INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES



ISSN 2277 – 9809 (online)
ISSN 2348 - 9359 (Print)

An Internationally Indexed Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

www.IRJMSH.com
www.isarasolutions.com

Published by iSaRa Solutions

The Role of NGOs in Eradication of Child Labour – With special Reference to Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka. 11

Mr. Devaraja R 11

Dr. Shivappa R 11

MALE CHAUVINISM IN TRANSLATED SELECT WORKS OF VIJAY TENDULKAR 32

Girijashankar Mane 32

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता और रघुवीर सहाय 38

डॉ0 अशोक कुमार, ... 38

Kinetics of Oxidation of Alanine by N-Chlorobenzamide in Aqueous Acetic Medium 44

T. LATHA 44

A study on comparative differences between the Work Life Balance policies implementation among women employees of public sector banks to private sector banks in the banking sector of Telangana State 73

SYEDA SOOPHIYA MARIYUM 73

BADIUDDIN AHMED 73

Does Gender Role Differ in Identifying the Brand Loyalty for Sports Apparel? 80

Dr. Umesh Gupta[1] 80

Dr. Archi Dubey[2] 80

SHARPE RATIO AND INFORMATION RATIO: DO THEY REALLY HELP INVESTMENT DECISIONS? 91

Seema Sharma 91

Use of E-Resources by the Faculty of IGNOU in University Library 100

Vidya Varidhi Upadhyay 100

BEGGARY: DIVERSE FACTS AND CAUSES 106

Dr. Janardhana 106

HUMAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION-INDIA 115

Dr. S. Subhashini 115

डायन एक अंधविष्वास 123

डॉ0 ऋचा प्रसाद 123

Burning issues in india 127

Mr Praveen Muragod 127

HAPPINESS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT 132

Dr. Jasraj Kaur* 132

Sandeep Kaur** 132

A Framework of Multicasting Bandwidth in WMNs 137

Nidhi Dhanda 137

CHILD LABOUR POLICY AND EMPOWERMENT : A STUDY 150

Dr. Anup Sangwan 150

Working Women having Stress at Home and Work Place and its Management with Reference to Ahmednagar District Rural Area 160

Dr. Sunita Sadashiv Thube 160

A Comparative Study of Factors Affecting Motivation of Women Teachers Working in Secondary School with Special Reference to Ahmednagar District. 175

Dr. Mousmi Bhandari 175

Importance of HRD Practices in Tourism Sector 190

Balabynta kharshiing 190

संगीत में रस निष्पत्ति के घटक 196

डॉ. (श्रीमती) वन्दना अग्रवाल 196

"रस्यते इति रस" जिसका स्वाद लिया जाए वह रस कहलाता है। 196

"श्रृंगार हास्य करुण रौद्र वीर भयानकाः वीभत्साद्भुत संज्ञौ चेचष्टौ नाट्य रसाः स्मृता।।" तत्पश्चात 'शांत रस' को स्थान देकर नवरस की कल्पना की गई। 196

भरत ने विभिन्न रसों के अनुरूप स्वर आदि के प्रयोग के विषय में बताया है– 198

भगवान नारद लिखते हैं– 198

Realty and critic of society by parsi novelist Bapsi Sidhwa 201

Avdhesh Chandra Bijlwan and Manisha Yadav 201

A STUDY ON CONSTRUCTION AND STANDARDIZATION OF FRUSTRATION INVENTORY FOR THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS 207

SUNANDA NANDA BERA 207

लघुसि(ान्तकौमुदीस्थ प्रकरणों वेफ व्रफम का औचित्य विमर्श 216

विनीत कुमारी 216

डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह 216

Indian public opinion on national conditions 223

Tekchand 223

Agricultural development and Security of food availability in liberalised India 229

Manoj Kumar 229

Naveen Kumar 229

ANALYSIS OF PROPRIOCEPTION ABILITY IN JUDOKAS 235

Dr. Devender Praksh, ... 235

Vijendra Yadav, ... 235

Dr. Birendra Jhajhariya, ... 235

SAARC Countries Relationship With India and Chinese Interference 239

Scholar in Political Science 239

INTEGRATION OF MAKHANA CULTIVATION AND FISH CULTURE A CASE STUDY OF DARBHANGA DIVISION 244

Manjusha Sinha 244

दक्षिण–भारत का भारतीय सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति में योगदान 249

डॉ0 विनोद रविदास 249

राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में नवीन ऊर्जा एवं प्रयोग : स्वराजदल 254

डॉ. श्रद्धा सक्सैना 254

Education for Peace: Need of an Hour 263

Mrs. Sharmila Srivastava 263

पञ्चरात्रागमे श्रीमन्नारायणव्यूहविशेषाः 268

डॉ. एम्. किषनः, ... 268

डॉ. सौरभ जी, ... 268

Women at Crossroads: Navigating Connection, Competition and Conformity in *Sula* 274

Nisha Gangan 274

End Of issue 289

The Role of NGOs in Eradication of Child Labour – With special Reference to Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.

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Abstract

The incidence of child labour is not modern phenomenon. Even in the olden days children were put to strenuous labour in houses and in fields at an early age. Children should perform the tasks such as nurture of cattle, collection of grass and fuel etc. Because of this adult member of the family could able get relive for more fruitful and productive works. There was no common labour beside children working along with their family members. It was the factor that child labour which strongly established family and kinship ties in many occupations. In urban areas, because of an abject poverty majority of the parents cannot make any investment on their children development and they are also averse to support them. They are eager about children to find work for themselves. The employers wish to prefer children as they are more nimble, amenable to discipline, control and too cheaper. The problem of child labour became more distinct with the beginning of industrial revolution. For the purpose of the study the researcher has taken the NGOs which have been working for the eradication of the child labour by adopting various strategies in the district of Chamarajanagar.

Key words: Child Labour, NGOs, Eradication of Child Labour.

INTRODUCTION

Global estimates of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) show that the incidence of child labour is very high in developing countries and statistics reveal that India is the highest in the world. So there is no doubt that in India the issue of child labour is a serious one. Although there is a universal agreement that child labour is undesirable, there is a wide disagreement on how to tackle this problem. The formulation of policies that are effective in curbing child labour requires an analysis of its key determinants, that is, identification of variables that have a significant effect on child employment. (Das Swati, 2012).

The problem of child labour is a global phenomenon and its degree of extent is varying from country to country. The filthy practice of child labour is widely prevalent in many third world countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Brazil, etc. Despites a number of ways and means undertaken by the Government and Non –Government organisations to tackle the exploitation of children, India has come to acquire the dubious feature of possessing the largest child labour in the world. (Bilal Bhat, 2011).

The recent ILO report on child labour pointed out that globally 152 million children engaged as a child labour, out of these 64 million girls and 88 million boys and this is accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide as child labour. In this estimate 71 per cent of children working as a child labour in agricultural and allied sector and 69 per cent work within their own family. Nearly half of all those in child labour 73 million children are in hazardous work that directly cause dangerous to their health, safety, and moral development. Children in employment, a broader measure comprising both child labour and permitted forms of employment, involving children of legal working age, number 218 million. (ILO, 2017).

Definitions of Child Labour

The term Child Labour is often used synonymously with employed children or working child. Mr. Homer Folks, Chairman of the United States, National Child Labour Commission defined Child Labour as any work by children that interferes with full physical development and their opportunities for a desirable minimum level of education or their needed recreation.

According to **Suda (2011)** the term child labour refers to when children is working in any type of work that is dangerous and harmful to children's health or the work hinders their education.

Moyi (2011) child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse.

According to **Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005)** child labour is viewed as a form of child labour abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations.

UNCRC 1989,(the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)a Childrefers to a person under the age of eighteen.

Bhat (2010), emphasise that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three difficult concepts to define, which are "child", "work" and "labour". He claims that the term of childhood can be defined by age but in some societies, people cease to be a child at different ages. The onset of puberty occurs at different ages for different people. Therefore in the Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) defines a child who is under the age of eighteen years.

The Non –Governmental Organisations and Child Labour

NGO plays a very vital role in the choreof elimination and rehabilitation of child labour. NGOs have been taking certain measures for creating awareness among the employers and parentsregarding the evils of child labour. The existing penal provisions of child labour lawsmay be highlighted among the erring employers. NGOs may add to the efforts of theGovernment in elimination of child labour. The enforcement staff must seek theinvolvement of NGOs at all stages. Thus NGOs must be encouraged to becomepartners in elimination of child labour along with Government.

The intervention of NGOs are in the areas of counseling awareness, creatingsocial mobilization, encouraging community participation, rescuing children fromwork, providing vocational training, enrolling children in schools and ensuring theirretention by minimizing dropouts, monitoring the functioning of schools, bringingchildren from informal rehabilitation schooling system into the formal main streamingschooling system, preparing educational kits and facilitating interaction between thevarious stake holders , like Government Officials, Teachers, Employers etc.

NGOs have been working to find a solution to the problem of child labour.Many NGOs have grown in size and capabilities conducting research and trainingwhile developing effective and innovative programmes to shift children from work toschool. The work of NGOs in the field of primary education, micro financing andalternative income generation programmes have also made an important contributionin the effort to eradicate child labour in both urban and rural India. NGOs makesignificant improvement in their performance in promoting sustainable developmentand livelihood for the poor. The NGOs constitute important social capital for activating at the gross root level, the policy of preventing and eradicating the child labour practice andrehabilitating and main streaming the released child workers in to the learningsystem.

NGOs in Chamarajanagar District

There are very few registered NGOs are actively working in the eradication of child labour in Chamarajanagar district of the Karnataka. The brief profile of NGOs is as follows,

Sl. No	**Name of the NGO**	**Major Area of Association**
1	NR Foundation	Education awareness
2	Karuna Trust	Health care and education
3	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra	Health Care, Education and sustainable Livelihoods.

4	Vishwasa Seva Trust	Health care and Education
5	Distress Call Foundation	Welfare and education
6	Narayan Seva Sansthan	Health, rehabilitation for disabled
7	Krishna Kiran Welfare Trust	Children welfare and Education
8	Help A Child Of India	Children welfareand Education
9	Sadhana	Children welfare and Education
10	Bhartiya Samaj Kalyan Sewa Kendra	Children welfare and Education
11	World Vision of India	Child Rights and education
12	Child line sadana	Children welfare and Education
13	Holy cross	Health care
14	Child line -ODP	Child care and protection
15	Bachpan Bachao Andolan	Child Rights and education

.

Methodology of the study.

The study is designed as a case of five NGO s operating in the Chamarajanagar district i.e.

- World Vision of India
- Child line sadana
- Holy cross
- Child line –ODP
- Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

The research study is based on both primary and secondary data as provided by the respective NGOs in eradicating the child labor.The variables like awareness, Rehabilitation programs and the statistical details like No. of Cases received, No of Cases Attended, No of Cases Resolved with regard to the various rehabilitation programs for the years 2016 and 2017 is discussed in the study.

Objectives of the study.

1. **To study the awareness level of the NGO's operating in Chamarajanagar district.**
2. **To analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.**
3. **To study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor.**

Data Analysis and interpretation

Objective 1: To study the awareness level of the NGO's operating in Chamarajanagar district.

The above objective designed to study professional awareness of various NGO's operating in the Chamarajanagar District with respect to other reputed NGO's of Global reputation and widespread presence. The Global repute NGO's like,

- CARE India
- Action aid India
- CRY
- Global march
- Against child labor Concerned for working children
- Salam balak trust
- Save the children
- World vision
- Butterflies
- Child Line

Are included for the study along with the NGO's operating in study area ie

- WVI=World Vision of India
- CLS=Child line sadana
- HC=Holy Cross
- CLO=Child line ODP
- BBA=Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

The respective opinions are measured by using the Dichotomous scale.(yes/no)

Table 1

Awareness			Name of the NGO					Total
			WVI	**CLS**	**HC**	**CLO**	**BBA**	
CARE India	Yes	F	1	0	0	0	0	1
		%	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
	No	F	0	1	1	1	1	4
		%	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Action aid India	Yes	F	0	0	1	1	1	3
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
	No	F	1	1	0	0	0	2
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
CRY	Yes	F	NIL					
		%	NIL					
	No	F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Global march Against child labor	Yes	F	0	1	1	1	1	4
		%	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
	No	F	1	0	0	0	0	1

		%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Concerned for working children	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	0	2
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	1	3
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20	20	20	20	20	100
Salam balak trust	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	0	2
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	1	3
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Save the children	Yes	F	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
	No	F	1	1	0	1	1	4
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
World vision	Yes	F	1	0	1	0	1	3
		%	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	60.00
	No	F	0	1	0	1	0	2
		%	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	40.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Butterflies	Yes	F	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
	No	F	1	1	0	1	1	4
		%	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Child Line	Yes	F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total		F	1	1	1	1	1	5
		%	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

The above table 1 provides the percentage analysis of awareness levels among the different NGO's under consideration the awareness is found to be high with regard to the NGO's like

- Action aid India (60%).
- Global marchagainst child labor (80%).
- World vision (60%).
- Child Line (100%).

Among the NGO's of the study area.

On the other hand

- CARE India (20%)
- CRY (0%)
- Concerned for working children (40%)
- Salam balak trust (40%)

- Save the children (20%)
- Butterflies (20%)

Are less known among the NGO's of the study area.

Objective 2.To analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged

	NGO-Activities	WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
		Mean	**Mean**	**Mean**	**Mean**	**Mean**
1	Medical Help	4	5	5	5	5
2	Education Sponsorship programs	5	4	2	4	3
3	Shelter	4	4	2	4	4
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	4	2	2	4	5
5	Rescue operations	4	4	5	3	4
6	Repatriation	5	3	5	2	3
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	3	2	5	3	5
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	1	4	5	3	4
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	4	3	5	2	3
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	2	2	5	4	5
11	Career Guidance	5	4	5	4	4
12	Provided Self Employment	3	2	5	3	5
13	Intervention Follow-up	5	5	5	5	3
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	5	2	5	4	5
15	Legal assistance	5	5	5	5	3
16	Main Streaming Activities	3	4	5	4	4

H (0): There is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.

H(1):There is a significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged.

Result Details-One way ANOVA				
Source	***SS***	***DF***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	9.2	4	2.3	$F = 1.96$
Within-treatments	88	75	1.1733	
Total	97.2	79		

The *f*-ratio value is 1.96023. The *p*-value is 0 .11. The result is *not* significant at *p*< .05.

The above objective is designed to analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged. The various rehabilitation programs like

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Shelter
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance
- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

Are included in the study. The set objective is measured by using 5 point likert (Strongly agree-Strongly disagree) scale and analysed by using one way to examine the hypothesis there is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged. The summary statistics of meaniscomputed to present the various rehabilitation programs practiced and engaged by the NGO's of the study area.

From the study it is found that the rehabilitation programs are used at varied levels of importance among the NGO's of the study area.

With regard to WVI=World Vision of India the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as.

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Repatriation
- Career Guidance
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLS=Child line sadana the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to HC=Holy Cross the widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance
- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLO=Child line ODPthe widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to CLO=Child line ODPthe widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

With regard to BBA=Bachpan Bachao Andolanthe widely used rehabilitation programs are identified as,

- Medical Help
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Provided Self Employment
- Awareness Building on Factories Act

With the mean value of 5 i.e. strongly agree.

The one way ANOVA reveals that there is no significant difference among the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged (p=0.11, Null hypothesis accepted and Alternative hypothesis is rejected).

Objective 3. To study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor.

The above objective is designed to study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor. The efforts to eradicate the child labor is studied based on the parameters like

- **No of Received**
- **Cases Attended**
- **No of Cases Resolved**

Areanalysed for the two latest years of 2016 and 2017 respectively by using one way ANOVA.

The NGO activities for which the eradicating the child labor is attributed are indented as

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Shelter
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Rescue operations
- Repatriation
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to children
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Career Guidance

- Provided Self Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Awareness Building on Factories Act
- Legal assistance
- Main Streaming Activities

Table showing No. of cases received in 2016

	Table 3a					
	NGO-Activities	**No of Cases received-Mean**				
		2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	25	8	25	18	38
2	Education Sponsorship programs	38	10	38	38	39
3	Shelter	45	9	45	18	35
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	60	15	60	28	45
5	Rescue operations	18	50	18	19	19
6	Repatriation	10	10	10	11	15
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	16	6	16	17	22
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	6	18	6	6	18
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	9	25	9	7	32
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	19	18	19	41	39
11	Career Guidance	9	0	9	19	1
12	Provided Self Employment	2	0	17	19	17
13	Intervention Follow-up	68	55	32	35	32
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	39	10	34	16	34
15	Legal assistance	40	21	39	22	39
16	Main Streaming Activities	10	10	18	29	18

H (0): There is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicated the child labor

H (0): There is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicated the child labor

Result Details -One way ANOVA				
Source	***SS***	***DF***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	**1226.5**	**4**	**306.625**	***F* = 1.35**
Within-treatments	**17012.5**	**75**	**226.8333**	
Total	**18239**	**79**		

The *f*-ratio value is 1.35176. The *p*-value is 0.26. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (a) shows the average number of Cases receivedfor the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Intervention Follow-up
- Shelter
- Rescue operations
- Legal assistance
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Education Sponsorship programs

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (p=0.26), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases received in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of Cases received in 2017

	Table 3b					
	NGO-Activities	**No of Cases received-Mean**				
		2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	16	6	36	20	36
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	6	42	42	42

3	Shelter	18	6	16	15	16
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	60	10	40	19	40
5	Rescue operations	10	60	16	17	16
6	Repatriation	6	9	10	10	10
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	18	5	16	6	16
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	3	10	20	5	20
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	6	15	30	4	30
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	22	16	36	39	36
11	Career Guidance	6	0	4	22	4
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	16	20	16
13	Intervention Follow-up	35	10	16	42	16
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	42	22	31	17	31
15	Legal assistance	22	19	40	30	40
16	Main Streaming Activities	19	9	16	28	16

Result Details- One way ANOVA				
Source	***SS***	***df***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	**1441.825**	**4**	**360.4563**	***F* = 2.018**
Within-treatments	**13395.0625**	**75**	**178.6008**	
Total	**14836.8875**	**79**		

The *f*-ratio value is 2.018. The *p*-value is 0 .10. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

The above table 3 (b) shows the average number of Cases received for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.
From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Attending on Missing Compliant

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Rescue operations
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance
- Medical Help

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (p=0.10), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases received in the year 2017.

Table Showing No. of Cases attended in 2016

	Table 3c					
	NGO-Activities	**No of Cases Attended-Mean**				
		2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	32	15	30	22	30
2	Education Sponsorship programs	9	8	60	49	60
3	Shelter	20	3	19	16	19
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	55	7	32	26	32
5	Rescue operations	6	15	20	16	20
6	Repatriation	5	6	9	9	9
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	19	10	19	3	19
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	2	6	20	3	20
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	16	18	41	3	41
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	16	19	40	31	40
11	Career Guidance	18	0	6	16	6
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	10	6	10
13	Intervention Follow-up	16	22	9	40	9
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	16	18	39	10	39

15	Legal assistance	17	34	44	19	44
16	Main Streaming Activities	20	6	10	16	10

Result Details- One way ANOVA				
Source	***SS***	***df***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	**2294.925**	**4**	**573.7313**	***F* = 3.078**
Within-treatments	**13978.875**	**75**	**186.385**	
Total	**16273.8**	**79**		

The *f*-ratio value is 3.078. The *p*-value is 0.021. The result is significant at *p*< .05.

The above table 3 (c) shows the average number of Cases attended for the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.
From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were attended with regard to the issues like,

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
- Legal assistance

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.
The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted (p=0.021), therefore there is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases attended in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of cases attended in 2017

	Table 3d					
	NGO-Activities	**No of Cases Attended-Mean**				
		2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	12	6	22	29	22
2	Education Sponsorship programs	6	10	55	52	55
3	Shelter	22	5	24	13	24
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	45	8	18	31	18
5	Rescue operations	7	20	22	15	22
6	Repatriation	4	3	6	8	6
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	6	6	24	9	24
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	5	7	26	2	26
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	12	16	44	2	44
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	19	22	32	24	32
11	Career Guidance	17	0	1	15	1
12	Provided Self Employment	2	0	9	17	9
13	Intervention Follow-up	25	30	10	44	10
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	12	19	19	9	19
15	Legal assistance	16	29	61	6	61
16	Main Streaming Activities	12	5	17	10	17

Result Details				
Source	***SS***	***df***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	**2208.8**	**4**	**552.2**	***F* = 2.82**
Within-treatments	**14684.75**	**75**	**195.7967**	
Total	**16893.55**	**79**		

The *f*-ratio value is 2.82027. The *p*-value is 0.03. The result is significant at *p*< .05.

The above table 3 (d) shows the average number of Cases attended for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.
From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were attended with regard to the issues like,

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Attending on Missing Compliant
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.
The null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted (p=0.03), therefore there is a significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases attended in the year 2017.

Table showing No. of cases resolved in 2016

	Table 3e					
	NGO-Activities	**No of Cases Resolved-Mean**				
		2016				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	10	19	20	30	20
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	6	42	61	42
3	Shelter	15	1	19	12	19
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	19	9	22	17	22
5	Rescue operations	12	25	10	19	10
6	Repatriation	9	5	4	19	4
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	7	5	30	18	30
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	4	1	24	1	24
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	9	17	49	9	49

10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	6	16	34	20	34
11	Career Guidance	16	0	2	4	2
12	Provided Self Employment	3	0	4	6	4
13	Intervention Follow-up	19	16	10	60	10
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	19	12	26	6	26
15	Legal assistance	19	16	9	5	9
16	Main Streaming Activities	16	2	10	12	10

Result Details				
Source	***SS***	***df***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	**1500.2**	**4**	**375.05**	***F* = 2.32**
Within-treatments	**12141**	**75**	**161.88**	
Total	**13641.2**	**79**		

The *f*-ratio value is 2.31684. The *p*-value is 0.065. The result is *not* significant at *p*< .05.

The above table 3 (e) shows the average number of Cases resolved for the year 2016 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.

From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Education Sponsorship programs
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up

So that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (p=0.065), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases resolved in the year 2016.

Table showing No. of cases resolved in 2017

	Table 3f					
	NGO-Activities	No of Cases Resolved-Mean				
		2017				
		WVI	CLS	HC	CLO	BBA
1	Medical Help	18	6	26	32	26
2	Education Sponsorship programs	10	9	69	64	69
3	Shelter	6	10	22	6	22
4	Attending on Missing Compliant	22	5	19	16	19
5	Rescue operations	10	30	8	22	8
6	Repatriation	12	2	2	12	2
7	Emotional Support and Guidance	1	3	39	17	39
8	Confidence Building/Counseling to children	2	10	30	1	30
9	Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents	1	10	52	10	52
10	Information/ Referral to Services/Employment	10	35	39	18	39
11	Career Guidance	10	0	6	9	6
12	Provided Self Employment	1	0	2	5	2
13	Intervention Follow-up	22	38	12	62	12
14	Awareness Building on Factories Act	24	16	18	5	18
15	Legal assistance	29	10	10	5	10
16	Main Streaming Activities	10	1	9	19	9

Result Details				
Source	***SS***	***df***	***MS***	
Between-treatments	1987.2	4	496.8	$F = 1.89$
Within-treatments	19704.75	75	262.73	
Total	21691.95	79		

The *f*-ratio value is 1.89092. The *p*-value is 0.121. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.
The above table 3 (f) shows the average number of Cases resolved for the year 2017 is presented in accordance with the various NGO activities to eradicate child labor.
From the table it is found that on an average, more cases were reported/received with regard to the issues like,

- Medical Help
- Education Sponsorship programs
- Rescue operations
- Emotional Support and Guidance
- Confidence Building/Counseling to the parents
- Information/ Referral to Services/Employment
- Intervention Follow-up
-

So that, from the above it is found that the issue of child labor is rightly addressed.

The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (p=0.121), therefore there is no significant difference among the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor with respect to the cases resolved in the year 2017.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

The preliminary objective of the study was to collect the data from the various non-governmental organizations which have working in Chamarajanagar and secondly to know the intensity of the working strategies in various aspects in eradication of child labour. However, the primary and secondary data was collected from 5 NGOs operating in the Chamarajanagar district. The study has revealed that most of the NGO's are actively engaged in the role of eradicating child labor through the programs like, Medical Help, Education Sponsorship programs, Providing of Shelter, Attending on Missing Compliant, Rescue operations, Repatriation, Emotional Support and Guidance and so on. In the meanwhile, NGOs are needs to strengthened and suggested to focus more on the activities like Repatriation, Providing of Self Employment, Emotional Support and Guidance and Information/ Referral to Services/Employment, in order to create sustainable results in eradicating child labor.

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