CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

5.0 INTRODUCTION:

Introduction of the problem, tools used, and methods of the study and interpretation of the results were discussed in the preceding chapters. The present chapter has been devoted to the summary and conclusions. A brief description of the purpose, design procedure and suggestions for further research has also been presented here.

5.1 SUMMARY:

Child labour is a new phenomenon to our age and it's perception as a social problem in the world over. There has been a drastic change in recent past in the values and attitude of the legitimizing groups of society visa-a-vis child labour because of some new developments (Corby, B. 1987). In the pre - industrial agricultural society of India, children work as helpers and learners in hereditarily determined family occupations under the supervision of adult family members. The social scenario, however, changed radically with the advent of industrialization and urbanization under the impact of the newly generated centrifugal and centripetal forces. There was an unbroken stream of the rural poor migrating to urban centers in search of livelihood. The child had to work as an individual person either under an employer or independently. The working environment endangered his physical health and mental growth and led to his exploitation.

The world conference on human rights urged all states with support of international cooperation to address the acute problem of children under difficult circumstances as early as 1921, when the International Labour Organization(ILO) passed the first minimum age convention, the world has attempted to protect children's right to an education and to prevent any child labour which would prejudice their school attendance (Children under the age of fourteen years may not be employed or work in any public or private agricultural undertaking , or any branch thereof, save outside the hours fixed for school attendance , the employment shall not be such as to prejudice their attendance at school. The ILOs Minimum age convention 138 of 1973 (UN, 1973) set the standard for the minimum age for admission to employment as 15 years, or in special cases where economic and educational facilities are insufficiently developed up to 14 years, light work not harmful to the child or prejudicial to his or her attendance at school is permissively after age 12. Since 1990, with entry into force of the convention on the rights of the child (UN, 1989) the child's right to be protected from "any work that is likely to be dangerous or to interfere with the child's education."(Article 32) and his or her right, on an equal , non discriminatory basis to primary education compulsory and available free to all " (Article 28) have gained the status of international recognized norms, while imposing an obligation on the 192 states parties to the convention to realized these rights for the children under their jurisdiction (UNICEF, 2000).

Child labour needs special protection by virtue of their immaturity. They are like breakable items and precious resources of a nation. Good protection of the safety of the child labour might contribute to the improvement of the wellbeing of the society and their country at large. These child labourers are viewed as human

potential that might be prepared for protective adulthood and child hood as period of economic investment that produces further return.

Chernichovsky.D (1985),Seetharmee A.S and U.Devi(1985), Broune, and Davis , (1989),Kour, Anandip, and Kuldip (2002),Allen, M(2003), Jacob,Lovly, dr Sarker, G (2005), Sing , Dev nath (2005), Nivedita, et al(2008), Jilani, (2009), Bhargav, Dibya(2009) and Sandila, Tapan Kumer (2009) found female and male child tend to be concentrated in different kinds of economic activities irrespective of their age though certain types of work are different for them.

India has followed a proactive policy in the matter of handling problem of child labour. The framers of the Indian Constitution incorporated relevant provisions under various articles in Part III and IV so as to protect childhood and youth against exploitation and ensures that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory , mine or any hazardous employment . Besides a plethora of National laws, some dating back to the 1930s, after protection from exploitation, to Indians' child labour, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976, and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 1986 were the most significant and far reaching of these laws. Despite all these provisions, the incidence of child labour continued to remain high in our country particularly in rural and urban areas which reflected from the study from Nagaon and Dimapur Districts.

Consequent upon the announcement of the Naional Child Labour Policy, 1987 National Child labour Project was set up in selected Districts of India with basic aim to reduce the incidence of child labour and thereby encouraging the elimination of child labour progressively. For this purpose one of the important

programs was opening the special schools for education of child labour under NCLP. In backdrop of the above situation, particularly with reference to the Nagaon and Dimapur Districts of Assam and Dimapur , conflicting reviews about the effectiveness and the quality of resources in the areas of various programs under NCLP and the quality of resources in the area, the present study was undertaken so as to explore the grassroots realities pertaining to education of the child labour in holistic perspective in Nagaon and Dimapur District.

In Assam, Nagaon District launched National Child Labour Project (NCLP) office at DC office under National Child Lbour Policy. It was the only District in the state of Assam to launch this project in 2007. Through this the state had initiated the NCLP scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children of child labour epidemic district of the state. The main objective of the scheme was to identify the working children and withdraw them below the age group of 4 to 14 years from hazardous occupations and put them into special schools where they would be provided education like vocational training, health care and stipend and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. The project had been functioning with active co -operation with various selected NGOs till date. But many of the child laboures were out of schools. Sarbasiksha Mission published in the news paper “Amar Asom” on 29-5-0- 9,the child labour population is 5.07%, 2526299 children of Assam were deprived of primary education. In Nagaon District, according to the survey report by the Grammya Puthibharal Kendra, total numbers of child labourers worked in different categories are 14784 in all subdivisions comprising 12584 boys and 2295 girls. Total number of working children who were enrolled in special schools were 7286 including both boys and girls. It was due to poor condition of the special schools conducted under NCLP.

The functioning of the NCLP schools had been examined in terms of curriculum, maintenance of records, school timing and teachers regularity. Performance of the schools in terms of the provisions of mid-day meals, stipends, health checkup, recruitment of the teachers, teaching and learning materials had been observed inadequate.

The state's labour department successfully launched the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) under the National Child Labour Policy in Dimapur District in 2008. Under this scheme schools were established specially for children below the age of 16 years who were employed in occupations and processes which were listed under hazardous category in the child labour (Prohibition) Act, 1986. According to the annual administrative report of the department, already 200 NCLP schools were functional in this District. The schools were run by 5 selected NGOs in Dimapur District. The schools were meant for working children withdrawn from work, and the main objective of the project was to mainstream the children to proper formal schools. But it was observed that in Nagaland, 9000 child labourers were working in various sectors for about 16 hours a day without proper accommodation, food and education. The number of child labour were enrolled in special schools are 4056 in Nagaland. According to a survey conducted by the Labour Department of Nagaland Government, the report was revealed by joint Labour commissioner of Nagaland Er Nungshiyanger Aierduring on a programme held at Dimapur to mark the World Day against Child Labour. The total number of school going child labourers were 2400 including both boys and girls who were enrolled in special schools. It was observed that most of the special schools in terms of enrolment rate this State did well. They could enroll more than 75 percent of the sanctioned capacity, whereas in terms of supplying

adequate nutrition as mid – day meals to the students of NCLP schools, most of the schools were unsuccessful. The infrastructures of most of the NCLP schools were very poor without proper class room, toilet and drinking water facility, furniture etc. Many of the child labour remained outside the net of NCLP activities.

5.1.1 Research question:

The study may ask the questions such as:

What are the conditions which force the child labourers to go in search of job in hazardous and non hazardous working field, problems of Child labourers in pursuing education, any initiatives from the Government or any other private organization to turn back the child labourers from the working field to the field of education etc?

5.1.2 Statement of the problem:

To have the answer of the above mentioned questions the researcher aimed on the issue of this tender group's problem as important and seeing the availability of children in the labour force of different age groups in different categories studying in different special schools of Nagaon of Assam and Dimapur of Nagaland respectively the researcher has been prompted to take up the research study under the following title **"CHILD LABOUR AND THEIR EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAGAON AND DIMAPUR".**

Therefore, this study aimed at analyzing the nature of the problems of child labour and their education in Nagaon and Dimapur District in terms of the

National Child Labour Policy. The researcher studied the problems of education of child labour and activities of NCLP which was functioning in these states and examined if those were satisfactory. The researcher reviewed the scenarios of the two Districts in terms of education for the child labour and to explore the avenues for a better world that constitute our future human capital.

5.1.3 Objectives:

Objectives of the present study were as follows **:**

(i) To study the present condition of child labour up to the age of 16 years.

(ii) To study the factors responsible for child labour working in different categories.

(iii) To study the working conditions (nature of work, incentives such as remuneration, accommodation, relaxation of work etc) of child labour in different categories.

(iv) To study the educational status of child labour .

(v) To study the problems of child labour in pursuing education at school.

(vi) To study the Governmental measures in regards to educational facilities provided by the Non - Government organizations under National Child Labour Policy.

(vii) To study the suggestions of the teachers to raise educational attainment of child labour studied in special schools.

(viii) To study the opinion of the Secretary (Stakeholder) in favor of provision of education of the child labour .

5.1.4 Hypotheses:

No hypotheses were formulated for this study because it is the fact finding in nature based on descriptive survey research.

5.1.5. Methodology:

The survey method was conducted which involves the collection of information from different members of different groups associated with the field study and the analysis of information.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS:

. This chapter summarizes the findings of the piece of the research and draws its conclusions from the study of child labour and their education with special reference to Nagaon and Dimapur in terms of class, age and sex and finally makes some summary as well as discussions, educational implications, limitations of the study and suggestions for further research on it.

The analysis of data and its interpretation led the following results which reflect the result of the study on the problems of child labour worked in different categories and their education at special schools who studied in the classes between I –VI with their different ages between 6 – 16 years in the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur. From the result of this study in terms of all the determined objectives, the following aspects have to be found very important and these are mentioned below.

I Present condition of child labour with their class, sex and age in different categories in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts.

- The present study revealed that majority of male and female domestic child labourers studied in the classes from III – IV were belonged to 10 -12 years of age and small number of male and female domestic child labourers studied in the class VI with the age group of 14 – 16 years were found in Nagaon District where as, male and female domestic child labourers studied in the classes from III – IV belonged to 10 -12 years of age were leading and male and female child labour studied in the class VI in the age group of 14- 16 years were found low in Dimapur District.
- The study revealed that the majority male and female restaurant child labourers studied in the classes from I - II were belonged to 8 -10 years of age and small number of male and female restaurant child labourers studied in the class V with the age group of 12 – 14 years were found in Nagaon District where as, maximum male and female domestic child labourers studied in the classes from III – IV were belonged to 10 -12 years of age and minimum male and female child labourers studied in the class VI in the age group of 14- 16 years of age were in Dimapur District.
- The study also revealed that male and female child hawker studied in the classes from III - IV belonged to 10 – 12 years of age were maximum and minimum male and female

child hawker studied in the class V with their age group of 12 – 14 years in Nagaon District where as , maximum male and female child hawker studied in the classes from III – IV were belonged to 10 -12 years of age and no male and female child hawker found studied in the class V in the age group of 12 – 14 in Dimapur District.

- The study revealed that maximum male and female brick kiln child labourers studied in the classes from III - IV were belonged to 10 – 12 years of age and minimum male and female brick kiln child labourers studied in the classes V and VI with their age group of 12 – 14 and 14 – 16 years of age were found in Nagaon District where as , out of total child hawker , maximum male child labourers studied in the classes from I - II were belonged to 8 - 10 years of age and no male and female child labour studied in the class V in the age group of 12 – 14 years were found in Dimapur District.
- The study confirmed that maximum male and female jewelry child labourers studied in the classes from III - IV were belonged to 10 – 12 years of age in Nagaon District but no male and female jewelry child labour found in Dimapur District.
- It was witnessed from the study that highest number of both male and female child labourers of domestic category were studying in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District

and child labourers studied in the classes between III - IV at the age group of 10 -12 years also were leading in this District..

II Factors responsible for child labour of different categories with class and sex in special schools of Nagaon and Dimapur Districts:

- The present study revealed that maximum domestic child labourers studied in different classes from I- VI and they were working due to financial hardship and they were due to family burden, family maintenance and migration problem in Dimapur District gradually in decreasing order than Nagaon District. Less number of child labourers found caused by lacking in education in Dimapur District.
- The study also showed clearly that major portion of restaurant child labourers studied in different classes were working due to financial hardship and they were found working due to family burden, migration problem, maintenance of family and lacking in education gradually in decreasing order in Dimapur District than Nagaon District.
- It was confirmed that the highest rate of child hawker studied in different classes were working due to financial hardship and they were also caused by family maintenance, family burden and lacking in education gradually in decreasing order in Nagaon District and child hawker worked for each of these cause were maximum in this District except the child labour caused by migration problem in Dimapur District is high..
- It was also confirmed that the brick kiln child labour worked due to the family maintenance was more in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District. But this category of child labour worked due to financial hardship,

family burden, migration problem and lacking in education were much higher in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District.

- The study also clarified the fact that jewelry child labourers worked due to the family burden was leading and they were also gradually leading in decreasing order in other causes such as family maintenance, housing problem and lacking in education in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District.

III Present working condition of child labour in different categories with class and sex Nagaon and Dimapur Districts:

- The present study reflected the fact that maximum domestic child labourers enjoyed relaxation during working hour in Dimapur District but they compelled to work for long working hours with punishment than Nagaon District. On the other hand, though the domestic child labourers were more working in hazardous condition in Nagaon District yet, they enjoyed sufficient remuneration and satisfied with daily needs at the working place than Dimapur District.
- It was observed from the fact that the restaurant child labour studied in different classes and considered relaxation from work but they were also used to get punishment during the working hours in Nagaon District Whereas, majority of restaurant child labour worked for long hours with necessary daily needs in Dimapur District than Nagaon District.
- The study also cleared that the highest numbers of child hawker were found working in hazardous condition with punishment. But

they enjoyed sufficient remuneration and necessary basic needs for survival in Nagaon District than Dimapur District. On the other hand maximum child hawker enjoyed relaxation during working hour but they worked for long hours in Dimapur District than Nagaon District.

- It was also observed from the fact that the maximum brick kiln child labour were found working in condition where punishment was common with long working hours .They enjoyed relaxation with sufficient daily needs in Nagaon District than Dimapur District. On the other hand, it is found that maximum brick kiln child labour getting sufficient remuneration in Dimapur District than Nagaon District.
- The study also showed the clear picture that more or less numbers of jewelry child labourers were found with huge punishment and continued long working hours but they were benefitted from the relaxation of work, sufficient remuneration and daily needs for existing in Nagaon District.

IV. Educational status of child abour with class and sex in different categories of Nagaon and Dimapur Districts:

- The present study manifested that domestic child labourers were found equal number of students promoted and stagnant in the same class in Dimapur District. Maximum number of child labour acquired skilled- based vocational education in the classroom and used to skilled – based vocational education in job oriented activities in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District.

- It was also observed from the fact that maximum number of restaurant child labour students were found promoted to the next class with in acquisition of vocational education in the classes in Dimapur District. These categories of child labour students were also more in stagnant condition in the same class in this District as compared to Nagaon District.
- It was also clarified that equal numbers of child hawker students were found in promotion and stagnant in the class in Nagaon District. They were also leading in acquisition of vocational education in this District as compared to Dimapur District. On the other hand, child hawker students used to with skill based vocational education in Dimapur District and almost same number in Nagaon District.
- The study also cleared the fact that the more brick kiln child labour students were found promoted to the next class, stagnant in the same class and in acquisition of vocational education in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District. On the other hand, Brick kiln child labour students found in using vocational education in job oriented activities in Nagaon District was similar to Dimapur District.
- The study showed the correct picture that jewelry child labour students were found more or less equal in getting promotion to the next class, stagnant in the same class and in acquisition of vocational education in Nagaon District .

v Problems of education of child labour of different categories studied at school in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts :

- The present study confirmed the fact that more domestic child labourers were found in understanding in difficult subjects like science and mathematics, enjoyed educational guidance from the teachers as well as parents, getting reading and writing materials sufficient and concentration drawn in studies in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District. On the other hand, satisfactions of the child labourers in the provision of special schools for child labour were similar in both the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur.
- It was also cleared that the restaurant child labourers were found more in having ability to understand in difficult subjects like science and mathematics, educational guidance enjoyed from the teachers and parents, getting reading and writing materials, concentration drawn in studies and satisfaction in the provision of the special schools offered in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District.
- It was also observed that the more child hawker were found guidance from the teachers and parents, ability to understand in difficult subjects like science and mathematics and ability drawn to concentrate in studies in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District. On the other hand, satisfaction of the child labourers in the provisions offered by the special schools was almost similar in both the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur.

- The study also cleared the picture that maximum brick kiln child labourers were found having understanding in difficult subjects like science and mathematics, educational guidance enjoyed from the teachers and parents, getting reading and writing materials and ability to concentrate drawn in studies in Nagaon District as compared to Dimapur District. On the other hand, satisfaction of the child labourers at the provisions offered by the special schools were noticed satisfactory in Dimapur District but no satisfaction was observed for this in Nagaon District.
- It was confirmed that more jewelry child labourers were found having understanding in difficult subjects like science and mathematics, educational guidance enjoyed from the teachers and parents, getting reading and writing materials, ability to concentrate in studies and satisfaction at the provision of Special Schools in Nagaon District.

VI Governmental measures in regards to educational facilities provided by NGO under National Child Labour Policy for education of child labour studied in special schools in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts :

- The present study shows the evidence that the availability of teachers in the context of academic qualifications, teachers with graduate in arts at the special schools in Nagaon District were improved in case of both male and female as compared to Dimapur District. On the other hand, availability of teachers with both HSSLC and HSLC in case of both male and female were sufficient

enough at special schools in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District.

- The study also proved the picture that special schools of Nagaon District were ahead than Dimapur District in the context of availability of professional teachers viz, embroidery, tailoring, craft and carpentry teachers including both boys and girls. On the other hand, the studies found appointed female Art teachers were available at special schools except male counterparts in Dimapur District than Nagaon District. After all, it was found that the appointment of male and female carpentry teachers were encouraging in special schools of both the Districts.
- It was also manifested that the sufficient number of teachers was not appointed in the two Districts in the context of the status of teachers. Perhaps, there were available mathematics teachers in Nagaon District than Dimapur District. On the other hand, Dimapur District was quite improved in the demand for more teachers, availability of language, science and social science teachers and comfortable in teaching in the class room in special schools than Nagaon District.
- The study also showed the clear picture that the existing facilities available in the context of infrastructural facilities specially in case of separate common room for the teachers and hygienic condition of the school campus in special schools of Nagaon District were quite improved than special schools of Dimapur District. On the other hand, the special schools of Dimapur District were quite

improved in the context of existing good environmental condition of school, furniture for the teachers, comfortable in the class room and furniture for the pupils as compared to the special schools of Nagaon District.

- It was fact from the study that the special schools of Dimapur District were in advance than special schools of Nagaon District in the context of scholastic areas especially availability in reading and writing materials, available facilities for teaching and learning materials, existing evaluation procedure as well as remedial measures.
- The study found that the special schools of Nagaon District were improved in the context of facilities of co - scholastic areas specially in available provision of play ground as compared to special school of Dimapur District. On the other hand, the special schools of Dimapur District were improved in this context of specially organization of physical, cultural, literary activities and pupil's participation in different activities as compared to Nagaon District.
- It was confirmed that the special schools in Nagaon District were improved in the context of miscellaneous facilities especially in the provision of work experience. On the other hand, Dimapur District was in advance than Nagaon District in the context of the provision of mid-day meal, provision of monetary assistance, health supervision and satisfaction at the syllabus prepared for the child labour school.

VII. SUGGESTIONS OF TEACHERS TO RAISE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CHILD LABPUR IN DIFFERENT AREAS :

- The present study reflected the teacher's suggestions in the context of educational attainment for the child labour in both the Districts. The study showed the clear picture that the improvement of educational attainment of the child labour were found more and satisfactory in the areas on enhancement of special schools and provision of infrastructural facilities in Dimapur District as compared to Nagaon District but no male and female teachers suggestion found in the areas like appointment of science teachers and supervision of health of the child labour in Nagaon District and no male teachers suggestions were found in appointment of vocational teachers, science teachers and health supervision of the child labour in Dimapur District.

VIII. Opinion of Secretary of NGO in regard to facilities provided for education of Child Labour in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts:

- The study manifested the clear picture of the opinion of the Stakeholders (Secretary of the Grammya Puthibharal Kendra and Red Cross Society on the bases of discussion with them which was held in Nagaon and Dimapur District , it was revealed that they took the teacher training program for quality development of the teachers to develop the academic achievement of the child labour . For this they provided teaching and learning materials for child labour in Special Schools. But it was observed that mere provisions

of globe, chart board etc were not sufficient and adequate, where stimulation of attention and curiosity, sublimation of instinct, development in regard to sense of social minded attitude etc have to be drawn .

- For better performance of the school, lots of social and cultural activities like Republic day, Science Day, Child Protection Day, May Day, World Environment Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, International Literacy Day, Children's Day and Aids Day were observed. For these the child labourers studied in the schools were encouraged to participate in various functions. In this context, Nagaon District was improved than Dimapur District because the functions organized for these days of cultural interest were very important. But the child labourers were neglected in their personality development like physical, mental, moral and aesthetic sense which was not carefully deal by the teachers and others to understand the complexity of the world in the light of their right perception.
- It was also revealed that the child labourers were trained up in vocational education for deployment of skill of tailoring, carpentry, craft etc. to make them fit, to earn for their family but the materials for the purpose was not sufficient in the Special Schools. It was also revealed that limited number of vocational courses and untrained teachers , the child labourers could not able to develop skill in many other sectors of earning. Simultaneously it is also

found that no scope was available in higher education for their better future in both Nagaon and Dimapur Districts.

- Provision of Mid – day meal was also supplied to the child labourers during their school hour in Special School in both the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur. The study revealed that the vegetable diet was supplied for nutrition of the child labour in Nagaon District but stale food was supplied in Dimapur Distrit.District.
- The health checkup program was regularly conducted for the child labour for their health in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts. As per norms of the program doctor was appointed to check up health of the child labour regulary at schools. The medicines were also supplied to the child labour schools through the local hospitals in Nagaon District but not in Dimapur District. But it was important to note that there was no provision for guidance and counseling in the context of carrier and professional development of the child labour in both the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur.

5.3 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The findings of the study showed a real scenario of Child Labour in Nagaon and Dimapur Districts. Child labour is an outbreak in Indian society and the world at large. Childhood is a time when children meant to enjoy life in its purest form without worries or a care in the world but it is not so for every child, if child is engage in job before their earning age. The Present study found a large number of child labourers who were engaged in different hazards and non hazards working field. The present study explored on five categories of child labourers in

both the Districts Nagaon and Dimapur.Out of these five categories Domestic, Hawker and Jewelry are in Non-Hazards and Restaurant and Brick Kiln are in Hazards. All the categories of child labour were found in both the District but no female child labour found in Dimapur District. There are millions of children working in terrible conditions in which their basic rights and dignity are flouted. Their fundamental right to education is hampered and they are subjected to physical and psychological abuses and hazards in their working field. Chernichovsky.D (1985),Seetharmee, Broune, and Davis , (1989),Kour, Anandip, and Kuldip (2002),Allen, M(2003), Jacob,Lovly, dr Sarker, G (2005), Sing , Nivedita, et al(2008), Jilani, (2009), Tapan Kumer (2009) shown in their study that female and male child tend to be concentrated in different kinds of economic activities irrespective of their age though certain types of work are different for them. The highest number of child labourers were belonged to domestic category in two Districts and studied in class II - IV in both the Districts. But very few number of child labourers studied between classes I – II and V –VI, as because of education to them was very difficult to continue due to regular pressure of work.

The most important cause of child labour is general poverty, so in India the lower socio-economic group is largely illiterate. They think only about the present continued existence which is their sole distress and concerned. They ignore the fact that their children may take part in educational opportunities. Ethiopian children find themselves as victims of famine, disease, poverty, civil war, family displacement and social instability, all of which are contributing factors for a high incidence of child labour by Cockburn,(1999).The present study also revealed that maximum child labourers were belonging to poor background, financial hardship, joint family etc. both the Nagaon and Dimapur Districts.

Whereas, according to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, "Child means a person who does not complete his fourteenth years of age." But a large number of child labourers under below age are sufferer or struggling to survive in the world due to many causes. Children are forced to join in the Labour sector and even they migrated from village to town for the earning purpose in both the Nagaon and Dimapur Districts.

Being a child, he need care of adult, physical and mental rest for their proper development but the study found that domestic child labourers used to take rest in Dimapur than Nagaon Districts. There are others categories of child labourers like restaurant, Jewelry and Brick Kiln enjoyed relaxation in Ngaon District than Dimapur District. **Dash, Devendra Nath (2005)** studied on "Child Labour, A Picarious Future" and shown that 6 out 10 child labourers mentioned that they chatted with their friends, 13 percent mentioned that they went out to play outdoor games, while another 14 percent mentioned that they utilized the time in sleeping. Only 50 percent of the children had the facility of watching television.

Majority of the child labourers at the Nagaon District was working in very hazardous, unhygienic clumsy and noisy place. Child labourers also punished mentally and physically by their employer in Dimapur than Nagaon District. In this context **Jillani (2009**) present a situation analysis on "Child labour and Education, problems and prospects." 60% child labourer are being exploited or overworked up to 11 hours in a day in hazardous and slave like conditions. These children are compelled to work on a regular basis to earn a living for them and as a result are disadvantaged educationally and socially. Their places of work are exploitative and damaging to their physical and mental development.

Article 45 of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall endeavor to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years'' (Jain 1985, 219). It is obvious that "the State" has not achieved this goal, shown by the literacy, dropout, and child work involvement rates etc. The present study shown that Domestic category child labourers improved in education than other categories of child labourers in Dimapur District . Domestic Child labourers not improved in education in Nagaon District. The reason behind this fact is the socio-economic statuses of these two districts are different. **Sayed,K, A (1991)** "studied on child labour **:** Socio Economic consequences" Kenya with multivariate analysis and presented that about 10% of urban girls were working and attending school exclusively compared to less than 2% of the boys.

A major program was launched on 15th August 1994 for withdrawing child labour working in hazardous occupations and for rehabilitation them through special schools. Under the program a total of two million children are sought to be brought out of work and put in special schools where they will be provided with education, vocational training, monthly stipends and nutrition health-checks. As a follow-up, a high powered body, the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) was constituted on 26th September, 1994 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour, Government of India. The present study revealed that the Domestic Child labourers also quite improved in vocational training in Nagaon than Dimapur District but lacking of supplied materials and scarcity of job opportunity, the skilled labourers were deprived in this manner. **G. K (2010)** carried out his studies on "The Nowhere Children **:** a study of daily

practice and hidden concerns , a study of education and child in Pondicherry , India" and viewed 80% child labour students were of the view that they were trained up with very limited raw materials to prepare any kind of craft work . Except Jewelry Child labourers enjoyed job opportunity in both the Districts in the present study.

The concept of compulsory education, where all school aged children are mandatory to go to school, combats the force of poverty that pulls children out of school. Policies relating to compulsory education not only force children to attend school, but also contribute suitable funds to the primary education system, instead of higher education. **The "Human Capital" discourse** aims to equip children with educational skills presumably able to increase their labour standards later on (Pantea, 25 ; Ennew, Mayers and Plateu 2005 : 28) in adulthood. The present study found that supply of reading and writing materials for child labourers in special schools was very poor in both the Districts. Though the insufficient supply of reading and writing materials was for the child labourers but the domestic child labourers were carrying quite mature understanding in science and mathematics of Nagaon District. Restaurant child labourers' understanding was also having in this regard in both the Districts.

Simply supply of books to child labourers in Special Schools was not only sufficient for the development of personality of the child labourers but also need proper guidance of teachers and parents. Research showed that the domestic child labourer received proper guidance than other categories of child labouurer in Dimapur District whereas; child labourers of jewelry, brick kiln, hawker and restaurant were faraway in terms of proper guidance than Nagaon. Child labourers were lead to loss of concentration in study due to hard work, lack

of facilities, and lack of proper guidance in both the Districts. **Singha, prof. S.K. Jayaswal M (2007)** studied on "Parental support and academic achievement in tribal child labour of Jharkhand". This study was done on involvement of parent for academic achievement specially on attitude, expectation, aspiration, interest, behavior and involvement with a view to improve children's educational success. From the study it revealed that parental involvement of both at home and at school is correlated positively to the educational level of the child labourers. Parental support helps children to have a clear feedback about their progress.

The educational instructors are very limited numbers, and they are not properly trained up. But the teachers are trained up for short training progam (Tilak and Panchan, 2009). Vocational teachers are also insufficient due to lack of fixed amount of honorarium. The child labourers in rural areas are often deprived of vocational training. In the present study, the teachers were appointed on purely temporary basis in both the Districts. In most of the schools, teachers were appointed from the arts stream, recruitment of science teachers was less in both Nagaon and Dimapur Districts as per requirement.

The bookish knowledge is not sufficient for personality development of the children, they need different co-curricular activities for their total personality development. **Desai, (2008)** conducted his study on "Attendance of child labour at special schools under National Child Labour Project, Jayanagar" and study suggested (i) the teachers should show positive attitude towards various policies and programmes for the elimination of child labour. (ii) The teacher - educator should organize drama, debate, essay competitions reflecting various issues of child labour to create awareness among them. The study shown that the

few numbers of schools was provided co-curricular activities in Special School both the Districts.

The proper infrastructural facilities in school can facilitate child's learning and can create the educational climate for mental, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual development of the child. It is revealed that the functioning of the special schools was very poor which was run in rented house with unhygienic , surroundings coupled with noisy market, dirty place and clumsy conditions where clean drinking water, separate bathroom and separate toilets for both boys and girls were lacking and school atmosphere created an unhealthy situation in the class room in some of the special schools of both the Nagaon and Dimapur Districts. **Gayan, Anupama (2009)** conducted her study on "Socio-Economic and Educational profile of child Labourers " A case study of Nagaon District of Assam and found that Government of India formulated a strategic plan for child's welfare in the priority areas of health education, nutrition, pure and safe drinking water sanitation and universalization of effective access to at least primary level schooling. The secretary of the NGO of two districts opined to organize different National festival in child labour schools for the development of civic ideology of child labourers.

In conclusion investigator suggested some improvement for child labourers in their school because in spite of many provisions of the Government which fails to reduce the number of child labour in all over the country .The suggestive measures are:

- Need more NCLP schools for child labourers to educate them and to reduce number of child labourers.

- Curriculum must be based on child labour needs and skill based and vocational oriented. After completion of the course they can be join in job market.
- School hour should be according to child labour's comfortable time and school may run in the morning, afternoon and evening shift. Teachers also will do their duty shifting wise.
- Proper infrastructural facilities need for each and every child labour school.
- Child labour school needs frequent supply of teacher-learning material for child labourers in the schools run by the organization.
- School organizer should keep in mind for development of children mental and physical health, so that there should have provision of all those materials related to co-curricular activities.
- School should provide nutrition mid-day meal based on their culture, climate and habituation of food.
- A unique type school evaluation system should have.
- Sufficient number of teachers should recruit in every locality in child labour school. Organizer should care for teacher salary. School needs supply of fund regularly to run the school.
- Parents or guardian should keep regular contact with school teacher/instructor and organizer for their development
- Each school should have regular health check-up facilities for child labourers.
- School should celebrate very special days like the Independence day, Republic day, the birth days of Robindranath Tagore and

other leaders of academic field and other important Local, National and International festivals.

- Teachers should join orientation program frequently for development of knowledge and skill.
- Present generation should aware about child labour and their problems.
- Different other organizations like Health organization, Government Organization, Private organization and all the members of society should try together to abolish child labour from the world gradually.

5. 4 Educational Interpretation:

On the bases of findings of the study listed above have serious interpretations for different problems of the child labour, specially pertaining to their education who are working in hazardous and non hazardous working field in the context of Right to Education.

This study will help to study many – faced socio economic problems, which needs multi pronged program embracing Acts relating to child labour, strengthening primary education.

- This study will help to study the functions of enforcement machinery for tightening of child labour laws to weed out the child labour problem in true perspective.

- This study will help to conduct "Awareness Program for the Parent's of Child Labour" to make conscious for demanding all kinds of educational and other developmental program on "Right to Education" of their children who are actually engaged in work in tender age .
- This study will help to study the functioning of National Child Labour Project during the economic plan period sponsored by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

5.5 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

The investigation is limited to a small sample of 520 child laboures selected from only 5 categories of working field such as domestic, restaurant, hawker, brick kiln and jewelry. Future researchers may undertake studies with large sample covering other categories where child labour work with hazardous and non-hazards condition.

- Similar studies may be undertaken on Nutritional Status of School Going Child Labour among Different Age Groups especially for girl child labour**.**
- The present study has not included the educational status of child labour of other states. Therfore , similar studies may be undertaken on child labour of other states where poor stricken unprivileged section of child labourers are available. A comparative assessment of the different categories of child labour in different States may provide real insights into the problems of child labour in the field of education.
- To identify the deficiency in the educational program organized by the Different Government for child labourers, a study of the problems of child

labour and their education alone may not give us a comprehensive analysis for this problem. The future researchers may take up studies on Attitude of the Teachers appointed in child labour schools in the context of facilities available for them.

- This study has not included any psychological aspects of child labour. Further researchers may also concentrate on other psycho - sociological and adjustment variables of the subjects involved.