

## Study of Child Labour : Reference Jalgaon City

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### Abstract:

Child labour is a very neglected factor in the society. It seems to be a very embarrassing thing for the society that children have to work at the age when they have to have books in their hands. Hiring children or forcing them to work is, in fact, highly undesirable. Today we see child labourers everywhere, such as selling vegetables, tea and snacks and small hotels, Chinese Stall, factories, catering, shops, bus stands, railway stations, grocery stores, slippers, clothes, clothes, etc. Girls who wash and wash dishes, boys who feel like paper, and many boys who recycle various items from the rubbish heap. Today we see child laborers everywhere, such as selling vegetables, tea and snacks and small hotels, Chinese cars, factories, catering, shops, bus stands, railway stations, grocery stores, slippers, clothes, clothes, etc. Girls who wash and wash dishes, boys who feel like paper, and many boys who recycle various items from the rubbish heap. Collectibles still appear today. It also shows the ignorance, illiteracy, addiction, poverty and poverty of the parents, the boys and girls who are out of school trying to earn a living and help the family. As a result, the childhood of these children is not only deprived, but also these children are deprived of education. In that connection, the practice of child labour needs to be eradicated for their holistic development. This is because the practice of child labor affects not only child labor but also the family and, alternatively, society. For this, every section of the society is expected to cooperate with the government for the elimination of child labour.

It is also necessary for the government to do its utmost to eradicate the practice of child labor through effective implementation. Because today's children are the future of tomorrow's India.

**Key words:** Child Labour

### Introduction:

Child labour is a global problem and even in developing India, it is a serious problem. According to the International Labor Organization, there are 22 crore child labourers in the world. One third of them are child labourers in India. In India, 3.6 per cent of the labour force is under 14 years of age. According to the Operations Research Group, there were 4 crore 40 lakhs child laborers in India in 1983. According to the National Sample Survey, there were 1 crore 70 lakhs child laborers in the country in 1993. The number of working children in India in the age group of 5-14 years was 2666377 as per 2001 census and 4353247 as per 2011 census. In India, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are the five states with the highest number of child labourers. More than half of the total child labour in India is found in these states. Also in the presented research what is child labour? The reasons for that? Provides detailed information on government laws and various aspects.

### Child labour definition:

Child labour is the practice of endangering the lives of hard-working children. According to the International Labor Organization, a child

labourer is a minor who is subject to premature adulthood. They are forced to work hard at low wages regardless of their physical or intellectual abilities. The United Nations Committee on Child Labor has stated that child labour is a component of the child population that is forced to work for wages. Under Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, a child laborer is a person below the age of 14 years working in a factory or in a hazardous place.

**Regarding child labour, UNICEF has divided child labour into 3 categories:**

- Family - Children are involved in family activities without any pay.
- Outside the house with family - for example, farm labour, domestic labor, retail labor, etc.
- Out-of-family - business outlets such as: children working in hotels, selling tea, and others

Similarly, according to the 2011 Census and the International Labour Organization, child labour in India is classified according to its type of work, showing that 26 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 32.9 per cent in agricultural labour, 5.2 per cent in domestic industry and others. Child labour is 35.8 per cent. That is, those involved in the agricultural industry and other work e.g. While selling vegetables, tea and snacks in small hotels, Chinese Stall, factories, catering shops, bus stands, railway stations, grocery stores, shops selling slippers, clothes, girls washing clothes and utensils, children like paper and many children The involvement of various items collected for recycling is evident to a large extent.

**Causes of child labor problem:**

Poverty, orphans, unemployment or low income of family members, migration of parents for work, traditions, customs, addictions, debt, lack of parental education and lack of control over children, neglect, government planning and

their planning, running an open house due to father's death, Tired of arguing at home, many children run away from home They have to work in and out of the house, turn to work because they do not want to study, have a tendency to earn money early, have a mouthful of food at home and parental addiction, have to earn money to run the house themselves Work, many such reasons are responsible for this child labor. There is no doubt that children who work as child labourers also face various physical ailments, mental stress and addiction due to their work habits. Therefore, everyone should now take initiative with the government to regain their lost childhood. It is safe to say that child labour is a stigma to society. In that connection, it seems necessary to remove this stigma and make all-round development towards child labour.

Today we find child labourers everywhere. June 12 is World Anti-Child Labour Day to protest against the problem of child labour. The campaign is aimed at creating a safe environment for all child laborers by 2030 and the goal of the SDGs is to provide a safe environment for 8.8 per cent of children (SDGs). The goal is to eliminate all forms of child labour by 8.25% by 2025.

In the same vein, the Government of India has placed emphasis on education, health, nutrition, integrated child development and employment in its Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in the National Policy on Child Labour. Also global organizations like UNO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO and Child Rights And You (CRY), Save The Children India, CHILDLINE India Foundation, SOS Children's Villages, India, Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Social organizations like Uday Foundation, Pratham Education Foundation are working to create social awareness in the society regarding children. Also, the Indian Parliament has from time to time passed laws and regulations to ensure the safety of child laborers or child

laborers. E.g. Correctional Homes Act-1987, Child Labor Contract Act-1933, Child Employment Act-1938, Mumbai Child Reform Act-1948, Companies Act-1948, Bagshram Act-1951, Motor Transport Workers Act-1951, Mining Workers Act-1952, Child Welfare Act-1958, Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, Child Act, 1960, BD Cigarette Workers Act, 1966, Contract Labor Regulation Act, 1966, Interstate Labor Migration Act Rules 1979, Prevention of Child Labor Act 1986, Juvenile Court Act 2000, Primary Education Act 2009, National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLPS), Anti-Child Sexual Exploitation Act 2012, Juvenile Justice Child Care and Protection Act 2015, Protection of Child Sexual Abuse Act 2012, Prevention of Unethical Trade Act 1956, Prevention of Child Labour 2016 and Integrated Child Protection Scheme will be implemented from time to time. Etc. Act.

The Central and State Governments have been working tirelessly to bring all children in urban and rural areas into the mainstream of education in order to create a fondness for education in the minds of children. However, illiteracy is still prevalent among children in the country today. According to Cry's survey, one out of every three child labourers in the country is illiterate. It also shows that the situation in Maharashtra is not very good. Maharashtra also has the fourth highest number of child labourers in India.

Considering the state of Maharashtra, 7 lakh 64 thousand 75 children are working as labourers in the year 2001, while according to the census report of 2011, 4 lakh 96 thousand 916 children are working as laborers in the state. In short, the number of child laborers has decreased by 4.73% in 2011 as compared to 2001. Also, in line with the regulations of the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme, 29240 Village Child Protection Committees, 239 Taluka Child Protection Committees and 35 District Child Protection Committees have been

established in the entire state. In the district where the National Child Labour Project is implemented in the district, a survey conducted by the Child Labor Project Committee as well as NGOs has brought 8402 child laborers into the mainstream of education in the last 2 years. In the state of Maharashtra also, various non-governmental organizations are working with the government for the holistic development of children. According to the Cry survey, according to the 2011 census, one third of the total child labor in Maharashtra is in Thane, Nashik, Pune, Mumbai suburbs and Jalgaon district. In this connection, Jalgaon district and mainly Jalgaon city have been awarded for field research to find out whether the status of child labour in Jalgaon district, ongoing efforts and whether the definition of child labour is really liberated.

Jalgaon district is one of the 35 districts in Maharashtra. Jalgaon district is situated in the vicinity of Girna, Tapi River and Satpuda hills and has 15 talukas in the district. The district has a large number of tribals and other communities. This area is generally known as the entire rural area. There are 10 kindergartens in Jalgaon district out of which 1 is a government children's kindergarten and 3 of them are girls' kindergartens. There are 3 children's homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. There are 19 child labor schools in the district. The anti-child labor movement was started in the district in 2005. As per 2012, the number of child labourers in the district was 2885, but at present it has increased. Also, the government has come to know that there are over 550 child laborers in Jalgaon city.

**Objective:**

- To find out the reasons behind the formation of child labour.
- Suggesting measures for rehabilitation of child labourers.

- To study the efforts made for the prevention and elimination of child labour.

#### **Testing of Hypothesis:**

- The financial situation of the family itself makes the children child labourers.

#### **Universe and Sampling Frame:**

In Jalgaon city, most of the child labourers are in the college premises, garden area, Bahinabai Chowk, near the highway, Bhajji Galli, Golani Market, Fule Market, MIDC Area, railway station premises and children selling garbage from the colony in the morning, Tambapura. In that connection, the researcher has met 32 child labourers in the above area and collected information from them. A convenient sampling method is used for research.

#### **Tool and Method of Data Collection:**

For this research, the researcher used the interview schedule from the primary source as well as government documents and published materials from the secondary source as well as various websites on the internet.

#### **Analysis and Interpretation of Data:**

He visited various parts of Jalgaon city and met and observed a total of 32 child labourers. Do you have parents in it? How is the family financially? Do you want to work? Do you want to be educated like other children? When various questions were asked, it was observed that 19 child labourers have parents and 13 child laborers do not have parents. When asked about the economic situation, it was found that the economic condition of 3 families is moderate with 9%, while the financial condition of about 29 families is very bad with 91%. No child laborers were found to say that the family's financial situation was good. This shows that the financial condition of the family of all the children is poor. Also, when asked about the work they are doing, it was found that 12% of

the children want to work. 88% of children do not want to work. When asked about this in detail, he said to do various things, father has no job, parents are sick, stepmother is in debt, there is no food facility, and there are many such reasons. As a result, we have to work without will, he said. Similarly, when asked about education, 21 children said that we want to be educated like other children, their proportion is 66 per cent, while 11 children said that we do not want to be educated, their proportion is 34 per cent. According to him, we are happy with the work we are doing. This shows that more than half of the children want to get an education.

#### **Conclusion:**

The above discussion shows that 88% of the children do not want to work but they have to work as the financial situation of the family (91%) is very bad. Also, 66% of children want to be educated like any other child. The above analysis shows that it is the financial situation of the family that causes the children to become child laborers. In short, the assumptions made by the researcher for the study appear to be substantiated.

#### **Suggestion:**

- The Juvenile Justice Child Care and Protection Act 2015, Protection of Child Sexual Abuse Act 2012, Prevention of Unethical Trade Act 1956, Prevention of Child Labour 2016 and other laws need to be effectively implemented.
- Social organizations should also take responsibility for eradicating the undesirable practice of child labour from their social work role.
- The Department of Education along with the Department of Women and Child Development should jointly conduct a search operation for child labourers and survey them through teachers. Determining the multiplicity of child labourers in the work area. To write a

letter of guarantee from the owners and drivers of private establishments not to employ child labourers, to hold rallies in the market area of the district against the practice of child labor, to carry out signature campaigns in public places. Implementing street plays, awareness campaigns through local media to curb the undesirable trend of child labor, campaign against child labor should be carried out twice a year. A meeting of all the employers' associations in the industrial sector to take a community oath not to employ child laborers there. If this work becomes effective, it will definitely bring these children on the path of education by discouraging them from work, so that the future of many children will move from darkness to light. At the same time, these children will realize that you are just like any other child and education is your right

■ Every section of the society should participate for the elimination of child labor, because without the participation of everyone, the undesirable practice of child labour will not end.

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