Abstract: The focus of this paper is to study the factors influencing on the children in agriculture sector. Child labour is one of the faces of poverty and is a great concern in many developing countries including India. This study attempts to fill and examine some issues and facts on child labour. This paper reviews the factors that influence the use of child labour in agriculture sector. Among the important factors that push children into the work force highlighted in this paper are family poverty, larger household size, lack of accessible and quality education, and culture or family traditions. Poverty is the major factor influencing on child labour to enter work for agriculture. This study underscores the need for government at all levels and development stakeholders to mainstream child labour considerations in relevant development and management policies, strategies, programmes and plans to effectively handle child labour, and create a pathway for the avoiding of child labour.

Keywords: Child labour, poverty, household size.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Child labour has become a burning issue throughout the World, especially in developing countries like India. India is predominantly an agrarian society. The frequent occurrence of natural disasters compounded by political upheavals and mal-governance has contributed to slow economic growth and prevailing poverty. The situation of child labour in India has become increasingly complex. International Labour Organization’s (2006) definition of child labour refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, interferes with their schooling by depriving them of opportunity to attend school; by obliging them to leave school prematurely or by requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

1.1 Child Labour in Agriculture

Agricultural child laborers work on all types of undertakings, ranging from family farms (small, medium and large-sized), corporate-run farms, plantations, and agro-industrial complexes (ILO, 2006). Child labour in agriculture is a global phenomenon and is found in all regions of the world including India. An estimated 246 million children (ILO-IPEC, 2002) around the world carryout work that harms their well-being and hinders their education, development and future livelihoods. Seventy percent of all child laborers work in agriculture. While many children have traditionally been employed in family enterprises, children also work in large-scale commercial plantations and in agriculture as migrant farm workers. As majority of work in rural areas is agricultural, nine out of ten working children in rural areas are engaged in agriculture or similar activities. Though agriculture takes place mainly in a rural setting, urban agriculture, which is labour intensive and occurs on small plots of land, is found in both developing and developed countries. An estimated 200 million farmers work part time in urban agriculture. Thus, agricultural child laborers may also be found in urban areas (ILO, 2006). Hence, in this background an attempt has been made to examine the socio economic conditions of child labour in Telangana State.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To study the factors influencing with reference to child labour in agriculture sector in study area.
- To determine the consequences being a child labour in agriculture sector, and
- To suggest measures for avoiding the child labour in agriculture sector.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sampling

For the purpose of study both the primary and secondary data were utilized the primary data collected by administering interview schedule method (with the help of a well designed questionnaire).for the purpose of study twenty Villages from four Mandalas in Mahabubnagar district were purposely selected. The secondary data was collected from the census reports, journals and published and unpublished government records. There were 360 respondents selected from Mahabubnagar district. All of them are children who are working for agriculture sector were selected under study. Most of the respondents are age between 11-14 years and composition of respondents for study is both boy and girl child. The simple statistical tools like Percentage, growth rates and standard deviations where used for analysis.
3.2 Hypothesis
There is no significant impact of nature of work on child labour proposition with respect to Agriculture sector by boy and girl children in selected areas under study.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Vemuri & Sastry (1986) have examined that the national sample survey organization data (1971) which is collected from 16,800 households selected from 61 agro climatic zones with similarities of population and cropping pattern. The sample householders selected have little or no land and tended to send children for some work in the different crop cultivation activities when ever its possible. The author have suggested for providing attractive alternative to employment of children and for improving the conditions under which adult women work in order to reduce child labour.

Sing and verma (1987) conducted a study on child labour in agriculture. It was found that 35.60% of child having never been to school and involving in work as child labour out of this most of them working in agriculture, because it is most suitable job in rural areas and 19.40% discontinued their education and only 45% go to school, specially in the age group of 8-12 years, majority of child workers 61.74% have continued their education along with working in agriculture sector and domestic works due to poverty and illiterate of the parents 10% discontinued and 28.9 percentage have never been to any school.

Ooha (1993) Studied the work pattern of rural girls of Ranga Reddy District, the result of the study revealed that majority of the girls were engaged as agriculture labourers. Most of the girls came from large families where the parents were illitarates. These girls have never attend school or dropped out at the primary level. Majority of them worked for 7-8 hours in the fields and earned Rs 10 per day and contributed their wages to their family. Also they were participated in domestic chores and had very less leisure time during the day.

Durga (1996) Studied on child labour and reported that some factors are influencing on child labour that factors are micro system factors (activities of adult –role and expectations, interpersonal relationships with family members and peers) and macro factors (imbalance in development, poverty, migration, indebtedness, dowry system, child marriage proper implementation of government programmes, drought prone areas and dry lands) are prominent perpetuating the phenomena of child labour. Similarly ecosystem and irregular work patterns of parents also play a vital role in sustain the practices of agriculture of child labor.

5.0 FACTORS INFLUENCING ON CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE

5.1 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Now it is interest to analysis the problems related to child labours in the study area.

The present study is an empirical research done between boy and girl children who are involved with Agriculture field work as child labour. In the present paper researcher has selected few factors and consequences faced by respondents as child labour and the research has extended in identifying perceived problems by child labour selected under study.

From the respondents opinions towards selected objectives researcher had utilized Correlation coefficient statistical technique to analyze relationship among respondents with reference to boy and girl children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table-1</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total respondents</th>
<th>Boy Children</th>
<th>Girl Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>For clearance of debts</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Insufficient of family income</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unemployment of parents</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>360</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>189</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table-1 and Graph shows the result values regarding Economic Factors of Respondents to Be Child Labour. 49.44% of respondents said that their insufficient of family income is the cause to them to be a child labour and 25.28% of respondents said as they have to clear debts and their parent’s unemployment are also a reason to be child labour. Also depicts that approximately 49.74% & 49.12 of boy & girl children said reason for them to be child labour is their family income is insufficient for survival itself.
Table 2 shows the result values regarding Social Factors of Respondents to be Child Labour. 49.72% of respondents said that work availability is more in Agriculture is their reason and 33.33% of respondents said as they are influenced by their peers so their choices agriculture and very least percentage of them said reason as migration. Also depicts that approximately 47.09% & 52.63 of boy & girl children said reason for them to be child labour is work availability in agriculture as a social factor.

Table 3 shows the result values regarding Family Factors of Respondents to be Child Labour. 65.56% of respondents said that Illiteracy and ignorance of parents is their reason and 33.61% of respondents said as large family is reason for their child labour and very least percentage [0.83%] of them said reason as Death of family bread earner. Also depicts that approximately 65.08% & 66.08 of boy & girl children said reason for them to be child labour is illiteracy and ignorance of parents is a reason.
1. DEATH OF FAMILY BREAD EARNER
2. LARGE FAMILY
3. ILLITERACY AND IGNORANCE OF PARENTS

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
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<th>Total Respondent</th>
<th>Boy Children</th>
<th>Girl Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Interest in Studies</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Far away location of School</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lack of Facilities in the School</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 shows the result values regarding Educational Factors of Respondents to Be Child Labour. 40.83% of respondents said lack of interest in studies and 33.33% of respondents said as school is far away from their house and very least percentage [25.83%] of them said reason as lack of facilities in the school. Also depicts that approximately 46.03% & 35.09 of boy & girl children said reason for their child labour is lack of interest in studied.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The extraordinary numbers of children working in agriculture -some 170 million worldwide- and the severe abuses they endure demand that governments and trade unions prioritize protections for child agricultural workers as part of their strategies to end child labor.

- Provide full information and training to all the children’s about occupational illnesses and injuries related to agricultural work, in early age. Including those associated with exposure to pesticides.
- Educate the children and their families are aware of the rights of children. And conduct awareness camps in rural areas to eliminate children involvement in hazardous agricultural activities.
- Conduct surveys to determine the scope and scale of child labor in the agricultural sector, by the government.
- Make it compulsory primary education to all the children. Government need to maintain School fees and other associated costs of education, including costs for books and uniforms.
- Governments should consider increasing fines for child labor violations and dedicating a portion of the fine to the rehabilitation of child workers.
- Government takes initiative to provide alternative schemes to all the parents to improve their economic conditions and standard of living.
- Establish the effective rehabilitation centers to meet the children and make it proper complaint mechanisms are available to children and their families.
6.1 Conclusion

This study examined that facts about child labour in agriculture and found factors influencing on child labour, to include poverty, household size, illiterate parents, lack of quality education and family tradition. Poverty is major factor to be the driving force to work in agriculture by children. And identified that households with many children’s also play a vital role in the participation of children in work. An illiterate parent is also one of the major factors to force the children in to work for agriculture.

REFERENCES

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[4]. Sing. S& Verma RB 1987 Child Labour in Agriculture, print house (India), Lucknow.