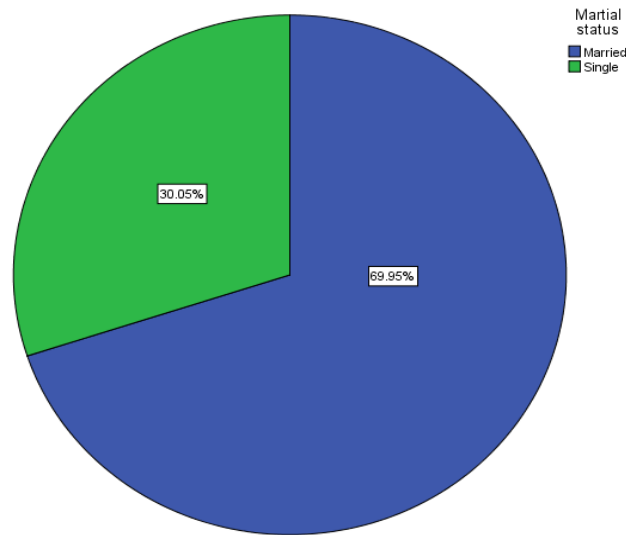
## II. ANALYSIS



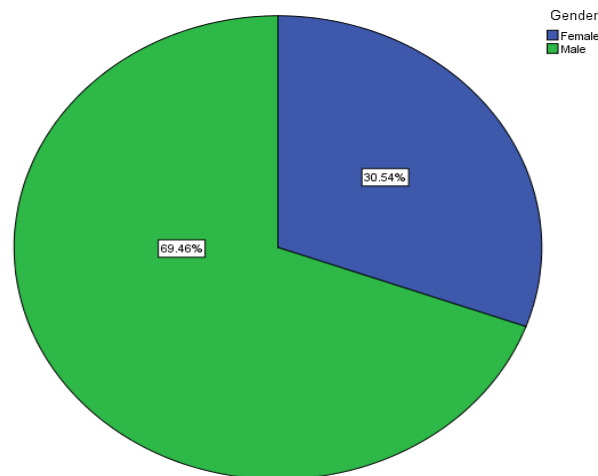
### LEGEND

**FIGURE 1** Represents the overall sample population with regards to their age.



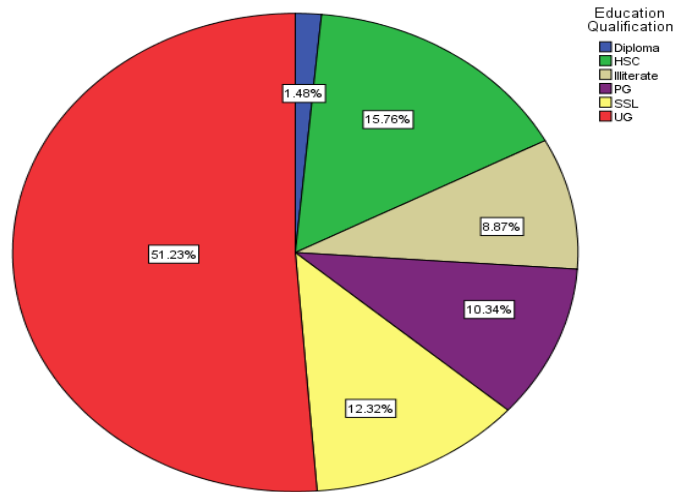


**FIGURE 2** Represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards the marital status.



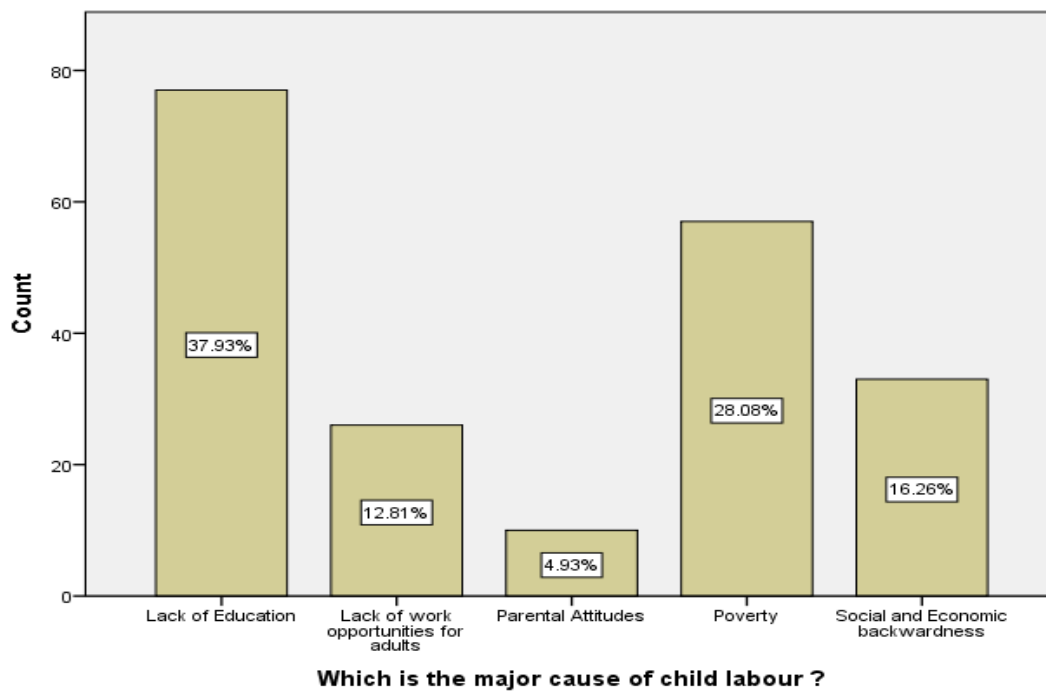
**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 3** Represents the overall performance of the sample population with regards to the gender whether they are female, male or other.



**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 4** Represents the overall performance of the sample population with regard to their education qualification such as diploma, HSC, illiterate, SSLC, or UG.



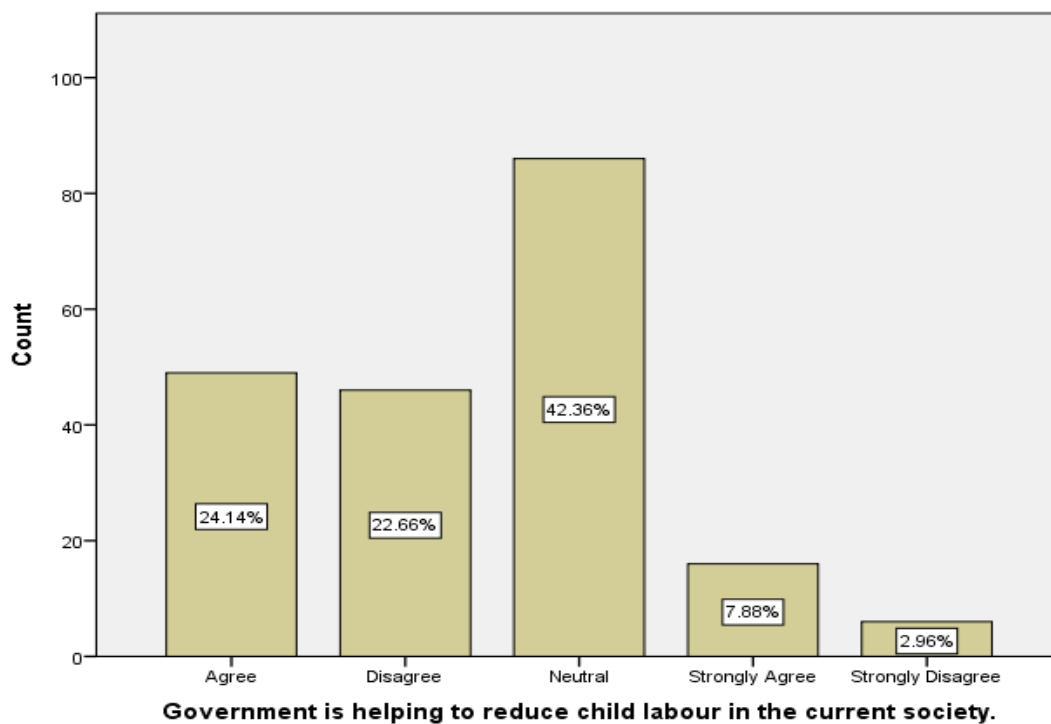
**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 5** Represents the overall population regard to their opinion about which is the major cause of child labour.



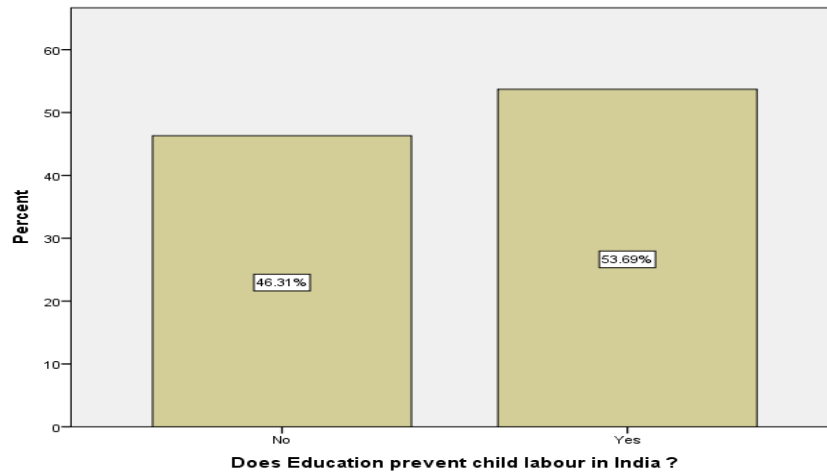
**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 6** Represents the overall population regarding to their opinion about the major impact of child labour in economy with accordance of the options.



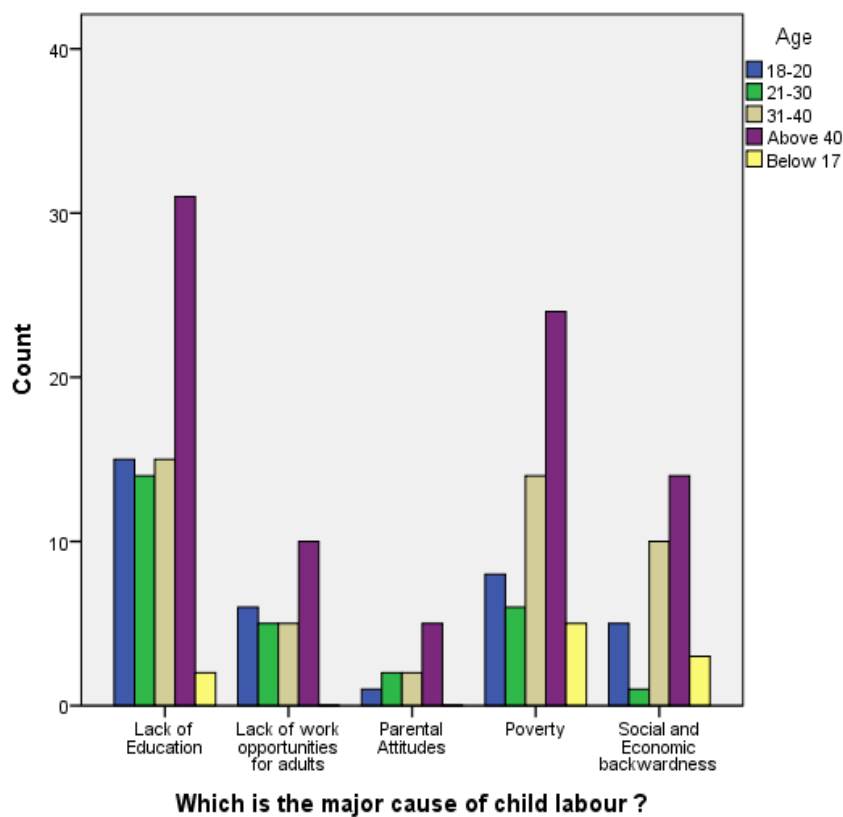
**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 7** Represents the overall population regarding to their knowledge about governments policy for helping to reduce the child labour in the current society.



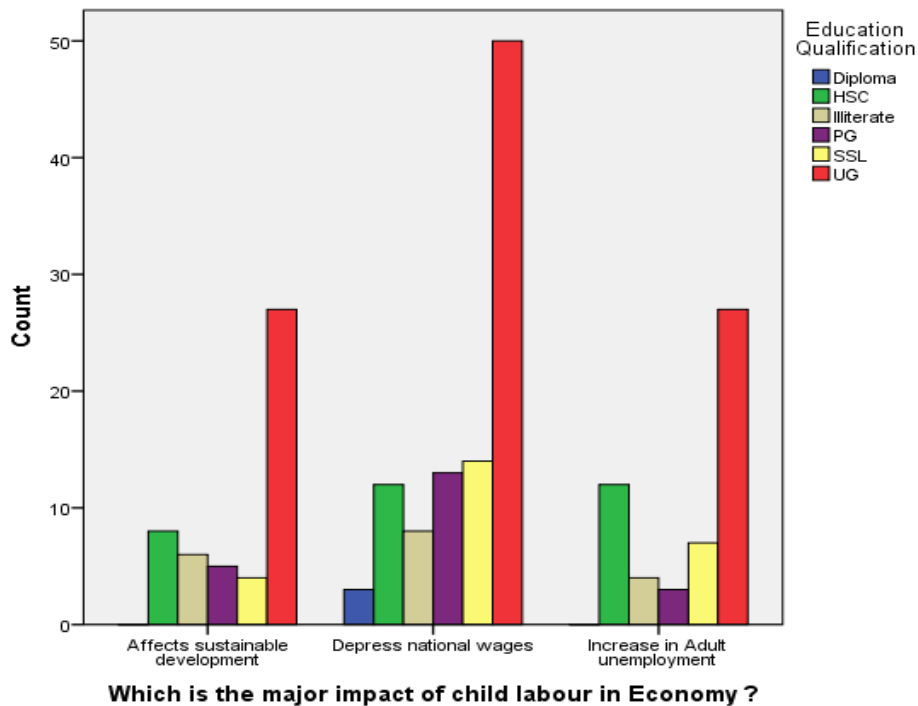
**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 8** Represents the overall population Opinion whether the education prevent child labour in India or not.



**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 9** Represents the overall populations with relation between the age and the major causes of child labour.



**LEGEND**

**FIGURE 10** Represents the overall population with correlation in accordance to the education qualification and major impact of child labour in economy.

**III. RESULT**

From figure 1 we can conclude that most of the respondents are from the age category which is above 40 and the least respondents are from below 17. From figure 2 we can conclude the marital status of the respondents who are married and single, where married respondents are with 69.95% and single with 30.05%. From figure 3 we can conclude that male respondents are more than female respondents with 69.46%. From figure 4 we can conclude that education qualification of the respondents where UG respondents are more than others with a 51.23% and the least of the respondents are diploma which is 1.48% and HSC is followed with 15.76%. From figure 5 we can conclude that the major causes of child labour is through lack of education which is with 37.93% of respondents has opted the option, which is followed by poverty with 28.08% and social and economic backwardness with 16.26%. From figure 6 we can conclude the major impact of child labour in the economy where depression in national wages is chosen more with 49.26%, followed by increase in adult unemployment with 26.11%. Figure 7 of the research represents the overall population regarding to their knowledge or opinion about the government policies for helping to reduce child labour in the current society where most of the public have opted neutral with 42.36% and 2.96% strongly disagree to it. Figure 8 of the

research represents the objective of the research which is whether education prevent child labour in India, where most of the respondents have said yes with 53.69% and 46.31% have opted no. Figure 9 of the research concludes the correlation of age and major causes of child labour where lack of education has been choice by the age category of above 40 and the least was choice by the age category 18 to 20 and 21 to 30 with the option parental attitudes and social and economic backwardness. From Figure 10 We can conclude the correlation of education qualification and major impact of child labour in economy where most of the UG students have opted the option depression in national wages, and very few of the PG students have choose for increase in adult unemployment.

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

Such that lack of education as an important factor of this research has been prevalent in the current society and the major cause of child labour as most of the child labour workers are uneducated or illiterate this has also been shown in figure 5. The major impact of child labour in economy is the depression in national wages, as an a important factor, Child labour is the concept of paying less amount of remuneration and making them to do more work, The increase in adult unemployment also can occur due to increase in child labour this has been shown in figure 6. Figure 7 of the chart represents the range of government helping to reduce child labour in current society this can also be interpreted as whether the government policy or programme are active enough to reduce child labour where most of the decisions are neutral which is the policies and programmes are not been established enough. Figure 8 of the research is the main objective of the research which is whether education prevent child labour in India, it does reduce the child labour in India as most of the people become unemployed because of illiteracy, so education is the primary factor in a mankind. Lack of education, lack of work opportunities for adults, parental attitudes, poverty, social and economic backwardness are some of the major causes of child labour but lack of education is the main factor of child labour as well experienced person or older citizens have chose it, we can also say that parental attitudes are not most are the major cause of child labour but poverty and social economic backwardness can be said it is also one of the major factor this can be shown in figure 9. Figure 10 represents the education qualification and major impact of child labour in economy where depression in national wages can be interpreted as the remuneration will be less when there is a urge to finish the job quickly with a small hand this concept have been opted by UG students and increase in adults employment is also at the end with the same concept of lack of education or illiteracy.

## **V. LIMITATION**

There are some limitations while working on this research work. The sample size is one of the major drawbacks in this research, in which the sample size has been limited to 204 samples. The sample was also taken from online because of the restrictions for covid-19 thread which forms a major drawback in this research.

## **VI. SUGGESTION**

If all costs associated with education are removed, a huge portion of society will be educated. The number of incidents of child labour will be reduced if we take a mindset of educating children and dragging them out of poverty. Nobody has the ability to deny anyone their access to an education. The Free Mandatory Education Policy reduces the relative cost of education while also increasing family income. If child work and schooling are substituted, then such a scheme will reduce child labour. However, everyone must agree on this, and it must be carried out in a practical manner without any obstacles or corruption.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

When a child has not yet grown but mentally prepared to work hard in future but not in a good way in the opposite direction this hazardous or immoral act can be said as child labour, but in many ways the child will be forced to do the work is also Child labour. This can be prevented through many ways but one of the major way is through education. The main objective of the study is to find whether education has a impact over child labour. The findings of the research can be said that lack of education, poverty and social and economic backwardness Are the major causes of child labour. It also has the result is that national wages depression is the major impact of child labour. Education as a primary factor of a mankind can prevent child labour this would be a great suggestion to establish the government policies and get it through all over the India and implement it more effectively. As part of the conclusion you can say that education plays a major role in each and every economical factor of the company including poverty, social status and so on; so lack of education will be a huge downgrade of the Indian economy for child labour.

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