

A Critical Study on Child Labour in India with Reference to Firework Industry in Tamilnadu

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Abstract: *Child work is misuse of underage youngsters in any structures, constraining them to work wrongfully which damages or misuses them. This maltreatment might be physical, mental or sexual; denying the offspring of their privilege of essential training. . As per the International Labor Organization(ILO), " firework is the place youngsters are denied of their youth since they are compelled to work extended periods for next to zero cash, denied of trainings and in conditions destructive to their psychological and physical advancement." According to UNICEF, there are 250 million children matured between 5-14 years utilised as child work in creating nations out of which 120 millions work all day. Among the creating nations, India has the most elevated number of fireworks younger than 14 years which is roughly 12.6 millions. Youngsters are occupied with each part of the economy like match stick making, firecrackers, residential work, development, cover making industry, block furnaces, and so forth one of the spots where child labour is encountered the most is Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu. Children are the eventual fate of any country or network. As indicated by the International Labor Organization (ILO), if fireworks will be restricted and all youngsters get legitimate training, the world's absolute pay would be raised by about 22% more than 20 years, which is a record for more than \$4 trillion. Restricting child work will help in boosting the economy of a nation. Be that as it may, the circumstances here are more terrible. Thus this paper to make a basic examination of the Child labour in fire worker industry and effects of it.*

Keywords: No education ,low wages, health problems, humanity, poverty

I. INTRODUCTION

Sivakasi is a little metropolitan town in Ramanathapuram area. In the quick region of the town are two other city regions, Thiruthangal and Sattur. It is celebrated for three sorts of ventures – firecrackers, coordinate sticks and printing. 90% of India's firecrackers is created here. There are almost 450 firecrackers processing plants in Sivakasi utilising very nearly 40,000 specialists straightforwardly and around 1 lakh by implication, for example, paper cylinder making, wire cutting, confine making the field. Because of absence of current machines youngster work is broadly utilized. Financial factor is likewise one of reasons in charge of youngster work. Neediness powers guardians to send their youngsters to work in these businesses. Businesses exploit their monetary condition and power them to work at low compensation. As indicated by authority Harban Singh's report which was led in 1976, notwithstanding working 12 hours per day more youthful kids matured 4 – 10 win a normal of Rs. 2 every day. The more established ones get limit of Rs. 6 - 7 every day. As per a magazine distributed by The Hindu in april 29-may 12, 2000, kids acquire around Rs. 20-30 every day. Discussing the working conditions, as indicated by sources youngsters are taken to businesses like creatures in transports filling very nearly 150-200 kids in a transport. What's more, they need to go out as right on time as 3a.m. toward the beginning of the day and return at 9p.m. during the evening. There are specialists to ensure that they get up and go for work. A few youngsters remain at home and work. Indeed, even they need to work for extended periods of time. As per a magazine Sumathi age 11 of Ammapatti town moves 2300 paper pipes a day for just Rs. 20 however she had been laboring for a year in a firecrackers unit. Additionally Chellaiyan age 12 working in an industrial facility in anaikuttam town acquires Rs. 30 however working 12 hours per day. Anticipating that them should consider their wellbeing, instruction and self-improvement at this circumstance is impossible. Education is no place in their life. They can't think past their nourishment. Children are the eventual fate of any country or network. In the event that this

state of kids wins what can be normal for a nation. As indicated by the International Labor Organization (ILO), if tyke work will be restricted and all kids get legitimate instruction, world's all out pay would be raised by about 22% more than 20 years, which records for more than \$4 trillion. Prohibiting youngster work will help in boosting the economy of a nation. Be that as it may, the circumstance here is more awful. Most working kids in Sivakasi have not been to class. As indicated by an example review led in 16 processing plants covering 4,181 youngsters, 3,323 (79.48%) are ignorant ; 474 kids (11.34%) were instructed upto grade school level. Dropouts were 384 (9.2%). Wellbeing is significant. Also, youngsters working in these processing plants endure a ton because of the unsafe working conditions. Additionally they need more time and cash to spend on medical problems. Filling their stomach is their prime objective. Henceforth when they grow up they lose their wellbeing and are never again like other ordinary individuals of their age. Asthma and TB are predominant among 90 percent of them who are engaged with explosive filling and are legitimately in contact with the synthetic elements of saltines and matches. These laborers as a rule don't wear any defensive garments and their entire skin can be seen secured with synthetic compounds, for example, sulfur, aluminum powder and black powder. "Snake Tablet" – one sort of firecracker, which uses nitric corrosive, causes skin maladies. Dealing with this sort of firecracker is viewed as profoundly perilous for laborers. The work kids do from the beginning time of their life can influence them in a few different ways. Coming up next are a portion of the consequences for kids, positive on the left side and negative on the right. The main aim of this study is to analyze child labour with special reference to firework industry.

OBJECTIVES :

- To Analyze about the causes of child labour.
- To examine whether working in the firework industry damages the skin of the children.
- To know whether their should be an implementation of laws for preventing child labour exploitation.
- To determine whether child labour only affects the children or the development of the nation.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

(Sekar 1993) This request under Article 32 of the Constitution has been brought under the watchful eye of this Court by method for a Public Interest Litigation and is associated with the issue of work of youngsters in Match manufacturing plants of Sivakasi in Kamaraj District of Tamil Nadu State. On notice the State has documented its arrival.

(Mishra 2000) Sivakasi has been the conventional place for assembling of matchboxes and firecrackers for nearly the entire nation and a piece of its yield is even sent out. From the sworn statement of the State it creates the impression that as on December 31, 1985, there were 221 enrolled coordinate production lines in the region utilizing 27,338 laborers of whom 2941 were youngsters. We would have been glad to have refreshed points of interest however for transfer of this case all out figure and the extent between grown-up laborers and kids maybe might be taken as the establishment. .

(Cigno and Rosati 2005) The assembling procedure of matches and firecrackers is perilous. Legal notice can be taken of the way that consistently, despite improved procedures and extraordinary consideration taken, mishaps including deadly cases happens Working conditions in the match production lines are with the end goal that they include wellbeing dangers in typical course and separated from the unique hazard engaged with the way toward assembling, the unfriendly impact on wellbeing is a major issue.

(Burra 1997; Sharma 2006) Presentation of delicate matured to these risks requires uncommon consideration.(Burra 1997). The issue has been in existence for over 50 years, if not prior, and no suitable consideration has been focussed on it either by the legislature or the general population. We are, hence, appreciative to Mr Mehta for having brought this issue under the watchful eye of the court for getting legal thought..

(Office and International Labour Office, n.d.)

We are of the view that work of kids inside the match industrial facilities straightforwardly associated with the assembling procedure up to definite generation of match sticks or firecrackers ought not under any condition be allowed.

(Wal 2006a) Article 39(f) of the Constitution gives that 'the State should coordinate its approach towards verifying that youngsters are given chances and offices to create in a sound way and in state of opportunity and nobility and that adolescence and youth are secured against abuse and against good and material deserting'.

(Deva 2011) The soul of the Constitution maybe is that kids ought not be utilised in plants as youth is the developmental period and as far as Article 45 they are intended to be exposed to free and mandatory training until they complete the age of 14 years. The arrangement of Article 45 in the Directive Principles of State Policy has stayed a long ways and however as per this arrangement all kids up to the age of 14 years should be in school, financial need powers adult kids to look for work..

(Office and International Labour Office, n.d.) Youngsters can, in this way, be utilised during the time spent pressing yet pressing ought to be done in a region away from the spot of assembling to dodge introduction to mishap. We are additionally of the view and learned direction on the two sides have concurred that lowest pay permitted by law for tyke work ought to be fixed. We observe the way that the delicate hands of the youthful laborers are increasingly fit to dealing with the made item and procedure it for the motivations behind pressing.

(Kirby 2003) We are, in this way, of the feeling that with regards to their extraordinary versatility in any event 60 percent of the recommended the lowest pay permitted by law for a grown-up representative in the manufacturing plants doing likewise occupation ought to be given to them. Our demonstrating the lowest pay permitted by law does not disrupt the general flow of solution of a higher rate if the State is fulfilled that a higher rate is feasible. .It is important that extraordinary offices for improving the personal satisfaction of kids ought to be given.

(Humbert, n.d.) This would require office for training, scope for diversion as likewise giving chance to socialization. Office for general instruction as likewise occupation situated training ought to be accessible and the educational time ought to be changed in accordance with the point that business isn't influenced.

(Parker 2016) We are glad to see that the educated advice for the State of Tamil Nadu has recommended the making of a Welfare Fund to which the enlisted match manufacturing plants can be approached to contribute. Government can choose regarding whether commitment ought to be at a fixed rate for every manufacturing plant or made comparable to the volume of generation.

(Hokings., n.d.) Scholarly counsel for the State of Tamil Nadu has concurred that the State would be prepared to contribute a coordinating award to the store and regardless of whether important, somewhat more assets could be given with the goal that offices to training and diversion can accommodate the kids working in the processing plants.

(Humbert, n.d., n.d.) We direct that the State of Tamil Nadu will make suitable strides in the matter of making the welfare support and finishing the strategy for commitment and accumulation thereof so the welfare store might be set up by January 1, 1991. The coordinating commitment by the State can be placed into the reserve before the part of the arrangement year 1990-91 with the goal that the solidified cash would be accessible for actualizing welfare conspire. Under the Factories Act there is a statutory necessity for giving offices to diversion and medicinal consideration.

(Office and International Labour Office, n.d.) The State of Tamil Nadu is coordinated to authorize these two viewpoints with the goal that the essential prerequisites are taken care of. We have been told by scholarly counsel for the State that versatile medicinal vans have been given by UNICEF and are routinely going to the region. He has disclosed to us further that four portable vans are probably going to be given.

(Humbert, n.d., n.d.; Wal 2006b) The State is coordinated to find a way to guarantee arrangement of extra offices on this score. Consideration might be given to guarantee arrangement of a fundamental eating regimen during the working time frame and medicinal consideration with the end goals of guaranteeing sound physical development. .We are of the assessment that necessary protection plan ought to be accommodated both grown-up and youngsters workers thinking about the perilous idea of business.

Weiner 1991 The State of Tamil Nadu will guarantee that each representative working in these match processing plants is protected for an aggregate of Rs 50,000 and the Insurance Corporation, whenever reached should approach with a practical gathering protection plan to cover the workers in the match industrial facilities of Sivakasi region. The premium for the gathering protection arrangement ought to be the obligation of the business to meet as a state of administration..

(Bhargava 2003) In spite of the fact that we are discarding this request with these headings we are insightful of the position that every one of the issues identifying with work of kids are not secured by the present bearings. We leave it open either to Mr Mehta or some other office to move the court as and when important for further arranges. .

(Jaffe et al. 1997) We require that there will be a board to manage every one of our headings and it will comprise of the District Judge of the territory, the District Magistrate of Kamaraj region, an open lobbyist working in the region, a delegate of the representatives and neighborhood work official. The State of Tamil Nadu is coordinated to store Rs 3000 in the Registry of this Court inside about a month for being given to Mr Mehta for gathering his costs..

Each youngster has an authentic right to a situation good to his/her physical, mental, enthusiastic and scholarly development and improvement. Be that as it may, youngster work is destructive to the development and improvement of a kid. It influences the youngster worker as well as the family, the general public and the country. In India, the issue of youngster work is progressively unpredictable in light of the nearness of a tremendous sloppy work showcase in every one of the segments of the economy.

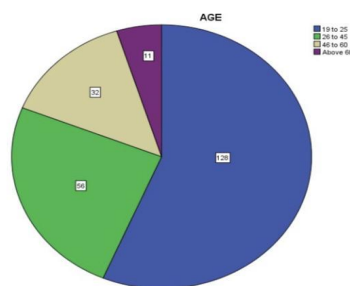
The Government of India and of Tamilnadu, with their social accomplices, including worldwide associations, have embraced noteworthy endeavors to comprehend the greatness of kid work just as to battle the issue. In Sivakasi an enormous number of youngster workers are utilised in unsafe ventures like matches and firecrackers businesses.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study uses an Empirical research design to inquire the general opinion of the public with regards to the research topic. Since the research is based on study of child labour with reference to firework industry. The study used a structured questionnaire as a tool through which the survey method was done. The sample is 227. This is a non-doctrinal and empirical study. Both primary and secondary data have been used for this study. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling technique. The secondary data is collected from books, journals, articles and e-sources. The study used SPSS software to analyse the data collected through statistical measurements of percentage analysis. The independent variables are age, gender, marital status, occupation, educational qualification and the dependent variable is the causes of child labour and laws for child labour exploitation. And the method of sampling is simple random Sampling. The statistical tool used by the researcher is graphical representation.

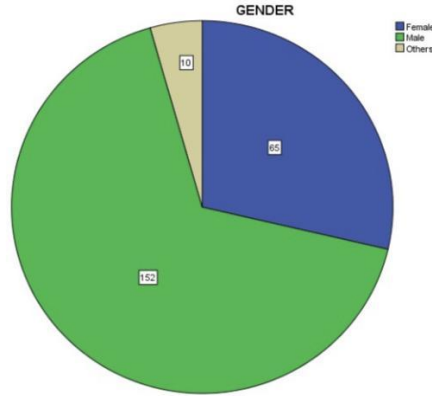
IV. ANALYSIS

FIGURE :01



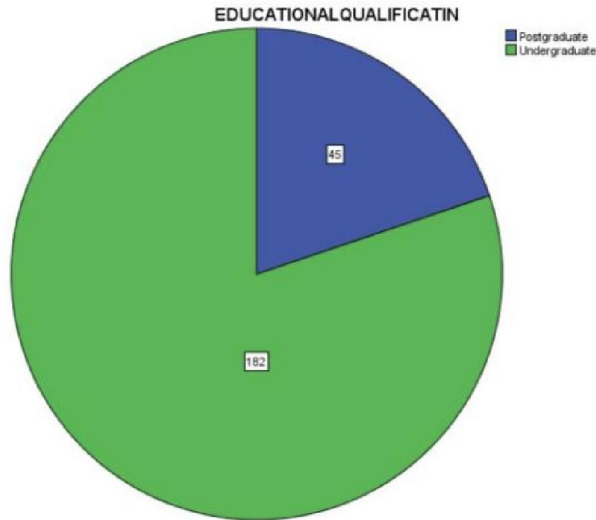
LEGEND : The pie chart represents the age of the respondents.

FIGURE :02



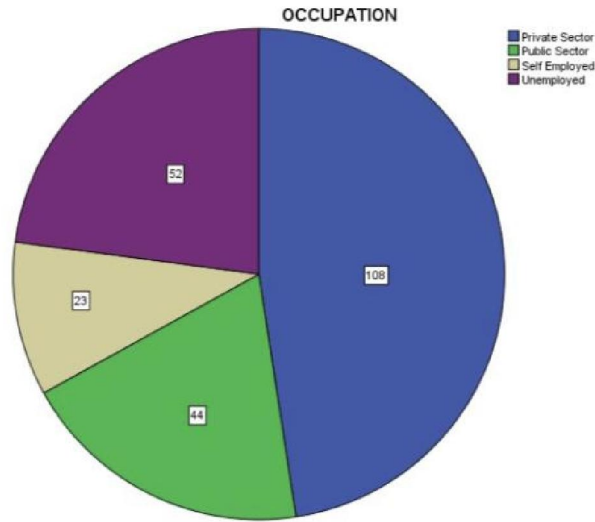
LEGEND : The pie chart represents the gender of the respondents.

FIGURE :03



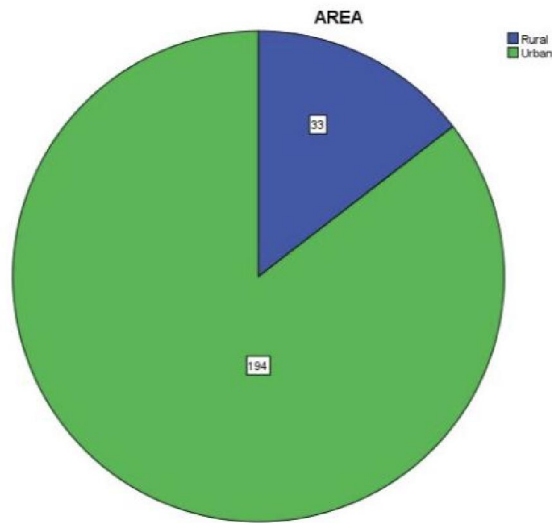
LEGEND : The pie chart represents the educational qualification of the respondents.

FIGURE :04



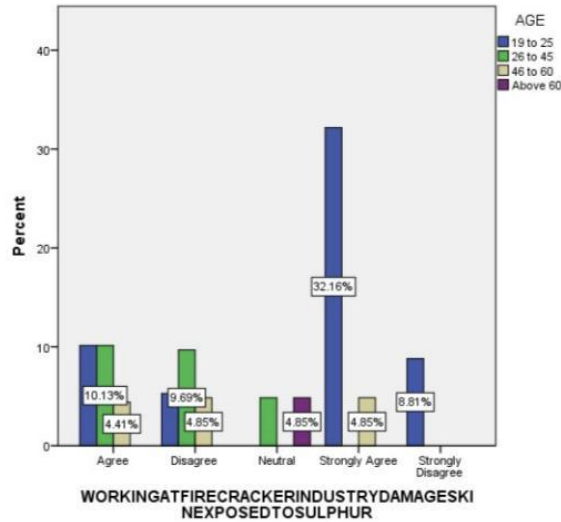
LEGEND : The pie chart represents the occupation of the respondents.

FIGURE :05



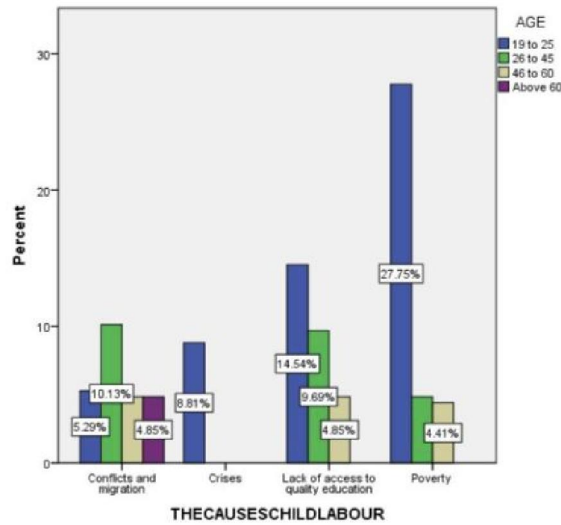
LEGEND : The pie chart represents the area of the respondents.

FIGURE :06



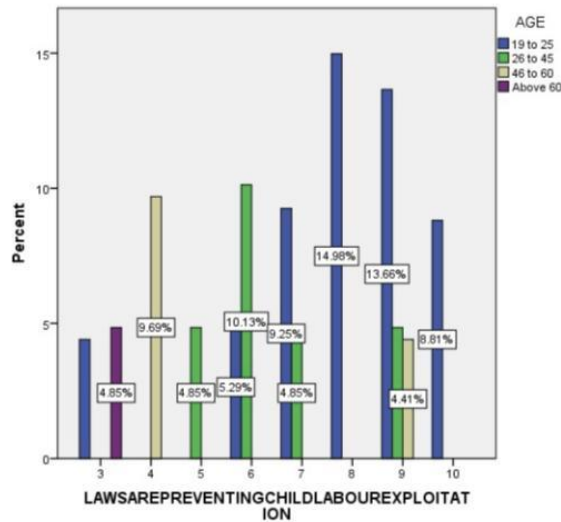
LEGEND : The bar graph represents working at firecracker industry damages skin exposed to sulphur and other chemicals compared to the age group of the respondents.

FIGURE :07



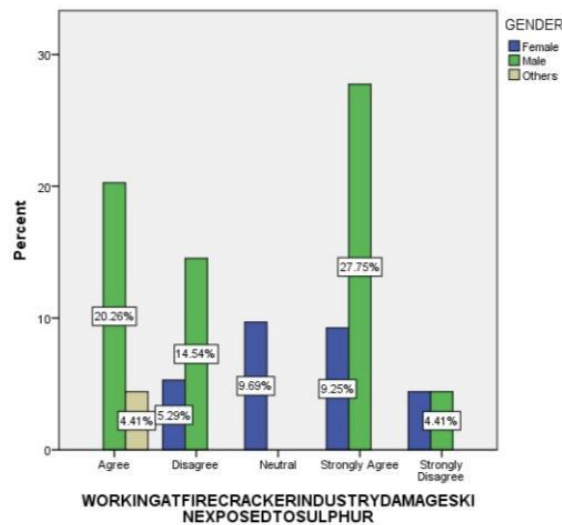
LEGEND : The bar graph represents the causes of child labour compared to the age group of the respondents.

FIGURE :08



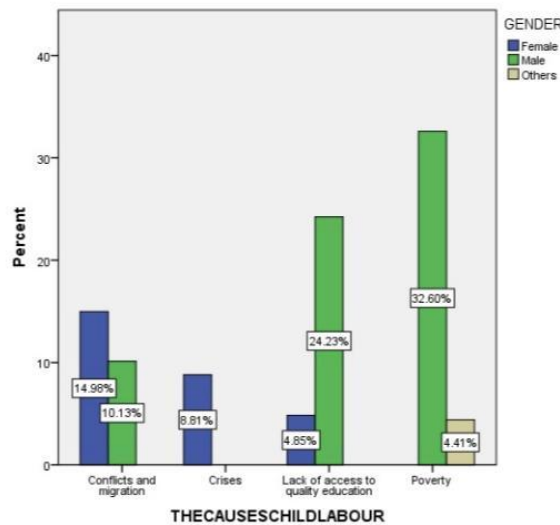
LEGEND : The bar graph represents laws are preventing child labour exploitation compared to the age group of the respondents.

FIGURE :09



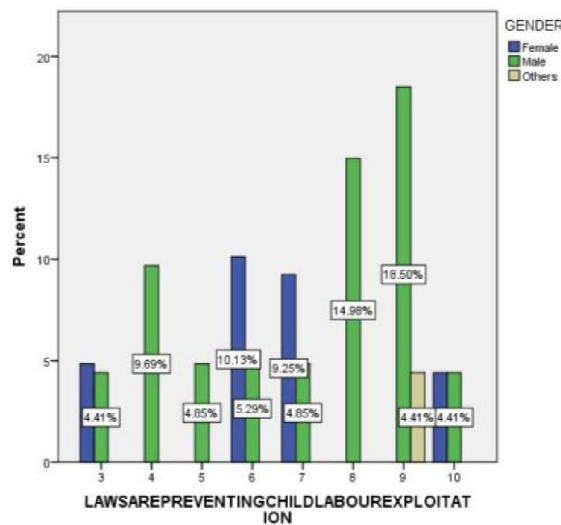
LEGEND : The bar graph represents working in the firecracker industry damages skin exposed to sulphur and other chemicals compared to the gender of the respondents.

FIGURE :10



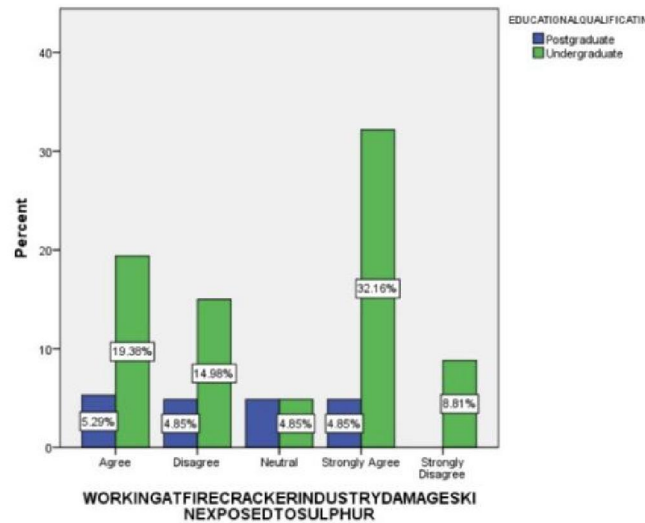
LEGEND : The bar graph represents the causes of child labour compared to the gender of the respondents.

FIGURE :11



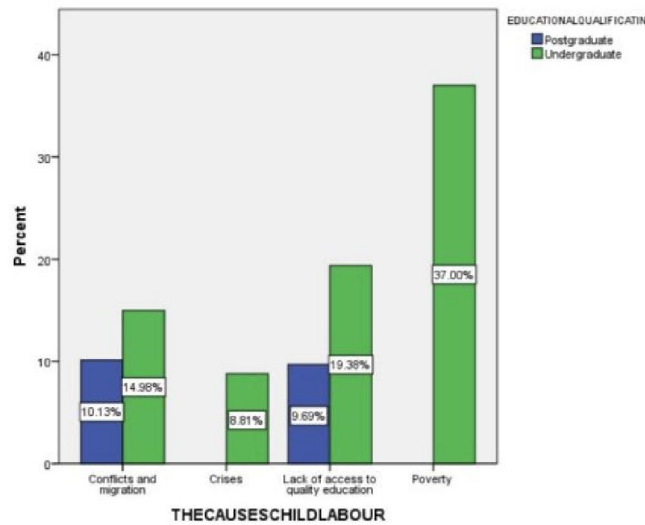
LEGEND : The bar graph represents laws are preventing child labour exploitation compared to the gender of the respondents.

FIGURE :12



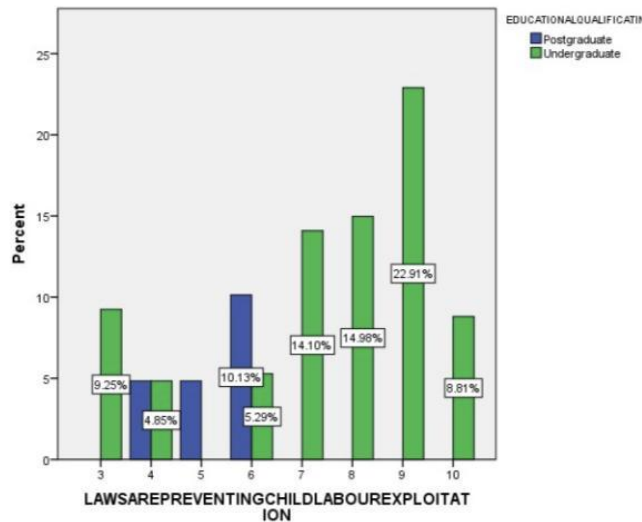
LEGEND : The bar graph represents working at firecracker industry damages skin exposed to sulphur and other chemicals compared to the educational qualification of the respondents.

FIGURE :13



LEGEND : The bar graph represents the causes of child labour compared to the educational qualification of the respondents.

FIGURE :14



LEGEND : The bar graph represents laws are preventing child labour exploitation compared to the educational qualification of the respondents.

V. RESULT

From **Figure:01** The piechart represents the age group of the respondents where the respondents of age group between 19 to 25 years were higher in number with a count of 128 and the lowest number of responses was from the respondents of age group above 60 with a count of 11. From **Figure:02** The pie chart represents the gender of the respondents where the male respondents were higher with the count of 152 and the second highest response was from the female respondents with count of 65 and the respondents who are third gender /transgender was with a count of 10. From **Figure:03** The pie chart represents the educational qualification of the respondents were the respondents who pursued till undergraduate were higher with a count of 182 and the respondents who pursued till postgraduate were lowest with a count of 45. **From Figure:04** The pie chart represents the occupation of the respondents where respondents who are in private sector were higher with a count of 108 and the respondents who are in public sector were the second highest in response with the count of 52 and the respondents who are self employed were the lowest in response with the count of 23. From **Figure:05** The pie chart represents the place of residence and the respondents who are in urban have responded with highest rate of 194 and the respondents who reside in rural area have responded with the count of 33. **Figure:06** The Bar graph represents Watching at firecracker industry damage, skin which is exposed to sulphur and other chemicals Respondents who are between the ages of 19 to 25 years have strongly agreed with 32.16% and the respondents who are aged above 60 have also strongly agreed with the 4.85%. From **Figure:07** The Bar graph represents causes of child labour highest response was for poverty by the respondents of age group between 19 to 25 with 27.75% and the second highest response was for access to education by the respondents of age group between 26 to 45 with 9.69%. From **Figure:08** The Bar graph represents laws, preventing child, labour, exploitation and rating of eight was highest with a 14.96% by the respondents of age group between 90 to 25 and the second highest response was for a rating of nine and the lowest response was for a rating of five with 4.85%. From **Figure:09** The Bar graph represents working in the firecracker industry, damages, skin exposed to sulphur and the male respondents strongly agreed with the 27.75% and the female respondents have opted for new practice with 9.69%. From **Figure:10** The Bar graph represents Causes of child labour which is compared to the gender of the respondents and lack of access to quality education was the second highest response with 24.23% of the male respondents and property was the first and for most highest response of the 32.60% and the conflict and migration is the highest response are 14.98%. From **Figure:11** The Bar graph represents Laws, preventing child, labour, exploitation and the rating of it was highest of the

male respondents with 14.96% and there is rating of nine was the foremost highest with 18.50% and the female respondents have rated for a scale of six with 10.13%. From **Figure:12** The Bar graph represents damage caused due to Sultan and other chemicals in the firecrackers and the response of strongly agree was highest with 32.16% by the respondents who perceived little under graduate and deep respondents perceived it to post graduate also agreed with a scale of 5.29. From **Figure:13** The Bar graph represents Causes of child labour on the respondents who perceived to tell undergraduate have opted for poverty with the 37.00% and the lowest response was for prices of 8.81% by respondent to pursue till undergraduate and the respondent superseded whose graduate have responded for conflict and migration is with 10.13%. From **Figure:14** The Bar graph represents laws are preventing child, labour, exploitation and the rating of nine was asked about the 22.91% and the respondent who pursued postgraduate have read it for six with the 10.13%.

VI. DISCUSSION

In **Figure:01** The majority of the response was upto the age group of 19 to 25 because most of the responses are collected from young people and adults. In **Figure:02** The majority of respondents are male because they are active in responding to the questionnaires. In **Figure:03** The majority of respondents are from undergraduate as the response was collected from the students, teenagers and adults. In **Figure:04** The majority of respondents are from the private sector since most of them have been working in a corporate or an individual firm. In **Figure:05** The majority of respondents were living in urban areas since the sample was collected in the city. In **Figure:06** The respondents have opinionated that Firecrackers only have a negative effect on your health and also harm your skin. In **Figure:07** The majority of the respondents have opinionated there is a strong correlation between child labour and situations of conflict and disaster. In **Figure:08** The respondents have opined there should be an enactment of specific laws so that everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination thus can protect from child labour exploitation. In **Figure:09** The respondents say hazards faced by workers working in the fireworks industry and provide some mitigation strategies through which these hazards could be very harmful. In **Figure:10** The respondents say the availability and quality of schooling is among the most important factors which can prevent children from child labour. In **Figure:11** The majority of responses were male respondents who say there is no rule of law within societies of childrens and rights of them are not protected and vice versa; so there should be effective enactments for their rights. In Figure:12 The respondents have also opined that working in the firecracker industry damages skin and causes various health problems to all kinds of people irrespective of their age. In Figure:13 The respondents say Poverty is certainly the greatest single force driving children into the workplace. In Figure:14 The respondents have opinionated that rights of children cannot be protected in societies without a strong rule of law.

VII. LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of the research is the sample frame. The samples are obtained in the simple random sampling method and the sample size is 227. We can not determine the opinion of people in India with a small sample size. This is a limitation and a disadvantage to the research. We can not collect samples from the entire population of India. And it was hard to make people understand the research. The public were busy with their own work and few refused to answer. Somehow managed to collect the data and completed the research.

VIII. CONCLUSION

According to the Chairperson, Global March against Child Labour, India has already missed the targets of gender parity and covering all children aged 6-14 in schools by year 2005. Studies reveal that child labour is primarily an outcome of poverty and uneven development. In Sivakasi and the surrounding locations the children, women, and men are working with hazardous materials endangering their lives and their future of their family. Illegal fire and match works are more prone to accidents and the irony is that the victims are deprived any compensation since the units are illegal. Only the government efforts could not solve their problem. A holistic development plan should be evolved targeting the children in these families with a long-term objective of improving their standard of living through academic/skill education, awareness promotion activities, and women empowerment.

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