



A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOUR

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ABSTRACT:

Child labor has been a significant issue for many developing nations for many years. It has persisted for centuries not only in the most impoverished regions of developing nations but also, up until the early 20th century, in developed nations. The primary cause appears to be poverty. The current study is on child labor, N=70 respondents were male and female. The participations ranging from age groups of 18 to 41. The study is conducted in Vadodara, Gujarat. labor has

KEYWORDS: child labor, factors

INTRODUCTION:

For a long time, one of the biggest obstacles to social advancement has been child labor. Many countries are struggling to reach the long-term goal of ending child labor in all its forms. It is now considered a serious issue, especially in developing countries. Youngsters who are denied the basics of life and lose out on their childhood are regarded as child laborers. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) released updated estimates indicating that 215 million children between the ages of five and fourteen are employed globally.

They often work long hours in unfavorable environments and receive unfair treatment. This could have an effect on their physical, mental, and emotional health. These children do not have access to basic rights such as education and health care. Despite legal restrictions, the majority of child laborers perform dangerous jobs, and the total number of child laborers is growing, according to ILO (2013). These children are prone to illnesses and experience chronic physical and mental pain.

The main thing that forces kids into labor is poverty. Some children work to provide for their families and to make sure they survive (Mapaure, 2009). Some research, like that conducted by Dessay and Pallage (2003), claims that not all child labor is harmful or cruel. Jobs like newspaper delivery or babysitting might be good places to learn, but not if they put the employee in front of psychological stressors like prostitution, human trafficking, or pornographic activities.

International organizations have worked very hard to end child labor worldwide. Despite the fact that many countries have passed laws prohibiting it, child labor is still widely used around the world. It is a challenging task to outlaw child labor in developing countries like India.

As per the 1986 Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, an individual who has not attained the age of 14 is classified as a "child." According to the definition provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a child who is between the ages of five and eleven is deemed to be engaged in child labor if they work for at least an hour in an economic activity or put in at least twenty-eight hours of household work in a week. Furthermore, if children between the ages of 12 and 14 participate in at least 14 hours of economic activity or 42 hours of combined domestic and economic work per week, it will be deemed child labor.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- **Bhat (2010) has described the definition of child labour.** He has said that it is not simple because It includes three difficult concepts to define which are „child“ „labour“ and „work“. He has also claimed that the term of childhood could be defined by age but in some societies, people ceased to be a child at different ages. Bilal Ahmad Bhat (2010) tried to analyse the importance of education in the context of child labour .
- **Aqil (2012) has analyzed that when parents have worked in their childhood, their children will work as well, passing it from generation to generation.** Then once they are grown, they become uneducated and low skilled. That's why Parents Education plays a vital role in children education as it can increase the possibility for their children to have a good education. Das (2012) has reported that the incidence of child

labourers throughout the world is difficult to verify because of the lack of reliable statistics of child labour and many child labourers are invisible

- **Dessy (2000):** an economy that experiences a high fertility rate and a higher incidence of child labour may become trapped in an underdevelopment trap if free education is the only option available and there are no laws requiring education to be followed. This is because the costs associated with raising children often outweigh the benefits of having children. Conversely, it is anticipated that a policy requiring education will lessen the issue.
- **Rosenzweig and Everson 1977, Dasgupta 1995:** Numerous studies in this field have shown that the possibility of child labor actually encourages child labor; it is not a result of increased fertility. It is argued that parents view their children as a type of capital asset, expected to provide a stream of income and personal services in old age, and that these decisions are not always motivated by altruism. The prospect of sending children to work, the need for parents' old age security in the absence of adequate insurance and pension plans, and other factors can influence fertility decisions
- **Malawi, Hazarika and Sarangi (2008):** discover that households with access to microcredit are more likely to have children working during times of strong labor demand. This is valid for households where there are job options for their kids within the family business, whether it be in retail or agricultural.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

OBJECTIVE:

- To study the social, economic and educational status of Labor Child.
- To analyze the various responsible factors for child labor.
- . To study the views of respondents regarding impact of child labor on the overall (physical, mental and emotional) wellbeing of children.

UNIVERSE, SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD:

- Universe:
 - The universe of the study is the Vadodara city.
- Selection of sample:
 - Total 70 persons of Vadodara city were taken as a sample. The data was dividing on basis of opinions of persons on the child labor
- Sample and sampling:
 - The researcher would consider 70 persons as sample and will use the random sampling method.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:

Questionnaire and Interview Schedule were the tools for the present study.

FINDINGS:

BACKGROUND DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

Majority of the respondents are from the age group of 21-25 early adults both (male and female), education belongs to postgraduate, the religious belongs to Hindu, the family type is nuclear.

CONCLUSION :

Based on the data collected from the respondents, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the perception of child labor: Demographics the majority of respondents are female, Hindu, and have higher education, suggesting a diverse but educated sample population. Attitudes Towards Child Labor the overwhelming majority of respondents oppose child labor and support its ban, recognizing its detrimental effects on health, education, and overall well-being of children. Root Causes poverty emerges as a significant driver of child labor, with respondents acknowledging it as a leading cause. Lack of education is also seen as a contributing factor. Awareness and Advocacy a substantial portion of respondents are aware of laws, NGOs working on child labor issues, and children's rights, indicating a growing consciousness and advocacy for child welfare. Prevention and Intervention there is consensus among respondents on the importance of education in combating child labor, along with the need for reporting instances of child labor to authorities. Educating parents and addressing economic disparities are seen as crucial in preventing child labor.

SUGGESTIONS:

As a part of the society, child labor is the biggest barriers to social advancement. Achieving the long-term objective of eliminating all forms of child labor is a challenge faced by many nations. Lack of education is also seen as a contributing factor. Majority of the respondents is female and to educated the parents that children do not face these types of problems and provide the free education to the every child. Majority of the respondents oppose child labor and support it ban, recognizing its detrimental effects on health, education, and overall well-being of children. Poverty emerges as a significant drive of child labour, with respondents acknowledging it as a leading cause. A fresh strategy that centers business operations, social and economic policy, and human labor, with the goal of advancing humankind's capacity for work.

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