

International Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

Golden Research  
Thoughts

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

---

## Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### *International Advisory Board*

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania		

### *Editorial Board*

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Management Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN
	S. Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:- Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR: CAUSES AND ALLEVIATION MEASURES



Perke Vaishali Sheshrao

Asst. Prof. & H.O.D. , (Public Administration) , E.S.P.M. Arts College Bidkin, Tq. Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad.

Short Profile

Perke Vaishali Sheshrao is working as an Assistant Professional & Head Of Department, (Public Administration) at E.S.P.M. Arts College Bidkin, Tq. Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad.



ABSTRACT:

The numbers of child labourers are day-by-day enlarging. At present near across India about 11 crores child labours are deployed in various industries, businesses, factories and living in an unbearable, inhuman conditions: it is a regrettable condition for any of the societies or nation claiming itself as a civilized, developed. The rise number of child labours in the country is not coincidental, in fact it is an out come of policies and aims adopted by the political and policy makers. On the one hand young, adult need youth are made to wander due to lack work and on the

other hand ranging in same numbers, the children, below the 14 years of age, are put to work by being deprived off their education, nurturing and tender childhood. Deploying small children at work is by all means an inhuman and anti-constitutional act. Despite trading on liberty, equality and fraternity: the three fold principles of parliamentary system today around 11 crores children are being put away far from their fundamental rights. While around 20 lakh child labours are caught in the inhuman claws of slavery and about 4 lakh underage girls are stuffed in brothel houses in Maharashtra that proclaims itself as progressive and developed state. In its report published, UNISEF remarked that its efforts to alleviate the child labour practices in India the stubborn attitude of castes is major blockage. The independent and sovereign constitution of India has bestowed authority to the parliament to protect fundamental right of each and every individual. The article 45 of the Indian Constitution provisions free

Article Indexed in :

DOAJ  
BASE

Google Scholar  
EBSCO

DRJI  
Open J-Gate

and compulsory education for children below the 14 years of age; the article 39 (c) has clearly made provisions for nourishing environment of overall development of a child. Moreover by authoritatively signing on the UNO declarations of Right of Children, the government of India has shown its commitment to be abided by provisions safeguarding rights of children. However, disappointingly least successive measures can be observed undertaken to free the children entrapped in slavery, exploitation and rehabilitate the same. This society is growing leaps and bound but reaches no where; hence we must endeavor to reach tasks to ameliorate the inhuman child labour practices from our society.

*Zage Akaran Proudhpancha  
Aamchya Angi Chadhau Naka  
Hashya Amucya Vedanavarche  
Dashya Laduni Dadau Naka.*

## KEYWORDS

*Child Labour , Alleviation Measures , fundamental rights.*

## INTRODUCTION

Reading above cited lines by renowned poet Raja Mangalwadhekar concerning the grim reality of Child Labour practices in society all the same moves every sensitive civilian and administration. Today the problem of child labour has become a serious matter of concern all over the world. India is not exception to it. Significantly Child Labour practice creates stumbling blocks in the development process of our country, thus it hampers the creditability of society. Children being grinded coarsely are basically from weaker sections of society.<sup>1</sup>

The rights conferred to children include primarily- access to healthcare facilities, education, social security and participation in all walks of life. Paradoxically, observes quite different picture in the present conditions. Often owing to vulnerable conditions or exploitation children are being dispossessed off their rights. Education is the medium of nurturing and personal development of an individual; but one tends to consider as how the dropped out children and child labourers would survive in the burgeoning competitive world around. It has become imperative for each of us to think whether to let the underdeveloped society perish perpetually ever since times unknown or brought up a weaker and diseased next generation.

All religions assume children as God's most beautiful gift ever given to mankind. With declaration of Human Rights to fundamental Child Rights different nations have assured proper child development and upbringing through various constitutional and programmes. The societies where children are considered as epitome of God himself, the same society in practical life, perceives them as means of production. In a tender age instead of handling books, pencils children are offered with spade, sickle and tea-cups driving them into dark future.<sup>2</sup>

Many research studies have proved that around 70 per cent of the patients in hospitals are those who had been child labours. Our children are tomorrow's hopes and aspirations, but the society today is upbringing mentally sick and unhealthy younger generations. Consequently, it exhibits fatal and far-reaching effects in our country. Hence, delay in early curbing child labour practices may lead to

experience worsened conditions in society.

### THE CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR

Numbers of researchers, scholars and thinkers have put forth different opinions while conceptualizing the problem of Child Labour in their social assessments. Moreover, all over the world, the concept of Child Labour varies pertaining to respective countries. Also the Child Employment Acts too define the concept from different perspectives.

### CHILD LABOUR DEFINED BY THE OPERATION RESEARCH GROUP OF BADODARA

“Children below 5 to 14 years of age undertake works without caring for benefits or those by being far from families are fully immersed in economic-productive activities, can be termed as Child Labours.”<sup>3</sup>

According to Census of Sample Survey, “any child who is engaged in productive activity can be called as a Child Labour.”<sup>4</sup>

In India none of the constitutional provisions have yet given definite outline of what exactly the concept of Child Labour stands for. Variations in social assessment undertaken by study groups, scholars indicate dissimilarities in concepts put forth by all them. However, all definitions highlight the issues such as- nature of work, wages or honorary wages concerning Child Labour practices.

### STATUS OF CHILD LABOURERS AT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

In developing countries, as per the report published by International Labour Organization about 250 million children between 5 to 14 years of age group are engaged in productive activities. Out of which around 61 per cent child labourers are centered in Asia region while rest 32 per cent in Africa and 7 per cent in America. Out of total child labourers all over the world (250 millions), India houses near about 10 per cent, i.e. 25 million child labourers at present; where as few research organizations have estimated this number towering up to 11 crores child labours engaged in various industries and businesses. Children cover about 5.2 per cent of the total workforce in India<sup>5</sup> and the same percentage in rest of the countries can be cited as follows.

Table No.1  
Share of Child Workforce in the countries all over the world

Sr. No.	Country	Share of work force (%)	Sr. No.	Country	Share of work force (%)
1	Turkey	17.3	6	Indonesia	12.4
2	Thailand	10.7	7	Mexico	11.5
3	Bangladesh	19.5	8	Egypt	8.2
4	Brazil	18.8	9	Argentina	6.6
5	Pakistan	16.6	10	Shri Lanka	4.4

Source : International Labour organization Report (1960)

Relatively, India scores highest with up to 25 million child labourers put side by side amongst other countries followed by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Spain, Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt.

Table No.2  
Figures showing Child Labour in main states across India

Sr. No.	State and Union Territory	Figures of Child Labour during 1981	Figures of Child Labour during 1991	Figures of Child Labour during 2001
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,51,312	16,61,940	13,63,339,
2	Madhya Pradesh	16,98,597	13,72,563,	10,63,259,
3	Maharashtra	15,57,756	10,68,418	7,64,075
4	Uttar Pradesh	14,34,675	14,10,086	19,27,997
5	Bihar	11,01,764	9,42,245	1,17,500
6	Rajasthan	8,19,605	7,74,199	12,65,576
7	West Bengal	8,09,263	7,11,691	8,57,087
8	Odisha	7,02,293	4,52,394	3,77,594
9	Lakshadweep	56	34	27
10	Pondicherry	3,606	2,680	1,904

Source : Survey of 1981, 1991 & 2001

The above table indicates that there has been steady increase in the number of child labours in India since 2001 as compare to 1981 and 1991 years. As per figures during 2001 year Uttar Pradesh ranks highest in child labours followed by Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh while in Maharashtra about 7, 64,075 child labours were observed.

"Child labour is one of the most serious violations of children's right in the world today."<sup>6</sup> Child labour produces various adverse effects for the children working all over the world. These effects have been inherently reflected, as discussed above, in the working conditions of the children. However, the effects are perceived to be more fatal in developing countries. Particularly in India and its neighboring countries, as there has been no improvement in the working conditions and no compensatory schemes and safety measures have been adopted in these countries. The most commonly perceived effects of the child labour on the health of children working in appallingly hazardous conditions are defective eye-sight owing to more strain in early age, tuberculosis resulting from lung infection especially among the children engaged in bidi-making works, matchbox, mica and many other chemical manufacturing industries. Most of the children while weaving the carpets develop spondylitis and certain other associated diseases as they constantly sit by bending down their body for manufacture of carpets.<sup>7</sup>

## AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOUR PRACTICES

### • Unemployment<sup>8</sup>

Due to unemployment a man pathetically turns into a poor. In case adult men/women are unable to earn wages or failed to do so they have no alternatives rather than be depended on the wages earned by their children.

### • Poverty<sup>6</sup>

In the developing country like ours, adversities faces by parents often compel children to seek employment, the reasons being the wages earned by children are highly essential for survival of a family. Due to poverty these parents not only are unable to afford basic needs but also show negative attitude towards education upbringings of their children.

### • Lower income of adult members in family<sup>7</sup>

Income of an adult member of a family has direct bearing on the child labour practices. As stated by the International Labour Organization in its report the problem of child labour is not in itself their own but is related with the problems of their nurturing.

### Factory owners prefer Child labours<sup>9</sup>

Since child labours are ready to work at cheaper wages the factory owners prefer more and more children at work. In the year 1979, the Child Labour committee observed that child labours: are more hohhnest and submissive in nature; ready to undertake any sort of work, least bothersome who cannot form into labour organization and never demand medical benefits from owners. Owing to these reason the factory owners generally prefer children at work.

### • Negligence of parents<sup>10</sup>

Ignorance and illiteracy amongst parents too badly support the child labour practice. Parents often lack in visionary attitude toward life and education awareness for proper development of their child. Higher the rate of illiterate population indicates lower level of economic and social development. A research study in Aligarh Industrial Block has proved that 80 per cent of the children's parents are illiterate.

### • Bigger size of family<sup>11</sup>

More often bigger families having sizable members are unable to make available a secure childhood facilities for their young ones. For these families believe that more the children more the income possibilities.



•Unfavorable conditions of family<sup>12</sup>

Unfavorable conditions in a family – stresses and strains, separation of parents, illness, death, physically disabled etc. are causing factors for increase in the number of child labourers.

### LAWS SAFEGUARDING CHILD LABOUR

In last 100 years about 100 Act have be enacted concerning Child Labour practices. Notable amongst are: before independence Mines Act-1881 Factory Act-1911 and the Factory Act 1923 regulated by Government of India; after independence the Factory Act -1948, Cultivation Area Act - 1951, Trading and Oversea transportation Act- 1958 and Child Labour Prevention and Control Act- 1986. A cursory view of Act maintained above shows that any of the judicial provisions concerning child labour are, right form British era to till date, insignificant to abolish this ill-fated practices. As the foundation stone of future and valuable assets of a nation children must be secured with proper nurturing and development, for which strict enactment of above Acts is the need of the hour. Ironically all the above said Acts and a lot more provisions thereupon are lying bare in books unattended, uncared for. None the above Acts admit noteworthy, non-bailable, criminal offence which makes all these acts ineffective allowing the plaintiff forcefully throw the charges laid out against child labour abuses. Thus, it is proved that these Acts provision mere chargeable resolutions nothing more than that in any of the child labour cases.

### CONCLUSIONS

Children belonging to economically backward families incline toward child labour practices. The government and administration is not serious about Child Labour practice. Despite implementation of welfare schemes the rampant corrupt practices and inefficient control by government majority of the child labourers are unable to directly benefit from the corrective measures, schemes and programmes. Day by day there has been continual rise in the number of Child labours because of economic backwardness of family, unemployment and insufficient wages earned by adult members in family. No defined age limit for Child Labours: Children engaged in works whose age is between 5 to 14 years were termed as child labours in the year 1986. However majority of the working children are between 14 to 18 years, hence are not counted as child labours. Adverse conditions and nature of work affects overall development of children. Apathetic conditions regarding implementation of Child Labour Prevention Act Due to inefficiency of government schemes child labourers are increasing day by day.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Stigmatizing our society, Child Labour is has become a complex problem in present situation. Almost all countries in the world are facing this problem. Children today are foundations stones of country tomorrow, therefore it is imperative to provide for their overall development, proper nourishment and attention. Aiming at adequately nurturing the children healthy in mind and body following preventive measures are suggested: Improvement in economic conditions of family. To curb the Child Labour practices, social and economic policies should be framed out to improve the lot of



weaker sections of society, besides permanent employment schemes and earning sources should be made available for their parents. In its attempt to disallow the child labour practices the government and administration enacts various schemes but while execution of the same programmes the government pays no attention to as how many of the children are in fact being benefited. Employment generation for unemployed adult members in society At present many schemes like NREGA are being enacted but that too are insufficient to provide for round the year employment opportunities. The government and administration should devise schemes keeping in view the adult members. Establishment of Child Welfare Fund the criminals who exploit, torture the underage children are nabbed and charged for by executing orders of district collector. Thus along with the accumulate funds and adding its share the government must generate child welfare funds. By defining exact age of child labours the prohibition act should be strictly implemented. The governmental schemes should aim at equivalent development of society. From the point of view of social justice, especially the backward, economically sections in different regions should be brought up at equal level with developed societies.

#### REFERENCES :-

- 1.Ratnakar Gaikwad, (April, June - 2005), Yashmanthan, Yashda, Page-03.
- 2.Satyathri Kailas, (1994), Bhachpan Bachao Andolan Kay? Ka?Kase?, Prantik Karyalay, Latur, Page-6.
- 3.Shirurkar K.J. (2000-01), The constitution of India, Ashok Grover and sons, Aurangabad, Page-50.
- 4.Sandarbh Sahitya, (Sept.2005), Bal Hakka Kashya Sanshodhan Pralekhan Vibhag, Yashda, Pune, Page-25.
- 5.Report of Director General, International Labour organization Youth and work (Part-I)
- 6.Child Labour, (1998), The ILO Response, United Nation, New York & Geneva, P.no.28.
- 7.Varandhani G. (1994), Child Labour and Women workers, Ashish publishing House, New Delhi.
- 8.Nemade Shobha, (May-1999), Balkamgar Ek Gambhir Samasya, Yojna Vikas Samaprit Masik, Page-27
- 9.Ibid Page - 28
- 10.Ibid Page - 28
- 11.Ibid Page - 28
- 12.Ibid Page - 28

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org