

Child Labours in India with Special References to Tamilnadu**P. Veeramuthu¹ Dr.J.Vijayalakshmi²**¹Research Scholar,²Research Supervisor**ABSTRACT**

Children of the country are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. The life should be peace full of enjoy, playing and learning and growing. Their future life should be safeguard in harmony and cooperation. Their children should be free mature as they broaden their perspectives and gain day to day experience. Abandoning the children, excluding good foundation of life for them, is a criminal against humanity. It was seen most prevalent (70%) among 5-14 year age group. It more and less parental socioeconomic status. A little less than half child labours work for had to work for more than 6 hours a day. Total duration of work is 6.1 days per weekly basis. This study focused with child labour and its problem in India with special reference to Tamilnadu.

KEYWORDS:

Child Protection Child labour in India, Child labour in tamilnadu, Constitutional Provisions,

I. INTRODUCTION

Child labour means that children are forced to job like adults and take part in an socio- economic condition activity. According to the International labour organization this applies to people up to age 15 or 17 years in case of hazorus work. Even though only about a 4th of the International Labour Organization members have ratified the respective convention, this age limit is generally accepted. Millions of children world wise wide are engaged in labour that is hindering their education, development and future livelihoods; many of them are involved in the worst forms of child labour that cause irreversible physical or psychological damage, or that even threaten their lives.

1.1.Define Child labour

The term “Child Labour **[1]** is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.-International Labour Organization (ILO)

1.2. Children work

Most children job because their family condition are poor and their labour is necessary for their survival of every date life. Discrimination on grounds including gender, race or religion also plays its pat in why some children work. The Children are employed and exploited because, compared to child , they are more, capable of being physically and emotionally wounded cheaper to hire and are low wages likely to demand more wages or better working conditions. Some owner of company fairly argue that children are particularly suited to certain types of work because of their small size and “nimble gingers”

- In households as domestic workers ,in factories making products such as matches, fireworks and glassware and bricks, On the street – as beggars, Outdoor industry: Brick kilns, mines, construction, In bars, hotel and tourist establishments, In working place sexual Harassment , and sexual exploitation

1.3 Child protection?

The Protection child means is used in different type organization by different company in different situations the term will mean protection from violence, abuse and exploitation. Child protection[2] covers a world wide range of important, diverse and immediate issues. Many, such as child prostitution, are very closely linked to economic factors. Every such as violence in the home or in schools or working place may relate more closely to poverty, social values, norms and traditions. Often criminal is involved, for example, with regard to child trafficking. Even technological advance has its protection aspects, as has been seen with the growth in child pornography.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD LABOUR

The Legislation provision[3] to the child labour denote by Factories Act of (1881) was the first law to define child and to prescribe prohibitory regulations for employment of children below 7 years of age.2.The Factories Act 1911 prohibited employment of child labour dangerous occupations and working during night duty .3.The first Convention of International labour organization compelled amendment of the Act in 1922, to rise the minimum age of child to 15 years.4.The Factories Act-1948, prescribes prohibitory regulations for employment of children below 14 years of age in any factory.5. Indian mines Act, 1952 prohibits employment of child below 16 years in any underground mines..6. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act,

(1970) these Acts provide that employment of child is a punishable offence.⁷The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986. The Act prohibited employment of children below the age of 14 years in certain occupations and processes.

Laws for Child Labour

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860 considers age of children till seven and for mental disability child till twelve years (Sec 83 IPC). Article 21 (a) of the Indian Constitution considers the ages of six to fourteen, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 fourteen years of age, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as eighteen years.

The Constitutional Provisions for Child Labour

Art- 21(A) Right to Education. All The State shall be provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. Art - 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. Art- 24: Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc. No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.. Article-39(e) and (f):DPSP The state shall, in particular, direct its policy, securing: (e) That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of child are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocation unsuited to their age or strength. (f) That children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article- 45: free and compulsory education for children The state shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14years.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various scholars and organizations report gives the explanations about the child labour viz.,

B.N. Juyal et. al (1985) in their survey report which is an outcome of the research activity generated by International year of the Child, 1999. The National Committee on child labour which visited Varanasi identified the problem of child labour in Varanasi's craft industries. This survey emphasized on the magnitude of child labour and the family background characteristics, wage and employment pattern work environment, degree of enforcement of existing legal and welfare

provision, etc. and also placed special emphasis on the forms of exploitation of the working children. **Manjari Dingwaney et. al (1988)** in their manual *Children of Darkness* is a completion on child labour in India delves into the history of child labour, definition, magnitude of the problem, sectors in which children work, their occupations, conditions of work and health hazard. The book attempts to construct a comprehensive picture relating to the problem of child labour. It doesn't provide ready-made answers to all the questions pertaining to child labour. It is primarily, directed to familiarize voluntary organization's and social action groups, Government functionaries, with the problem, so that they can further reinforce their attempts in resolving it

IV.OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To analyses the working conditions and also the problems faced by the child labourers and rehabilitation measures provided by the and constitution legal provisions.
- ❖ To study the policies and programs on the eradication of child labour and to protect their rights..
- ❖ To assess the role of NGO's along with the programs of NCLP on child labour rehabilitation.
- ❖ To analyze the present status of the child labour in India.
- ❖ The assess the causes of increasing child labour in Tamilnadu.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Magnitude of Child Labour in India

As per the Census 2001, there are 1,26,66,377 economically active children in the age-group of 5-14 years. The number was degrees 43,53,247 in the 2011 Census. The incidence of working children in the states as per the 2001 and 2011 Census is given below:-

State wise details of working childrens in the age group of 5-14 years as per .

Table-1: Census 2001 and Census 2011 are as under:

S.No	Name of the State and UTs	No. of Working Children (5-14years)		S.No	Name of the State and UTs	No. of Working Children (5-14years)	
		Census 2001	Census 2011			2001	2011
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1960	999	19	Lakshadwee	27	28
2	Andhra Pradesh	1363339	404851	20	Madhya Pradesh	1065259	286310
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18482	5766	21	Maharashtra	764075	496916
4	Assam	351416	99512	22	. Manipur	28836	11805
5	Bihar	1117500	451590	23	Meghalaya	53940	18839
6	Chandigarh U.T	3779	3135	24	Mizoram	26265	2793
7	Chhattisgarh	364572	63884	25	Nagaland	45874	11062
8	Dadra & Nagar H	4274	1054	26	Odisha	377594	92087
9	Daman & Diu U.T	729	774	27	Pondicherry	1904	1421
10	Delhi U.T	41899	26473	28	Punjab	177268	90353
11	Goa	4138	6920	29	Rajasthan	1262570	252338
12	Gujarat	485530	250318	30	Sikkim	16457	2704

13	Hary ana	253491	53492	31	Tamil Nadu	418801	151437
14	Himachal Pradesh	107774	15001	32	Tripura	21756	4998
15	Jammu & Kashmir	175630	25528	33	Uttar Pradesh	1927997	896301
16	Jharkhand	407200	90996	34	Uttarakhand	70183	28098
17	Karnataka	822615	249432	35	West Bengal	857087	234275
18	Kerala	26156	21757		Total	12666377	4353247

(Sources minister of labour <https://labour.gov.in> › files › Census-2001&2011)

Table-2: NCLP Eradication of Child Labour in Tamil Nadu

Year	Child workers
1981	9.75 lakhs
1991	5.78 lakhs
2001	4.19 lakhs
2011	1.51 lakhs

The above table show that Census data reveals reduction in child workers in Tamil Nadu 1981 is 9.75 lakhs followed by 1991 is 5.78 lakhs, 2001 is 4.19 lakhs, 2011 is 1.51 lakhs.

Table-3 : Financial details of Mainstreaming (Cash assistance for higher education)

S.No	Year	Children benefited	Amount (in Lakhs)
1	2011-12	293	17.58
2	2012-13	566	33.96
3	2013-14	876	52.56
4	2014-15	1008	60.48
5	2015-16	1026	61.56
6	2016-17	900	54

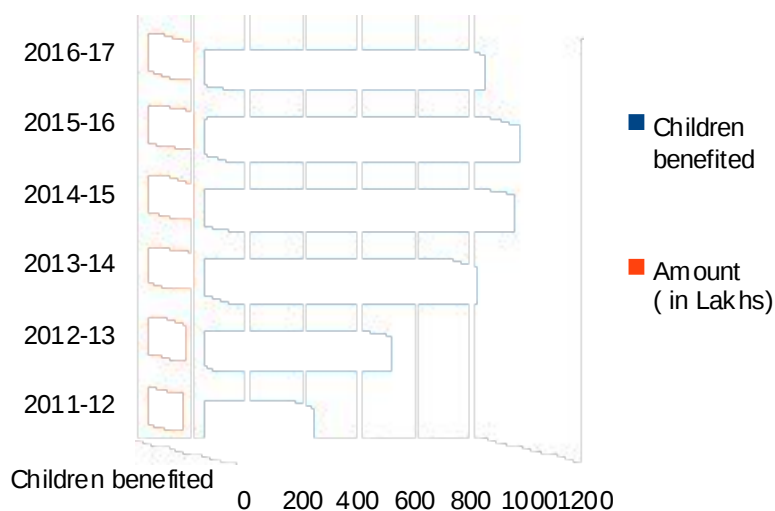


Fig.1 Financial details of Mainstreaming (Cash assistance for higher education)

Table-4: List of Districts covered under NCLP Scheme[5] :

S.No	District	No. of Special Training Centers run by	No. of children	%
		Running	Studying	
1	Chennai	23	397	5.47
2	Coimbatore	30	837	11.55
3	Dharmapuri	22	418	5.76
4	Dindigul	15	302	4.16
5	Erode	21	474	6.54
6	Kancheepuram	28	783	10.80
7	Krishnagiri	22	524	7.23
8	Namakkal	15	199	2.74
9	Salem	21	472	6.51
10	Thiruvannamalai	9	198	2.73
11	Tirunelveli	14	389	5.36
12	Trichy	25	605	8.34
13	Tuticorin	10	298	4.11
14	Vellore	39	815	11.25
15	Virudhunagar	21	536	7.39
	Total	315	7247	100

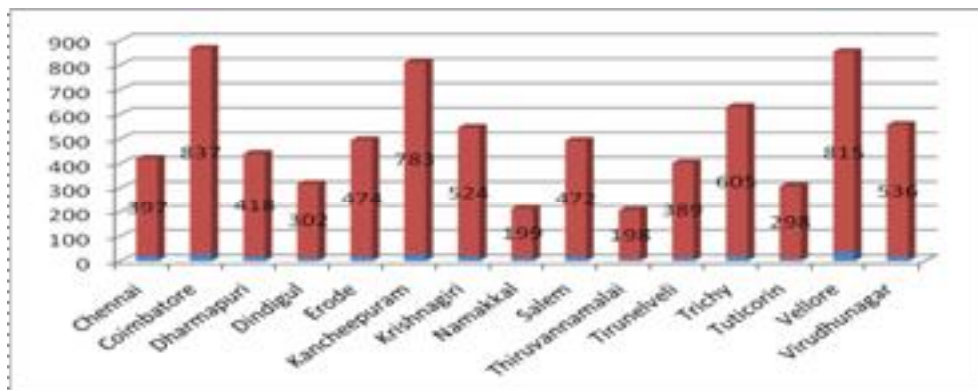


Fig 2. List of Districts covered under NCLP Scheme

National Child Labour Project(NCLP)

History of NCLP:

Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP)[4] Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country.

Aims of NCLP

- ◆ This is the major Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour.
- ◆ The Scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations & processes in the first instance.
- ◆ Under the Scheme, survey of child labour engaged in hazardous occupations & processes has been conducted.
- ◆ The identified children are to be withdrawn from these occupations & processes and then put into special schools in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into formal schooling system.
- ◆ Project Societies at the district level are fully funded for opening up of special schools/Rehabilitation Centers for the rehabilitation of child labour.
- ◆ The special schools/Rehabilitation Centers provide:
 - 1.Non-formal/bridge education
 - 2.Skilled/vocational training
 - 3.Mid Day Meal
 - 4.Stipend @ Rs.150/- per child per month.
 - 5.Health care facilities through a doctor appointed for a group of 20 schools.

Project of NCLP

- National Child Labour Project

- National Child Labour Project Guideline
- Budget provision of National Child Labour Project society
- List of National Child Labour Project Districts
- Composition of National Child Labour Project Society
- Fund Allocation for National Child Labour Project
- Setting up New National Child Labour Project
- Childrens Mainstreamed

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT IN TAMIL NADU

1. ILO-Integrated Programme for elimination of child labour is functioning at Sivakasi and Tiruppur.
2. 472 special Schools are functioning and 20,044 child labourers who are withdrawn from labour force are studying in these schools.
3. 7650 health camps have been conducted 2016.
4. 2236 self help groups have been formed for the mothers of the child labour families.
5. 575 children in the age group of 13 to 16 years had been given skill training
6. Nutritious meal is provided to the children of the special schools in all the project societies.
7. So far 20685 children in the age group of 5 to 7 years were enrolled due to the enrollment campaign of the ILO-IPEC project.
8. Free bus passes and uniforms are also provided to special school children.
9. Vocational Training is imparted to the special school children.

NLCP- Society for Monitoring &Implementation of Child Labour Elimination (Smile)

SALEM

This Organization monitoring and implementing Child Labour Project is functioning Salem District

- 7947 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 40 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 2090 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 826 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 80 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 25 Self Help Groups were formed

NCLP- KOVAI CHILD LABOUR ABOLITION SUPPORT SOCIETY (KOVAI CLASS)

COIMBATORE:1)The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995 , 2)2575 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey, 3)40 Special Schools are run for the child labourers, 4)1715 children were enrolled in the special schools, 5)848 children were mainstreamed into formal schools, 6) 918 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers, 7) 312 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP-DHARMAPURI

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995
- 10126 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 50 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 2459 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 471 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 64 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 20 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP – CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATION AND EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION SOCIETY (CHEERS)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995
- 1485 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 30 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 1502 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 1050 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 56 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 69 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP-TUTICORIN

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995
- 2655 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 60 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 3000 children were enrolled in the special schools

- 240 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 13 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 33 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP – CHILD LABOUR ABOLITIONSUPPORT SCHEME

VELLORE

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995
- 4204 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 39 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 3000 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 817 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 424 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 182 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP-VIRUDHUNAGAR

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 1995
- 6998 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 83 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 3824 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 636 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 148 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 140 Self Help Groups were formed.

NCLP-TIRUNELVELI

- The Child Labour Project is functioning from 2000
- 4500 children were identified as child labourers by SSA survey
- 68 Special Schools are run for the child labourers
- 2475 children were enrolled in the special schools
- 1053 children were mainstreamed into formal schools
- 36 health camps were conducted for the benefit of the child labourers
- 125 Self Help Groups were formed.

National recognition for CLASS Project Director

Project Director, Child Labour Abolition Support Scheme (CLASS), Vellore, has been conferred the National Award for the Best Project Director in the movement for abolition of child labour at the national level for the year 2011. A total of 1,366 students are studying in these centres, and are getting financial assistance of Rs. 150 per month, besides free noon meal, textbooks and notebooks. All these activities were aimed at making Vellore a child labour-free district, the release said.

Restoring childhoods to child labourers in Tamil Nadu

These young hands should have held pencils. Instead they mixed dangerous chemicals in matchbox factories, handled worms in silk farms, or learnt to juggle several glasses while serving customers in shanty tea shops. These children, instead of going to school, spent their time earning paltry wages. No longer. In the state of Tamil Nadu, the central government's National Child Labour Project (NCLP), with support from UNICEF, has been restoring childhoods to these children. a special 'bridge' school run by the NCLP, supported by UNICEF, in Palacode block in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu.

Domestic and Brick kiln sectors

The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is focusing on brick kilns and domestic sectors here for abolition of child labour in the district. An official of the project said that meetings of the State monitoring committee and the district-level enforcement committee were held recently. It is alleged that employment of child labour is high in these two sectors.

Child labour free

The NCLP After identifying the school dropouts it will start enrolling them in the special centres established in the district under the project for rehabilitation of child workers. Earlier this year, the NCLP came out with plans to make five blocks - Sulur, Karamadai, Sultanpet, Anamalai and Annur - in the district as child labour-free by the end of March next year through a series of programmes to create awareness, apart from enforcement. The NCLP officials joined hands with other departments of the Government and conducted 53 raids in Coimbatore and Tirupur districts in 2012-2013 and rescued 92 children. The two districts had 25 special centres where about 760 rescued child workers were rehabilitated last year.

CONCLUSION

Even though there are number of government schemes are in operation from researcher view important suggestion has been given viz., The government implementing the various laws but the 2011 census shows that the number of child labour is 1.51 lakhs in the study area. Hence the census shows that failure of the present law. Need to enact new Law to eradicate the child labour.

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