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An Emperical Study of Agriculutural Child Labour in U.P-A Study of Bareilly District

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ABSTRACT

Using a multi-stage random sampling technique to assign samples. Data obtained using a standardized questionnaire and interview plan. Many of the FHH had no real schooling at all (69.5 percent), However, primary education of the households was 3.7%, up to middle was 19.7%, up to high school was 6.5% and secondary education was 0.6%, respectively. Most (53.6%) FHH had 6-10 individuals in the household. The FHH employed children at different rates by age group: up to 10 years (3.40%), 11 to 12 (35.1%) and 13 to 14 years old (61.5%) in field preparation such as planting, field preparation, pesticide, weeding, application, of fertilizer. The average monthly income of FHHs stands at Rs. 2000-2500. Therefore, most farmers were small-scale farmers. It is recommended that policy workers develop a strategy to inform the FHH on the consequences to use children as agricultural labour, especially in applications for fertilizers, pesticide and herbicide chemicals.

Keywords –Farm household,socio-economic condition, agriculture, Child labor, blocks, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the early part of the 20th century, child slavery has been noticeable and disturbing. The agriculture child labor applies to all forms of children under the age of 18. A number of 152 million children work for 88 million boys and 64 million girls globally in child labour, or approximately one in ten of all children globally. It is a standard measure of child labor in a developed nation. A substantial count of children is engaged in agricultural field, provided that child labor is predominantly agricultural work in numerous developing countries" (ILO, 2017). Globally, 60 percent of all child workers between five- and 17-years work in agriculture field, including agriculture field preparing, sowing, fish farming, crop

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cutting and livestock. It means that majority of working children at rural areas had a significant agriculture occupation. Asamu (2005) specified children to work in several farming works, like livestock farming, crop farming, fishing, and cattle husbandry. This means that most children are located in rural communities in which the main occupation is agriculture. Agriculture contains many long-term and short-term hazards that concern humans. It was clarified by the ILO (1998) that the child labor is detrimental to children's health, any practice that infringes child's basic human rights and damages their body and its keep away them from attending school to acquire information for their growth. Srivastava and others said in 2019, "Child labor is considered to be a form in industrial slavery, children coerced into the job with no option but to refuse farm jobs. Children operate in several careers, most of which are risky. Exposed to machines, pesticides, pollution, and gases in livestock, industrial materials, poisons, cotton, and wool fabrics and certain types of employment are harmful to safety.

These children miss hours of school and perform farm jobs which are typically energy-efficient in their young years. To start a study of this nature, it is therefore valuable, especially in the sense of District Bareilly, and in particular concerning the usage of agricultural child labor and households.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was performed in villages of selected eight blocks of Bareilly District, Bareilly which is situated in the north-west portion of Uttar Pradesh. The district administratively divided into 06 tahsils, namely Aonla, Bareilly, Baheri, Meerganj, Nawabganj, and Faridpur. For implementation and monitoring of development schemes, the district divided into 15 Development Blocks, namely, Richa, Shergarh, Nawabganj, Baheri Mirganj Bhadpura, Bhojipura, FatehganjPashchimi, Kyara, Ramnagar, Bithrichampur, AlampurJafarabad, Faridpur, Bhutta, and Majhgawan. The area of the district is 4120.0 Square kilometers. The land is 3841.9 Square kilometers, and reported urban 278.1 Square kilometers. There are 1007gram panchayats and 2051 villages in the district, with 1855 villages and 196 uninhabited. There are 21 statutory cities and 10 Census Towns in the urban area. Statutory Towns comprise 01 Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation), 04 Nagar Palika Parishad, 15 Nagar Panchayats, and 01 Cantonment Board. Most of the people (about 80%) are agriculture (Census of India, 2011). The agriculture cultivates various arable and permanent crops.

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They also raise poultry and livestock. Many are involved in aquaculture and fishing. The majority of agricultural practices are small and marginal. A poly-stage random sampling method was employed to select ten geopolitical blocks zone of this district. From each selected Blocks, 20 rural agriculture communities were randomly selected and ensuing in a range size of 1600 respondents. Table 1 represented the selected eight blocks and their 20 villages of the Bareilly districts. In the present study the primary data used were obtained from participants using an organized interview and questionnaire conducted by the researcher with the help of Gram Panchayat level officer/agents. The test review approach was accustomed to assess the reliability of instrument. The findings of the Ist and IInd response correlation showed a substantial degree of correlation statistics for the questionnaire (r = 0.821) and the standardized interview (r = 0.811). Research results evaluated using concise statistics, such as percentages, frequency counts, and ranking analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Characteristics of Agriculture Household Head (FHH):

Many of the FHH had no real schooling at all (69.5 percent). However, primary education of the households was 3.7%, up to middle was 19.7%, up to high school was 6.5% and secondary education was 0.6%, respectively. (Table 2 and Figure 1). The present result is in correlation with the results of Ofuoku et al., 2014, and Audu and colleagues, 2010. Education is one crucial indicator of one's actions. Training is supposed to affect FHH 's attitude towards their children about their business in agriculture and the training and welfare of their children. It's because knowledge has a significant impact on people's thinking and understanding. Many (53.6 percent) FHH had 6-10 individuals in the household (Table 3 and Figure 2). The mean size of the household is 11 people. This means large numbers of households had low income therefore farm households may find it difficult to nurture their family members. According to Jhingan (2000), and the growing population of households swallows up increased production. This makes the FHH conscribed its children into agriculture fields to save money for took labor. FHHs' average monthly income is Rs. 2000-2500 (Table 4 and Figure 3). This means low income. This refers to the extent of their holdings in agriculture. 59 percent of these FHHs are landless, and just 41 percent have land (Table 5 and Figure 4). Farm AHH finds it challenging to fulfill their children's basic needs under these circumstances. This supports the results of Audu and co-authors (2010) and Adeoti and coworkers (2013), who found that

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majority of the farmers, are small scale farmers. These farmers' use of simple enforces is energy-sapping and time-consuming. The farmers' determination to perform farming procedures alone that resulting in the farmers not satisfying the labor needs of the cropping season.

Sex of Child labor and Agricultural participation:

Table 6 and Figure 5 shows that the AHH used their children as laborers in various age groups: up to 10 years (3.40%), 11-12 years (35.1%), and 13-14 years (61.5%) in area planning. They also assisted in the setting of plants and taking away them. The Childs took part in farming, but those between the ages of 13-14 participated in most comparable age ranges of 10-13 and 6-9 years. This corroborates the outcomes of Ofuoku and others 2014 and Adeoti and co-workers (2013) on children's vulnerability to harsh farming methods and injurious implements and chemicals. The effects of pesticides and herbicides on humans are troubling because their effects caused desolating and womb-to-tomb-diseases and malformations in childs (Michael, 2013). Abdalla and co-authors, 2019 reviewed child labor's adverse health problem with herbicide-related risks and pesticide exposure. Those have adverse effects on physical and mental wellbeing.

Enquiry about the Educational status of Children of Farm Household:

Table 7 indicates that 54.7 percent of children attended school and worked on farms, and 45.3 percent were analphabets. This means that they join the parents for a few days after studying or attending farmland operations and that they are missing from school till the last operations. A few of the school-going children work in agriculture only and don't go to schools. The assumption is that these childs came from destitute houses where husbandry is at the peasant level. These situations establish a sparsely populated outlook. Many children were just involved in agriculture during holidays; such results are consistent with those from Audu and many (2010) and Ofuoku and coauthors 2014 working, schooling and manufacturing poor school-children of educational opportunities, which ultimately proceed to low academic success, academic waste, dropout, and gaps in achievement.

Causes for involving Children in Agricultural Activities:

The cultural factors such as the transmittance of farming techniques and experience from one generation to others, the directing of children to be competent in the succeeding, the disclosure of children to life's niceties and the transmission of expectations and morals to children were the main reasons FHH identified for involving children in agricultural

operations. Several causes of child labor (ILO 2017) are the conventional mindset towards child's involvement in agricultural operations and their exposure to the generational transmittance of skills. We often find child's participation in agricultural operations as a means of transferring the values and norms of the respective cultures to the younger propagations so that values and norms had not diluted. The high labor rates, housing costs, and low wages were the economic issues perceived to be causes of child labor. ILO (2010) aligns with this assumption, which found that inadequate access to adult labor and poverty in agriculture also were the main causes of agriculture child labor. The limited approach to adult labor represents the high costs of labor, because many adults had moved to metropolitan looking for better income-generating jobs. Rural farming FHH is unable to afford low wages and high living costs perceived to be causes of deprivation as that of the price of available adult labor. Political considerations that triggered agriculture child labor include lack of political testament on the part of leadership to motivate literal farmers oddly technologically and academically, ignorance of agriculture farmers oddly about government policies versus the remaining private farmers and child labor.

CONCLUSION

The FHH employed children at different rates by age group: up to 10 years (3.40%), 11 to 12 (35.1%) and 13 to 14 years old (61.5%) in field preparation such as planting, field preparation, pesticide, weeding, application, of fertilizer. The present research was carried out to find out the study, condition and cause of agriculture child labor and their role in agriculture in Uttar Pradesh's Bareilly district. Many of the FHH had no formal education at all (69.5 percent). The socio-economic estimate exposed that FHH's choice to engage their childs in agricultural labor and it was affected by age, gender, educational status, size of household, earnings from agriculture, size of agriculture land, economic factors, cultural factor and political factors. Grounded on the above, it suggested that policy workers make a policy to educate the FHH agriculture on the outcomes of using children as child labor, particularly in the application of fertilizers and chemicals. The relevant organizations need to warn the FHH against the risks of involving their children in farm procedures at the cost of their education. More number of Gram Panchayat level officers/agents are trained by public agencies and are hired. Educational and stimulus authorization is closely supervised by the agriculture commissioners and not grounded on political party leaning. The genuine beneficiaries should be established and recorded free of cost here to resolve the political agriculture trouble.

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Table 1 : The selected eight blocks and villages of the Bareilly districts for the study of Agriculture Child Labor

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Block / Sl No.	**Baheri**	**Bhadpura A**	**Bhoji Pura**	**Bhunta**	**Bithiri Chainpur**	**Faridpur**	**Fatehganj West**	**Jafraba D**
1	Adilpur	Abhai Rajpur	AbheypurKeshonpur	Ahrola	AbdullapUr Mafi	Amirta Ilaka Shivpuri	Agras	Alampur JaphrabAd
2	Banjaria	Amberpur	Banjaria Jagir	Bakarga Nj	Balipur Ahmedpur	Bandia Khurd	Badshah Nagar	Balliaa
3	Bhilaiya	Bagir Jagir	Bhoji Pura	Bhagwan Tapur	Bhandsar	Bhagwa Npur Phulwa	Bhamora	Bhajuia
4	Chhitaunia	Bishi Rampura	Deoria Jagir	ChathiaFaizoo	Dandia	Gausga Nj Sarai	Dauli Jawahar Lal	ChampaTpur
5	Guwari	JawedaJawedi	Jadaunpur	Gulab Nagar	Kesarpur	Kapoorp Ur Mohiudd Inpur Nagar	Kurtara	Gahri
6	Juva Jawaharpur	Khataua	Kuan Danda Dhimni	Khaanpur	Manpuria Delel	KuiyanUganpur	Pandrikhal Sa	Kallia
7	Firozpur	Dhanaur Jagir	Ghur Shamashpur	Dheerpur	Itawa Beni Ram	Jerh	Khajuria	Daruwa Pur
8	Nadeli	Nawada Imamabad	Patti Beharipur	Mekpur Kala	Sarkara	Ruriya	Bibia PurKayasthan	Makran Dpur Dharaji T
9	Pindari Abhay Chandra	Purenia	Sagalpur	Padoli	Tiwaria	Sisaiya Maganp Ur	Bikrampur	Nakarpur
10	Chak Narkunda	Bilas Nagar	Dalpatpur	Charpur	Chena Murarpur	Fatehpur MajhuaWa	Dahiya	Bilauri

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Table 2 :Status of Education of Farm House holds (FHH)

Educational Status	Number of Parents	% age	Rank
Illiterate	1112	69.5	1
Literate	488	30.5	2
Total education	1600	100	
Primary	59	3.7	4
up to middle	315	19.7	1
Highschool	104	6.5	2
Intermediate	10	0.6	3
Total Literates	488	30.5	

Table 3 : Status of Family members of Farm household (FHH)

Family size	Number of households	% age	Rank	
1 to 5	644	40.2	2	40.25
6 to 10	857	53.6	1	53.5625
11 to 15	59	3.7	3	3.6875
16 to 20	35	2.2	4	2.1875
21 to 25	5	0.3	5	0.3125
Total family of child laborers	1600	100		

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Table 4 : Status of Average monthly income of Farm households (FHH)

Monthly income (in Rs.)	No of households	% age	Rank
up to 1900	115	7.2	4
2000 to 2500	482	30.1	2
2600 to 3100	752	47	1
3200 to 3700	144	9	3
3800 to 4300	50	3.1	5
4400 to 4900	32	2	6
More than 5000	25	1.6	7
Total parents	1600	100	

Table 5 : Possession of land of the Farm Household (FHH) in the rural area

Land possess (in biggas)	No. of households	% age	Rank
landless	944	59	1
landholder	656	41	2
total household	1600	100	
Total landholding			
0–2	367	22.9	1
3–5	192	12	2
6–10	79	4.9	3
Above –10	18	1.1	4
Total landholders	656	41	

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Table 6: Age-wise division of the sampled child laborers in the rural areas of Bareilly district

Age-group (in years)	Male	% age	Rank	Female	% age	Rank	Total	% age	Rank
13 to 14	2014	68.1	1	1233	53.1	1	3247	61.5	1
11 to 12	819	27.7	2	1034	44.5	2	1853	35.1	2
upto 10	124	4.2	3	56	2.4	3	180	3.4	3
Total child labourers	2957	100		2323	100		5280	100	

Table 7: Distribution of the sampled child laborers according to their level of education in the rural areas of Bareilly district

Education level	Male	% age	Rank	Female	% age	Rank	Total	% age	Rank
Illiterate	1091	36.9	3	1299	55.9	1	2390	45.3	2
Literate	1866	63.1	1	1024	44.1	2	2890	54.7	1
Total	2957	100	-	2323	100		5280	100	-
Primary	1227	41.5	2	1035	35	3	2262	42.8	3
J. High school	639	21.6	4	269	9.1	4	908	17.2	4
Total literate	1866	63.1	-	1024	44.1		2890	56.6	-

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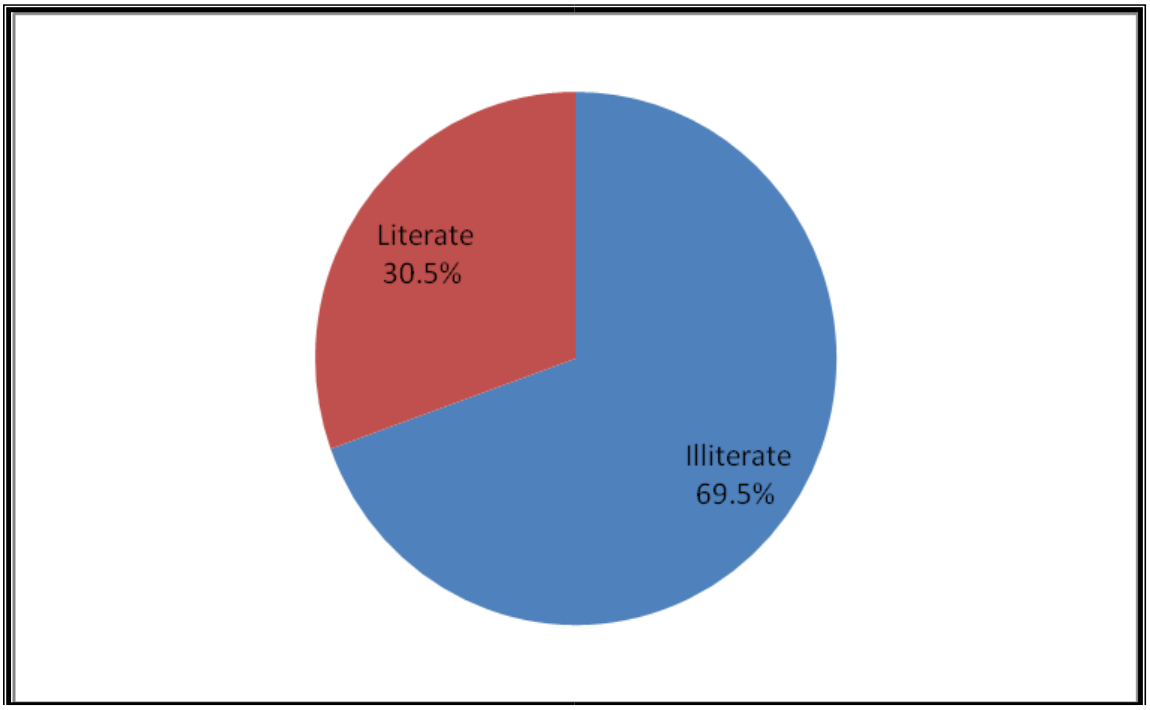
Figure 1 : Status of Education of Farm households (FHH)



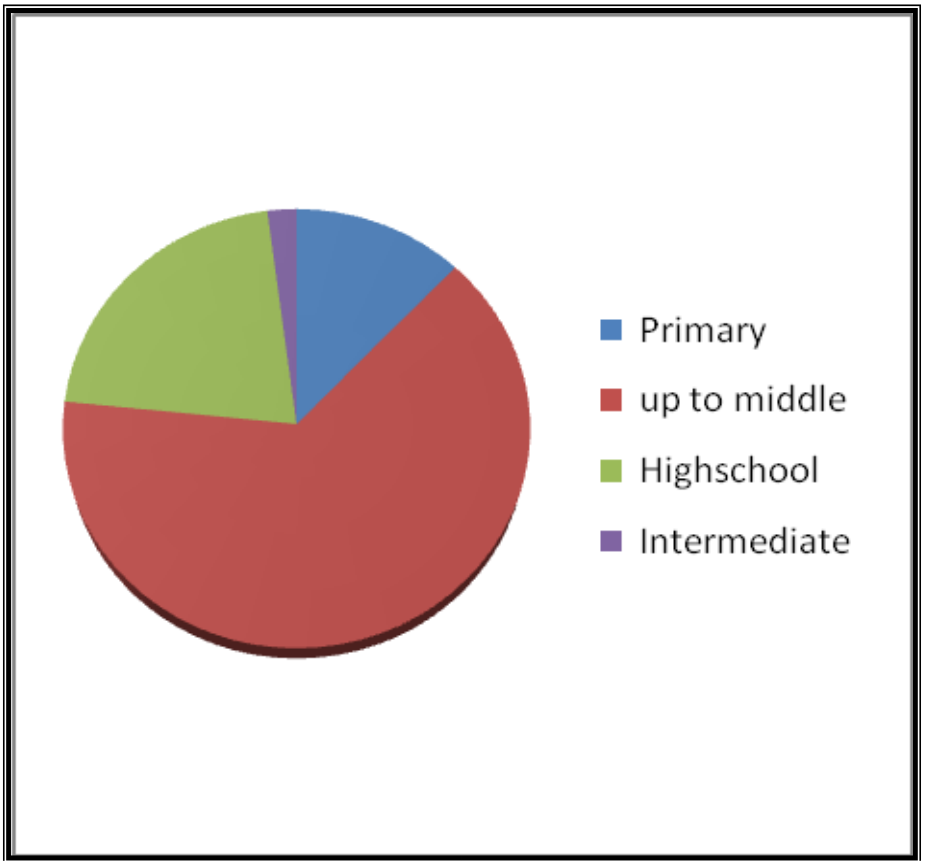


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Figure 2: Status of Family Size of Farm households (FHH)

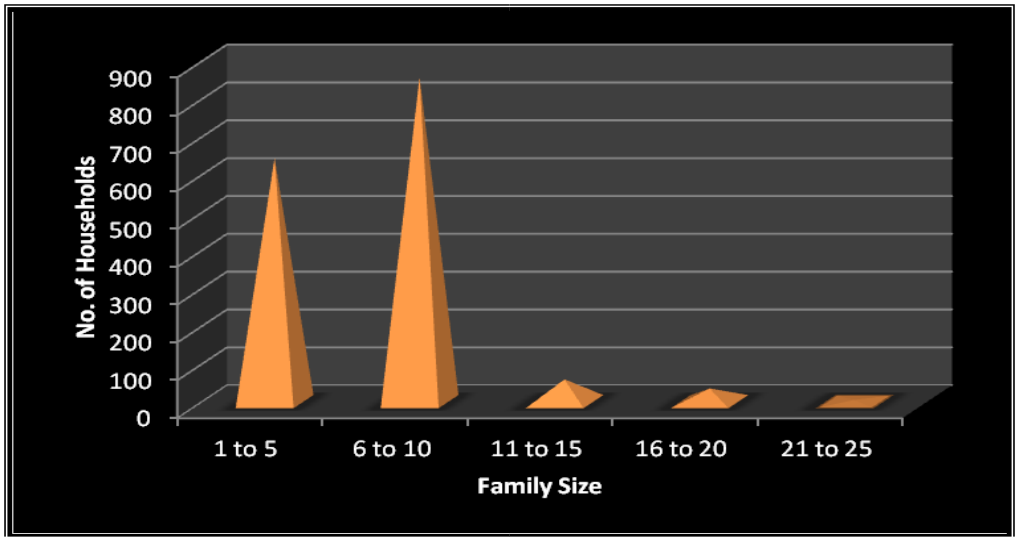

Figure 3: Status of Average monthly income of Farm households (FHH)

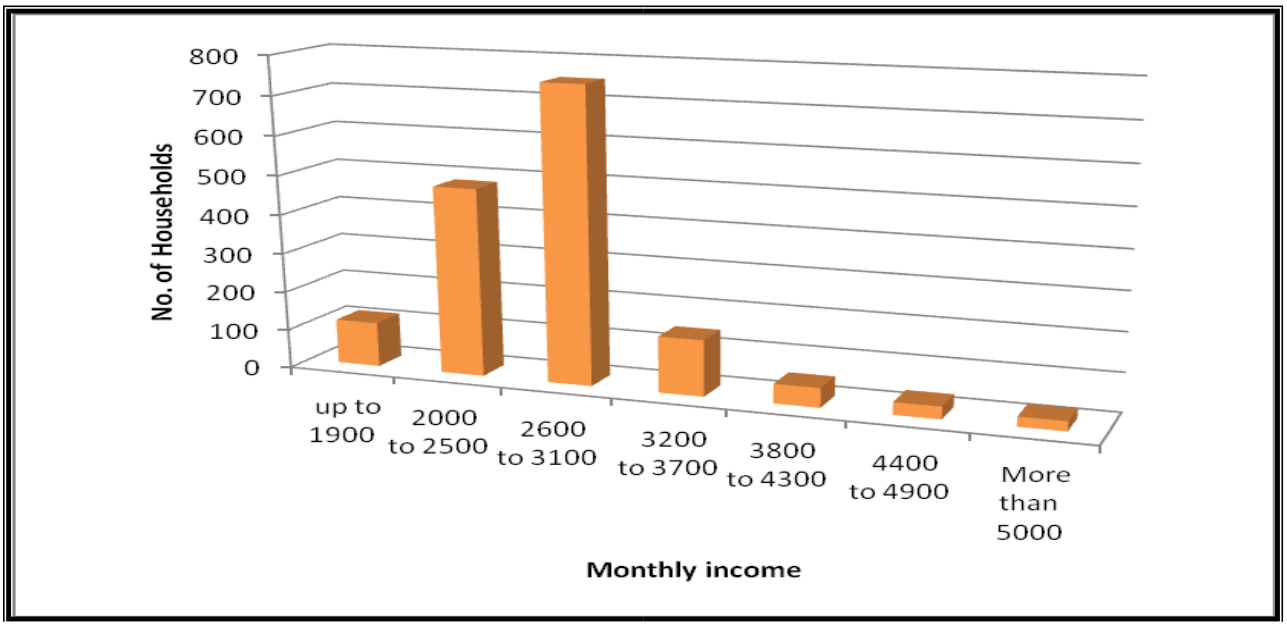

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Figure 4: Status of Land Holding of FHH

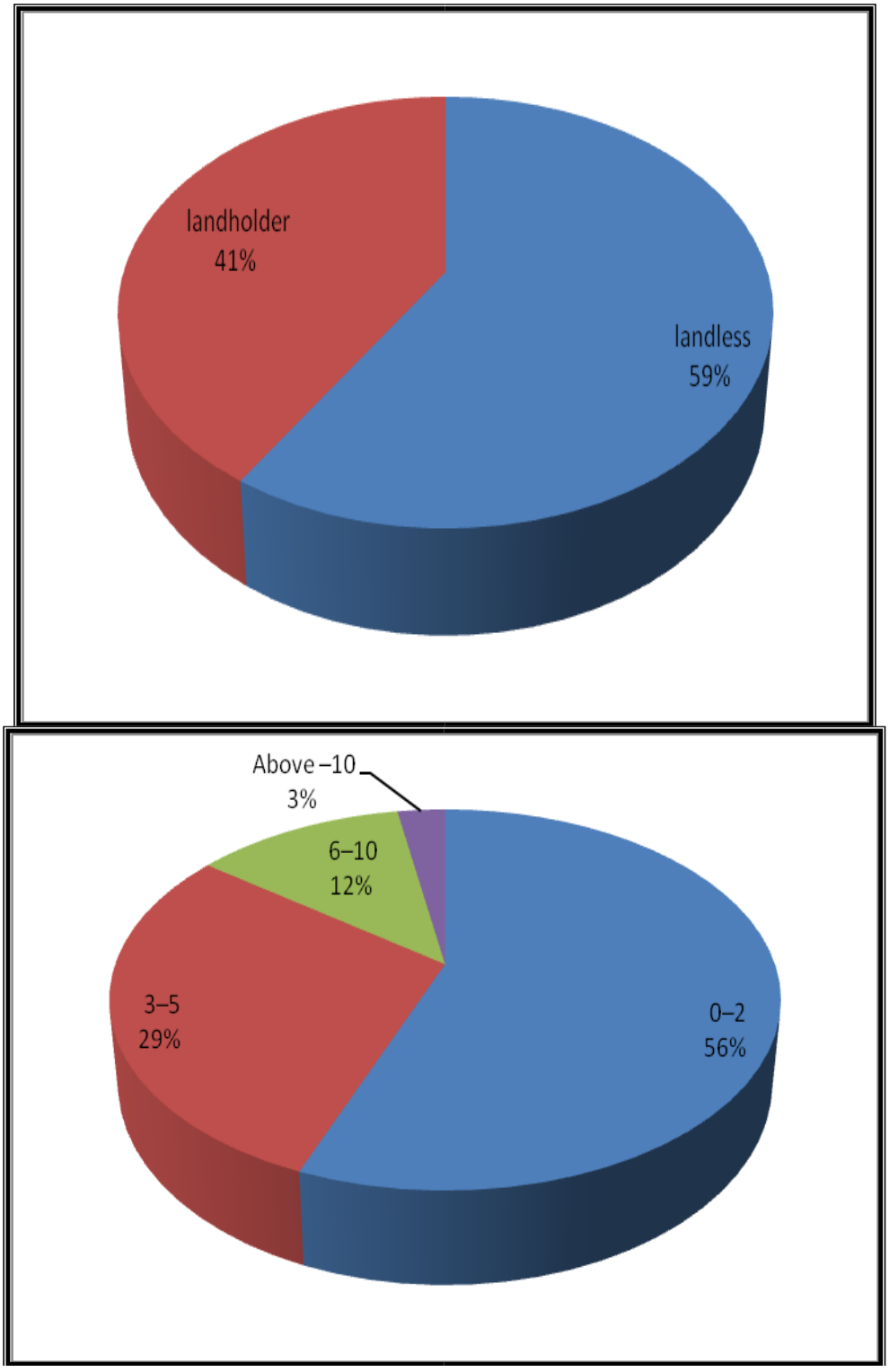

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Figure 5: Status of Age of Agriculture child labor

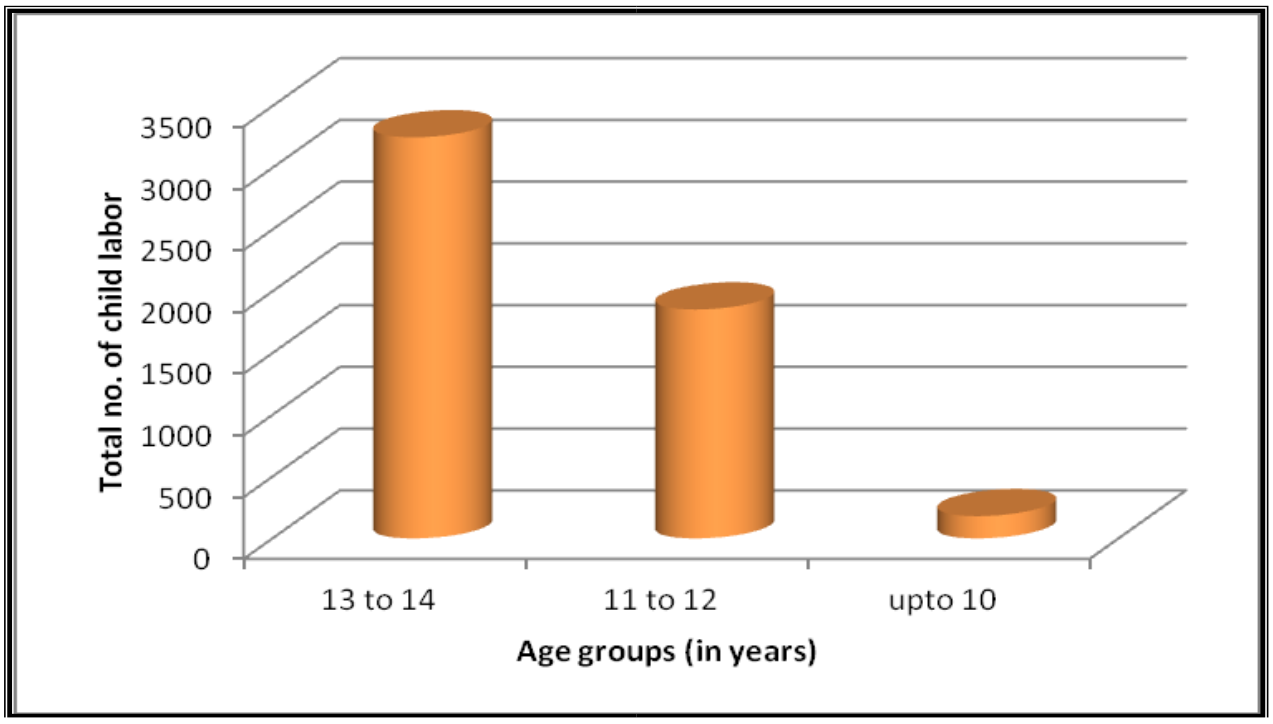
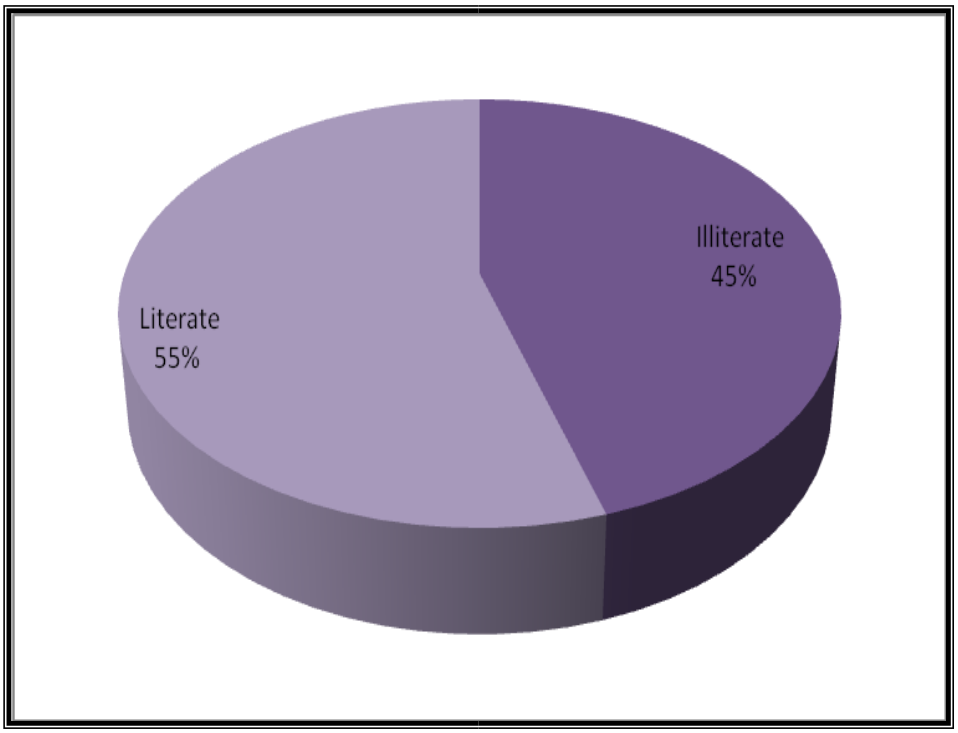


Figure 6: Status of Education of Agricultural Child labor



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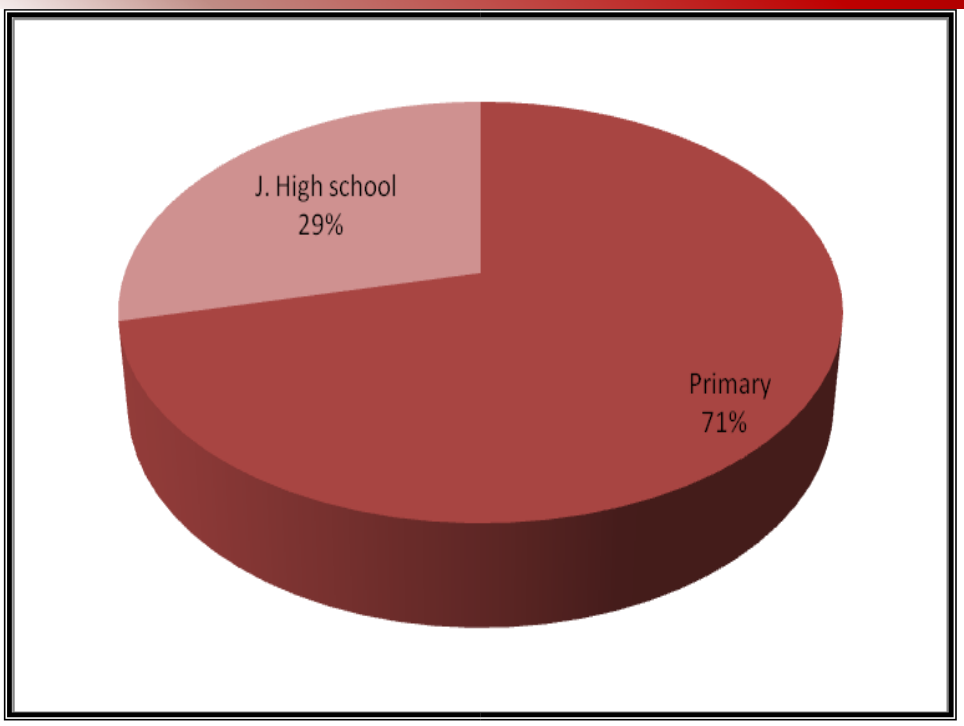

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