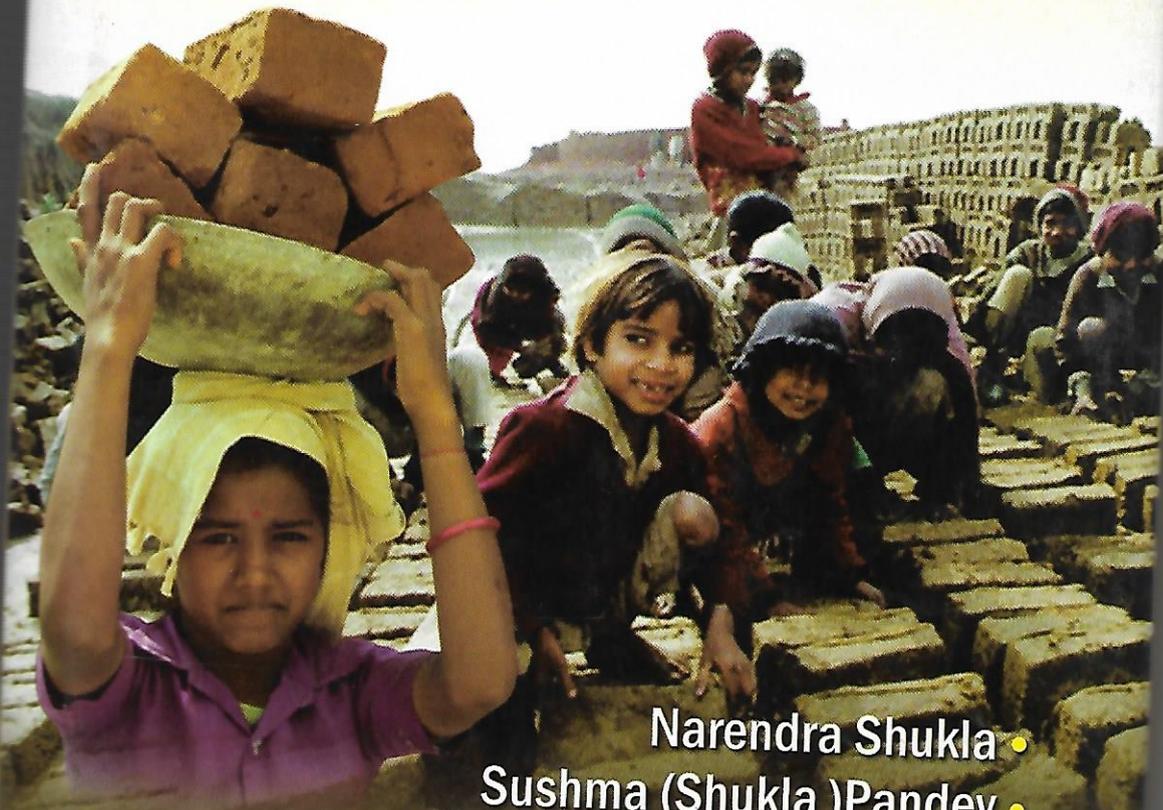




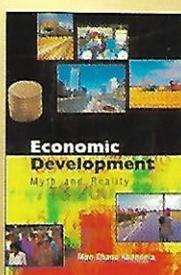
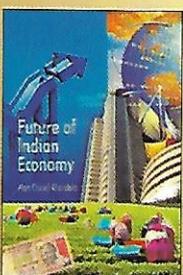
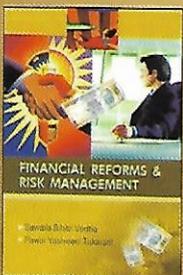
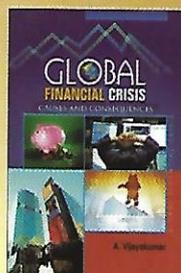
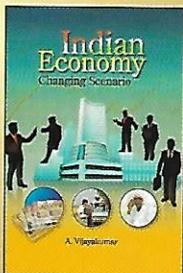
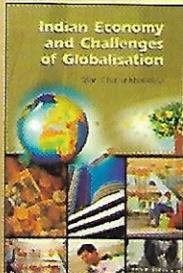
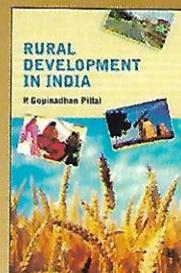
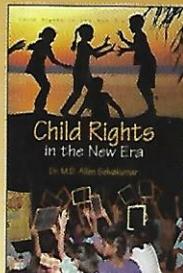
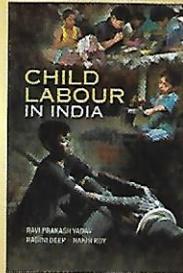
CHILD LABOUR

Dimensions and Determinants



Narendra Shukla •
Sushma (Shukla) Pandey •

of similar interest



₹ 895.00

Aavishkar Publishers, Distributors

807, Vyas Building, Chaura Rasta
Jaipur -302 003 (Raj.) Phone : 0141-2578159
e-mail : aavishkarbooks@hotmail.com



9 788179 104200

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 10. | Child Labour Scenario in India — <i>Miss. Ashu Jain</i> | 74 |
| 11. | The Child Labour in Indian Scenario : "Factors Analysis" — <i>Dr. H.N. Mishra</i> | 83 |
| 12. | Child Labour in India: Problems and Solutions — <i>Dr. Sunila Shrivastava</i> | 91 |
| 13. | Causes of Child Labour — <i>Mrs. Sonali Bhandari (Jain)</i> | 99 |
| 14. | Child Labour in India: Causes and Effects — <i>Harshii Dwivedi</i> | 103 |
| 15. | Eradication of Child Labour in India: A Challenge — <i>Ms. Savita Sohane</i> | 117 |
| 16. | How to Overcome the Exploitation of Child Labour — <i>Ms Yogita Singh Jadon</i> | 125 |
| 17. | All Work and no Childhood : "Stop Child Labour" — <i>Prof. Shikha Bhargava</i> | 129 |
| 18. | Child Labour: A Study of Ragpickers — <i>Dr. Tuhina Johri</i> | 134 |
| 19. | Child Labour and its Impact on Economic Development in India — <i>Mrs. Renu Markandey</i> | 142 |
| 20. | Child Labour and their Health: Some Issues — <i>Dr. Anita Nayak</i> | 157 |
| 21. | Worst form of Child Labour and Role of ILO — <i>Mrs. Shweta Shrivastava</i> | 181 |
| 22. | Child Labour : Causes, Findings and Remedies— A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh — <i>Mrs. Soma Paul</i> | 186 |
| 23. | Child Labour of Seoni Town: A Soco-Ecological Study — <i>Dr. Rajeev Koshal, Arunesh Kumar Soni, Arinash Rai</i> | 194 |
| 24. | Evolution of the Law on Child Labour in India — <i>Dr. Prayush Tripathi, Dr. Ankita Goutam</i> | 202 |
| 25. | Critical Appraisal of Child Labour in India : Legislation and Policy Initiatives — <i>Dr. Ekona Philip, Dr. Anjali Dsouza</i> | 212 |

Contributors

1. Aronker Dr. C.S.
Professor, Dept. of MBA, Gyan Ganga College of Technology,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
2. Dr. Abhilasha
Associate Professor & HOD, Dept. of English and Foreign
Languages, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak
(MP).
3. Agrawal Rohit
Research Scholar, Department of Economics, RDVV, Jabalpur
(M.P.).
4. Bhandari (Jain) Sonali
Asst. Professor (Commerce), Mata Gujni Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
5. Bhanot Dr.Astha
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Tax Procedure & Practice, St. Aloysius
(Auto)College, Jabalpur (M.P.)
6. Bhargav Prof. Shikha
Asst. Professor, Oriental College of Management, Bhopal (M.P.)
7. Chaturvedi Dr. Alkesh
Professor (History), Govt. P.G. College, Narsinghpur (M.P.)

- Family planning methods should be improvised for everyone to have a family which they can properly manage and cater for.
- The gap between the poor and the rich should be minimized. This mainly can be done by eradicating capitalism and creating more job opportunities
- The possible measures of eradicating child labour by providing solutions to poverty should be found, availability of the basic human resources, education of all the children, safeguarding of the children rights and employment for the unemployed parents.

"Everyone deserves the best start in life. Education is essential to a child's development... There is no duty more important than ensuring that their rights are respected, that their welfare is protected, that their lives are free from fear and want and that they can grow up in peace."

REFERENCES

1. www.wikipedia.com
2. Times of india
3. India today
4. www.indianchild.com
5. Competition success review

□□□

13

Causes of Child Labour

SONALI BHANDARI (JAIN)

Child labour is as old as the definition of Economics given by father of Economics Adam Smith in 1776. The definition given by Adam Smith in his famous book "Wealth of Nations" that Economics is the science of wealth. That definition of Economics gives a chance to the merchants of England that they should give employment to women and children to their target. Women and children are given very less wages and as well as they are docile. Children are employed in cleaning the chemicals of factories. It is a hazardous work. Sometimes its happens that the child dies in it.

The term wealth was interpreted in a narrow sense. The definition became the subject of severe criticism. The literary figures of 19th century criticized the definition. It became illegal that earlier economist have ignored the higher value of life. The wealth definition was considered unsatisfactory and as such discarded. Dr. Marshal shifted the emphasis from wealth to material welfare. Human welfare is more important.

This concept had changed the out book of the merchant and government of England. They accepted the concept that the real wealth of England lies in the welfare of children and women. After that many laws are being enacted for the protection of children in England. In India the government has also made laws to protect the

children but they are not sufficient to eradicate this problem. The child labour had its roots in Great Britain where it was recognized as a social evil after the emergence of factory system in the late 18th century. Earlier children were used as apprenticed, but it soon developed into fulltime job and related to slavery and abuse especially among British orphans. Similarly in United States child labour became prominent after the civil war in 1910. The problem of child labour was controlled in these areas because of strict governance and regulation. In Europe they were quick on mitigating various labour laws relating to child labour.

Child labour is a Social & Economic problem of the great magnitude and grave concern in developing & under developed countries; where it exists in crude form but the developed countries also not immune from it, but it exists in less degree.

Child labour is a curse both for the individual child & the country. The child suffers from a sense of humiliation, shame and leads a life of equator and filth. Child labour grows in a very unhealthy environment. It implies under nourishment and inadequate opportunities for education. It leads to bad company and delinquency. Child labour is a problem for society and country both; because it effects our human resources in short run and long run both.

Child labour are also a public health hazard. They often carry infections and diseases. They belong to marginal social group and have been found to be associated with the activities of the under world.

In India lakhs of its population work in hotels, dhabas, household works; construction works, bus services, railway stations, agriculture and industries. Child labour is a very cheap labour therefore everybody wants them for work.

DEFINITIONS

"A child who is below 14 years and works in any capacity then it is called as child labour."

OR

"Child means a person who has not completed his or her 15 years of age" ILO

"Everyone under the age of 18, entitled to the rights proclaimed

in the UN conventions on the rights of child, including the right to be protected from economic exploitation."-UNICEF

Any work or activity which deprives children from basic education, playful activities, and their childhood is defined as child labour. Conventionally, child is a person who is aged between 5-14 years of age. Basically it is the full time employment of these children which deters their over all growth process.

Causes of Child Labour

Child labour is the cause of social & economic problems.

Such as unemployment, poverty, lack of provision of old age, disruption, joint family systems, diseases etc.

(1) **Over Population & Rapid Growth** : Indian's population is increasing at a very fast rate. Over population has already crossed more than 100 crores. The per capital Income is extremely low. The Total National Income is thinly spread over a large number of people.

(2) **Economic Factor** : India is poor because India is economically backward. The resources are unutilised or misused. The bulk of our natural resources are still untapped.

(3) **Extreme Poverty** : In a country like India where well over 40% of the population is living in the conditions of extreme poverty, Child labour is a complete issue. Children work out of necessity and without their earnings. Standard of living of their families are declined further. A large no. of them do not even how their families count on them for support. In these circumstances, the alternative to work may be idleness, destitution, a worse crime.

(4) **Justification** : Some times employers give interesting justification for employing children to suppress their guilt feelings. They say that the work keeps children away from starvation.

(5) **Social Factor** : Indian people lack initiative and resourcefulness. They are fatalist by their conviction. Indian social institutions are also responsible for poverty.

(6) **Political Factor** : The Indian administration is known to be corrupt and inefficient. The legislatures do not pass laws which may help the poor but which may lit their interest.

Other Resources : Child labour is deliberately created by vesting interest to get cheap labour for example; The concept industry

of U.P. which employees 75,000 children earns about Rs. 1,60 crores a year in foreign exchange.

CONCLUSION

The children have to work but working in conditions dangerous to their health & safety is totally unacceptable. Nor can the problem of child labour be left unlocked until economic conditions & social structures are fundamentally improved.

Already many suggestions are made towards improving the scope of defining child labour by academics. At the same time efforts to make education compulsory up to secondary level will go long way in addressing the issue of older children who complete their elementary education but unable to access high school education.

REFERENCES

1. www.ilo.org
2. www.Indiatogether.org
3. www.stopchildlabor.org
4. www.labour.nic.in

□□□