Review of Literature

Abdul Khaliq Malik, Niaz Ahmed Bhutto, Danish Shaikh, Erum Akhter, Falahuddin Butt Sukkur(2010), Another Real Fact about Child Labor: A Comparative Study between Districts of Two Provinces of Pakistan, Child is not born for work rather to study, but wall of encumbrance either in financial term, economic term or in social term made him compelled for labor work. Understanding real economics of child labour can have better policy to tackle this issue. Using primary data from two districts one from Sindh another from Punjab, study examines supply side determinants of child labour comparatively and finds significant relationship between average wage set by his employer and labour decision of child. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression is used to estimate results. Though household income, parental education and family characteristic do contribute, but study also determines perception of parnts regarding job uncertainty another factor that increases supply of child labor in case of Sindh. Legislative sanctions(e.g. ban) can not only be the proper solution for this quandary, drawing a survey from 350 poor household study also determines some effective policy implications for government to overcome this curse as well. Key Words: Child labor, Sukkur, Multan, Individual, Combined, Estimation.

Anuradha Kalhan [2008] "Permanently Temporary workers in Global Readymade Garment Hub in Bangalore," Lack of unionization and lack of political affiliation coupled with ineffective role of the labour law enforcement agencies has contributed to the pathetic labour relations in arment sector. In-spite of these real world factors, many successful government manufacturers have been able to get through the hurdle of ILS. But, the same relaxed and permissive situation cannot be hoped to continue forever.

Bilal Ahmad Bhat (2010), Gender, education and child labour: A sociological perspective, In all societies, boys and girls are assigned different societal roles and experience different perspectives of life as a result of their being male or female. Such differences have a gigantic impact on their lives. The importance of gender perspective is very important in understanding the convolution of child labour. Gender, as opposed to sex, refers to the social differences and relations between boys and girls that are cultured and vary widely within and between cultures.
and change over time. While education in itself is clearly significant for the development of an individual and for the well being of the society, it may be less noticeable why education is important in the context of child labour. How are the two linked? Does child labour have an impact on children’s school attendance? Can education play a role in combating child labour? If so, how can it be improved? These questions are dealt with in this paper.

Eric V. Edmonds (2008), A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research, child labour definitions in 27 national reports on child labour. After country name, the first column describes the type of survey used in the analysis. A dedicated child labour survey is marked CLS. A multipurpose household survey is marked NHS. An integrated labour force survey with child labour related questions is marked "ILFS". The third column indicates whether the report distinguishes between child work and child labour. Most reports prepared in languages other than English do not distinguish between child labour and child work, because they lack the distinction between labour and work in their language (Portuguese, Spanish, and French all face this problem). The fourth column contains the relevant specific definition of child labour.

Handbook OF ILO Field Staff(2002) Premised on the conceptual linkages between child labour and youth employment namely (a) reorienting the demand for labour away from children and towards youth, (b) education and training and (c) the overlapping age bracket of dolescents between the ages of 15-17, particularly those in hazardous work, this handbook has throughout highlighted a number of areas in which there is room for IPEC and field youth employment programmes to collaborate. Adopting a lifecycle approach implies that both IPEC and YEP are inextricably linked in their common effort to ensure the overall well-being and development of the individual, the society, and the economy. According to the tenets of Decent Work, both IPEC and youth employment programmes seek to ensure suitable education and training according to labour market demands, that facilitate the transition from school to employment at the appropriate age into jobs free from hazardous conditions, with rights, protection, and access to social dialogue. These shared objectives are based on having a common target group that is
vulnerable children and youth, and there is room for IPEC and youth employment programmes to work together to reach in and out-of-school youth in rural and urban areas.

Hans Van de Glind (2010) The working paper attempts to describe the correlation between migration and child labour by reviewing secondary data of migrant children with or without their families, and children left-behind by their migrant parents. Within a context of migration of close to a billion people - both internally and across national borders - the paper describes how in particular some forms of seasonal family migration and independent child migration create extreme vulnerabilities to child labour. While the findings are not unanimous, it further points at a range of studies that confirm that remittances have contributed to prolonging education and reducing child labour. The paper observes that governments’ migration policies need to be balanced with their obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Conventions on the Minimum Age for Employment, No’s 138 (1973) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182 (1999), to ensure that the rights of children, including migrant children, are protected, including the right to be free from child labour. A range of policy considerations are offered, including in the world of work. The paper recommends amongst others that part of the governance of internal migration be focused on ensuring safe migration for decent work for children above the minimum working age, rather than stopping it. It also recommends measures to improve protection in the workplace, including through expanding youth migrant worker’s ability to form self-help groups and access, join or associate with trade unions. The paper concludes that despite the growing body of evidence with regard to the effects of migration on children, there remain significant knowledge gaps and the correlation between migration and child labour needs further analysis.

Hilary Brown, London, (2007), Child Labour Gap Admits Possible Child Labor Problem, The multi-billion dollar global fashion company Gap has admitted that it may have unknowingly used child labor in the production of a line of children's clothing in India. This followed allegations by an investigative reporter based in Delhi, whose story was splashed across two pages of the British paper The Observer on Sunday. ABC News obtained some of the video material he used to substantiate his story. It shows children who appeared to be between the ages of 10 and 13, stitching embroidered shirts in a crowded, dimly lit work-room. The video clearly
shows a Gap label on the back of each garment. The reporter, Dan McDougall, said the children were working without pay as virtual slaves in filthy conditions, with a single, backed-up latrine and bowls of rice covered with flies. They slept on the roof, he said. Gap Inc. was quick to order a full investigation into the allegations and to re-iterate its policy never to use child labor in the production of its clothes. "This is completely unacceptable and we do not ever, ever condone any child laborer making our garments," said the president of Gap North America, Martha Hansen, on ABC News' "Good Morning America Weekend Edition" on Sunday morning. "We act swiftly," Hansen went on. "And quite honestly, I'm very grateful that this was brought to our attention." McDougall said the children seen working on the Gap clothing all came from the poor Indian state of Bihar, a favourite hunting ground for traffickers looking for cheap underage labor. Impoverished parents are tricked into selling their children for a few dollars with the empty promise that they will be well cared for and will send back their wages. "They had been trafficked by train," he said. "Its nickname is 'the child labor express."

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), The research described herein is entirely ad-hoc in how it chooses ages and what recall periods it uses. Regarding age, there is some attention in the national statistical definitions to pay attention to local child labour laws. As these vary across countries, this will create some difficulty going forward in defining an international standard definition of child labour. Regarding recall times, at the moment researchers have been working with whatever is available in the data. There is a presumption that shorter recalls are more reliable, but ultimately this question of how to collect this time allocation information should be answered elsewhere. Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research

Mallikarjunappa NL (2011), Observance To International Labour Standards :A Study on Selected Units In Bangalore Appeal Cluster, Much of the work force in apparel ndustry is in 'a work for low wage or die' situation in which bargaining power has always tilted in favor of the employers who have taken undue advantage of the disorganized labour force. The enforcement of labour laws is weak as the political executive is not inclined to advocate the causes of labour.
Even the enforcement agencies have been meek spectators of violation of the labour laws. There are many areas of disagreement between workers and management with respect to the labour standards. There is no partnership between workers and management. The reality is far removed from the ideal. The process of feminization is analyzed in two ways; firstly female workers are set to replace male workers in jobs that where traditionally reserved for the latter category.

Mita Bhattacharya (2007), Globalisation And Child Labour: Evidence From India, Child labour is a complex problem basically rooted in poverty. The Government of India has formulated policies since the economic reforms of the early 1990s. Children under fourteen comprise 3.6 per cent of the total labour force in India.Nearly eighty-five per cent are engaged in the traditional agricultural sector, less than nine per cent in manufacturing, services and repairs and only about 0.8 per cent are in factories. The elimination of child labour is a priority and is being implemented at the grass roots level in India. A large number of non-governmental and voluntary organizations are involved in this process along with national and international organisations. This paper reviews the child labour situation in India and analyses the effect of globalisation on child labour.

Pankaj Singh(2005), Child Labour in India, In the latter part of the 20th century, child labour remains a serious problem in many parts of the world. Many of these children live in underdeveloped countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Their living conditions are crude and their chances for education minimal. The income they bring in is, however, necessary for the survival of their families. In other cases, children are bonded, working to pay off an initial cash advance from the employer with escalating interest which leaves them effectively slaves. In this project, information has been shared on some of the legal and programmatic initiatives undertaken in India over the last decade or so to address the problem of child labor. These programs remain committed to the full eradication of all forms of child labor wherever it might exist in India, beginning with the most exploitative and hazardous forms and have adopted this goal as part of national policy. Both the Indian courts and the National Human Rights
Commission have been paying increasing attention to the issue. India has also been participating in the International Program on Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) of the ILO. But the problem remains vast, and finding resources for rehabilitation schemes, given the magnitude of the problem, is a continuing challenge.

S.R. Nikam (2011), The Economics Of Child Labour In India, Land, Labour, Capital and Organization are supposed to be the four factors of production. The common practice prevalent in private sector is to exploit the labourer with having maximum work done within minimum payment. The best possible labour is the child labour. It is usually the cheapest labour. Children are employed because the wages to be paid them are very low. Majority of the child labourers have no guardians. Some of the children, who have guardians, cannot support them. Despite of it, the children are expected to do work to shoulder financial support to their families. Charles Dickens in his famous autobiographical novel David Copperfield shows the evils of child labour in England in the 19th century after the industrial revolution. There are likely to be many stories, novels, dramas, and the other forms of creative writings in various languages that represent the evils of child labour. However, economics considerations are different from literary and aesthetic motives. The exclusive criterion in economic evolution is the maximum profit. Therefore, child labour has high economic value from this perspective. Children can easily be enforced to do maximum work within minimum wages. It is universally acknowledged that child labour is a serious social problem. Children in their childhood stage of life are supposed to enjoy the life of playing games and fun making. Their role is pivotal in building their future with school education. Hence, getting education and playing games are their fundamental rights. The fact shows that the child labour deprives children of such elemental rights.