

**EXAMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF CHILD LABOR CONDUCTED
ON THE UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF
BANGALORE**

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ABSTRACT :

Regarding the education of its young people, India continues to lag behind the rest of Asia by such a large margin that in order for it to catch up, it will require a significant injection of resources as well as political leadership at the national level. This is because India continues to lag behind the rest of Asia by such a large margin that it is so far behind that it cannot catch up. Those people in the country who have succeeded in climbing to the highest levels of society have had a difficult time building a national push for public education because of the significant class and caste distinctions that exist in the country. This is as a result of the fact that the nation possesses. The ruling middle class may come to the realisation that the country needs a more literate population and, as a result, must invest in the nation's children as the economy starts to open up and employment opportunities increase as a result of the expansion of the country's consumer industries. This may occur as a result of the fact that the country's consumer industries are expanding. This realisation might come about as a result of the expansion of the country's consumer industries. To persuade India to alter the manner in which it treats the children of the poor, you will need a large coalition of locally based groups, active engagement from the media, the contribution of researchers and the information that they disseminate, the assist of investors, educators, social activists, and trade unions, as well as support from international donor agencies. Additionally, international donor organisations will be required for this change. An investigation into the conditions in which disadvantaged children in the city of Bangalore are forced to work, with a focus on the issue of child labour in particular.

Keywords: Underprivileged , child labour , City Of Bangalore

INTRODUCTION

India is the largest populated democracy in the world and has the second-highest number of people living per square mile. Additionally, the country has the largest population of persons who are of voting age. The economy of the nation in question is expanding, and the vast majority of people from different parts of the world believe that it is a vital economic and political power. Even though the majority of India's workforce is employed in the agriculture industry, the country's primary source of income comes from a variety of other types of help. In any event, the Indian government is only able to keep tabs on a very small percentage of the working population, which is less than 33 percent of the total. Even though it is a major player on the international stage and has experienced significant economic growth over the past two decades, India is still struggling with long-term issues such as poverty, pollution, people moving from the countryside to the cities, violence against women and girls, and insufficient access to high-quality basic and advanced education, among other things. This is still the case despite the fact that the economy has expanded significantly over the course of the last twenty years. In India, poverty will continue to be a significant issue, and many millions of people will continue to be forced to deal with the impacts of poverty that can be passed down from one generation to the next.

Slums in Bangalore have increased in number throughout the years, going from 159 in 1971 to over 2000 in 2015. This figure accounts for slums in which residents are aware of what is taking place as well as those in which they are not. In 1971, there were 159 slums in the world. In 1971, it was believed that slightly more than ten percent of the city's population resided in poor neighbourhoods (slums). It is anticipated that by the year 2015, that figure will have increased to anywhere between 25 and 35 percent. There are a total of 2,804 slums located in the state of Karnataka, with 597 of those slums being located in the city of Bangalore. This data was gathered as a result of a survey that was conducted in 2011 by the Karnataka Slum Development Board. It is estimated that over 40,50,000 individuals call one of the state's many slums their home. This accounts for 22.56 percent of the state's urban population in its entirety. Slums are home to around one-third of the people who call Bangalore their home, and roughly one million of the city's less fortunate residents designate a slum their residence. The majority of these individuals earn less than Rs 2500 (\$55) per month, which is the poverty line in India. Slums are home to the city's underprivileged population in large numbers.

Poor people and poor communities live below the federal poverty line and are unable to afford

even the most basic things they need to live, such as enough food for three meals a day, good clothes, or a secure place to go to church. This means that poor people and poor communities are unable to escape the cycle of poverty. This is due to the fact that the government has set the threshold for poverty at such a low level. Due to the fact that they were so impoverished and that their condition was so bleak, even the most fundamental acts of charity were not extended to them. This is due to the fact that they are unable to participate in commercial operations, obtain social insurance or medical care, or participate in educational opportunities.

They make their living by performing menial tasks for which they are compensated. It's unfortunate that some of the employment are only temporary positions. This includes contract employment in horticulture and house development, as well as other jobs that rely on their abilities in some capacity. Some of them are in charge of building maintenance in addition to working at ginning and cotton processing plants, evaluating chilies and cotton, engine field mechanical work, residential work, painting, carpentry, bar bowing welding, street building, cleaning, and other household and business work. Other examples of this kind of work include evaluating chilies and cotton, evaluating engine field mechanical work, and evaluating chilies and cotton. The salary is extremely low, and despite men and women doing the same labour, there is a significant pay gap between them due to the fact that they are paid differently for the same work. In a typical setting, a family will have anything from two to eight members, and they will all reside in the same little hut. These hovels become extremely hazardous and are the source of a great deal of problems whenever there is a windstorm. Also, when severe weather approaches, the inhabitants make an effort to locate a secure location inside their domain; nevertheless, given the low likelihood of success in this endeavour, they retreat to their quaint cottages and continue living their lives in the same manner as before. Even if they are entirely occupied with family work at home and just as income planned pay works to bring in more money for their families, women are still viewed as subordinates in both the family and the network. This is the case despite the fact that they are completely busy. This is still the case despite the fact that women spend a lot of their time caring for children and other family members at home. Not only at the level of the family, but also at the level of the network, this takes place. The preparation of day-to-day necessities including food, fuel, medication, and building materials falls primarily on the shoulders of women. Every one of these projects places an unreasonable amount of additional work on women's shoulders, in the form of domestic and financial duties. This work can be done either inside or outside the home, whichever is more convenient. Because of this, everything became more difficult for

everyone, but particularly for the housewife because she is responsible of organising and distributing the meals. When there isn't enough food to go around, she will typically forego eating so that she can assist other members of her family who are also in need of assistance. As a result of the widespread poverty, every person requires a source of income in order to maintain their occupation and maintain their level of nutrition; consequently, guardians and other family members are forcing their children to work. In spite of the fact that India possesses solid sacred rights, such as the requirement that every child under the age of 14 must be instructed as a mandatory requirement and, more recently, the inclusion that primary education is one of the Human rights, these rights are being abused because the government does not have sufficient resources to satisfy all of the needs and necessities of the people. In addition to this, children who are close to the age at which they are most vulnerable become highly wiped out and unfortunate. And furthermore, girl children are legitimately separating as they are regarding exceptionally terrible as they are not taught and some of the girls are going to labour works and others are remaining in the home just to do house hold works and take care of the little children in their families. This is adding to the fact that girl children are legitimately separating as they are regarding extremely terrible as they are regarding extremely terrible as they are not teaching. The vast majority of the children that live in these regions are sedentary, making no movement whatsoever, and may be seen thinking to themselves in the streets. They are also unwanted because they lack the necessary care and education. They have not experienced the happiness and contentment of childhood. They will eventually become ineffective because of the poor behaviour of people in their future.

Because there are no clinical offices in this zone, the people's health conditions are extremely unfortunate. The children do not receive adequate treatment, and as a result, they do not progress, and as a result, they are impacted by a variety of infections. Women and older people are suffering from a variety of illnesses because they do not have access to proper medical care or do not engage in beneficial health practises. There is a high number of women who lose their pregnancies despite the fact that they have no genuine consideration in time for it. Infectious diseases including diarrhoea, hepatitis, cholera, and tuberculosis are incredibly easy to pass on to others, and this makes them quite common. The most common disease in the world is diarrhoea, which is followed by severe respiratory infections, which are then followed by skin conditions. It is also known that a significant number of elderly people, as well as women, particularly during the stages of pregnancy, have passed away as a result of a lack of proper clinical attention in a timely manner. patients who were affected by HIV and

AIDS, as well as unidentifiable people in the neighbourhood who were infected, were distinguished. Because there are no clinical offices in this region, residents need to travel to the home office in the city of Guntur in order to get their health checked. This prevents them from seeking treatment in isolation, which puts them at a severe disadvantage with regard to infections.

It should come as no surprise that family units who have access to a variety of sources of drinking water have an extraordinarily high incidence rate of water-borne diseases. The principal source of water in the region is a single open well, and there are very few pig wells in the vicinity. As a result, not all of the inhabitants have access to high-quality drinking water. In addition to the fact that these hog wells do not provide enough water for all of the households, they become devoid of water during the warm months, making it extremely difficult to fill even a single water container.

Related work

Berckman and partners (2012) Efforts should be made to include more useful information into the lives of children, and the CRC should be viewed as a productive tool rather than a therapeutic one. The authors argue that CRC is contributing to the standardisation of childhood as it is thought of in Western thought, which can induce negative open observations when a child does not fit the idea of standardised childhood. In addition, Veeran (2004) highlights the fact that for certain children, adult supervision may not be present; yet, this does not indicate that the children should have less say in the decisions that affect them.

GouriManik Manas(2016) Emerging countries suffer pervasive poverty. Despite 60 years of prosperity, 34.3% of India's population lives on less than \$1 per day. Multiple poverty estimates, each based on a different set of criteria, provide different poverty figures for India. In 1993-1994, the planning commission found that 36.0% of India's population lived below the poverty level. The 55th N.S.S. round estimate for 1999-2000 shows that by 30 days recall, poverty was 26.10% nationally, 27.09% in rural regions, and 23.62 in urban areas. Based on 1999-2000 data. Seven-day recall was 23.33% nationally, 24.023% in rural areas, and 21.59% in urban areas. According to the planning commission, Karnataka had 20.04 percent poverty in 1999-2000. It was 17.38% in rural areas and 25.25% in urban areas. In Karnataka, 26.87% of SCs and 24.78% of STs live in rural poverty. SCs make up 47.50% of Karnataka's urban population, and STs 50.93%. This shows India's poverty level is high. Poverty causes all social and economic difficulties. Child labour is the biggest resource-related social harm. It's

common known that eradicating poverty will end child labour. This is a recent consensus. Between 1981 and 1991, Karnataka's child labour rose 19.3%. This may increase child labour. In Karnataka's urban areas, most youngsters work in manufacturing, trade, and commerce, not agriculture. According to 2001 Labor Department figures, 7112 teens had dangerous employment. Children work in official, informal, and domestic fields. In 2001, the Labor Department reported 3,188 minors working non-hazardous jobs. M. P. Ranganath (2004) found that the Bellary area of Karnataka had 4185 child labourers, males and girls. This paper examines the causes of child labour in Karnataka.

Aleya et al., (2011) demonstrates that even while individuals have access to information on children's rights, there aren't many indications that people are paying more attention to these rights. This is still the situation despite the fact that the child has rights that can be exercised. The inquiry discusses the necessity of collecting national statistics on children who are not enrolled in school, the number of homes run by institutions, the number of children who are presently residing in those homes, and what those children are doing a short while after leaving those homes.

Make (2009) Children who are forced to make a living on the streets and women whose jobs are considered to be "invisible" are some of the most outspoken advocates in India for the necessity of conducting additional in-depth research into the most effective ways to protect the large population of children in the country who are not adequately represented. These children and women are some of the most outspoken advocates in India for the necessity of conducting additional in-depth research into the most effective ways to protect the large population of children in the country who are not adequately represented. In addition to this, children who are compelled to earn their living on the streets are some of the most outspoken advocates in India for the In order to improve educational access for populations that are underprivileged, learning successes, social inequities, and sex concerns, there is still a significant amount of work that needs to be done. Books such as "Road children: Lives of Courage and Weakness," which demonstrate that there is still a significant amount of work that needs to be done, point in this direction. These books show that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done. Even though they attend classes and make an effort to educate themselves, the data that is presented in the books shows that a sizeable percentage of the children who are forced to live on the streets do not end up completing their formal educations. This is the case despite the fact that they enrol in schools and make an effort to learn. One possibility to take into consideration is whether or not the government is in a position to ensure that all children will receive an

education of sufficient quality to meet their requirements. One may also ponder the rationale behind the fact that the government does not make it possible for artists and other groups, such as charitable organisations, to donate to and organise their very own events. There is a significant gap between what the administration says it wants to achieve and what it actually does, and there is no clear record of school programmes that have a significant impact on important education at this point in time. There is also a significant disconnect between what the administration says it wants to accomplish and what it actually does. What the administration says it intends to accomplish and what it really accomplishes are two very different things, and the gap between the two is enormous. In addition, there is a discrepancy between the things that the administration claims it wants to do and the things that it really performs in order to achieve those objectives.

Bandyopadhyay and Subrahmanian's(2008) A recent study came to the conclusion that the increase in the number of scaffold schools and private camps has resulted in an increase in the number of different tutoring services that are available to young women. Opportunities for education that are not typically offered might be discovered through the government as well as through organisations that are not operated for the purpose of making a profit. In spite of the fact that these are meant to be temporary solutions, very little thought is given to what the girls already know and whether or not this will contribute to them being accepted into traditional schools and successfully completing traditional tutoring. This is the case despite the fact that these solutions are intended to be temporary.

Bhat (2010) The phrases "kid," "work," and "labour" are the three that create the greatest difficulty when attempting to define the concept of child labour. He is of the opinion that the term "childhood" may be defined by age, but he also points out that people stop being regarded children at various ages depending on the social setting in which they are put. He believes that the term "childhood" can be defined by age. The transition into adulthood, often known as puberty, can begin at a wide range of ages for different people. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Labor Organization's Convention on the Worst Form of Child Labor both refer to child labour as the "worst form of child labour." Article 1 of the UNCRC and the ILO Convention on the WORST FORM OF CHILD LABOR, respectively.

Bhat (2011) Children as young as 15 who work in Africa and Asia are not considered to be engaging in child labour; rather, they are viewed as capable workers who can profit from the

experience they get on the job. However, this is only the case in a small number of countries around the world. There is a difference between child labour and child work, which is considered as a necessary part of the development of a kid into an accountable adult, while child labour is seen as exploitative. Many people believe that putting children to work is an important part of helping them develop into responsible adults.

In addition, there have been reports of individuals under the age of 18 finding employment in the central business districts of large cities. According to the criteria provided by the World Bank, the prevalence of child labour is lower in Sub-Saharan Africa than in a great number of other nations because the region has a relatively good standard of living. Children who live in cities typically spend the majority of their waking hours either playing or assisting their parents with chores around the house. Many of these individuals continue to execute their jobs despite the deplorable conditions in which they are performed. They put in a significant amount of labour over extended periods of time for little or no recompense, depending on the conditions they were working under. The majority of sexual assaults that take place in urban settings like cities are committed against young women, who are among the most defenceless members of society. The reason for this is due to the fact that young women are among the most vulnerable segments in our society.

Methodology

Concerning the implementation of public policy, the implications are as follows: It is impossible to solve the issue of child labour in a vacuum. There are too many other factors involved. It is a multifaceted socioeconomic and demographic problem that can be mitigated and even eradicated by a variety of activities taken not only by the government but also by the general public, both at the level of society as well as the individual. These activities can be taken at any level, from the level of society to the level of the individual. The government has the ability to participate in these pursuits, but members of the general public also have the opportunity to do so. In situations in which parents teach their children a trade or a skill as a means of socialising the next generation, the concept of child labour as a form of economic activity loses the majority of its relevance and becomes largely irrelevant. This scenario plays out, for instance, when parents instruct their children in the art of fishing. The most significant problems arise when a procedure is carried out by an exploitative mechanism that requires the child to expend more energy than the child actually possesses and that compels the youngster to work under conditions that are both physically and intellectually stressful. These issues

include the following: If child labour is not completely eradicated, then it will be necessary to take incremental steps toward regulating and humanising child labour. This will become necessary if total elimination of child labour is not achieved. These actions need to be carried out as quickly as time permits. This is crucial so that young workers can be provided with some protection against conditions that impede both their physical and mental development and

prevent them from getting educational and professional opportunities of a higher calibre. This is the reason why this must take place: These efforts include the drafting of legislation designed to safeguard workers and the subsequent implementation of such legislation, as well as the enhancement of working conditions by means of the construction of new and improved welfare facilities. Child labour has its origins in poverty; hence, the only way to effectively address it is to treat the problem with compassion and understanding if one wants there to be any hope of it being successful. It is possible to solve this issue over time, and doing so will require both an equitable distribution of economic resources and a reawakening of society as a whole. These are the kinds of programmes that can be geared at the society as a whole, rather than focusing solely on the children in one particular demographic. The income gap can be addressed by increasing the number of jobs that are available to people in lower socioeconomic strata. This is something that can be accomplished by creating new jobs, which is another way of saying the same thing. This will contribute to reducing the income disparity.

The Complete Doing Away With of Poverty in All Its Forms Because poverty is the primary factor that contributes to the predominance of child labour, the only solution to the issue of child labour that will be effective over the long term is to eradicate poverty. This is the only solution that will make a difference. Despite the fact that the total percentage of poverty is almost the same throughout all of India's states, there is a significant disparity in the number of individuals who are considered to be living in poverty in each state. The problem of poverty is more ubiquitous and severe in rural areas than it is in urban areas, and it is concentrated in subsistence farmers, small farmers, and landless labourers. Urban areas have more people living in poverty overall. The number of people living in poverty is significantly lower in urban regions. The percentage of people in metropolitan areas who are scraping by on barely enough money to survive is substantially higher. People who work in positions with laxer standards of professionalism have a higher risk of contracting this illness in urban settings, where the prevalence of the condition is higher overall. Families living on a limited budget typically rely on their children as a source of increased labour force and wages. Children are

often expected to help with household chores. This is due to the fact that such families typically have few alternative options available to them. Child labour is something that can be managed and eventually eradicated from the globe if greater attention is paid to the socioeconomic groups that are located at the base of the social hierarchy. As a means of fostering a pattern of balanced economic expansion across the region, the primary focus of our efforts should be put toward the formulation of policies that will result in the creation of new employment opportunities. It is important that impoverished people have access to land, loans, and improved seeds, and that there are also advancements in the quality of water, sanitation, and medical care. These issues should receive a greater degree of attention. Additionally, the improvement of technology should be prioritised, in addition to economic and social service provision. In addition to this, further focus ought to be placed on other facets, such as the improvement of existing seed kinds. One further strategy for combating poverty is to offer monetary aid to families who are struggling to make ends meet in the form of a family allowance. This stipend can be given to families on the condition that their children complete their education and do not take part in any kind of job, whether it be paid, unpaid, or self-employed in any capacity. It is of the utmost importance to both put an end to joblessness among adults and rationalise the policy that is now in place regarding pricing and income. Both of these goals should be accomplished as quickly as possible.

A Global Community Devoid of Illiteracy Literacy Rates That Are Completely Negligible The parents who are unable to read or write are already having financial difficulties, but they do not understand the necessity of giving educational opportunities for their children in order to improve their children's positions in society. As a direct result of this, it is of the utmost need to make parents aware of the relevance of education by utilising concerned propaganda and publicity. This is of the highest priority. The significance of this cannot be overstated. As a result, not only should there be an emphasis placed on teaching the child, but there should also be an emphasis placed on educating the parents, and this should be accomplished by placing a larger emphasis on the adult education programme. Educating the parents should be a priority because it will have a direct impact on the education of the child. Children in many parts of the world are unable to obtain an education despite their desire to do so, and this is due to the fact that there are not enough schools or other types of resources accessible to meet their educational needs. This is due to the fact that there are insufficient numbers of schools. Even when there is access to the resources, there are a number of barriers that prevent young people from making use of them. This is true even in situations where the resources are readily

available. The most common explanation is that both the children and their parents do not place a high enough value, in terms of either the long-term or the short-term benefits of going to school and giving up present income, on doing so. This is true in terms of both the short-term and the long-term benefits. There is a widespread misconception that going to school is nothing more than an intellectual and theoretical endeavour, which is not suited to the day-to-day working requirements of those who are less fortunate. This is a very common logical error. Therefore, education should be imported together with components that are specific to the demands of the local community, and pre-vocational training should be provided to youngsters in order to prepare them for some kind of employment that contributes to the economy. If this were to take place, it would ensure that children are better prepared to contribute to the communities in which they live. This training ought not to take place in circumstances that are exploitative; rather, it ought to be a component of a socialisation process that takes place in environments that are as favourable as is practically possible. This way of instructing would instil in young people a sense of respect for the work that they perform, and it would make it possible for them, once they had gained the necessary abilities, to secure employment that pays more money and improves their quality of life. This would be accomplished by teaching them to respect the work that they do. The incorporation of traditional training as a component of the educational experience would breathe new life into the stale atmosphere of theoretical knowledge and contribute to the general growth and development of the child by providing them with additional capabilities. In addition, the school year should be restructured so that the summer break coincides with the times of year when various crops are ready to be harvested as well as the growth seasons of those crops. As a result of this, children won't have to skip school in order to assist their parents with some of the less labor-intensive chores, and they will be able to do so because it won't be required for them to do so.

The number of people who are aware of the problem should continue to grow. A startlingly high percentage of people are unaware of the potentially hazardous working conditions that children are subjected to, as well as the effects that beginning employment at a young age has, not just on the child but also on society as a whole. In addition, people are unaware of the effects that beginning employment at a young age has on the effects that beginning employment at a young age has, not just on the child but also on the This is in spite of the fact that starting a job at a young age can have adverse repercussions not only on the child but also on society as a whole.

The Function That Trade Unions Serve Within the Workplace The labour unions have the potential to play a very significant role in the implementation of the laws that are already in place regarding the minimum age requirement for employment, the minimum salary requirement, the working hours, and the rest intervals. These laws govern the minimum age requirement for employment, the minimum salary requirement, the working hours, and the rest intervals. In accordance with these statutes, the minimum age requirement for employment, the minimum pay requirement, the working hour requirements, and the rest break requirements are all adhered to. Because they do not have a say in the subject, children who are working but are not members of labour unions do not have the ability to bargain for better working conditions because they do not have a voice in the matter. This is due to the fact that they are unable to participate in the decision-making process because they do not have a say in the subject.

Planning for the Future with a Long-Term Perspective: Strategies This social ill should be completely eliminated, which would mean that the problem of child labour should be brought to a gradual halt as a result of the policies that are intended to be put into place over the course of a long period of time. One strategy for accomplishing this objective is to work toward elevating the standard of living across the board in the community. This can be accomplished by putting into practise the policies and procedures listed below:

The Present Predicament of Our Diet and the Functions of Our Bodies Since children are more likely to sustain injuries or fall victim to accidents while they are working, improved occupational safety and health services ought to be made available to them. Children are more likely to become injured or fall victim to accidents. Workers in both the production and the stone breaking operations are needed to have access to gloves and other forms of personal protective equipment (PPE). It ought to be one of the primary focuses of the efforts that are made to make the living and working environment more hygienic and pleasurable.

Policies and Procedures Implemented in the Workplace In addition to the risks that are inherent to the jobs themselves, it is imperative that children be safeguarded against the dangers that are associated with the workplaces in which their parents are employed. These dangers include things like working at dangerous heights, working for a company that pays them on a piece rate basis, and working for an employer who asks them to put in excessively long hours of labour. Other dangers include working for a firm that pays them on a piece rate basis. They should be given a sufficient amount of tools and equipment, in addition to at least

the most fundamental types of protective apparel. This is something that should be provided for them. They should also be guaranteed to receive social security, which, in the event that they get ill, should include both benefits and medical treatment for them. This method ought to be executed by means of proper guidelines, in particular in the firms that are situated in the dustiest places, and there ought to be a regular medical check-list for the young people who are working. It is essential that the requirement of maintaining a clean and sanitary working environment that is free of smoke, dust, and other allergens is not disregarded. It is also crucial that this criterion not be neglected.

Recreation After a long day of doing the same thing over and over again, children need some form of amusement in order for them to be able to maintain being active and to obtain new mental energy. Children should not only have access to recreational areas in their homes but also to venues where they can participate in cultural and artistic activities at their parents' places of employment. This access should not be limited to the children's homes but should extend to the parents' places of employment. This access ought to be made available to everyone on an equal footing. There should be regulations that force businesses to provide these facilities for the actual and regular participation of children in leisure activities. These activities include things like sports and arts and crafts. It is imperative that these laws be made into legislation so that they can be properly obeyed. This would be beneficial for the children's overall development, and it would also help to prevent them from becoming homeless or involved in criminal activity. The passing of these standards into law is necessary in order to guarantee compliance with them.

Conclusion

In countries where economies are still in the process of developing, the engagement of children in the labour force is an essential component of the social structure. These are also the countries in which the incidence of child labour is at its greatest. Both the social phenomenon and the economic phenomenon contain reflections of one another in their respective spheres of influence. These musings can be taken in any number of different directions. Because of this, the issue can only be resolved by guaranteeing that the progression of society occurs in a manner that is constantly well-organized. There is no other solution. The elimination of child labour is not something that can be accomplished in a vacuum; rather, it would be an essential component of the various other socioeconomic shifts that are currently taking place. This goal cannot be accomplished in a vacuum. A decrease in the employment of children as labourers

would follow the introduction of mechanisation, which calls for a rise in the number of workers with specialised skills. This would be a positive development. As a direct consequence of this change, children would be motivated to instead pursue educational and occupational training possibilities.

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