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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CHILD LABOUR



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Short Profile

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ABSTRACT:

Rights are those conditions of life without which no man can seek to be himself at his best. Indian citizens enjoy a wide variety of rights comprising fundamental constitutional, legal rights etc. Fundamental Rights embodied in part III of the constitution, guarantee to each citizen, and basic substantive and procedural protection against the state. But these rights remains on

only the paperwork, it is not true that all rights given to the elders as well as children. Many issues related to the protection of all rights. Rights given by constitution vanished by society many times. There were no financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare etc. for well being of children. But human rights plays always vital role for the protection of human beings which are not able to protection of their freedom.

Beaten, burnt, starved and sexually abused, kidnapped, murdered are some issues related with child domestic workers are routinely subject to abuse, found a study by Save the Children in West Bengal. But it's the truth elsewhere too. Sixty eight percent of the surveyed had faced physical abuse. Forty seven percent had faced severe abuse that had led to injuries. Thirty two percent had their private parts touched by the abuser. Twenty percent had been forced to have sexual intercourse. Fifty percent children do not get any leave. Thirty seven percent never see their families. Thirty two percent of families had no idea where their daughters were working. Twenty seven percent admitted they knew they were getting abused. Seventy eight of child labours receive less than rupees five hundred per month. This statistical data has given great shock to the future of our country.

In terms of budget allocation 4.91 percent of the union budget 2006-2007 has been allocated for health, education, development and protection of child labour. The share of resources for child labour is minuscule - 0.034 percent. Child labour protection has never figured in any planning document so far adds harder. According to the census of 2001 in total population 25.2 crore was children and 1.25 crore population under the age group of 5 to 14 years which are working as a child labour.

KEYWORDS

Child labour, poverty, NGO, Act, Universal Declaration etc.

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INTRODUCTION :

There is a dismal accurate data on the extent of child labour in India. Census 2011 put it at 4.3 million; UNICEF's figure for the same period was 28 million, while the international labour Organisation came up with 40 million. The government's figures claim that, there are around seven million children out of school. Excuses employers come up with for hiring children get creative in every industry. During industrial revolution children were made to sweep chimneys or enter narrow mines in Europe, all for a wage of scarcely anything. In modern era equivalents are abundant in India. Carpet makers insist children's nimble fingers tie the best knots, Bidi manufactures feel they are the best for rolling tobacco filled leaves. In Andhra Pradesh, kiln owners say, they are best for flipping semi-baked bricks and prefer hiring families that have children. If, a couple does not have a child, they tell to hire a child to work in the kiln. In this child labour is become need for manufacturer. But it is badly affects on children's development of psychological as well as physical.

STUDY AREA:

For this present paper all over the world's countries are undertaken as a study area. But more attention is given at states, districts and local area of India. Into consideration of child labour and Human rights all local examples of Indian country may be selected as the study area.

OBJECTIVES:

Following objectives were selected for the study.

- i) To overlook causes and effects of child labour as a sociological riot .
- ii) To give solutions for the eradication of child labour.
- iii) To suggest major implementation schemes, action plans which is necessary for eradication of child labour.
- iv) To understand the future plan for eradication issue like child labour as a sociological riot.

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE:

For this paper primary sources which are related with observation, investigation and field survey has undertaken. Also secondary sources are taken by implementing published and unpublished material which is done by NGO and private agencies reports were used for this contents analysis.

CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

- 1) Child labour refers to the employment of children at regular and sustained labour.
- 2) Child labour was employed to various extents through most of History. But entered public dispute with the advent of universal schooling with changes in working conditions during the industrial revolution and with the emergence of workers and children's rights.
- 3) Child labour can also defined as the fulltime employment of children who are under a minimum legal

age criteria of age is varies from region to region. According to International Labour Organization have adopted minimum ages varying from 14 to 16. In U.S.A. it is below 16. In India it is below 14.

In this way, child labour issue covered all over the world which is not good for the future. This issue covered developing as well as developed and undeveloped countries also. On December 10th 1948 the universal declaration of Human Rights is declaration is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at Palais de Chaillot, Paris at France. It consists 30 articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws. Since its adoption the Declaration has been continuous source of inspiration for international and national efforts to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Universal Declaration translated into nearly 350 national and local languages are the best known and most cited human rights document in the world because it is cornerstone of international Human Rights instruments, which serves as a model for numerous international treaties and declarations and is incorporated in the constitution and legislation of many countries of the United Nations.

Nature of child labour:

The New York based rights group of human right watch has urged Indian security forces and Maoist rebels to end use of child fighters in their long conflict in the Central Indian state of Chhattisgarh. Maoist rebels have active in at least 13 of India's 35 states. They deploy children together intelligence for sentry duty to make and plant landmines and to fight government forces. This has become model of 'Modern Child Labour Field', which is biggest threat to India's internal security.

Human Rights advised India to conduct age verification tests and remove all those children who are below 18 from policing duties and provide them education and alternative employment. It also urged by human rights to Maoist commander to release all children from their ranks and take strict measures to prevent further recruitment. In these way Human rights plays always vital role for the protection of human beings which are unable to protection of their freedom.

Today, both the world at large and India in particular face daunting challenges in the task of protecting human rights of children. Children are recruited as a labour in every sector. Girls have kidnapped and turn to sexual slaves. Slavery has been signalled in Albania, Arabia, Belarus, Myanmar, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Georgia, Kirghizstan, Sudan, Liberia, Syria, Leone, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and other countries. In this way, child labour engaged in employment for the physical as well as mental work that is in Industry, food processing factories etc. Among of the total child labour ten to twenty percent works as a houseboy. In Tamilnadu forty five thousand child labours works, same child labours works in a glass factories at Firozabad in Uttarpradesh on November 21th 2005, an Indian NGO activist, Junned Khan with help of labour department and NGO Pratham mounted the country's biggest ever raid for child labour rescue in New Delhi. The process resulted in rescue of 480 children from over 100 illegal embroidery factories operating in crowded slum area of Seelampur. One observation done by NGO Ishwari at Solapur in Maharashtra that, twenty percent child labour engaged in brick work, thirty percent in building construction twenty percent in hotels and restaurants and about thirty percent engaged in Bidi making industries.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOURS:

Many causes create child labour problems but some of them as under,

1) POVERTY:

There was no dispute that, poverty is the basic reason for emergence of child labour. In a country like India where over 26 percent of population is under extreme poverty. Poverty pushes a child into work and exploitative condition at an early age. Poverty was which forces parents to send their children to seek employment to supplement low family income.

2) MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT EDUCATION:

Among Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe population category has lag behind into literacy. They have ignores education of child. Absence of education family has considered that education as time consuming and unproductive exercise.

3) CHEAPER LABOUR:

Child labours ensure more profits and higher productivity for the employers. Since child labour is cheaper than adult employers. So, the owner given preference to the child as a employer in small scale or cottage industries as like Bidi making, fire crackers, etc. where investment is lower with compare to other industries. So children being one of the source of cheap labour are employed compare with unemployed and poor person.

4) MORE BENEFITS:

Employers give certain justification for employing children to suppress their guilt and hide their vested interest. They say that, the child labours give more benefits because of they are not going to starvation. They prevented from committing crime which they would have indulged in it they had no jobs. But the fact is it employers them to save labour cost in production which evenly leads to profit maximization.

5) PRACTICE RIGHT FROM CHILDHOOD:

For certain works which can only be performed by children for ex. in gem polishing industry of Jaipur. It is believed that gem polishing should only be learned through practice right from childhood.

6) GOVERNMENTS VIEW:

Government have only tried to improve child labours condition of working and stop their exploitation only. The Government holds the views that eradicate child labour is not feasible until they not providing substantial alternate employment.

EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOUR:

From child labour which is recruited in Maoist rebels it is threat to internal security of country. Child abused for sexual harassment. They could not talk against the owner and agents of workers. many hours work done by the children hearted to the physical parts as well as mental disturbances are created due to frightened by the owners. Some children become patients of heart diseases, blood cancers and in some industries working child affected badly on lungs. Many skin diseases and eye diseases increases due to the unhygienic work done. Asthma, Tuberculosis, headache etc becomes common threat for child labour.

REMEDIES FOR ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR:

A) Constitutional provision:

In (part III under fundamental Rights) Article 15 provision has been made for the children. In Article 24 under fundamental Rights it is provided that, no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged to work in any other hazardous employment. In Article 39 in (part IV under directive principles of state policy) it is provided that, the policy shall be securing health strength of child labour are not abused and aren't forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength and that child are protects against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Under Article 45, it is stated that, to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education up to the age of fourteen years. Article 46 states that, state shall provide attention towards rising of the level of nutrition and facilities for health capacity.

B) Acts and Laws:

Some Acts are passed for eradicating child labour. The Apprentices Act 1850, the children pleading of labour act 1933, the employment of children Act 1938.etc the first general Laws against child labour, Factory Acts were passed in United Kingdom in nineteenth century. According to factory Laws children below 9 years were not allowed to work and the work day of youth under the age of 18 was limited to 12 hours under this laws.

C) Commissions and Committee's:

Under Harbans Singh, Sanad Mehta, Singhvi and prohibition and protection Act 86 launched by Central Government which is related with child labour. Not only Acts and Laws are sufficient to secure of child labour but also create awareness between citizens and societies are very essential.

D) Participation of Non Government Organizations:

National Agenda for governance, 1996 explains that government has given the more attention towards the active involvement of Non Government Organizations.

E) Implementation of projects and schemes:

Poerty is the basic reason for emergence of child labour. So, the centre and state government should be proactive and take all possible steps to eradicate child labour in all form of employment in state. Districts may periodically monitor the implementation of projects and schemes meant for eradicating child labour and should submit reports to the District Collectors.

F) Supplement of Food:

It was taken up on the basis of a report on May 2010 submitted by an Advocate, Legal services Authority Srivilli Puther seeking direction to the centre to allot sufficient funds either to provide noon meal or required material for providing noon meal to students studying in special schools which functioning under the nutritious food scheme.

G) Formation of Child Labour Rehabilitation cum – Welfare Society and District Rehabilitation of Child Labour cum- Welfare Societies for creating awareness of child labour among the public.

H) Releasing Funds Constantly:

Centre constantly releasing funds to the National Child Labour project society. But from data given in the counter it was clear that the funds were not being used for the children's welfare. But fact is that the scheme has not properly implemented. It is necessary that, if District Legal Authority was allowed to monitor the schemes from time to time, then that would be of help to implement such projects and ensure that the benefits reached the right persons.

I) Statutory Provision for Providing Educational Facilities:

A Committee under the Chairmanship of M. S. Gurupadaswamy, had recommended a set of comprehensive statutory provision for providing educational facilities to child labour.

J) Launching Action Plans:

National Child Labour policy which was announced in 1987 and started in 1988 to rehabilitates child labour. It envisages a legislative action plan under the scheme after a survey of child labour engaged in hazardous occupation and processes has been conducted children are to be withdrawn from these occupation and process and then put into special schools in order to enable them to be main streamed into formal schooling.

CONCLUSIONS:

I) For the eradication of child labour, it is necessary to create awareness to extend policies, Action plans in proper way and suitable management for reaching benefits to the proper person.

- ii) Participation of Non Government Organizations and social organizations should play proper role in this direction which is very essential.
- iii) Eradication of poverty is very essential fact for the eradication of child labour.
- iv) Human Rights give moral support and power for these facts.
- v) It is only when the social and economic cost of hiring child labour becomes unaffordable will this shameful human rights violation get wiped off the country. Not every employer, however, gets under scrutiny, or not every official sincerely executes her duty. Thus child labour remains rampant, despite well-meaning laws and intentions.

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