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The Stress Of Child Labour In India: Intersections Of Law And Society

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Abstract: Childhood is an unforgettable period of one's life so happy childhood is right of every child and the facility the same is concern of every welfare state where happiness is not available to maturity of children they are explore in work field being a labour which is essential for their strengths child labour in the employment under a specified legal age avoid confusion its best to explain child labour working under the age of 18 in same way harm and exploits them physically mentally and morally and block them from education child labour is very modicle a ruler carbon for Noman ruler area account for 85% of child worker and the incidence of child labour is a higher in a rural area.

History of child labour :

child labour has been traditional form the very earliest times did children were to perform some task both in the home and the field in the olden days the children of tender age perform some work along with the adult agriculture and industry workers in the mediaeval period children were put as a trained under their parents to the craft their children to do agriculture or other from work to help their parents nowadays children are doing not only the form work and household work but also they are engage in hazardous industries and factories.

The prevalence of child labour is however considered to be the biggest threat and greatest challenge in relation to the goal of human resource development it is a usually assume that the almost all non school going children are working a major part of the day but if one look at the number of working mentioned by the child Labour Organisation such as the South Asia edition child servitude 55 to 60 million it shows that there is a large group of children who are neither in school 9 at the work most of their time this is corporate by recent survey.

The public report on basis education in four of the poorest and most child labour and state to school in both state the proportion of people living below the poverty lines around 45% never The children are doing not only the form work and household work but also they are engaged is hardest industry and factories child labour were used in India since as a time there were employed mainly in culture why station sector and household sector but they are there is bonded labour in India factories were straight about the middle of the nineteenth century it is a surprising the child labour was begin.

To be exploited when countries is best host discovered it social levels and were staring to come board them among child were employed in the cotton and Jute mills the call Mel also employed many children of an underground.

Definition of child labour :

Defining child labour is a difficult and complex task childhood can be defined in terms of age but different societies may have different thresholds hold the re-marketing child in adulthood however the working definition of child labour may be given as a child or children who is below the age of 14 engage in economic activity is called as a child labour.

What is a child labour child

Labour is a work that harm children's and keeps them from attending school Around The World growing gets between rich and poor in recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work the International Labour Organisation estimate those 250 million children between the age of 5 and 17 work under the condition that are considered in legally hazardous or extremely exploitative under age children work at all the sorts of job Around The World usually because they are their families are extremely poor large number of children work in commercial agriculture fishing manufacturing mining.

Constitutional provision child labour :

Right to Education 21A Article: The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state by law by determine.

Article 24 prohibition of employment of children in factories exacta no child below the age 14 years shall be employed in the work in any factories or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment.

Article 39 the state shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and their citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter any vocation and suited to their age or strength consistent with the constitutional provision the country has also made various State Lottery provision and implement developmental major requirement for eliminating child labour however despite to import of the government the problem of child labour which is mainly and outcome of economic deprivation and illiteracy still remain fairly considerable account according to the figure made available by the registrar general of India in 2001 there were 1.26 crore working children in our country as compared 1.13 karod in 1991 State wise distribution of child labour population in the age group show that Uttar Pradesh 0.19 karod has the highest child labour population in the country.

Legal protection of children :

At work policy of ground mint is bane improvement of children below the age of 14 years factories mines and hazardous employment and to regulate the working condition of children in other employment the child labour prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 6 to achieve the above objective the act and progressive list in the part A and B the schedule to the act 11 also regulate the working condition of children at other employments act provide of constitution of the child labour technical advisory committee to advise the central government and addition of occupation and process to the schedule of the act the committee consists of the Chairman and such other members.

National child labour policy the constitutional and legislative provision providing protection to children against employment also found and Eco in the national child policy announced in 1987 the policy addresses the complex issue of child labour in comprehensive holistic and integrated manner the action plan and mainly consists of one a legislative action plan to focus on general development program for the benefit of the families of children 3 project base action plan in area of the concentration of child labour.

Conclusion :

Child labour cannot be eliminated unless and until the shove measures are undertaken. The problem behind the existence of system of child labour must be addressed in an integrated and coordinated manner. The industrialists must realize that making the children work at a cheaper wage to add to their profit is sin, the children must also be made and be motivated to realize that their future will be dark without proper education. The government must make the education, compulsory the parents who fail to send the children to school must be penalized, We must formulate and implement its laws to protect the inherent dignity of the human person and secure children their basic rights irrespective of our meagre economic resources

international experience also clearly points to the fact that there is no alternative to compulsory elementary education to eliminate the child labour Combined efforts of all including the government, the politicians, the parents, NGOs, and the world organizations may be of immense help for achieving success in this tack of social reconstruction and development

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