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**GRT** **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILD  
LABOUR**  
(CONSIDERING HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA REGION)



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**Abstract:** Every nation's wealth is children. A Nation's development depends on the children's multiple development. There is no doubt to become good citizens in future if the children are provided proper education, health, healthy food, entertainment, humanity and social awareness.

**Key words:** multiple development, social awareness, entertainment, healthy food.

**INTRODUCTION:**

But, are the below 14 years old children a nation's wealth..? How do they live..? And what are the challenges for them..? There are no suitable answers for these questions. Also in this world 52 million and 10 cores in India the child labourers are for from the love and affection. Instead they are engaged in some ones houses, farms, industries, hotels, mining, selling vegetables, flowers and fruits most of the children have involved in agriculture, prohibited regions cycle garages and wood selling in the atmosphere of bad habits also as slaves they are working hard in dangerous situations. The children are the victims of the desire of selfish owners. Even they are suffering from the torching and exploitation of such people, so today child labour problem has become a challenge to civic society.

Today we can see the children have been harassed in all kinds of sectors. Even though the problem of the child labour is one of the exploitations. Also the system of child labour is not a new problem. It would be seen since far days of history. It can be seen allover the world not only in the particular region of Hyderabad-Karnataka.

According to Indian constitution-section-45 each child should be given free and compulsory education, also in fundamental rights Indian constitution articles 23rd and 24th tell about the oppression of the child exploitation right, According to act 28th it is prohibited that working involvement of the children in mining, industries and the works which pose-a-danger. Hence the below 14 years old children have been protected and given some rights for them.

In 1998 regarding child labour the Indian supreme-court gave a great judgment. But today also it is little impossible to undertake it seriously due to the corrupting system. As the judgment says the employs must pay fine of Rs 25,000/ if they have employed the children who are below 14 years. So they never give the data information and records of the children's who are being employed there.

Every one must be employed after having the

growths of physical and mental along with an exact education since childhood. But due to poverty the lack of education, the poor economical condition of the family, the ignorance of the parents etc, are the causes for sending children to employ wherever possible. These kind of the children are called "child labourers".

According to UNESCO survey of 2000 there are 300 million child labourers in the world. According to census of 2001 there are 20.2 million child labourers in India. As same there are more than 35 lacks child labourers in Karnataka. But all this statistical study is temporary. Because the child labourers would be unseen able while surveying them. Also misinformation is given by the owners. There may be more child labourers than this in the nation.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:**

There is a necessary of analyses of child labourers under socio-economical condition. Also it is very necessary of analyses of exploitations and social status of child labourers which has become an immense problem in this nation so the research is based on their status regard.

There are 90% of the child labourers working in the rural areas and 10% of them are working in urban areas. In that 60% of the children are below 10 years. And 23% of the children are involved in business and traders. 36% of them are house holders. The large numbers of the children are working in hotels, bars and dhabas in urban. Remained they go to sell the papers and to collect the plastics and thrown thing. However these children are not counted and countered in records. Though we do come to the sense of the fastest and horrible growth in number of child laborers.

**METHOD OF THE STUDY:**

The present study is through practical (empirical) also the information is collected through two kinds of the sources. They are primary and secondary sources. The first information is collected about social, economical and other

status of child labourers through questionnaires and personal interviews. The secondary information is through the relevant government offices those are in data or statistical also from census records, research thesis and the gazette and notices of government, writings, magazines and some important books. The collected information is explained and analyzed through horizontally and vertically.

Today the child labourers can be found in rural areas as well as in cities. child labourers works in fields, farms, hotels, bus stands, railway stations, agric-activities. They are polish shoes, carrying luggage's and materials of travelers, paper selling, as snacks sellers, working in garages. So their position is very horrible.

There are thousands together children working in region of Hyderabad-Karnataka. Here I have selected 500 child labourers for my research study. For the study of social position of child labour especially I have selected two district those are Bellary and Koppal which are situated in the area of Hyderabad-Karnataka.

#### VIEW AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The evil system of child labour has become social and economical problem and it has rooted even today in rural also in urban areas. But in its feature we can found little different from one and another time beings.

Its every child's right to enjoy the life of childhood days with playing and learning, but so many children have been far away from the joyful movements. Due to the poverty and other problems the children are working in hotels, bars, restaurants and shops also in private industrial units hence their dreams have been destroyed from these causes. Due to the over burden of the work, mental stress and explanation of the owners the children suffering a lot. Its crime to appoint the children who are below 14 years for works. So there are so many laws and orders to control it, but they are not talking place effectively. Hence so many children are working very hard also they are being exploited by their owners.

Hence forth I have titled my study as the "social and economical position of the child labours"(considering Hyderabad-Karnataka region)

The following are the view points of the study.

1. Finding today's the social position of the child labourers.
2. Analyzing the causes of the system of child labourers.
3. Finding the problems which are being faced by child labourers.
4. Convincing the role of non-government organisations and the government's actions of laws in protecting child labourers.
5. giving instruction for the problem and solutions of child labour through the study.

The can see the large of the child labourer in below areas and places.

1. Child labourers in mining.
2. Child labourers in bar-restaurants.
3. Child labourers in vegetable markets.
4. Child labourers in flowers-fruit vending.
5. Child labourers in provision shops.
6. Especially in agric activities will be large number of Child

labourers.

7. Child labourers in prohibited areas.
8. Child labourers in bad habits.
9. Child labourers in garage's and cycle shops.
10. Child labourers in railway and bus stands.
11. Child labourers in selling woods.
12. Child labourers in bricks construction.

These are all the places considered under the scope of the study.

#### Structure of the study:

Below is shown that regarding the social position of present Child labourers.

I have explained along with introducing the field of study, view of the study, its scope, method, feature and about Child labourers in the first chapter.

In second chapter I have explained about the impacts of the way and growth of the Child labourers system and meaning of system of the Child labourer.

In the chapter third I have studied about the present social position of the Child labourers, their problems and challenges, bad habits of the children, solutions of the problems and the few steps which are taken by non-government organizations.

In fourth chapter I would like to make known about the background of 25 of the Child labourers. And at last it is analyzed that the relevant of study in conclusion. At the end the bibliography are mentioned.

Its very essential that every one must take special cares of the children if it to be true that the future's civics who are children of present. Because we have un succeeded in solving the problems of Child labourers if also we have achieved a lot in science and technology. The problems are continued as same.

The problem of the Child labour is very wide and horrible one in the nation. Even it has become a challenge for the effort of salvation. Its very difficult that to eradicate the Child labour due to the below poverty and other social and economical problems.

Its is expected that there are more than 10 crore Child laborers in India. They are 20% in total number of the labourers. There are 12 to 15 thousand Child labourers working in dangerous firms and 30 to 40 thousand Child labourers are working in non-dangerous firms in our state.

India has large number of the children, 50 thousand of the children missing every year. 15 thousand of the are not found. Even in India every day at least one among the child labourers would die while working in dangers firms. So it's an un eradicated system yet due to the ignorance of the relevant offices and society also by the over desire of the capitalists.

Since 1993 till today Indian government has brought many laws and acts to eradicate the child labour system. But they are un successful due to the ignorance of the related offices and lack of political interest.

The Karnataka state government begun the plan of eradication of child labour system in 2002. also it has announced that with in the year of 2007 that to make a free state of child labour. But due to the ignorance of the relevant offices it is un successful in its view point. Also this plan is

extended up to 2012.

The efforts must take place effectively to adopt the laws of Child labourers protection there is no sacristy of laws in India. But it is impossible yet to pass the act in. the revolutions should take place through the mass medias. More than this there is need of creating social awareness in each and every one about the exploitation of Child labour also the parents should act to decide the future of their children, then only the problem may be solved.

Every 14th of the November we celebrate Children's day in our nation. That day we have to discuss about the welfare and labour of Children. Also debates seminars etc, must be conducted. In this way there is necessity of advice of the philosophers other wise it is never be solved.

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