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# CHILD LABOUR; THE EFFECT ON CHILD, CAUSES AND REMEDIES TO THE REVOLVING MENACE

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## **Abstract:**

*One of the major issue and challenge for many developing countries is Child Labour. The problem of Child Labour has existed over the centuries not only in the impoverished areas of developing countries but also in developed countries until the beginning of the 20th century. Many countries have taken some serious initiatives and enacted various laws to eradicate child labour, yet still the problem is very widespread throughout the world. There are various factors and reasons involved in the problem of child labour. The causes of the incidents of child labour in India are very Complex and deeply rooted into the society and poverty seems to be the main cause of this problem. Child labour can be seen in both urban and rural areas. However the vast majority of child labour occurs in rural areas since poverty is more rampant. Although many poor rural families in order increase the family income and ensure survival and for better life in urban areas, force their children to work. This article analyses the various responsible factors for child labour and attempts to find out those areas where there is discrimination in child labour, in addition it also make a critical analysis of child labour in India.*

**KEYWORDS:** Child labour, discrimination, poverty, urban & rural, guidelines.

## INTRODUCTION

For several years, child labour has been one of the biggest obstacles to social growth. It is a challenge and a long-term aim in many countries to eradicate all types of child labour. These days, especially in developing countries, it is considered a serious problem. Child labour refers to kids who miss their childhood who are unable to get the basic things a kid should have. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2013) estimated approximately that between the ages of five and fourteen, about 215 million children are working worldwide. Often, we get mistreated and work for longer hours in really poor conditions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Aqil, Zahid, "Nexus between poverty and child labour: Measuring the impact of Poverty Alleviation on Child Labour". Good thinkers Organization for Human Development, kasur, 2012.

For several years, child labour has been one of the biggest threats to social progress. Abolishing all types of child labour is a priority and a long-term objective in many countries. These days, especially in developing countries, it is considered a serious matter. Child labour refers to kids who miss their childhood and are unable to get the basic facilities a child should have. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2013) recently announced that between the ages of five and fourteen, about 215 million children are working worldwide. We also get mistreated and work for extended hours in very poor conditions.<sup>2</sup>

In order to abolish child labour worldwide, international organisations have made significant efforts. Several nations have introduced legislation to prohibit child labour, but child labour remains common across the world. For developing countries like India, preventing child labour is not an easy task.

## DISCUSSION

### *Contemporary definition of child labour*

Instead of "working children," trade unions, consumer associations and the International Labour Organization (ILO) frequently use "child labour" and "child labour," suggesting that children should be kept away from the labour force at least before they reach a minimum working age on the grounds that these organisations have traditionally sought to protect and secure adult labour markets (ILO, 1997; Post, 2001a; Myers, 1999). In other words, the primary concern of the ILO was to secure the jobs and incomes of adults, and now the principle that "children's economic freedom should be shortened in order to protect the fiscal health of adults" was implicitly echoed in various types of child labour law. This UNICEF tradition continues, as child labour is also identified by these organisations as "working children."<sup>3</sup>

ILO suggests that the term "child labour" is better described as work that deprives children of their youth, potential and dignity, and that is detrimental to physical and mental development. It improves the working that is risky and detrimental to children emotionally, physically, socially or morally, or work whose schedule interferes against their opportunity to attend regular school, or work that in some way affects their ability to concentrate during war between clubs and bouts, school or experience a healthy childhood.

Child labourers are involved in the following forms of works:-

- Child Labour: Children who work in factories, workshops, establishments, mines, and in the service sector, also including domestic labour, are compensated or unpaid. The word 'child labour' has only been used by the Ministry of Labour of India also in sense of children doing 'hazardous' jobs. Children that do not do "hazardous" jobs are not deemed by extension for being child labourers and have been seen to do child labour.

<sup>2</sup> Bhatt, Bilal Ahmad, "Gender, education and child labour- A sociological perspective" Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, J&K, vol. 5(6): 2010 pages-323-328.

<sup>3</sup> Basu, k. And P.H. Van, "The Economic of Child Labor," American Economic Review, 88, 1998, 412-427

- **Street Children:** Kids living on and off the streets are referred to as street kids, such as rag pickers, newspaper sellers, beggars, etc. Most kids have some kind of home to go back to at night or in the evening, while street kids are totally isolated and at the mercy of their employers. On the pavements, in the bus stations and train stations, they work.<sup>4</sup>
- **Bonded Children:** Children who have been promised by their families or those who struggle to pay off the inherited debts of their fathers for small amounts of money. Bonded children are the greatest to help in many situations, since they are inaccessible. If they are purchased by the carpet owner, they cannot run. They can't run away if they've been paid for by a middle-class housewife. They will spend their lives in debt slavery before they get married and will, in exchange, sell their children if the landlord in the village owns them.
- **Working Children:** Children who engage as part of family labour in agriculture and parent's house work. If kids work 12-14 hours a day with their parents at the expense of their education, their situation is close to that of kids working for those other employers. In truth, children, especially girls, are expected to take on parents' work burdens in total comparison to their strengths and skills. This is the main group of children who work full time or are already. And we find the highest number of girls employed at the expense of education here.
- **Migrant Children:** Developing countries like India face a major challenge with "seasonal migration distress," with millions of citizens being forced to sell their jobs and villages in search of livelihoods for several months every year. Many industrial and agro-industrial sectors are mainly migrant labour, such as brick-making, salt manufacturing, sugar cane harvesting, strength of materials, building, fisheries, plantations, rice mills and so on.<sup>5</sup>

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO CHILD LABOUR**

There are some socio-economic factors that causes child labour:

- **Poverty as root cause:** Different conditions impact child labour. Studies have shown that the most important cause is deprivation. In general, parents make child labour and education choices. Families believe that if the family's income is below the poverty line, kids should also contribute to their family income. Basu (1998) used a theoretical model of child labour in which he showed so the only reason parents send kids to work is

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<sup>4</sup> Dessy, Sylvain and Pallage, Stephane, "A Theory of the Worst Forms of Child labor" ,The Economic Journal 115(500), 2003, pp.68-87.

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organization, (2013). World Report on Child Labor Economic Vulnerability, some protection and the fight against child labour. Geneva

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because of their low wages. Therefore, poor parents are often unable to encourage their kids to go to school. Many poor households are, therefore, compelled to transfer their children to work so instead learning this course.

- **Family Size:** Moreover, the presence of children in large, poor households tends to have an effect on child labour rather than on smaller, family-sized populations. Parents want their children to work because they are unable to meet the demands of a large family. There are also gender differences between household sizes. Not everyone acts as child labour in the family and at all ages, which depends on either the child's age and gender, such as boys who would be more likely than girls to attend school.
- **Family Condition :** There are plenty growing children who really are forced to work to support themselves and their siblings, having either lost one or both parents and others affected by HIV/AIDS in the family. Especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the number of orphaned children is growing, several of whom becoming street children and live in really difficult situations.
- **Traditional or Cultural Factors:** Another element that drives kids to enter the labour market is community. In certain communities, various cultures make it possible for kids to start working at a very young age, because of traditions and cultural factors. We thought that it was necessary for children to learn abilities that could be great for their future. In rural Guatemala, according to Tauson (2009), parents prefer their children to work because they're seen as beneficial to them as they gained work abilities.
- **Corruption:** Wherever there is suffering, corruption is one of the greatest causes of resource violence; corruption is also present (Murphy, 2005). According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), "Corruption exacerbates poverty and inequality, threatens human development and stability, and sustains violence, violates human rights, and erodes the democratic functioning of countries" (2012). Corruption can have a major adverse effect on children's right to neglect basic services such as health care, education, and infrastructure. Corruption can decrease children's ability to escape poverty.
- **Civil war:** The civil war might be another factor contributing to child labour. War ruins the economy of the country, citizens become very poor, and all the resources go to war. Wars are burning down all the good stuff any nation might have. It brings illnesses, suffering, death, and many other horrible things with it. Unfortunately, no help is going to be of use as long as the war continues.

Child labor relationship, family income and education: Another reason that leads to a high consequences of child labour is lack of education or low quality education. These are some of the key solutions to the elimination of child labour is schooling. Family income practically impacts children's education and poor parents are unable to afford to pay for children, but children are forced to work are much less interested.

## CONCLUSION

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Child labour is a significant impediment to social and social work. Children working at different sectors are practically unable to get the requisite education, forced to lead a life of difficulty and poverty. It also influences the overall health of a child as kids easily get tired and they are not physically fit for longer periods of working under hard circumstances. Children working in the glass and firecracker sectors work not only for longer hours, but even in risky circumstances, seriously impacting their welfare. They are continually exposed to poisonous gases and chemicals that contribute to different skin and respiratory diseases.

The Writer proposes a fresh strategy that places people and the people at the heart of economic and social policy and the work they do: an agenda for the future of the work that is human-centred. Three pillars of action are the focus of this agendas. Second, it means investing in the skills of people, allowing them to learn skills, reskills and up skills and support them through the different changes they are going to experience in their lives. Secondly, investing in labour institutions in order to guarantee the future of employment with democracy, dignity, economic stability and equality. Third, investing in good and sustainable work and forming rules and incentives in order to align fiscal, social and business policy and practice with such an agenda. Through taking advantage of disruptive innovations, there are demographic possibilities and green economies, Investments can be strong equity and wealth boosters. For the current and future generations, sustainability.