

An Analytical Study of The Challenges and Solutions of Child Labor Prevention

Namita Sharma

Asst. Professor

Department of Economics

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Abstract- Since the attainment of independence in India, many efforts have been made by the government to provide protection to children, to make them flourish as national funds and to provide adequate opportunities to protect their rights, by the government free of cost to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 And the provision of compulsory education is mentioned in Article 45 of our Constitution. The constitution has the right to make a separate law for children by mainstreaming 15 (3) in the fundamental rights of the citizens and the government has also made many such laws, the purchase and sale of children by section 23 is illegal and It is prohibited to do unethical work, as well as getting children to act without fear or without remuneration is also prohibited. Nevertheless, there are many areas in our country where even today child labor takes place, not only government efforts but also society should be responsible to stop this.

The practice of child labor is very old in India. It started in the days of slavery itself. At that time, child labor was used a lot for agricultural activities. Later when the industries started opening up, child labor started being used in the industry and gradually their status became like that of a bonded labor. This sequence continues even today. Today, although the number of child bonded laborers has decreased in various industries, the number of child laborers in various industries has not decreased. Child laborers are working in every corner, every village, every town and city in India, and despite the efforts made by the government and non-governmental organizations, the child labor has not been controlled yet.

According to government statistics, at present there are about two crore child laborers in India, while according to non-official figures, the number of child laborers is much more than this.

Child labor who and why

Children under 14 years of mental and physical labor in an industry mine factory etc. are called child laborers. Although Article 24 of the Constitution clearly states that children below the age of 14 years will not be made to work in mines or factories, especially such work which does not adversely affect their health, but it is unfortunate that This law is being violated in the recent past, recently a report has been published in newspapers which states that West Bengal Orissa Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are child laborers work in a large number of industries considered hazardous in 11 states and is having a very bad impact on their health.

Now the question arises that when many schemes have been made to abolish child labor and government and many NGOs are working to eliminate child labor, then why the problem of child labor is not ending and Why is their number steadily increasing? So the main reason for this is the inability to follow the government policies properly, the biggest reason is the socio-economic conditions in our country which reverse the hard work of children at the young age. Therefore, it will be impossible to abolish child labor unless those social and economic circumstances change.

Census Data

As per the census data, the trend on the magnitude of child labour is not uniform across the country. There is across the board decline in the incidence of child labour in the Southern and Western Indian States and UTs between 2001 and 2011. However, there has been an increasing trend in the Eastern and North Indian States and UTs. There is an increase in the absolute magnitude of child labour between 2001 and 2011 in the states of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. If we combine the bifurcated states from MP, UP and Bihar the increasing magnitude is much more than what is seen in the divided states. While the Kerala and Tamil Nadu stories are well known it is heartening to see that the state of Andhra Pradesh, that had a dubious distinction of having the largest child labour force in the country shows reduction in magnitude of child labour and work participation rates along with a dramatic increase in the enrollment of child in school. However, Andhra Pradesh is the second largest state in terms of magnitude by 2011 Census. The share of Uttar Pradesh has shot up from less than 13 per cent during 1991 to 15.2 per cent in 2011, which is a cause for serious concern. Over 53 percent of the child labour in India was accounted for by the five states namely UP, AP, Rajasthan, MP and Bihar during 2011. Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Table -1

State wise details of working children in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2001 and Census 2011 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of working children in the age group of 5-14 years	
		Census 2001	Census 2011
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1960	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482	5766
4.	Assam	351416	99512
5.	Bihar	1117500	451590

6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3779	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	364572	63884
8.	Dadra & Nagar H.	4274	1054
9.	Daman & Diu U.T.	729	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	41899	26473
11.	Goa	4138	6920
12.	Gujarat	485530	250318
13.	Haryana	253491	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	107774	15001
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	175630	25528
16.	Jharkhand	407200	90996
17.	Karnataka	822615	249432
18.	Kerala	26156	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	27	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259	286310
21.	Maharashtra	764075	496916
22.	Manipur	28836	11805
23.	Meghalaya	53940	18839

24.	Mizoram	26265	2793
25.	Nagaland	45874	11062
26.	Odisha	377594	92087
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	1904	1421
28.	Punjab	177268	90353
29.	Rajasthan	1262570	252338
30.	Sikkim	16457	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	418801	151437
32.	Tripura	21756	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	70183	28098
35.	West Bengal	857087	234275
Total	12666377		4353247

(Source: Compiled from census of India 2001 and 2011)

Socioeconomic conditions

Poverty, unemployment, malnutrition and education and increasing population are the major problems of India. The first problem facing a poor man it is necessary to fill the stomach. Therefore, as their children start walking on their feet, that is, they are 5, 6 years old, they send them somewhere to earn. That is, the age when a child of a normal family starts studying, at the same age the child of a poor family starts working hard. Many times, after being pressurized by the government or persuaded by voluntary organizations, many people start sending their children to school, then they leave their studies incomplete in the third and fourth grade and put them to work. In this way, most child laborers are either illiterate or are able to study only up to the third and fourth standard. According to a survey conducted by the National Labor Institute in 5 cities, 59 percent of the total child soldiers in Mumbai never went to school, 30% of them dropped out of school. Only 11% of child laborers have continued to study, 8 4 per cent of child

laborers in Kolkata are illiterate. 15.7% children continue up to class V and only 0. Only 3 percent of the children study above the fifth grade. While Madras, Hyderabad, Kanpur, most of the child laborers have been found illiterate in these three states. This is the case in most parts of the country in terms of education of child laborers and most child laborers are uneducated. There are two types of effects of these children being uneducated - one is that due to being uneducated, these people keep only wages throughout their life. In future, neither these people are able to work anywhere else nor their standard of living improves, it hinders the progress of the country and problems like malnutrition and overpopulation which can be overcome only by education. It becomes difficult to control.

By the way, people believe that the problem of child labor is not due to poverty, but the problem of poverty is due to child labor because where child labor is more the same poverty is also high. These people believe that if these child laborers are educated then child labor can be controlled. Whatever the reason may be, but it is certain that there is a deep connection between child labor and poverty. By the way, the most important role in promoting child labor and industrialists is the contractors and factory workers who want to employ young children in the business because of young people, because these people in half or a quarter of the wages of a young child. They get the work done, others work quietly for hours in a dirty and uncomfortable environment. However, many people argue that he employs a small child because he has the skills in his hands that can fulfill the nuances of handicrafts. But this is such an inconsistent argument that it is useless to consider it.

Now the question arises that what do these child laborers do, in which industry are they in large numbers and the government has made plans and laws for the child labor. Although children are employed in child labor, children working in houses, tea houses, shops etc., children picking garbage and children working in building construction, road construction etc. But here we are only in industry Workers discuss the industries whose number is more, keeping the child in the category of child laborers. According to the National Institute it is –

- (1) Matchbox and fireworks industry in Sivakashi Tamil Nadu
- (2) Diamond polishing industries in Surat Gujarat
- (3) Jaipur Rajasthan Rajasthan Polishing Industry.
- (4) Glass industry in Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) Moradabad. Brass Industry in Uttar Pradesh.
- (4) Rug industries working in Mirzapur, Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) Aligarh's lock industry in Uttar Pradesh.
- (8) Hand-woven carpet industry of Jammu and Kashmir.

The number of child laborers working in all these industries is in millions, in addition to these there are some industries in which thousands of children are engaged in work. According to the data of National Labor Institute, 5000 in the potli industry of Khurja, 8000 in the hosiery industry of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra. 15000 in powerloom industry of Bhiwandi, 20000 in coconut fiber industry of Kerala, 45000 in zari work of Lucknow, 28000 child labor in glass mine Meghalaya Working in that

Apart from these, how many industries are there in the country, in which the number of child labor is in thousands, these child laborers work in any industry but when everywhere their condition is same. Everywhere, children work for 10 to 12 hours a day and in return, they get a total of only 12 thousand rupees per month. While young people working in the industry get 6 to

7 thousand rupees. In this way they are fully exploited. There is no industry where these working children get diseases like TB, cancer, respiratory disease, skin disease, loss of eyesight, joint pain, fainting, face deformity, phobia, asthma etc. diseases. Does not happen. If they are saved from these diseases, then they complain of cough, cold, body pain, loss of appetite.

The saddest thing is that in the industries where they get sick due to working, they do not get any medical facility. Rather, in every case of illness, if these children do not go to work even for a day or two, then the contractor deducts their money. These children, who work from morning to evening, do not get anything except dry bread to eat. That is, they are exploited from all sides, not from one side. When these sick laborers are young, their shoulders are already bowed down so much due to illness, poverty and hunger that they cannot bear the burden of their family even if they bear the burden of the country and society.

Challenges in solving problems

On the basis of the experience of the efforts made so far to liberate the country from the stigma of child labor and the results that can be drawn from it, it can be concluded that there are many challenges before this important campaign, which should be studied deeply and resolved. Practical solutions should be found for In general, the first challenge in this regard is the availability of correct data about them. There is a lot of variation in the data published by government organizations, voluntary organizations, industrial establishments or international agencies regarding workers. Therefore, before planning a solution to the problem, it is necessary to collect the right data in this regard. For this purpose, the government should take the help of only a few reputed and reliable voluntary organizations if necessary and paying special attention to this, the exact number of child laborers engaged in various types of work, their age, family status, educational level, It is necessary to collect accurate information on working hours, working conditions, salary and rates of remuneration etc. only then their rehabilitation and It will be possible to materialize welfare schemes. The second major challenge in solving the problem of child labor is related to economic disaster or unemployment. Most of the child laborers in the country are victims of family poverty or family unemployment. For the purpose of providing two time roti to the family members, they are forced by the parents to bear the burden of the family in an untimely manner. There are some families which do not have any adult members and the children of those families are forced into labor market. Have to take shelter of However, to increase employment opportunities to the youth, many schemes and facilities are being provided by the government. But due to the increasing outbreak of population, their impact is being partially done. To solve this problem, there is no other way than providing guarantee of employment opportunity to at least one young member of each family. For this, the government will have to make more effective plans and implement them properly and such families, who do not have any young members or employed members, will have to take necessary steps to raise the means of regular income. The third major challenge for this problem is the tendency of greed or exploitation of those who employ them. Whether he is the owner of dhabas and tea shops, is a Seth, moneylender or officer who works as a domestic servant or is an industrialist operating glass, brocade, carpet fireworks matches etc., all aim to make more and less labor. They are exploited by paying less remuneration. For this, they have no hesitation if they have to produce false true figures to avoid the circumference of the law. Government will have to overcome this challenge by strengthening its monitoring system and with the help of social workers etc. The fourth challenge in this area relates to the effective implementation of rules and legislation designed to solve this problem. Although the government has made several legal provisions to

prevent children from entering the labor world or to prohibit their exploitation But the bitter truth is that neither strict adherence to these laws and provisions has been made possible nor a suitable environment has been created for their effective implementation. Although the government has taken some strong effective steps in this direction for the last several years and has also achieved good success elsewhere, it is not possible to punish most of the guilty by taking advantage of the flaws in the available laws. In order to face this challenge, it has become necessary for the government to amend the related act and impose a complete ban on employing all children up to the age of 14 in any industry or process and declare child labor exploitation a non-boilable offense. Please arrange strict punishment. With this, the legal provision should be made so strong and effective that the offender cannot find any way to escape.

The fifth challenge in the field of child labor prevention is to relocate them from the labor sector and their rehabilitation or study system. It will be necessary to immediately make proper arrangements for their proper rehabilitation and studies by removing them from their area of work by making proper use of the legal provisions.

Conclusion- At the same time it has now become necessary that all children up to 14 years of age should be provided with free and compulsory education included in the constitution. If after independence, the number of children going to school has increased from two crore to more than 20 crore but till now about 3 crore children are not able to attend school. It is also necessary to make the parents of these children aware and accountable through adult education. The public can be sensitized towards this evil by sufficient publicity to inspire public sentiments. Effective public support of law and elimination of this evil can be aided.

Reference :

1. Limaya Sandeep, Pande Milind : *A study of Child labour in India – Magnitude and challenges* Conference: INCON VIII, At Pune, India, Volume: ASM's E journal of ongoing research in management and IT e-ISSN 2320-0065 January 2013.
2. Mrs. Nagar Niti, Mrs. Roy Bindu: “A Critical Analysis Of Child Labour In India” *International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary (IJCRM)* ISSN: 2456-0979 *www.ijcrm.com Volume 1 Issue 5* || March 2014
3. Dr. Parvathamma G.L., *Child Labour in India –A Conceptual and Descriptive Study* *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 7714 *www.ijhssi.org Volume 4 Issue 1* || January. 2015 || PP.23-32.
4. *Child Labour in India – Rights, Welfare and Protection* by Dipak Das, 2011.
5. Government of India, Planning Commission, Working Group for Social inclusion of Vulnerable Grouplike Child Labour and Bonded and Migrant Labour in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)
6. India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Annual Report 2012-13, p. 91
7. *Problems of Child Labour in India* by Raj Kumar Sen and Asis Das Gupta (Editors), 2003
8. *Child Labour in India – Rights, Welfare and Protection* by Dipak Das, 2011
9. *The Assam Tribune*, Guwahati dated 2.1.2013

10. Aditya Kumar Patra and Sujana Nayak (2009), "Child labour: An uglyface of the civilized society" JSOC. 19(3) 201-203. Bremner, Robert.
11. M (1974) "Child and youth in America: A documentary History": Vol
12. I and I Cambridge, MA: Harvard University press. Danlabotz (209) [10] "The World crisis, capital and labour: The 1930s and Today". Economic & political Weekly. March 28, 2009, 179-185. Dhurjati