

Child labors in India: problems and preventive strategies

Abstract

Child labor is a complex issue and therefore we feel the need of our integrated approach and the involvement of all sections of society to tackle this problem right from its roots. i. Right to survival; ii. Right of protection; iii. Right to Development; iv. Right to Participation.

Keywords: child, labors, India, problems, preventive, strategies, protection, survival, development, society

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Introduction

The prologue

A considerable number child nowadays experiences the most exceedingly awful sorts of adolescent work which joins Child Slavery, Child prostitution, Child Trafficking, Child Soldiers. In present day time of material and imaginative progress, kids in basically every country are in actuality savagely abused. The official figure of youth work worldwide is 13million. Regardless, the genuine number is significantly higher. Of the assessed 250million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are financially powerful, some place in the scope of 50million to 60million between the ages of 5 and 11 are busy with unendurable kinds of work. Among the 10 to 14year-old youths the working rate is 41.3percent in Kenya, 31.4percent in Senegal, 30.1percent in Bangladesh, 25.8percent in Nigeria, 24percent in Turkey, 17.7percent in Pakistan, 16.1percent in Brazil, 14.4percent in India, 11.6percent in China.

The 1971 enlistment exhibited that 42percent of the India masses includes youths under 15years of age. In the 1951 list it is 37.5percent. In 1981 there were 137million adolescents' in India and by 2001, the amount of children is depended upon to be 289million or more than the full scale people of the Russian Federal. This high degree of adolescent masses in our country warrants the prerequisite for giving living conditions which will enable children to comprehend their most extreme limit with regards to headway. The children are regarded, as the human capital of the nation. It is therefore, fundamental for us to deal with the youths in any occasion as much as we deal with dams, avenues and other money related pieces of our country.^{1,2}

Rationale behind the study

Each youngster has a privilege to instruction, play and relaxation, in perspective on this privilege of each kid and accepting that kid work is extremely an issue connected to absence of kid training, So it is made plans to feature on this investigation. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Tyke work is developing concern particularly in our nation.

Tyke work is an unpredictable issue and thusly we feel the need of our coordinated methodology and the association of all segments of society to handle this issue directly from its underlying foundations.

Right to survival

- i. Right of protection;
- ii. Right to Development;
- iii. Right to Participation.

Strategies for eradicating child labour

To decrease youngster work convention these N.G.Os and G.Os are working and utilizing various techniques at various levels. As case of this, presently we will see two situations where they bargain various systems.³

Case investigation (Vidhyak Sansad)

Shramjivi sanghatana and vidhayak sansad working with ancestral individuals which was begun in 1982, by Mr. Vivek Pandit. It is chipping away at the issues, for example, kid work, reinforced work, youngster training, tyke rights, from the most recent 22years. In 1993 "Vidhayak Sansad" began "Bal Shikshan Abhiyan" to advance kid instruction for the annihilation of kid work. "Shramjivi Sanghatana" is a worker's organization and "Vidhayak Sansad" is a people organization. in any case, at present both are cooperating. From the hover of reinforced workers 14kids are discharged. Case taken by – "Shramjivi Sanghatana, yearly report – 2000." (Date – 08 July, 2000). From the Ratnagiri region in Chiplun taluka in Walopa town there is "Johnson Sweet Mart Company". From this organization 14reinforced workers in being salvage by the specialists of 'Samarthan and Sanghatana'. This organization used to replicate Chikki. From this organization proceed with four years kid fortified workers use to work. The proprietor of this organization "Nadar" used to make youngsters buckled down for 15 to 20hours of the day and regarding compensation in resentment to cash he used to give the fluid of Gahu, Jawari or Nachni. He used to call youngsters by giving the relatives measure of cash from Tamilnadu.⁴

Contextual analysis of pratham

Pratham is training activity, which was built up in 1994 by UNICEF and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, with the mission to accomplish “All inclusive Primary Education” in Mumbai continuously 2000. Today, it has spread all through India. All finished, people, corporate, the state governments hold hands to facilitate the activity.

Preventive strategies

Numerous NGO's and conscious workplaces are giving the fundamental guidance to working youths for instance in their work place Pratham Org. started - Bridge class, think about class, leisure activity class and Vidhayak Sansad started the Bhonga Shala at Vitbhatti and they are making open school, shibeer shala, organize school, Ashram Shala, etc they endeavor to bring the in standard of guidance to stop the development of adolescents. To understand the working conditions and give them preparing as their right, the affiliation which are working for children are taking off to the workplace and giving them guidance with the objective that the youths don't go to the schools, yet the school is made at whatever point the shildren are using this method the affiliation are endeavoring to find the living conditions, sound status and sustenance workplaces. For instance Pratham, M.V. Foundation. Vidhayak Sansad, Door Step. Government and NGO's are endeavoring to use strategies that rather than work energetic pro should be used and keep up a key good ways from kid work. In urban networks like Mumbai the informative system is generally connected with locale and the children who get preparing from city schools are generally poor children. By and by multi day numerous NGO's are endeavoring to construct the idea of guidance in metropolitan schools and endeavor to make is logically ground-breaking which will diminish the drop out pace of the understudies. Today a bit of the affiliations are changing their view to see adolescent work issue yet they give logically basic to preparing edge since they are believing guidance to be a significant right of children. For instance Balprafulta, Pratham, M.V. Foundation, Yuva, Door Step, Vidhayak Sansad, etc.⁵

Rescue and rehalibilitation strategies

A couple of affiliations are moving toward the recuperation of the kid work are helping the children to divert out from the horrendous conditions. As it is watched the above logical investigation. For instance Team and Ideal Rescue Operation, etc. Through “Group” the work is being carried on it two zones that suggests the ‘Source District’ and ‘Get District’. Source area suggests from where the children are brought for instance Bihar, U.P., M.P., Orissa, and Rajasthan. Likewise, the get area infers where the adolescents are brought. For instance urban zones like Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata. It is basic to work in the two districts since all of the workplaces in the Task Force associate with the working children. For instance Instruction Dept., Labor Dept., C.W.C., J.J. Board, Women and Child Development Dept. in addition, Child Labor Act.^{6,7}

MV foundation

MV Foundation is doing coordinate mediation with youths and their people by visiting their homes and doing their managing and from it convince them for guidance. MV Foundation and these sort of affiliation are endeavoring to remove the things with are made by the adolescent work and the affiliation are in like manner endeavoring that the overall population should not use these things. MV Foundation is

sponsorship given to youths there who are financially in turn around. MV Foundation drove follow up of ZP schools to take a gander at the pace of drop if they saw high pace of drop-out they can make authentic move with adolescents, watchmen and preparing system. MV Foundation made gatekeepers and educators relationship to propel preparing.

Government

Some managerial assessments grasped by the governing body to fight youth work in India. The International Labor Conference Resolution, 1979 called denying adolescent work and for refining measures at whatever point child work couldn't be instantly discard (I.L.O. 1979). The Child Labor (preclusion and rule) Act, 1986 and National Policy on Child Labor (N.C.L.P) 1987 set out the framework for government program to envision or outcast the adolescent work show. Government in like manner endeavors to make some procedure and activities like Integrated Education Campaign (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) through half time school, contact class, consider class, organize class undertaking and Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme through in nation domains they execute the open school, arrange school. In this program they collaborate with N.G.Os and endeavor to get all adolescents standard of guidance.

Kid labor ACT

Kid Labor (confinement and rule) Act, 1986 says that child work suggests who has not completed his 14years of age and working in dangerous domains. Reliably kid should get one day event, this will be picked by owner. Kid should work only six hours and one hour kid should get rest. At whatever point N.G.Os like Pratham, MV Foundation, Vidhayak Sansad, Yuva, Doorstep, etc at the period of rescue task they use this show with the help of police structure, work division, youth welfare board, juvenile value board and district official, etc.

How government use child labor Act, 1986

To know reality about child work, Maharashtra government studied on tenth November 1997 to 31st May 1997. So they found that 1002 children working in different generation lines were had a spot with kid work. So the organization dismantled out to the 992 owners, ensured 199 kid work and they recorded case on 310 owners.

Target system

It includes individuals who are adding to the issue and should be impacted by change operators so as to handle the issue. The objective frameworks here are as per the following:

- i. Financial systems;
- ii. Proprietors;
- iii. Customers.

Political system

Unequal conveyance of improvement programs

- a. Neglect of country segment
- b. Inequitable land conveyance sustaining neediness bringing about youngster Work
- c. Inadequate requirement of work laws

- d. Inefficient social welfare programs
- e. Inadequate grown-up proficiency programs uniquely for ladies

Lawful system

Instruction system

The basic Right of Education Covers the age gathering of 6–14years whereas show to Rights of Children guarantees the training of youngsters from 6–18years. Here we can see the hole in the age factor. Additionally there is arrangement made for the kid to proceed with training after the age of 14–18years. Other central points that add to the disappointment of universalisation of training are:

- a. Inaccessibility of schools
- b. Poor foundation in schools
- c. Poor and unessential educational plan
- d. Attitude of educators towards youngsters
- e. In alluring educating systems
- f. High dropout rate

Activity system

NGO'S and people's organization

These can be association, for example, Pratham, MV Foundation, Campaign against kid work (CACL) and others dealing with comparable issues in various zones, for example, giving instruction (non-formal and enrolment to formal schools), wellbeing offices, salvage and restoration of these kids and Advocacy and so forth.

Media

It has the ability to impact individuals and make mindfulness about the issue and its related issues. Since, it's a wide spread instrument and can be utilized decidedly to impact individuals' decisions dependent on the realities given in print or electronic media. Media can likewise be utilized to get the help of the majority for the issue by centering uncommonly at smaller scale and full scale levels.

Political system

The finish of adolescent work can't be the obligation of a singular help, division or office. Different administrations, dept's, need to get together to pool their energies and resources as will make possible the gathering of a multi pronged centered and comprehensive approach to arrangement with this unusual issue. The assembly needs to cause significant system, to orchestrate and at whatever point required enlist the assistance of reputed NGO's for the transfer of adolescent work. Improvement of group which fuses specialists from various divisions like work dept., police dept, kid welfare leading group of trustees, etc in keeping caution and usage of laws.^{8,9}

Legal system

The Supreme Court judgment in December, 1996, coordinated that a measure of Rs. 20,000 be gathered from bosses as pay for every youngster work utilized. This cash could be used for setting up corpus finance for the youngster's training and welfare. We can see here that all enactments to battle youngster work are outfitted to check request and not supply. The need should be on preventive estimates, for

example, working together with the training framework to conquer the issue.

Education system

Free and obligatory instruction to all kids up to the age of 14years in the genuine and compelling answer for the issue of youngster work. Through the effective execution of this key Right to Education, Child Labor will be disposed of. After the 93rd amendment of the constitution, Education has been made a major appropriate to all youngsters and as indicated by CRC each tyke has a privilege to training under Article 28. More spending allotments ought to be given to essential training. Tyke Labor and its end is one of the significant difficulties in the field of training today.

Worldwide issues of child labor

According to the UK Committee for UNICEF, dejection is the most notable factor adding to child work. Moreover, "commitment, expanded military spending plans and assistant adjustment tasks constrained by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, have crumbled the breaking point of various organizations to give guidance and organizations to kids, and have furthermore pushed up expenses for central necessities". (For more information on these perspectives, also watch this present site's zone on explanations behind dejection and the hazardous assistant change systems). A business is commonly not permitted to enroll an adolescent underneath a particular least age. This base age depends upon the country and the kind of work included. States affirming the Minimum Age Convention got by the International Labor Organization in 1973, have grasped least ages fluctuating from 14 to 16. Kid work laws in the United States set the base age to work in an establishment without impediments and without watchmen's consent at age 16, beside the country business where children as energetic as 12years of age can work in the fields for countless non-school hours. See Children's Act for Responsible Employment (CARE Act). The pace of child chip away at the planet reduced from 25% to 10% some place in the scope of 1960 and 2003, according to the World Bank.

Historical

An estimated 1.7million children's under the age of fifteen were employed in American industry by 1900. In 1910, over 2million children in the same age group were employed in the United States. It can be seen from the above Table 1 shows that since the year 1980 economically active children are more from Asian countries, it was 77.8% in the year 1980 and till the year 2010 it has been declined to 65.8%, it is mostly because of industrial revolution and globalization in countries like India and china. It is shocking fact that the economically active children in Africa has increased from 17% in the year 1980 to 29.4% in the year 2010, it is good to see that countries USA and Europe has no economically active children the reason it that these countries are more developed as compared to other countries. The Table 2 depict the Comparison of Labor Force Participation Rates of Children and Adults by Region, it can be seen that majority of the children's working under the age of 14years are from Africa i.e. 22% followed by Asia 15.3% again the reason is the lack of development of these regions.

Table 3 It tends to be seen from the above table is that Economically Active Children and Child Labor in Total Workforce in Countries of South Asia, Nepal has most elevated number of tyke work for example 8.86% from the absolute specialists are kid work in the nation pursued

by Bangladesh which has 4.08 % from the complete specialists are kid work, the circumstance in India and Sri-Lanka are great with India having just 1.51% of the all out laborers are kid work and in Sri Lanka the figure are nil.

Table 1 Distribution of economically active children under 15Years of age (percent of total world child labor)

Sr. no	Region	1980	1985	1990	2000	2010
1	Africa	17	18	21.3	25.9	29.4
2	America	4.7	5.6	NA	NA	NA
3	Asia	77.8	75.9	72.3	68.3	65.8
4	Europe	0.3	0.2	0.1	NA	NA
5	Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: International Labor Organization, 2016

Table 2 Comparison of labor force participation rates of children and adults by region (percent)

Sr. no	Region	15years and over	10-14years
1	Africa	65.2	22
2	America	61.8	NA
3	Asia	68.1	15.3
4	Europe	54.5	NA
5	Oceania	62.7	6.9

Source: International Labor Organization, 2016

Table 3 Economically active children and child labor in total workforce in countries of South Asia

Sr. No	Countries	Percent of working/ economically active children 1980	Child labor as percentage of total workers 1995	Child labor as percentage of total workers 2000	Child labor as percentage of total workers 2010
1	Bangladesh	19.1	9.17	7.15	4.08
2	India	5.4	3.68	2.95	1.51
3	Nepal	41.7	12.12	11.3	8.86
4	Pakistan	8.3	5.73	5.12	3.02
5	Sri Lanka	7.5	0.64	0.42	0

Source: International Labor Organization, 2016

Kid work in India

The issue of child work abuse is a significant test to the headway of making countries. Children work to the detriment of their qualification to preparing which leaves them forever trapped in the dejection cycle, deplorably without the guidance and capability required for better-paying occupations. This is particularly veritable in India as it best the summary with the most vital number of adolescent laborers on the planet. The 2001 national enrollment of India assessed the hard and fast number of kid work, developed 5–14, to be at 17million. Out of the 12.6million, 0.12million participates in unsafe business. Nevertheless, as demonstrated by easygoing work control bits of knowledge, the issue is apparently more extraordinary than reflected. Child work is assessed to be as colossal as 60million in India; a similar

Universal program on the elimination of child labor (IPEC)

Amidst creating stresses over the impact of the fiscal downturn, the International Labor Office (ILO) has forewarned that attempts to crash the most observably horrible sorts of child work are sponsorship off and required a “re-strengthened” overall campaign to end the preparation.

In its Global Report on youth work, the ILO has said that the overall number of child laborers had declined from 222million to 215million, or 3 percent, over the period 2004 to 2008, addressing a “backing off of the overall pace of diminishing.” The report also conveyed stress that the overall fiscal crisis could “further brake” advance toward the goal of taking out the most recognizably horrendous kinds of child work by 2016. The new ILO overall report, entitled Accelerating action against adolescent work, presents unequivocal examinations. Progression was most imperative among youths developed 5-14, where the amount of child laborers fell by 10percent. Child work among youngsters lessened by 15percent. In any case, it extended among youngsters (by 8million or 7percent). What’s more, adolescent work among youths developed 15 to 17 extended by 20percent, from 52million to 62million. Further to the exchange of the Global Report at the International Labor Conference in June, the Governing Body in November 2010 bolstered the Global Plan of Action for achieving the transfer of the most recognizably awful kinds of kid work by 2016 - the hopeful target that was at first prescribed by the 2006 Global Report on kid work. The 2010 Global Action Plan gives a crucial inspiration and movement plan for the ILO, and explicitly IPEC, in the years ahead towards 2016. It expressly implies and combines the Roadmap got by The Hague Global Child Labor Conference held in May 2010.

number of adolescents are “covered masters” working in homes or in the underground economy. As time goes on, this miracle will progress to be both a social and a money related issue as budgetary irregularities augment between needy individuals and educationally in switch states and that of the more rapidly creating states. India has the most shocking number of laborers on the planet less than 14years of age.

Causes

Various Indian families send their adolescents to work, with some living a long way from home. Reasons are oftentimes associated with destitution, remaining mindful of the colossal size family subsistence and insufficient government subsidized guidance establishment. Families all things considered are in like manner unfit to hold up

under the expense of their youths' guidance. "Families should surrender their children's compensation for a significant drawn-out period of time, a choice various poor watchmen will be not capable make without help." - BBC news going to class means managing without a wellspring of pay for the family. This is an ordinary issue, especially in the low position and minorities of India. The enthusiasm for child work further bothers the situation. Many gathering firms and sweatshops are intentionally arranged at desperation stricken domains to destroy in youths to work as laborers. One model is the material mechanical offices in Delhi where articles of clothing for the International brand "Opening" were delivered. In 2010 Master ABHILASH ensured various children in Andhra Pradesh. With advantage boosting objectives, firms are supported to use kids instead of adults as a result of their more affordable wages, higher efficiency or more all, nonappearance of affiliation issues.

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Table 4 Magnitude of child labour and out of school children in India

Sr. No	Distribution of children	2001 population census	2011 population	% of children to population	
1	Male	1.32E+08	1.25E+08	6.1	3.2
2	Female	1.21E+08	1.16E+08	4.5	3.3
	Total	2.53E+08	2.42E+08	4.5	3.8
	Child Labour (10-14)				
1	Male	6804336	4276744	8.8	6.7
2	Female	5862041	3894131	8.5	6.3
	Total	12666377	8082954	8.7	6.6

Source: International Labor Organization, (2016)

According to NSSO estimates WPR for children in the 5-9 age groups is negligible and for children in the age group of 10-14, it still continues to be significant though declining. This reflects the current economic situation with regard to general employment in the economy. Decline in child labour has to be seen in the context of general decline in employment growth. The current economic process has rendered many more children vulnerable to labour related exploitation, though many of them are classified as out of school children but not in work. NSSO information 2015-16 uncovers that work investment rates for youngsters in the age gathering of 5-9 is short of what one percent in every one of the states However the WPR for kids in the age gathering of 10-14 stays higher running from short of what one percent in Kerala to 12.38percent in Andhra Pradesh. WPR of kids in the age gathering of 10-14 is huge in the conditions of A.P., Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal. In these states WPR for youngsters (10-14) is higher than the National normal of 6.38 percent (Table 5).

Results of adolescent work

All things considered, the general duty of adolescent work in making countries is significant to the point that whether it would hurt the economy is still under unending dialog. Some suggest that adolescent work is significant to some degree, as kid work takes colossal degree of 'Monetarily Active' masses in the making countries. Exactly when the region of Andhra Pradesh decreased the amount of child laborers by close to 300,000. Simultaneously it in like manner watched the sharp reduction in the state salary, which

emphasized the centrality of youth work to the Indian economy. At the day's end, short run numerical GDP improvement alone can't choose by and large GDP advancement, when pointers like capability level and human administrations should be pondered too. As demonstrated by the International Labor Organization (ILO), there are gigantic money related favorable circumstances for making nations by sending adolescents to class instead of work. Without guidance, kids don't get the major capacities, for instance, English training and concentrated tendency that will extend their effectiveness to engage them to check higher-capable occupations in future with higher wages that will lift them out of poverty.

Family unit work

Authority checks for kid work filling in as private work and in restaurants is more than 2,500,000 while NGOs measure the figure to connect with 20million. The Government of India expanded the consideration of The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act and limited crafted by children as family unit pros and as workers in bistros, dhabas, lodgings, spas and resorts ground-breaking from 10 October 2006.

Advancement

The maltreatment of adult work can be found in the advancement business also. Adults are found being developed of both home and places of business. In 2011, for the improvement of the Asian Games care house, the authoritative specialists had used adults, for they should be paid more, making it a little issue.

Table 5 Child workforce participation rates in major or Indian states, (2015-16) (in per cent)

Sr. No	States	9-May	14-Oct	14-May	All population
1	A.P	0.56	12.38	6.61	50.48
2	Assam	0.19	3.44	1.82	38.55
3	Bihar	0.08	2.9	1.36	31.15
4	chhattisgarh	0.35	8.7	4.58	48.65
5	Delhi	0	0.49	0.26	33.21
6	Goa	0	5.35	2.7	35.03
7	Gujrat	0.14	4.83	2.53	46.79
8	H.P	0.16	4.97	2.73	52.35
9	Haryana	0	3.28	1.71	40.11
10	Jharkhand	0.41	4.78	2.48	40.71
11	Karnataka	0.2	8.49	4.66	49.32
12	Kerala	0	0.39	0.2	39.33
13	M.P	0.14	5.74	2.82	43.3
14	Maharastra	0.22	6.27	3.42	46.63
15	Orissa	0.5	9.18	1.87	43.64
16	Punjab	0.05	3.16	1.73	41.65
17	Rajasthan	0.41	9.42	4.86	43.32
18	T.N.	0	2.83	1.51	48.58
19	U.P.	0.4	7.73	3.92	36.29
20	Uttaranchal	0	5.07	2.61	43.9
21	W.B.	0.32	6.45	3.47	38.04
	Total	0.26	6.38	3.33	42.02

Source: Derived from Unit Level Records of NSS, (2015-16)

Square broilers

Consistently, a large number of adolescents are shielded from square broilers, working in horrible conditions. A segment of the youths are truly offered to the square heater owners, and are not paid.

Exercises against child work

In 1979, the Indian government surrounded the Gurupadswamy Committee to find about adolescent work and expects to deal with it. The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act were not requested reliant on the recommendations of the board in 1986. A National Policy on Child Labor was characterized in 1987 to focus on reestablishing youths working in dangerous occupations. The Ministry of Labor and Employment had executed around 100 industry-express National Child Labor Projects to reestablish the kid pros since 1988. Exercises towards Elimination of Child Labor–Action Plan and Present Strategy. The issue of youth work continues speaking to a test before

the country. Government has been taking distinctive expert unique measures to deal with this issue. In any case, considering the size and level of the issue and that it is fundamentally a money related issue indistinguishably associated with desperation and nonappearance of instruction, it requires intentional undertakings from all territories of the overall population to make an imprint in the issue.

Non-regulatory affiliations

Various NGOs like CARE India, Child Relief and You, Global stroll against adolescent work, etc have been endeavoring to obliterate kid work in India. In 2005, Pratham, an Indian NGO was related with one of the best rescue assignments when around 500 adolescent laborers were shielded from zari sweatshops in North East Delhi anyway child work still goes on today.

Objectives of the study

- To analyze the socio-economic and cultural development of the child labor in India.
- To study the social welfare schemes and efforts made by the Govt. and Non-Govt. organizations/agencies for the upliftment of child labour for social and economic upliftment for the human resource development.
- To know the problems and prospects of child labour and to suggest the suitable remedies to overcome them.

Research methodology

Collection of data

The present study is the fact-finding study of the child labour in India; therefore the required data for the study was drawn from primary and secondary sources.

Primary data

As majority of the child labour were unable to read and write. There is a need to contact individually, for this; primary data is generated by interview method from the study area.

Following was the schedule of structures.

Secondary data

Secondary data is collected from the various sources such as existing literature as books written on this and similar subjects, research papers, Govt. Publications and Bulletins, reports of the Government and Non-Government Organizations, the periodicals, Journals and other publications made available by library facilities, published and unpublished records and reports of the government and related websites.

Sample size

There are 1087 Automobile Workshops in Solapur district with 911 child labour, by convenience sampling method the researcher have selected 10% of the samples for the study purpose, i.e. 60 workshops from city area and 50 workshops from taluka places. The following table shows the total number of child labour in Solapur District is as follows:

Significance of the study: The study of child labour in respect of socio-economic development is challenging and fact finding job. The present study aims at finding the problems and remedial measures

in the study area. Today child labour problem is the sensitive issue before the nation. It is necessary that the government and other organizations should take appropriate steps to stop the exploitation of child labour as to avoid wastage of valuable manpower resources. It is felt that the findings of the study would prove very much useful to the Government, Development planners, Non-Government Organization and the society as a whole.

Concluding remark: Child labour is both an economic practice as well as a social evil. The given rural economy with its very low paying temporary improvement and a mass of unorganized agricultural labour, the incidence of growing child labour cannot be easily arrested, often the present stage of economic growth is blamed for the immense malaise of the society and children are considered an economic asset to their parents. It gets perpetuated by social neglect in terms of discrimination due to caste system where child laborers are often from the lowest castes. Insensitivity and exploitation by upper caste/class which drives them to ill-treatment and undesirable channels of work.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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