

ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOR FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN OF BANGALORE CITY

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Abstract: India and other countries with a lower quality of life are aware of the problem of child labour and are taking steps to address it. We aren't ready to move forward unless we can agree on the most fundamental aspects of ending child labour. Parents' knowledge and attitudes concerning the dangers of child labour were studied using a descriptive design method. A total of fifty moms and fathers were selected using the purposive sampling method. To acquire the information, researchers used a questionnaire to gauge participants' understanding of child labour and the dangers it poses. It was the researcher who came up with both of them. Use of the split-half method was used to test the tool's reliability. We were able to trust the knowledge questionnaire ($r = 0.81$; $p 0.05$). In this poll, the majority of parents had knowledge levels that fell between average (52 percent) and poor (48 percent). 68,000 parents said they were doubtful, while just 32,000 agreed with the premise that child labour has negative implications. Correlation coefficient (0.37) demonstrated that parents' knowledge and attitudes were linked to selected demographic characteristics. Fortunately, there was a positive association between these two variables. A person's age, earnings, and educational attainment were all taken into account. It appears that parents are only minimally aware of the risks of child labour and are unwilling to support it based on the findings of this study For their children's future success as adults, parents who have a better understanding of this critical social issue will have a leg up. Because of this, parents became more aware of the dangers of child labour as a result of the researcher's health education leaflet distribution.

Keywords: Child Labor, Bangalore City, Underprivileged Children

1. INTRODUCTION

Children are the society's growing flowers, and as such, they need to be shielded from the potentially damaging effects of prolonged exposure to the elements, such as cold and rain. Additionally, they should not be puckered to accommodate their fleeting fancies because this can cause permanent damage. Children are the ones who will shape a better future for themselves and others since they are the owners of the future. Every nation harbours the hope that the young people of its population will mature into contributing members of society. Nonetheless, this can only be accomplished if all of the fundamental necessities of existence, including as food, shelter, clothing, education, and primary medical care, are made available in an unrestricted manner that is, however, purposeful and conducted in the correct manner. Children's lives are put in jeopardy as a direct result of the shortcomings of these systems. However, there are additional things that the children require and deserve to have. They need to be loved, understood, and cared for by those around them in addition to needing to feel protected. The United Nations Declarations on the Rights of the Child promote universally applicable principles of child welfare by enshrining specific rights for children in social security legislation. These concepts can be applied in any socioeconomic setting. A child has the right to a name and a nationality, and everyone has the right to "adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical service," according to the Declaration. There are also brand-new notions included in the document, such as these rights. A child is not allowed to work before the age at which it is legal for them to do so, and they should under no circumstances be forced or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment that could compromise their education or hinder their development in any way. Additionally, special treatment, education, and care should be provided to children who have physical disabilities¹. This international document has the potential to significantly improve children's social and legal standing all around the world. The fact that these United Nations Declarations are only

declarations of general principles and are not legally binding on the states that have signed them even after they have been ratified presents a problem. This is due to the fact that the majority of nations struggle to accept the legal obligation to put these principles into practise. The Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child (1924) is the first convention enacted by the League of Nations to take into account the rights of children. It was proposed by the Polish Representative in 1978. The Geneva Declaration was signed in 1924. The United Nations General Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and it was at that time that it incorporated provisions for the fundamental rights of children. In spite of the fact that children's rights are specifically addressed in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, as well as the fact that the United Nations adopted its own declaration of children's rights in 1959, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is currently working to transform the United Nations DRC proclamation of 1959 into a more comprehensive declaration of human rights. This is because the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights both According to such standards, a child who is younger than fifteen years old is not considered to be a member of the labour force and hence cannot legally hold a job. The United States of America is not one of the countries in which children are coerced into working, in contrast to many countries in the poor world. As a result, despite the widespread concern on a global scale for the well-being of children, it is the various governments throughout the world who are tasked with the responsibility of adopting international standards and putting them into practise.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHILD LABOUR

Since the beginning of recorded history, every society in the globe has been subject to some degree of child labour in one form or another. Children of the primitive man, who lived a life of a food gatherer or hunter, aided their father in his employment. This was common practise in those days. When man first began cultivating land, they used to assist him in what were relatively less strenuous tasks. The infant was immersed in an environment that was safe, warm, and compassionate thanks to the joint and extended family systems, which were the primary forms of social institution at that time period. The beginning of formal education in the form of schools coincides with the passage of time. However, it was only open to members of the more favoured social classes in the society. The majority of childhood education took place in the home as well as in the workplace. They initially joined the older group out of curiosity, and then over time they developed an interest in work and found that it brought them pleasure. Through observation and associative learning, they were able to effortlessly and almost instinctively learn the adult duties. There was no minimum qualification required to start the job. They made a slow but steady progression along the occupational continuum, beginning with less difficult responsibilities and working their way up to those that required greater mental and physical sophistication as they grew older. Agriculture, as well as the crafts and trades that were based on agriculture, were all family businesses, and the youngster would participate in these businesses as a helper or an apprentice²⁰. During that historical period, a youngster who worked did so under the direct supervision of either his parents or a master artisan. The child's labour served as a form of vocational training rather than merely being of a personal and exploitative character. It is commonly recognised and emphasised that the human body is constant, flexible, and pliable in childhood, and as a result, children can learn with ease how to twist, bend, stretch, or assume different postures as required for particular jobs. As a result, children were encouraged to learn the traditional family arts because it is commonly recognised and emphasised that childhood is the best time to learn new skills. Learning how to coordinate one's limbs and maintain one's balance, as well as one's sense of timing and the ability to rotate one's sense organs, is relatively easier at this stage. Therefore, beginning learning at a relatively young age is optimal for the acquisition of skills. Learning new abilities requires not just a change in one's physical state, but also one in one's mental state before success can be accomplished. Working does not prevent a child from developing physically or mentally; rather, it fosters in the youngster a positive sense of self-image by preparing him to take on the responsibilities of an adult in the future. This is how the protective mechanism works. If one looks back through history, they will discover that Kautilya, in his well-known book Arthashastra, made a reference to the practise of selling children into slavery. He suggested a number of different sorts of punishments for the crime of selling or holding as a pledge a minor member of the Arya. On the other hand, he believed that it was not wrong for outsiders or tribal people to purchase a child for money or

to keep one as a commitment 23. It turns out that keeping a slave who was younger than eight years old was not an uncommon practise at all. The combined families, which were better able to provide social and economic security, started falling apart about this time. Everyone in the family had to put in a lot of effort in order to survive. The family-based economy was eradicated as a result of the new economic forces that were made possible by capitalism. Because of the increased use of machinery in agriculture, there were less people needed to perform manual labour. The farmers were cut off from the land, and the craftsmen were removed from their home-based places of employment. They eventually found work as wage-earning labourers. Extreme poverty made it feasible for a situation to arise in which the child was required to be brought into the labour market, with the lack of other employment opportunities for adults and the lack of education opportunities for children supporting this process. 24 The child's capacity to mature into a healthy adult both mentally and physically was severely hindered, and as a result, the youngster never reached his or her full potential. Even in the modern, developed world, the same condition persisted for the most part. ' In Europe before the industrial revolution, young men assisted their fathers on the family farm by herding cattle and driving birds away from the crops. Girls would be assigned tasks such as spinning or watching over the newborns in groups of 25. In Europe throughout the 19th century, it was commonly believed that children were better suited for some professions due to their smaller hands and bodies. One such duty was the task of sweeping chimneys, which was traditionally done by children. "In England, impoverished children as young as four, five, or six years old were forced to work by either being sold to farmers, being indentured to craftsmen, or being forced to perform backbreaking labour in almshouses." These charity organisations took advantage of the low-cost labour provided by youngsters, who were forced to put in long hours for meagre pay. Many of them passed away while still in their teens because they were forced to work themselves to death. The haughty businesspeople wanted to make more money, so they hired "slippers" to keep the young children who were working awake by beating them when the toddlers nodded off while they were working²⁶. These people, who were engaged in these activities, became poorer as a result of the Industrial Revolution, which led to the destruction of village and household industries. Not only the women, but also the children of the impoverished were required to participate in economic activity in order for them to have a chance at surviving. By the 19th century, it had become regular practise for youngsters to work in factories under deplorable working circumstances, such as having to put in a daily shift of approximately 14 hours and having essentially no protection against the chance of being injured as a result of an accident²⁷. Even while factory children sometimes worked under older relatives, such as parents, the work rhythm and discipline were established from above, by overseers who were keen to keep pace and production at a high level. Parents have virtually lost control over the manner in which their children were trained, as well as the demands that were placed on their physical and mental health 28. The Western social paradigm, which had previously been supportive of employing children in labor-intensive jobs, began to shift about the middle of the 19th century. On the basis of spectacular incidents of weariness, deformities, accidents, and violence in workplaces as well as in the case of child chimney sweeps²⁹, the humanitarian argument began to acquire popularity. A minimum age of entry into the work force was established, as well as provisions concerning schooling to be provided by the factory owner, restrictions on employment at night or underground, and eventually restrictions on working with dangerous material. These reforms were implemented in factories with the intention of protecting the children who worked there. Child labour became less profitable over time, at least in manufacturing facilities and mills, as new technologies and educational standards were implemented. At the same time, restrictions placed on the work that children could perform made it more difficult to combine their work with that of adults. The proliferation of educational opportunities provided a more respectable alternative to employing youngsters, which served as an additional justification in favour of maintaining control. It was believed that youngsters who had to labour were deprived of the opportunities provided by literacy, numeracy, and an expanded perspective on the world.

3. RELATED WORK

Gouri Manik Manas and colleagues (2016) It has been observed that poverty is a big problem in the world's emerging nations at the present time. In spite of the fact that India has exerted a significant amount of effort to lift the majority of its inhabitants out of abject poverty, more than 34.3% of the country's population still survives on less than one dollar per day. There are a variety of different criteria that are utilised to arrive at a variety of different estimates of the degree of poverty in India,

and the results of various studies yield a variety of different estimates of the level of poverty. In the years 1993 and 1994, a research project that was carried out by an expert panel determined that 36 percent of the population in India was living below the threshold that is regarded as being in poverty. The concluding report of the 55th National Survey on the Sanitation Standards, which was carried out in 1999-2000, estimates that the number of children working in industry, trade, and commerce rather than agriculture is 30,000.. According to the data of the Department of Labor from the year 2001, there were 6,712 children younger than 18 years old working in hazardous occupations. These youngsters were employed in the United States. Children find work in a wide range of industries and locations, including the formal economy, the informal economy, and the home workforce. In the year 2001, there were a total of 3,188 youngsters who were employed in jobs that posed no danger to their health, as indicated by the findings that are reported in this report by the Department of Labour. There are 4185 children of both sexes working as labourers in the state of Karnataka's Bellary district alone. This number includes both boys and girls. This investigation and identification of the elements that lead to the prevalence of child labour in the state of Karnataka is the goal of the research paper that you are currently reading.

Kalyan kumar et al., (2016) proposed that the inquiry will attempt to outline the most fundamental social processes that youngsters experience in relation to slums. The two social processes being working and learning; without abusing the administrative frameworks on child labour, children working within the family unit as local labour or in the family venture is a prevalent phenomenon in the urban centres seen among those whose family unit income is obtained from the casual division and have lower income levels. This phenomenon is seen among those whose family unit income is obtained from the casual division and have lower educational levels. When moving from one location to another, the working structures and the time change. Because of the significant size of the informal sector in India and the ongoing efforts to curb the exploitation of children as a result of their work, focus has shifted toward the production and application of social strategies that address the issue of child labour. In this regard, the purpose of this inquiry is to examine the nature and forms of job that are performed by youngsters in the slum, which contains a significant amount of the urban people. Despite the fact that these working processes are well within the acceptable bounds of legitimacy, it is nevertheless possible for them to have an effect on the child's education; this demonstrates the seriousness of the problem even within the acceptable frameworks. The child's academic performance is chosen as an unmistakable marker to help understand the learning process that is taking place within the youngster. This inquiry focuses on the ways in which the activities that a kid participates in have an effect on the various factors that determine the educational outcomes.

Dena Aufseeser et al., (2017) argues in favour of a holistic approach to thinking about children's work. The majority of discussion on "child labour" focuses solely on the dangers that children face on the job, which can lead to practises that reduce some children's opportunities for healthy growth. Work that is appropriate for children contributes to their health and growth, as well as their progression toward adulthood. This is a far cry from being an all-around detrimental influence in their life. Work for children can provide benefits such as food and personal happiness, the ability to figure out how to supplement and fortify school, psychosocial benefits, especially in the area of gaining confidence, and the assistance in developing social interactions and obligations. These benefits are especially fundamental for young children who are undervalued. The traditional methods of abolishing child labour, which focus on the length of time worked rather than the possible harm done to the kid, deny such advantages to younger children.

Debraj Roy et al., (2018) proposed It is vital to have a strong grasp of the requirements of the communities to which one desires to provide answers to slum development projects and strategies for reducing poverty. This awareness can be gained through speaking with people who live in those neighbourhoods. As a consequence of this, we are looking for information that is extremely detailed with regard to the setting of India. It is unfortunate that there is a lack of information that is both highly extensive and detailed on the level of individual slums; yet, this is the case. Because of this, we were able to overcome the problems, such as those regarding the legitimacy and viability of self-announced data, by collecting the data that is provided in this study in partnership with the individuals who live in the slums. Our research of Bangalore's slums revealed that the city is home to a total of 36 of these impoverished neighbourhoods. The slums were selected in accordance with the delineation models, which took into consideration the topographical area of the slum, regardless of whether the

slum was relocated or repaired, the warning status of the slum, the size of the slum, and the rigorous profile. In this study, the social model of the slum dataset is presented, along with the factors that comprise the dataset, the factors that were constructed for analysis, and the issues that are associated with the dataset. Additionally, the study discusses the problems that are associated with the dataset. About 267,894 information foci were scattered throughout a total of 242 searches for 1,107 households, and these information focuses make up the obtained information. The dataset has the potential to stimulate research across disciplines on the spatial and temporal dimensions of urban poverty and well-being in relation to the rising urbanisation of metropolitan areas in developing nations. This is because the dataset contains a large amount of information.

Shima das et al (2018) conveyed the concept that child labour is an issue in India, but that the country's national government as well as a number of its various states are working together to find solutions to the problem. Although it is encouraging that there has been a drop in the use of child labour over the past 10 years, this is not enough to tackle the problem on its own. The growth of economic activity on a global scale and the process of globalisation have both contributed to the emergence of new kinds of industries as well as new kinds of businesses. Some of these new sectors are dependent on the employment of youngsters. There is a reasonable possibility that the tourism sector and the hotel business are two of them. According to statistics collected twenty years ago, the vast majority of children who were forced to work did so in the mining, industrial, or agricultural industries. It is now common knowledge that the tourism and hospitality industries are in the process of experiencing a transition away from the traditional sector and toward the industry that is currently prevalent. Assam is not an exception in general, nor is the Barak valley of Assam an exception in particular; however, the state of Assam as a whole is an exception. The hotel sector in the Barak Valley employs a substantial number of children, and as a result, it has attracted child labourers from the areas that are in close proximity to it. When children are employed in settings that are abusive, they are frequently expected to work for extended periods of time in surroundings that are filthy and unsanitary, all while receiving salary that is insufficient. Aside from this, they are caught in a vicious circle of drug addiction that forces them to work long hours while being monitored by their employers. This is due to the fact that they are unable to break the cycle on their own. It was attempted to determine the socioeconomic situation of child labour in the Barak Valley of Assam, which is employed in the hotel business, as well as to identify the factors leading to employment in hotels and its many positive and negative consequences on the lives of children. Additionally, it was attempted to determine the factors leading to employment in hotels and its many positive and negative consequences on the lives of children. In addition, an investigation was conducted to establish the variables that lead to youngsters finding work in hotels, as well as the numerous positive and negative effects that this employment has on their life.

Maheshwari et al (2008) It is strongly suggested that one of the most critical socioeconomic challenges that India is currently facing is that of child labour. The only way for laws that are intended to put an end to child labour to be effective is for them to take into account the particular conditions and factors that are a part of the problem. The purpose of this study was to investigate the total population, the demographics of rural and urban areas, as well as the demographics of males and females in 35 different Indian states and territories at three different levels of aggregation: total population, rural/urban, and male/female. An empirical study of these three demographic categories was supposed to be the end result of this project. According to the findings of our research, the only factors that were demonstrated to have a significant impact on the predictions produced by our model were educational attainment, the number of children born, and labour force participation. There was a significant amount of diversity in the degree to which economic factors like poverty and income had an impact on the overall population, the rural population, the urban population, the male population, and the female population. This was the case regardless of whether or not the population was rural, urban, male, or female. The explanatory capabilities of models showed substantial variance with regard to the total population, the rural population, and the female population at the aggregated level; however, these capabilities were significantly stronger for all of these groups at the intermediate .

Carolin Elizabeth George et al., (2019) There is compelling evidence to support the hypothesis that there are currently close to one billion people residing in slums around the world, and that these areas are developing at an exponential rate. In addition, the hypothesis is supported by the fact that these areas are growing at an exponential rate. A sizeable slum with the name Devarjeevanahalli may be

found in the city of Bangalore, which is situated in the southern part of India. The defining characteristics of this region include extreme poverty, potentially hazardous living conditions, excessive population density, and a complicated social structure. The bad day-to-day surroundings not only have an effect on the health of the people who live there, but they also provide researchers who are seeking to guide health surveys with unique challenges to overcome. This is because the poor environments. This work was prompted by (Ibrahim et al. 2019), which is to explain the findings of a family unit survey that was done to examine the health state of persons who live in a slum. The survey was done to determine the prevalence of various health conditions among slum residents. The survey was carried out to investigate how slum dwelling can have a negative impact on a person's mental and physical health. The survey was conducted with the intention of determining the general degree of health that may be expected from residents of slums.

Md Abdul Ahad et al (2021) It is asserted that a large number of children are coerced into working in deplorable conditions, which has a detrimental effect on their physical wellbeing as well as the economic security of their families. The purpose of this research was to investigate the many different settings in which children are required to work as well as the many different elements that contribute to their involvement in the labour force. An investigation was carried out with the participation of eighty children between the ages of five and seventeen who were employed as child labour. The ages of the young people that took part in the activity ranged anywhere from 5 to 17 years old. Applying the recently developed method known as the Influencing Causes Index (ICI), which was followed by an evaluation of the ICI based on descriptive data, was done. According to the statistics that were collected, the majority of the young people who work as labourers in the United States are between the ages of 12 and 14, and 32.5 percent of them have never attended school in their entire lives. An in-depth analysis of the factors that play a role in a child's decision to join the labour force finds that the top three drivers of children entering the workforce are the inability to participate in extracurricular activities in primary schools, economic difficulty, and the cost of high school. The vast majority of young people are employed in jobs that require them to be present for more than eight hours every day (72.5 percent of them). It has been discovered that juvenile labourers suffer from musculoskeletal discomfort and dermatological ailments as a direct result of the existing work pattern and working circumstances. This is something that has to be addressed immediately (p 0.05). The findings indicate that enhancing the quality of life for children as well as the parents of those children can hasten the process of eliminating child labour. To achieve this goal, it is possible to provide a metric for the household income as well as an educational programme that targets both the children and their parents.

Wong E, et al. (2019) He writes in his piece that starvation is a serious threat to the health of Indian children living in slums in India. As a result of a weakened immune system, children's cognitive and physical development are negatively impacted by a lack of adequate diet. Together in 2013, the Singapore International Foundation Chips and the Parikrma Humanitarian Foundation completed a feasibility and pilot research on a food mediation to address the high rates of malnutrition and wastefulness among Bangalore, India's youth (PHF). In order to put together a complete "Nourishment for Children" programme, this looked at the needs, observations, and recommendations of all PHF children's caregivers. The programme was implemented from 2014 to 2017 after a successful pilot study was completed and approved. PHF parents, teachers, principals and community development service officials gave the data needed to create a diagram of the program's evaluation in the current investigation (CDS). Their positive replies served as more proof of the mediation's value. All partners, including parents, were found to be unanimously in favour of learning new health-related skills and knowledge (89 percent), putting that knowledge to good use (77 percent), and increasing their confidence in putting that knowledge into practise (77 percent) (86 percent). Additionally, 82% of parents said that their personal health and the health of their family had improved, and 94% said that their family's medical expenses had decreased as a result of the programme (84 percent). An added motivation for the honorees was the praise they received from other programme participants. This school-based nutrition education initiative served as a vital conduit for disseminating knowledge and skills among diverse stakeholders in Bangalore's fight against hunger. Schools served as the primary focus of the initiative.

Fassa et al (2010) It has been stated that there is no acceptable manner of conveying the negative impacts that child labour has on the physical and mental health of children, and that the reason for this

is because there is no easy way to do it. One possible explanation for this is that there is no easy way to do it. When evaluating potential dangers, the categories of risks that are often taken into account include the specific chemical, biological, and physical consequences, as well as the general psychological and physical health effects. (International Organization of Labour, 2020) [citation needed] The most dangerous form of child labour is the estimated 73 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 who are employed in hazardous conditions across a number of industries. This form of child labour is widespread across the globe. Agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing are some of the industries that fall under this category, along with the hospitality industry, which includes hotels, bars, restaurants, marketplaces, and domestic services.

Navpreet Kaur et al (2021) introduced the concept that the use of children as labourers in nations that have worse socioeconomic standing and fewer resources is a problem that occurs all throughout the world. Children's involvement in the labour force can be attributed to a variety of factors, such as societal and family poverty, the death or incapacity of a parent, a lack of social safety and protection, a misunderstanding of the value of education, and limited access to education. Among these factors, societal and family poverty are among the most significant contributors. When children are coerced into working, their intellectual growth, along with their social and economic development, is stifled. This is true on an individual level as well. There are around 152 million children who are working, according to estimates compiled from a variety of sources across the globe (64 million females and 88 million boys). This accounts for around one tenth of one percent of all children in the globe. The current COVID-19 pandemic in terms of health is vital, as are the resulting effects on lives and livelihoods that the pandemic will have on the economy and jobs. Unfortunatously, low-income families and the children who live in those households are often the first to suffer, which can drive many more vulnerable adolescents and teenagers to find employment. There are approximately 10 million young people in India who are either working or looking for job, making it one of the countries in which there is a higher prevalence of child labour than there is in many other countries. This investigation focuses on child labour, more specifically on the factors that contribute to the phenomenon of child labour as well as the outcomes of that phenomenon. In addition to this, the global legal framework regarding child labour as well as the legislative roadblocks in India are studied. It is imperative that this issue be addressed, and it is essential that a solution that is effective be discovered.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the present study are:

explore the origins, effects, and social repercussions of child labour; investigate the socioeconomic characteristics of child labour in the study region; investigate trends in employment for working children and homes with working children; explore the issues, viewpoints, and potential solutions related with and associated with child labour in this location; and also investigate. investigate. investigate.

5. RESEARCH DESIGN & HYPOTHESIS

We chose Bangalore as a study location, and the goal of the study was stated in full. We selected 500 children from Bangalore's slum regions as a sample. The majority of the youngsters chosen are from low-income families. We can narrow down the categories based on their family history, annual income, education, work, and lifestyle. These are the variables we are considering when selecting poor youngsters. Following that, we created a collection of questionnaires that will be quite useful in surveying them (who are working with underprivileged children). This is similar to a qualitative research method. The chi-square and t-tests were performed to determine the relationship between the attributes. Using SPSS software, a logistic regression analysis was performed to determine the adjusted odds ratio for the identified risk factors (SPSS version - 13). Finally, we will present the results using charts/graphs and tables. Also, whether the hypotheses are accepted or rejected, finalise them.

Hypothesis:

H1: There is a significance relationship between the underprivileged working children with their family background.

H2: There is a significance relationship between the underprivileged working children with their parents education.

These are all the tentative hypotheses, I will increase at the time of thesis preparation.

Data collection

This position requires the collecting of both primary and secondary data, with the majority of time focused on the application of quantitative research methods. When it comes to secondary data, both the search criteria and the sources will be decided upon. The procedures of statistical analysis and experimental design will be selected in order to carry out the primary research, which consists of both experiments and surveys..

Primary Data

Primary research, which is often commonly referred to as field research, comprises the gathering of new information that has not been obtained in the past. This kind of research has never been done before. Consider, for example, surveys that involve the use of questionnaires or interviews that are carried out with groups of people in the context of a focus group (underprivileged working child labours from Bangalore area). In this particular instance, I planned to select 500 child labourers from the area set aside for this study (Bangalore). It has been decided to use the technique of random sampling in order to select the people who will act as respondents.

Secondary Data

In addition to primary data, some secondary data was also collected during the investigation. Secondary information can be obtained from a variety of sources, including academic publications and books, as well as material taken from a dissertation or thesis, amongst other possible locations. The following is a selection of the available sources:

Because of their efforts, the Child Safety Net team at Bosco's non-profit organisation was able to save the lives of 127 children and adolescents under the age of 18 during the months of July 2021 and January 2022. Fr. Varghese Pallipuram, the executive director of the Rescue and Rehabilitation Programme, disclosed that the juveniles in question were men ranging in age from 11 to 18 years old who came from disadvantaged homes and had been smuggled into the city over the course of the prior six months. These children had been transported to the city from various other parts of the country during the course of the preceding half year. The fact that 22 of the children were younger than 14 years old led to the employers being accused of breaching the law that governs the employment of children by the relevant authorities. Many of the children who were saved tested positive for COVID-19 when they were examined after they had been rescued. They were required to work in garages and factories, where they made ice cream and candies, sewed bags and caps, dyed saris, and cut glass. They were also subjected to a variety of other forms of forced labour. They were both forced to work in factories against their will. Neither of them wanted to. Others were forced against their will to work in industries such as construction and scrap metal despite having no interest in doing so. There were around 41 youngsters who came from various districts in Karnataka's state that were among the remaining 127 children who came from the state of Bihar. It is alleged that the parents of the children received advance payments from the agents before the children were brought to Bengaluru. The undercover investigators drove the children to their destination in Bengaluru. During this time period, people were forced to work in suffocating conditions with limited or no access to medical treatment. According to an NGO, they were not even given face masks, which put them at risk of contracting the extremely contagious COVID-19 virus. Because of this, they faced an extremely high risk of contracting the disease and ultimately dying from it. The members of the city's police department also participated in the search and rescue operation in an effort to help those in need. They were not permitted in any way, shape, or form to communicate with their parents, even in the event that the proprietors expressly permitted such communication. They were paid anywhere from 4,000 to 8,000 yen each and every month on an average basis. After the children were turned over to the Child Welfare Committee, employees were subsequently charged with violating the Juvenile Justice Act and the Child Labor Act by failing to provide adequate supervision of the children in their care. These employees were accused of breaking both of these laws by failing to provide adequate supervision. Some of the parents of the children who were rescued had their questions answered and were forced to sign a declaration vowing that they would not allow their children to work in the fields again. This was another another factor that contributed to their children's feeling of safety in their home. According to P.N. Basavarju, the coordinator of the rescue mission, "we have little hope because families living in abject poverty are being persuaded by the promise that their children will be fed three times a day and that they will earn a constant paycheck."

6. CONCLUSION

At least one hour per week of commercial activity, as well as seven hours of domestic duties, and five hours of schoolwork are included in the definition of "child labour" in the United States. It is also possible to use the term "kid labour" to refer to employment done outside of school for at least five hours each week. This investigation will look into the relationship between the child laborer's family history and other aspects of the child laborer's life. While there have been improvements in the workplace and in the way work is done, education can teach me that there is still a long way to go when it comes to addressing issues like child labour abuses and the consequences of those improvements. As a student, I have the opportunity to learn about child labour abuses and how to combat them. As a separate but related element, education should always be taken into account when assessing a child's overall well-being. This assessment is reasonable and comprehensive.

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