



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL  
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### CHILD: ARCHITECT OF NATION.

**Dr. Laxmi Rani.**

Senior Assistant. Professor, Deptt. Of Psychology, M.S.K.B.College, Muzaffarpur, BRA Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. (BIHAR) INDIA.

#### *Manuscript Info*

##### *Manuscript History:*

Received: 22 January 2016  
Final Accepted: 29 February 2016  
Published Online: March 2016

##### *Key words:*

##### *\*Corresponding Author*

**Dr. Laxmi Rani.**

#### *Abstract*

Child labour is an important subject in India. People often think about it with their hearts rather than with their heads. On October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006 government introduced a new amendment in child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. According to the amendment, a ban was imposed on employment of children (Less than the age of fourteen) in Dhavas, Restaurants, Hotels and servants or domestic help as well. Any violation of this ban would lead to imprisonment up to two years and/or fine of Rs. – 10,000 to 20,000. However, just after two months, in December 2006, over 1,670 cases of such violation have been detected by many state governments. It's been more than 9 years now and the tragedy is that child laborers are still found all over India.

*Copy Right, IJAR, 2016. All rights reserved.*

Child is the noble and beautiful creation of God. Child is the future of our nation. He will be a scientist, artist, educationists, politician and a good citizen as well. It should be needed proper care for its overall development. The development of a country depends on proper development of children, Who are architect and back bone of the nation.

In Indian scenario child labour is a vital problem in our society. Question arises in the mind, What child labor is ? According to United Nations International Labor Organization :- “If children under the age of 14 do work that in some way harms or exploits them Physically, mentally or morally or blocks them for education, then that work is considered child labor”. According to the study of UNICEF :- “ The percentage of child labours is greater in Asian Countries than in western countries “.

Today, however, India is the one of the largest democratic countries in the world. It has declared the right to education as a fundamental right in the constitution, but nonetheless the country faces a huge problem of child labour. Through the major cause of child labour in India is poverty, over population, illiteracy, lack of awareness and social hierarchy. Because of poverty, children are sent to work to support their families. Some children are sold into bonded labour by poverty- stricken parents, who receive a payment from the employer of their child, Plan USA, an international development organization, features the story of a ten years old bonded labour is an example.

Of course child labour is an important subject in India. People often think about it with their hearts rather than with their heads. On October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2006 government introduced a new amendment in child labour (Prohibition and Regulation ) Act, 1986. According to the amendment, a ban was imposed on employment of children (Less than the age of fourteen) in Dhavas, Restaurants, Hotels and servants or domestic help as well. Any violation of this ban would lead to imprisonment up to two years and/or fine of Rs. – 10,000 to 20,000. However, just after two months, in December 2006, over 1,670 cases of such violation have been detected by many state governments. Its been more than 9 years now and the tragedy is that child laborers are still found all over India.

Child labour represents a fundamental abuse of child right and a violation of various laws. Many working children are engaged in occupations that negatively affect their Physical, mental and emotional well-being and are below their minimum age for employment. Moreover, very little data is provided on child trafficking and physical abuse of children in India.

According to child Rights and you (CRY), child labour is not being addressed properly and the conviction rate is also low. It's not that only the hospitality sector is employing children as workers, but household manufacturing sector and many other sectors are doing the same.

A recent incident shows the actual picture of child labour in India. An investigation conducted by a news paper revealed that children in the Shahpur Jat area of New Delhi had been sold for Rs. 10 (1,000 rupees) into bonded labour. It is common for children to work 16 hour days for as little as 3 p., hand sewing clothing for Gap Inc intended for Christmas 2007 sales at Gap. For kids European and American outlets. What does this imply?

According to the Indian census of 1991, There are 11-28 million working children under the age of 14 years in India. Over 85% of this child labour is in the country's rural areas, working in agricultural activities such as fanning, live stock rearing, forestry and fisheries.

The world's highest number of working children is in India. ILO estimates that 218 million children were involved in child labour in 2004, of which 126 million were engaged in hazardous work. A study suggests that 5.7 million in forced or bonded labour.

Child labour is still a major problem in India. The Hindi belt, including Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh account for 1.27 Carore working children in the country, engaged in both hazardous and non-hazardous occupations and process. According to the census, in state-wise distribution of working children in the 5-14 age group. According to a UNICEF report, working children 2006, India has the largest number of working children and 17 percent of them are under the age of 15. Girls aged 12-13 are the preferred choice of 90 percent households.

#### **Reasons of child labour:-**

According to UNICEF, children are employed because they are easier to exploit. Poverty is generally the first answer for why children work at inappropriate jobs for their ages. But there are other reasons as well such as population explosion, cheap labour, non-implementation of a variable laws, parent unwilling to send their children to schools (They would rather send them to work, so that the family income goes up) and object poverty in rural areas. And what can one do when child labour is the only means of a family survival?

#### **Eradication of child labour:-**

To eradicate child labour, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned under the National child labour Project Scheme for covering 150,000 children. Around 105,000 children are already enrolled in the special schools. The ministry of labour has asked the planning commission for about Rs. 1500 Carore to cover all the 600 districts under the National Child Labour Project (NCPL) as against the 2050 districts as present. Children working in 57 hazardous industries, in Dhavas and Homes (in the 9-14 age group) would be covered under this project. Government schemes like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been implemented.

To eradicate child labour and ensure rehabilitation of rescued children, the Bihar state government has released a state Plan of Action for child Protection, Rescue and Rehabilitation.

The Ex-deputy Chief Minister of Bihar Mr. Sushil Kumar Modi said, "we want to ensure that all the children in Bihar are in school and not earning their livelihood by being employed as child labour. This is especially significant since illiteracy is one of the root problems of labour."

#### **Suggestion:-**

##### **Role of family:-**

- Children seek love and respect from their family.
- Thoughts and expressions of the children should be considered.
- There should not be any discrimination between boys and girls.
- Early child marriage should be stopped.
- When they are studying at home then they should not be disturbed for doing other works.

- Children should be helped by their family to fulfill their useful dreams.
- Curbing atrocities and ill treatment towards boys and girls by any member of family.
- The elder of the family should not fight and quarrel in front of children and younger.

#### **Role of Society :-**

- Children seek love and protection from society.
- The poor and neglected children should be helped financially and mentally to rehabilitate them.
- They like to participate on social, cultural, educational, political and recreational programs.
- School teachers should not misbehave and ill treats children on the ground of poverty, disability and marginalization.
- Discrimination of religion and caste should be finished from the society.
- No girls below the age of 18 years should be married off.
- There should not be any discrimination between the rich and poor.
- Eve-teasing and ill treatment with the girl child should be stopped.
- Taking work from the children should be treated as serious crime by the society.

#### **Role of Government:-**

- For the sake of secure future of the children, birth certificate and ration card should be provided easily to all the children by the government.
- To provide employment for elders in the family so that children may not be deprived to education and necessity.
- Government should make easy availability of safe drinking water to every person.
- Availability of suitable health facilities in the every village.
- Provision of adequate nutrition and vitamins through the government agencies.
- Provision of proper health facilities for the project in from venerable and epidemic disease.
- 0-18 years of children should be provided free and equal quality education in all government. Institution.
- Vaccination for protection of children from all types of disease should be provided free for all.
- There should be separate toilets for both boys and girls and providing library, computer training safe drinking water facilities in the school.
- Disabled children should be provided special facilities for education.
- Free health and treatment facilities in the government hospitality.
- Eradicating child labour by enforcing the law actively to ban child labour and to rehabilitate them.
- Government should arrange workshops and training programs on laws, policies, and rights that are granted for children.

#### **References :-**

1. "Child Exploitation." Indian child. Pan India Network, n.d. Wed. 025 Apr. 2010
2. "Child Labour." UNICEF Child Protection Information Sheet. Web. July 10 2010.
3. "Child Labour In India." Azad India Foundation. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Apr. 2010.
4. Gentleman, Amelia. "Children's Domestic Labor Resists India's Legal Efforts", New York Times, 2/18/2007. web. Jul 10 2010 .
5. "India Silk Industry And Child Labour." Child Labor. N.p. n.d.d web. 25 Apr 2010.
6. "Initiatives towards Elimination of Child Labour – Action Plan and Present Strategy." Nation Child Labour Project. Government of India , n.d. web. 25 Apr. 2010.
7. Mid- Day Meal Scheme." Sectors. Indian Government, n.d. web . 2 May 2010.
8. "Paying Their Parents' Price." Plan USA. N.p., n.d. web. 2 May 2010.
9. Rao, Jyoti. "The History of Child Rights in India." UNICEF India. UNICEF, n.d. web .2 May 2010.
10. "Child Labor in Europe." Digitals commons. Cornell University ILR School, Jan, 2005. web. 3 May 2010.
11. "Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act." Policy Statements. Embassy of India, n.d. web. 2 May 2010.
12. "Social Development." Lead India 2020. N.P., n.d. web. 2 May 2010
13. "Success story on Child Labour Education." Demains. N.p. 28 Dec. 2007. web. 25 Apr. 2010.
14. World Bank. Population Statistics. 2007. Web July 10 2010.