



Child Labour In India

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Introduction

Child labour is one of the most pressing social issues in India, reflecting a complex interplay of poverty, illiteracy, and socio-economic inequality. Despite being a nation that upholds children's rights through its Constitution and various laws, millions of children across India continue to be deprived of their basic right to a safe and nurturing childhood. They are forced to work in hazardous conditions, often in agriculture, domestic work, small industries, or on the streets, to support their families' income.

The issue of child labour not only violates fundamental human rights but also hinders the overall development of society by compromising the education and health of future generations. Although the government and civil society organizations have made significant efforts to combat child labour through legislation, education initiatives, and awareness campaigns, the problem persists due to deep-rooted structural challenges.

This introduction sets the stage for a critical examination of child labour in India its causes, impact, and the ongoing efforts to eliminate it, ensuring every child has the opportunity to learn, grow, and thrive.

Objectives

The main objectives of studying child labour are to understand its causes, types, and harmful effects on children. It aims to examine the existing laws and government efforts to stop child labour and highlight the importance of education and poverty reduction. The study also focuses on finding practical solutions to eliminate child labour and raising awareness about its negative impact on society.

Methodology

This study on child labour in India is based on both **primary and secondary data** sources. The research follows a **descriptive and qualitative approach** to understand the causes, impact, and measures related to child labour.

1. Primary Data Collection

- **Interviews** were conducted with child labourers, parents, and employers to gather firsthand information.
- **Questionnaires** were used to collect data from affected communities and stakeholders.
- **Observations** were made at sites where child labour is commonly seen (e.g., markets, workshops, construction sites).

2. Secondary Data Collection

- Information was gathered from **government reports**, **NGO publications**, **research articles**, and **news reports**.
- Legal documents like the **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act**, **Right to Education Act**, and **ILO reports** were reviewed.

3. Data Analysis

- Collected data was analyzed using **qualitative methods** such as content and thematic analysis to identify key trends and insights.

What is Child Labour ?

Child labour is the practice of employing children in work that is harmful to their physical and mental development and deprives them of their right to education and a proper childhood. It usually involves children below the age of 14 working in various sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, industries, and on the streets.

In India, child labour is prohibited under the **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986**, which was amended in 2016. According to this law, children under 14 cannot be employed in any occupation, and adolescents (14-18 years) cannot be employed in hazardous work.

Despite laws and awareness programs, child labour continues to exist due to poverty, lack of education, unemployment, and social inequality. It poses a serious threat to the growth and future of the country, as it robs children of their right to learn, grow, and live a healthy life.

Eliminating child labour requires strict enforcement of laws, better access to education, economic support for families, and active participation from society and the government.

Causes of Child Labour

1. Poverty

- The primary cause; poor families rely on children to contribute to household income. In third world countries, child labour is quite common since parents need their children to support the family in order to be able to survive.

2. Lack of Access to Education

- Inadequate schools, high dropout rates, and poor quality of education force children into work. Lack of sufficient education and schooling many people contributes to the child labour.

3. Unemployment of Adults

- When adults in a family are jobless or underemployed, children are often pushed into the workforce. Large families have the disadvantage that in order to be able to feed all family members it is crucial to earn substantial amounts of money. High unemployment levels may also lead to quite bad working conditions since there is much demand for work to be able to survive.

4. Social and Cultural Factors

- In many cultures, it is quite common that children at a certain age start to work and support their family financially. In many families, children are seen as some kind of social security or pension system.

5. Cheap Labour Demand

- Employers prefer hiring children because they can be paid less and are less likely to demand rights.

6. Debt

- Families in debt may "pledge" their children to work as a form of repayment, often in exploitative conditions.

7. Migration and Displacement

- Migrant families often lack stable income or housing, and children end up working to survive.

8. Weak Law Enforcement

- Although laws exist, lack of strict implementation allows child labour to continue unchecked. In third world countries are often several exceptions regarding child labour laws. These exception make it possible for firms to exploit the children and to pay them quite low wages for many hours of hard work.

9. Orphanhood and Family Breakdown

- Orphanism can also a cause for child labour. Children who grow up without parents. They need money in order to survive. Children without parental care may be forced into labour to support themselves or siblings.

Bonded Child Labour in India

Bonded child labour is a form of forced labour where children work to repay a debt owed by their family. In India, many poor families borrow money from landlords, moneylenders, or employers and pledge their children's labour as security. Often, the debt amount becomes inflated with high interest, making it impossible to repay, trapping children in a cycle of bonded labour.

These children are forced to work long hours in hazardous conditions, such as in brick kilns, agriculture, textile factories, and domestic work. Bonded child labour violates basic human rights and deprives children of education, health, and a normal childhood.

Despite being banned under **The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976**, and other laws like **The Child Labour Act (1986)** and **The Juvenile Justice Act (2015)**, bonded child labour still exists due to poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, and weak enforcement of laws.

Efforts by the government, NGOs like **Bachpan Bachao Andolan**, and international organizations have helped rescue and rehabilitate many children. However, ending this practice completely requires stronger action, better education, strict law enforcement, and support for poor families.

Bonded child labour robs children of their future and must be eliminated to build a just and equitable society.

Effects of Child Labour

Child labour has severe and long-lasting effects on children, society, and the economy. It deprives children of their basic rights and hinders their overall development.

1. Physical Effects

- **Poor Health:** Children often work in unsafe environments, leading to injuries, exposure to harmful substances, and long-term illnesses.
- **Malnutrition:** Long working hours and lack of proper food affect physical growth.
- **Fatigue and Exhaustion:** Overwork leads to physical weakness and poor stamina.

2. Mental and Emotional Effects

- **Stress and Anxiety:** Work pressure and harsh treatment cause emotional distress.
- **Lack of Self-esteem:** Constant abuse and exploitation affect a child's confidence.
- **Mental Illness:** Depression and trauma are common among child labourers.

3. Educational Effects

- **Denial of Education:** Working children often miss school or drop out completely.
- **Poor Learning Skills:** Even if they attend school, they are too tired or distracted to focus.
- **Limited Future Opportunities:** Without education, children are trapped in low-paying, unskilled jobs.

4. Social Effects

- **Social Isolation:** Working children are separated from peers and miss normal childhood experiences.
- **Increased Vulnerability:** They are at higher risk of exploitation, trafficking, and abuse.
- **Cycle of Poverty:** Child labourers often grow up to be poor adults, continuing the cycle.

5. Economic Effects

- **Low Productivity:** A poorly educated population contributes less to national development.
- **Increased Unemployment:** Child labour replaces adult workers, worsening job scarcity.
- **Economic Inequality:** It deepens the gap between rich and poor.

6. Legal and Ethical Effects

- **Violation of Rights:** Child labour violates national and international child protection laws.
- **Damage to National Image:** Widespread child labour tarnishes a country's reputation.

Initiatives Against Child Labour in India

1. Government Schemes and Programs:

- **National Child Labour Project (NCLP):** Launched in 1988, it aims to identify, rescue, and rehabilitate child labourers by providing education and vocational training.
- **Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009:** Guarantees free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, helping to reduce school dropouts.
- **Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** Provides free meals in government schools to encourage attendance and reduce child labour.
- **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):** Focuses on protecting children from abuse, exploitation, and trafficking.

2. Role of NGOs and Civil Society:

Various NGOs work actively to raise awareness, rescue child labourers, provide education, and rehabilitate affected children.

3. Awareness Campaigns:

Government and NGOs conduct campaigns to educate communities about the harmful effects of child labour and the importance of education.

Laws Against Child Labour in India

1. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Amended 2016):

- Prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous occupations and regulates work conditions for adolescents aged 14-18.
- The 2016 amendment prohibits child labour in all occupations except helping in family enterprises (non-hazardous).

2. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:

- Mandates free education for all children aged 6-14, aiming to prevent child labour by ensuring school attendance.

3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976:

- Prohibits bonded labour and emancipates bonded labourers, including children.

4. Factories Act, 1948:

- Prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories.

5. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:

- Provides care, protection, and rehabilitation for children in difficult circumstances, including those rescued from labour.

6. The Mines Act, 1952:

- Prohibits employment of children in mines.

Solutions to Child Labour

Child labour is a serious social issue that deprives children of their childhood, education, and future. To eliminate child labour effectively, a combination of legal, social, economic, and educational measures is required.

1. Strong Law Enforcement

- **Implement Existing Laws Strictly:** Enforce laws like the *Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act* and the *Juvenile Justice Act* with seriousness.
- **Punish Offenders:** Employers who engage in child labour must face legal consequences to discourage the practice.
- **Regular Inspections:** Strengthen labour inspection systems to monitor workplaces, especially in the informal sector.

2. Access to Quality Education

- **Free and Compulsory Education:** Ensure all children receive free education under the *Right to Education Act*.
- **Make Schools Child-Friendly:** Improve infrastructure, provide mid-day meals, and make learning enjoyable.
- **Bridge Schools:** Set up special schools to help working children catch up and return to mainstream education.

3. Poverty Alleviation

- **Financial Support to Poor Families:** Offer income support, free healthcare, and food security schemes to reduce their dependence on child labour.
- **Employment for Adults:** Promote adult employment through job creation and skill development so families don't rely on children for income.
- **Social Welfare Programs:** Strengthen government schemes like MNREGA, PDS, and family pensions.

4. Community Awareness

- **Awareness Campaigns:** Educate families and communities about the harmful effects of child labour and the importance of education.
- **Engage Local Leaders:** Involve teachers, panchayats, and religious leaders in promoting child rights.
- **Encourage Reporting:** Set up helplines and safe reporting systems to rescue children.

5. NGO and International Support

- **Collaboration with NGOs:** Partner with organizations like *Bachpan Bachao Andolan*, *Save the Children*, and *ILO* to identify and rehabilitate child labourers.
- **Rehabilitation Centers:** Provide rescued children with shelter, counseling, vocational training, and education.

6. Corporate and Consumer Responsibility

- **Ethical Business Practices:** Companies must ensure child labour is not used in their supply chains.
- **Consumer Awareness:** Encourage consumers to boycott products made using child labour and support fair-trade practices.

7. Government Initiatives

- **National Child Labour Project (NCLP):** Continue and expand this scheme to provide rescued children with education and skills.
- **Child Tracking Systems:** Use technology to track school attendance and monitor child welfare.

Conclusion

Child labour remains a serious challenge in India, rooted mainly in poverty, lack of education, and social inequality. It deprives children of their basic rights, affecting their health, development, and future prospects. Despite strong laws and various government initiatives, child labour continues due to weak enforcement and socio-economic factors.

To effectively eliminate child labour, a multi-faceted approach is needed—one that combines education, poverty reduction, strict law enforcement, and community awareness. Protecting children from exploitation is not only a moral duty but also essential for the nation's progress, ensuring every child enjoys a safe, healthy, and productive childhood.

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