



Child Labour Problems

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Abstract - The right to childhood is an essential right of humanity. The future of the country rests on them. Worldwide, they are known as the most precious asset of any country. The future of the country depends heavily on the care of young children. Children are like the seeds of today for the society of tomorrow. He is the soul of every nation. The community should also focus on ensuring adequate care, education and support for the children in a well-organized and healthy environment and should also ensure that they have a rightful position in society when they grow up. Former Chief Justice of India Justice Subba Rao has said in his quote “When the plant is not properly nurtured, it is less likely to become a powerful and useful tree” Same is the case with the child.

Keyword- Child, Labour, Problems, humanity.

Unfortunately, a large proportion of children are forced to work as child labourers due to a variety of structural reasons, so child labour prevails on the grounds of exploitation, cruelty and deprivation. Child slavery is a global phenomenon that occurs around the world, whether advanced, developing or underdeveloped. Child labour is prohibited under the Convention of the International Labour Union, “Child labour is a form of work in which children are too young to work, it should be completely abolished because it is risky and downright unfair to them.” “ Child labour is a complex and trivial matter. The need of the hour is to eradicate the essence and continuance of child labour. It is indeed a threat and a stigma to the society. Child labour is injurious to the health and well-being of children. It is widespread in underdeveloped and developing countries due to fiscal constraints and lack of resources. Another important element in current children’s work is the failure to include all child labour clauses, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention No. 138.

Child labour is nothing new in human civilization, depending on the socioeconomic status, and which dominates society over time, degree and mode of change of child labour

Force labour is very wrong in law and it should be stopped and children should be nurtured to grow into respectable people. School education and employment opportunities will be provided to the children. Yet, sadly, many children are stripped of their human liberties and end up living as labourers themselves.

Nelson Mandela, one of the world's leading figures, said, "All countries today must take affirmative action to ensure that women and people with disabilities are equal to all of us." Childhood maintains vision and therefore sets boundaries for the possible development of society. Children are the most practical gifts of humanity. Children are a divine gift, a symbol of man's external optimism and they also have opportunities for personal growth.

A. Kofi Annan claimed in his 1999 speech that: "We need super ordinate computational predictions to see some areas of the future. The next generations will be expected to see some of the way we see children of today." The future of tomorrow may be created by science and technology, but it is still taking form in the minds and bodies of children of innocent, dependent and disabled children.

Children cannot be treated as items, or toys. They are as intelligent, as good and as useful as we, the elderly.

The magnitude of the problem in India

In the context of the 2011 Census, the nation is extremely dense, with a population of 259.6 million children aged 5 to 14. Of these, 10.1 million work as 'primary workers' or 'marginal jobs' (3.9 percent of the total child population). It is estimated that more than 42.7 million children in India are deprived of education. The positive news is that the incidence of child labour in India declined by 2.6 million between 2001 and 2011. In comparison, the decline was more in rural areas, while the number of child labour in urban areas is at an alarming rate.

About fifty-five percent of all working children in India are from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh alone, state-wise child labour in Maharashtra 7.2%, Uttar Pradesh 21.5%, Madhya Pradesh 6.9%, Rajasthan 8.4%, and Bihar 10.7%, accord with the 2011 Census Survey of India.

In India, child labour constitutes 5.2% of the total workforce. Rural children are more than urban children, with eighty percent of working children engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Only 6% of child workers were active in activities prohibited under the Child Labour Act of 1986. The law excludes most working children, because either the employment is not hazardous or child labour is part of the family business.

The prevalence and persistence of child labour is the most important factor for persistent poverty, as claimed by Gurupadaswamy in his report. Almost half of the Indians are working below the poverty line. Since their appearance in the household, children have been given an economic mandate in this regard. Socio-economic considerations and pressures place such a heavy burden on the poor parent that they have little sympathy with the employer of the child in danger of violating the law and inhumane work. Child poverty also gives rise to each other.

The International Labour Organization believes that children are not exploited solely because of poverty. Poor schooling should also be considered. For example, in the World Bank report for 2007, unpaid work in domestic companies is defined as child labour and child economic activity. Child labour takes children away from school and increases sexual abuse especially among girls. In Canada we can see that children are engaged in child labour and child economic activities. In fact, child labour is a person from whom the right to education and childhood is taken away. Child labour is only a person who does not have the right to education and childhood.

For child labour, the global number is estimated to be 168 million (2012). Asia and the Pacific remain the world's largest child labour force (about 78 million or 9.3%), but sub-Saharan Africa is also the region with the highest child labour rates (59 million and 20%, respectively). Agriculture is by far the most influential sector in the world with detectable child labour (98 million), but no significant barriers to education (54 million) and manufacturing (12 million). This is especially seen in informal economies. The protection and defence of the civil rights of children were governed by various international conventions regulating child labour. In 1948, infants were recognized as entitled to due rights and care in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 6 of the 1989 General Assembly of the Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for a child's right to life, and it is the duty of Member States to protect the rights of such children. In compliance with Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the parties concerned are required to acknowledge the rights of a child to "protect against economic misconduct, work which may be harmful, interfere with childcare or which may result in health can affect the child's physical, emotional, spiritual, moral and social development. This is a great insult to human rights.

In India, human rights, and state policy directives that lead to the abolition of child labour are set out in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution. Article 23 of the Constitution, through the 86th Amendment Act, Article 21-A in 2002, states that school education shall as a constitutional rule 'no child below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other unsafe will not be employed'. The constitution guarantees that it is mandatory for the state to provide free and elementary education to all children. Political philosophy compels the state to guarantee that all children under the age of 6 will receive health and education. In 1986, under the law, Parliament passed the Child Labour Act, which allows child employment at certain places of work and regulates the conditions of child labour at certain other workplaces.

The three aspects of child welfare were the first priority of the National Child Protection Program of 1987. First, prohibiting child labour; second, to make arrangements for the provision of education and health services to the families of working children; and third, introducing measures to cut child labour. The Government of India amended the Child Labour Act 1986 of 1 August 2006,

which prohibited children below the age of 14 from engaging in domestic labour and child labour on 10 October 2006.

In case of violation of the Act, there is a provision of imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs 10,000 to 20,000. In 2002, the Constitution of India was amended by the 86th Amendment and the right to education was placed under the fundamental rights of human beings. In pursuance of this Act, Parliament enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in August 2009, which makes access to education a fundamental right with effect from 1 April 2010 and the state government enrolls every child in kindergarten. obliged to do. The Commission for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, 2005 was passed by the Parliament, and suggested the establishment of a National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights and a State Commission and Children's Court by the Commission. Which will provide for speedy trial of offenses against children or violation of the rights of children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Thus, as opposed to the theoretical analysis of the material, we need good quality of work for practical solution of the problem and for formulating appropriate strategy for eradication of child labour.

Definition of the problem

The worldwide issue of child labour is extreme and multifaceted. Continuity in child labour is attributable to several specific reasons. There are a variety of functional problems in the development and enforcement of laws. There are many differences in the way children's schooling is perceived, the way children act, the way sexual abuse is treated. Control of child labour is still a problem and policy programs have been designed to eliminate child labour from hazardous workplaces quickly and phase out non-hazardous workplaces. These were embodied in the Child Labour Act of 1986 and the National Child Labour Policy of 1987. The exact ingredients that actually exist in a controlled setting for the "incremental process" of child labour removal are unclear. While the criteria for evaluating the success of "progressive measures" have hardly been attempted, the global issue of child labour is serious and multifaceted.

Before describing the status of child labour issues comprehensively, we must first be clear on the definition of child and child labour. Age limit is very important for the definition of a child as it determines when a child is a child and becomes an adult.

Child and Youth Welfare Code, R.A. 7610 and RA 7658 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as "all persons under the age of 18 years, except those who are free by law."

On the other hand, child labour is defined by the Institute of Industrial Relations (IIR) as “any person below the age of fifteen years who is engaged in economic activities, whether indoors or outdoors”.

This means that any work done by a child that constitutes wages is considered child labour. The legality of the case is not talked about here. It only defines what child labour is.

Another definition, more specific than the former, comes from: Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 1983, which states that

Child labour constitutes services engaged by a person who is not yet of adult age who realizes the goals of the economy; Services provided by a young worker for wages, which are different from those provided by an entrepreneur for profit.

There are two types of classification of child labour, the classification of legalized and illegal child labour. Legal child labour, but not adult, is for ages 14 to 18. Legal child labour, child labour is not an adult. On the other hand, illegal child labour falls below the prescribed age limit and organizes itself in the industry. For example, hotels, garages, tea shops, housekeeping and industry recognized it as protected and illegal child labour, which was not previously under the Child Labour Act, but now under the amended Child Labour Act of 2006. Is.

Another serious issue is child labour in unsafe industries. Based on the extent of the risks involved in the jobs, children’s work is classified as hazardous and risky. Latest Survey R. Del Rosario and MA Bonga: Child labour in the Philippines: a review of selected studies and policy papers found that 91% of children work in risky sectors. 21% of children worldwide engage in agriculture and often face threats from biological and chemical weapons. Babies can be exposed to pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers, both of which are especially dangerous and probably carcinogenic.

The early inclusion of children in the family culture is also creating the problem of child labour. Other anthropological factors are often involved in this issue. This issue is further influenced by the education system. There are many contributors to perpetuating child labour such as inadequate schooling, legal loopholes, low economic development, family disintegration, urbanization, migration, school-based corporal punishment, etc.

Failure to adopt child labour laws is another concern and hence children are given little importance in the implementation framework. Often, the implementation mechanism is unwilling to address the problem of child labour. Faulty enforcement of child labour regulations at the federal and state levels is another concern in ongoing child labour. Gender inequality is an important factor that does not deal with child labour, as gender segregation, which affects child labour especially

among girls, is segregated between sects, castes and groups. Many factors lead to low enrolment and high decline in education system.

There is a need for an impartial assessment of the socio-legal system to determine whether these are sufficient to protect children from physical and economic abuse, to address the issue of child labour and to understand the nature of the situation at the grassroots level. But it is necessary to conduct empirical research, so that this issue can be dealt with on the basis of actual and practical knowledge of the existing facts.

Factors Responsible for Child Labour

Child labour continues despite existing laws and guidelines to prevent it. Poverty in jobs, limited exposure to schooling and family migration from rural to urban areas are major factors contributing to child labour.

Poverty

Poor children and their parents may depend on child labour to increase their chances of getting basic needs. One of the most pressing and divisive reasons children's work uncovers is insecurity. Child labour has received considerable consideration on the role of poverty. It is also generally accepted that lack of money, unequal wealth, is the leading cause of child labour in a very poor world, with universal enslavement and rule over all human beings of all genders, physicians, lawyers, professors and. In general, the middle class is not considered to be employed (Basu and Tzanatos, 2002). As long as there is poverty, child labour cannot be completely eradicated.

Migration of rural population to cities

Migration of rural population to urban area is often seen in underdeveloped and developing countries. Either the children move with their parents or are left behind in the countryside. Many poor rural families are striving for a better life in urban areas. It motivates families to work to increase family income and guarantee survival. According to Hans van de Glind, 2010: Migration serves as a common economic management or survival strategy for the home in many parts of the world, and can provide new opportunities for children and their families.

Effects of child labour

Child labour deprives an infant of its rightful childhood. The child is also a victim of intimate, physical and mental abuse. It punishes a child for a life of unskilled, badly paid jobs.

Physical "health injury"

Child labour has serious physical health problems that adversely affect the physical development of children, especially when a large proportion of child labour comes from poor families and poverty is not suitable to cope with the burden of working life.

Depends primarily on the amount of work done and the number of hours employed” (Well, 2005) 22. “Children are often vulnerable to physical immaturity and inappropriate access to the workplace. In addition, an unhealthy workplace environment can cause more physical harm. Almost all child labourers are affected by physical discomfort before or during work hours. To make matters worse, child workers who get hurt during working hours are not given adequate care for their health issues. The immaturity of children is not taken into account when they are engaged in operating machine techniques, heavy equipment. The possibility of life and injuries increases in case of failure of these equipments, hence the engagement of children in such industries should be restricted. The physical consequences of child labour, such as disability and malnutrition induced illness, stress and open exposure to harmful environments make them physically disabled and this restricts the overall development of young children. Human well being and healthy working practices may not be suitable for children due to physical differences. At certain stages of development, the risks to children are greater and can have long-term effects. (David Parker), “Is a healthy job safe for parents and good for children as well?” They observed that while children are weaker than adults, they have less resistance than adults, partly because their sweat glands are expanding. Ventilation in the workplace that is adequate for adults can cause thermal stress in children.

Psychologist

The explanation is that children lack the physical strength and authority to do their jobs, their work is often not viewed as effective, and they are at the lowest grades and levels of the workforce.’ One study found that working children are more prone to psychological problems than non-working children. The study indicated that child labour is dangerous for the development of children, so it is the responsibility of the government and society to make efforts to eliminate child labour. “They have a poor adaptive ability,

There is low physical health and excessive social behaviour. The psychological and social risks of child labour have been highlighted in this context (Woodhead, 2004), social isolation and poor interpersonal relationships with risky behaviour, eg violence, drug and drug use (Taroni, 2002), of children. are physically abused and sexually abused and they are the victims of discriminatory behaviour. (Stegmann, K., 2003).

Possible solutions to get rid of child labour

It is not possible for us to truly stop or completely eliminate child labour. All we need to do is not to nurture it and prevent it from spoiling. Child labour is a criminal misconduct and stringent laws have been made against it, but these laws need to be strictly enforced and every person needs to follow them sincerely. Education will play an important role in preventing child labour and making people aware about the benefits of child labour education.

Increase in family income

The family should have the resources to earn the minimum wage. Most families have to work as teenagers, or put their teens on the streets or sell them off to survive. While we can help these families escape poverty and have a steady income from jobs, many children do not need to live in these conditions. However, we have to bear in mind that this program must be funded by the government, and they may not be eager to support it. You will not be able to do this especially if you are a developing nation. Families should not hesitate to give work to relatives of adult children, as adult income is usually much higher than child wages. The economic status of the parents is related to child labour. When all parents are employed, families are expected to consider solutions by stopping their children from work and sending them to school. So for all the families, fathers and mothers who do not have any physical illness should give their support to deal with this issue. Child labour, and operations in the universal welfare system must include a social assistance program. Without a welfare system and a clear government agenda, not all children will be enrolled in school.” Financial intervention should be emphasized in any national program, as these children come from poor backgrounds and their families are financially supported. In addition, legislation and community services to help women find work in which an alternative to child labour can be provided.

Declaration of free compulsory education for all children

Child-specific characteristics are the determinants of child labour and school enrolment. “Children’s age and gender can affect their work and their education. Beyond a certain age, the older the child, the more likely he or she is to work and school no matter what, ‘Parents The education of children often affects a boy’s labour and school. Parents’ education has a positive effect on their level of pay, their attitudes towards education, and schooling can also make a complementary contribution to their development. All indicators show that higher parenting education improves school enrolment and reduces child labour. Training encourages children to adapt and become competent. In other words, it helps children to meet their needs. Equips you with the information to make a living in your world.

In collaboration with the international organization, the government will provide children with the right to education and establish priorities to ensure the education of all children. The goal here is to increase the literacy degree of the country’s productivity. According to Doftori, 2004

Good education is considered as a tool for the education of child labour, because educated people will be engaged in white collar services and they will increase the prosperity of the nation by their services. For education policies to achieve their ultimate goal of reducing child labour, it is necessary that the policies should be introduced with genuine efforts to empower the people. Mid day meal facility in school will increase the enrolment of children in school and it will be good to maintain the health of poor children, by providing the facility of home ration to poor students we can help the weaker section in their struggle. Otherwise they would be more inclined to send their children to the work place than to send them to school.

As a general education, early childhood education, primary and secondary education and adult education are related. The goals of the curriculum for all services are: Every child receives early childhood care and education; To ensure that all children have access to a high standard of affordable and compulsory primary education.

Birth Control / Family Planning

Family planning risk is modelled as a fall in value for infants because it reduces the total cost of parenting, independent of their child's level of education (Baker, 1991). Differences in duration and nature The family planning system within the care and control areas creates variation among villagers and thus differences in the net worth of birth. The Family Planning Program Project is an extension system in which trained personnel provide contraception and information during home visits. , Over the past 50 years, the birth management system among women from different parts of the world has improved. Women who prevent premature or unwanted births as a result of population policy are more likely to spend more on human resources for each of their children and minimize poverty in the next generation.

Thus it is the responsibility of all of us that force labour should be curbed effectively.

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