

## Learn about child labor in Rajasthan

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**Abstract:** Across the world and in India, large numbers of young children have lost their teaching jobs and been forced into work in recent decades as the gap between the rich and the poor widens. The International Labor Organization now estimates that her 215 million children, ages 5 to her 17, are working in conditions deemed illegal, dangerous, or grossly exploitative. increase. Underage children in all kinds of jobs around the world. The main reason is that minors and their families are very poor. Many young people are employed in commercial agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining and domestic services. Some children engage in illegal activities such as drug dealing and vice, and various traumatic activities such as serving as soldiers. Child labor is defined as "minors who work for money, food or other basic needs". Thousands of young people work as workers in factories, construction sites and at home. This is a problem that governments and citizens must deal with in real time. Children working as laborers are forced to endure hard labor all day long. They are easily bossed and other workers can tell them to do this or that. They are paid less than adults and are even beaten and abused. They are abused in all areas. Some people work with machines, for example carrying stones, working with machines, etc. Many children are at risk of injury or death while working with machines. Poverty and financial hardship are the main reasons people send their children to figure skating. Most of the poor people are uneducated, so they don't seem to pay attention to science and technology. They are still shrouded in superstition and false beliefs. The population is growing rapidly every day and especially in a country like India there is an endless demand for people beyond the limited opportunities they may be deprived of due to child labor. must be viewed from a completely different perspective. The solution to this problem lies in economic development and jobs for all. Governments and other organizations must take the necessary steps to end poverty and illiteracy. Then child labor will automatically end. This paper is an attempt to identify the main subjective factors that lead to child labor.

**Keywords :-** Child Labor in Rajasthan , Current Scenario in India , Child Labor Problems in Rajasthan , Laws and Policies to Prevent Child Labor , Rajasthan Government Initiatives , Child Labor In Rajasthan: NCPCR , Protection and Conclusion

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Every morning, when the sun rises over the mountains, we wake up, feel the freshness of the air, and see the perfection of small drops of water, the sparkling tenderness of the air every day. . Similarly, little children bring freshness and love into our lives, reminding us of our soul and its purity and tenderness of nature. Tradition and custom, from an early age, we have sought to guide our children and assist in the development of our nation. In fact, every child in any country decides its future. The future well-being of a nation and its societies has a lot to do with the well-being of its children. Children are the future of the nation. Our country is a garden and our country's children are the flowers of this garden and it is everyone's duty to protect these flowers. It's a problem that also causes problems.

In India, children were forced from an early age to work in the fields and around the house in order to help their parents. It is defined as any work that children do with their little innocent hands to help. Nature's creations are none other than children. However, very early on, they are forced to work hard to earn a living for themselves and their families, a situation that halts their mental development. Child labor is mostly a problem of poor families. Children whose parents work cannot afford education due to insufficient and stagnant income sources for their children, and this is seen as one of the reasons leading to child labor. Defile the country in this context. Hundreds of thousands of children working in dangerous and dangerous neighborhoods is a shame. Complications of child-related problems in India are due to factors such as attitudes (traditional attitudes), lack of education.

Finally, looking at various reports and data, it is almost impossible to know exactly how many children in the world are working for a living at the expense of their childhood. According to the latest estimates, the number of working children in the age group of 7 to her 17 is her 246 million, according to the census. Of these, some 177 million children, one in eight of the world's children, are at risk of engaging in the worst forms of

child labour, and are physically and mentally ill. Not only do they receive critical care, but sometimes they lose their lives.

### **Child Labor in Rajasthan**

Child Labor is the practice of involving children in economic activity in part-time or full-time employment. Child labor actually exacerbates poverty, deprives children of their education, and leads to poverty being passed down from generation to generation. Rajasthan's child labor problem is no different than the country where Rajasthan accounts for almost 10% of all child labor in the country (2011 census).

### **Definition**

#### **Who is a child?**

The National Policy for Children 2013 and Rajasthan Children Policy 2008 define a child as anyone under the age of 18 years. • According to ILO Convention No. 182, Article 2, the term 'children' applies. For those under the age of 18.

#### **What is Child Labor?**

“Child labor” means work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; work to force or force them to attend school for too long and to do things related to being diligent

### **Current Scenario in India**

According to UNICEF data, India's 2011 census shows a total of 12.6 million working children, totaling only those in the 5-14 age group, This is considered the most children. Working children in the world, most of them working children. H. 90% live in villages. But the number of children is also declining, according to NSSO research. Number of working children[1]. Finally, the 2011 Census found that the total number of working children belonging to the Her 5 to Her 14-year-old group decreased from 12.6 million She to 4.35 million He[2]. ]. Together, children under the age of 14 make up 29% of the total population[3]. In India we find that most of the children work mainly in the organized or unorganized sector, although there are laws regulating children working in the organized sector, children working in the unorganized sector are often found in the rural sector. Legislation should be developed to operate in both the and non-organizational sectors. Urban areas; especially in rural areas, many children work in plantations and fields such as cotton, and yes, we can forget about household chores.They are also employed there. Children who work in Japan are often seen working or employed in housing, shops, restaurants, factories, etc. Newspapers, milkboys, shoeshineers and rags, India has more children under her 14s in both high-risk and low-risk jobs than the entire population of the United States. , although the data is really provocative.

According to data released in the 1991 Indian Census, more than 11 million of her children in the 14-year-old group are working in the country, with 9 out of 10 children living in rural households. It turns out that I found a job.

As an example, India certainly does a great job of showing that it is a country that suffers greatly from the problem of child labor. Data also show that between 13.6 million and 14 million of her children are working in India. India is one of the countries with the highest number of No. in comparison to any other country in the world [4].

### **Major Causes of Child Labor in India**

An examination of the necessity of child labor for families in India shows that even the poorest families in India derive their family income from child labour. increase. One of his surveys conducted by the ILO observed or found that children's income is considered very important in Indian households[5]. Earn something by engaging in various economic activities. In addition, there is little data that children may make up 34% to 37% of household income when looking at proportions. Yes, the data clearly show that income from child labor is very important for poor families. No single determinant can be addressed to end child labor. Before digging deeper and emphasizing just one determinant of child labor, authorities and governments need to consider other determinants as well. it is poverty.

The prevalence of child labor in India should be considered through data from various agencies if our country is to eradicate child labor. The need for an hour is that action must be taken as soon as possible before more and more children are trapped in this hell.

**Child Labor Problems in Rajasthan** (Quarrying) and Bilwala (Clothing) are mainly due to heavy industrial activities and the associated demand for cheap labor. and poultry. Children in Rajasthan are employed in trade, commerce, transportation, mining and construction, as well as domestic workers in hotels, dhaba and private homes.

The majority of child laborers working in domestic labor, restaurants, dhaba and shops are migrants. There are indigenous children who work and live in bondage in employers' homes and production units to pay off family debts according to agreed contracts. Fields

Stone Mining  
Brick Industry  
Brick Industry  
Domestic Workers

### **Laws and Policies to Prevent Child Labor**

According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, children under the age of 14 are prohibited from working in factories, mines or hazardous areas. You must not be employed in a job that is illegal. • Concerning free and compulsory education for children, the Constitution defines a child's age as her 14 years. Employment of young people (ages 14-18) in hazardous occupations/processes.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act (JJ Act), 2000, through its amendment in the year 2006, mentions; any working child below the age of 18 years is a child in need of care and protection • The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Government of India aims to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, and children in conflict with law

### **Rajasthan Government Initiatives:**

A separate State Child Policy was formulated in 2008 with a view to ensure comprehensive development of children, protection of their rights and mainstreaming children's rights into all development agenda through convergence with various state departments:

The Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR) started functioning in February 2010 as a statutory body under the Commissions for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of laws and policies relating to children. The

Commission's objective is to protect, promote and defend child rights in the State • The Rajasthan Government established separate Department for Child Rights vide notification dated 17 May, 2013 as an overarching administrative unit that would strengthen and streamline governance for children.

### **Rajasthan**

Well when we came one step down to the state of royal palaces and heritages i.e Rajasthan we discovered that just Rajasthan amounts for 10% child labour of country and not just this the capital of Rajasthan itself holds for around 40,000 labourer's as a child in the age gap bracket of 5-14 years. Rajasthan with context to child labour population in state stands at 3rd spot immediately after UP and Andhra Pradesh. One of the report shows that there is a massive growth in the Rajasthan in number of child labour[6], following data is relied upon 2001 census. The horrible reality of Rajasthan came into picture when few authorities found and rescued in year 2102 282 children from various different child traffickers. "The situation is getting worse. We need to take a big step against child labor as soon as possible before more children are trapped in this hell," said the executive director of the Institute for Human Rights and Resources. We are talking about development, which consists of various things such as infrastructure and digitalization, where our country needs to move forward, but let's think about the basics of why we leave it out. Hmm? The future of our country seems to be working with various organized and unorganized sectors, which is certainly not what we wanted. When we talk about the specific city that showed or gave the worst results, it is none other than the Jhunjunu district that contributes 10.

6% of child labor in Rajasthan. What is quite surprising is that while the various available data on child labor have accumulated, and Rajasthan alone covers its proportions, we have come across states such as West Bengal, Bihar and others. All these states children mentioned above are children forced to work when we talk about western rajasthan and we have also seen many children employed in all kinds of industries in southern rajasthan BT cotton cultivation. However, such screening of children is not only carried out in Junjunu district, but also in Alwar and Bharatpur districts in large numbers. In West Rajasthan, children work mainly in the fireworks industry, so you can be aware of the risks involved with such child workers. They work 14 hours a day and are paid around 800 to 1800 per month. The backlog throughout this structure is the department that looks after the children who work in the fields to feed themselves and their families. For example, a labor sector that lacks various basic key structures that only make it vulnerable to government. An organization that is nothing more than a useless institution. Earlier this year, the NCPCR identified children working in the brick-making area of Bilwala[7]. That is, various efforts have been made to protect children from working in such areas. One of them aims to protect children working in the cotton fields of South Rajasthan.

## **Background**

focuses specifically on only his one region, his Surpur district in Rajasthan, located in his Adivasi region near the Gujarat border. Data show that migration is one of the main livelihoods of low-income households in such regions, with at least half of family income dependent on migration[8]. Other sources of income, i.e. immigrants, can work in agriculture, etc. Other sources of household income include agriculture. Though we are putting more light on the migration as one major sources of income but yes the actual situation may definitely varied from the data accumulated, that is why few other data also states that total of 2/3rd of household income comes from migration and not just one but more than the one member of the family is engaged in migration.

## **Migration and It's Cycle**

So it's necessary to understand the migration of these children it is important because one thing is to be noted that as mentioned previously that children who are engaged in the cotton agriculture have to see alternative for livelihood for their source of income for family as the cotton (BT Cotton) agriculture is seasonal and what they would do if the season of it (BT cotton) is out, what usually happen is that July-September are the months for farming of BT Cotton they they start migrating for it in the areas of Northern Gujarat or for also making of brick for houses, when the time comes closer to the month of October they again return back to home before the time of Diwali festive season. Then after this people move forward to work in brick kilns, elder member sometimes for their accompanying in work take children also with them this happen nearby the month of November which gets continued till mid of April after this time tenure child workers come back to their home and work in dhabas and hotels with some back-up work job for the entire year for livelihood.

## **Child Labor In Rajasthan: NCPCR**

It was being found that after articulating the data of several reports one major highlight was that where the number of children population as child labour were increasing on the other hand the number of dropout children from school in Rajasthan was also increasing what the reason behind it we don't know what kind of relation it is or whether there is any or not but one thing is for sure there is definitely a link between this. Above data is alarming because dropout rate is not of considerable limit, there more than 5 lakh dropout from school, really a very major are to be concerned about. NCPCR Member Stuti Narain Kacker also highlighted the fact that child labor has fallen from 1.2 million previously to 500,000, and a concomitant reduction in the number of early school dropouts.

But where we have lost hope, whether it is in the implementation of the government, whether action has been taken, yes, the government should be treated by both Gujarat and Rajasthan on an equal footing. Post to look for child trafficking of any kind that endorses the measures taken One of them aims to protect children working in the cotton fields of South Rajasthan.

## **Child Protection**

When talking about this component, it is about whether there are barriers to accessing social protection programs for children. It also aims to make Grampanchayat[9] the only shop or one-stop-shop to receive all kinds of applications for programs related to child social protection. And that is why it is endowed with such powers, along with elected members and secretary members of local governments and panchayats. To better organize the information for greater convenience, a system called Panchayat level MIS system has been developed for this purpose. Implementing all of the above efforts will help us better understand all the steps put in place for child social protection and also help build an informed local executive environment. Entitled with each department. And also for the purpose of better understanding of present time existing government tools for all for ease of resorting the applications, For Ex:- Public Hearing Act.

With the help of statutory platforms at village level accountability and transparency further has been tried to enhance – which are like Gram Sabha, Ward Sabha, Gram Panchayat the meetings within this helps to provide a platform for sharing information and also for sharing of information and initiation of grievances. Because of which the participation of the community within this as been increased well in number. Which resulted with the help of this CSSP project number of people with the access to various government schemes for children with protection, has been successfully been facilitated to all.

## **Linking Social Protection With Child Sensitivity**

This above head/component consist of namely 2 followed approaches,- First Approach is targeting specific children/specific group of children and Second Approach focuses on selected government programmes for social protection and for enhancing of child sensitivity of children.

### **Child labour (Target group)**

This target group approach falls under the category of First Approach as discussed above, this approach of targeted group focuses more on changing of the attitude among parents, behaviour and practice of these parents towards child labour and education, which can be done through the proper/continuous communication with the local village boys, and to conduct more and more group discussions, interactions with individuals parents and children, for that purpose small encouraging and thought provoking short films can also be shown to these people. More and more parents should be made aware of existing and implemented schemes for them and their children so that they can avail them, schemes of all kinds like related to school and the education of the children. By making parents aware and letting them know the importance of the cost benefit advantage they have by sending their children to school. sending A cost benefit analysis of child labour against school is also used to bolster parents' interest in education. After the few months later this target based approach seems to be on very right track as around 1062 children have been enrolled in school, really remarkable results, now the regular check up regarding the regularity of these children in school is being follow-up

### **Malnourished Children (Target)**

This second area of the goal-based approach aims to improve the proper functioning of the ICDS. H. Malnutrition-focused programs within Integrated Child Development Services. This is done alongside other health workers trying to find a cure for malnutrition, and the same goes for parents and malnourished children who are referred to malnutrition treatment centres, if needed. Thanks to this early detection, regular support and timely treatment of malnourished children has significantly reduced their health problems and improved their immunity. To date, a total of 121 children have received adequate treatment with the help of the project's direct interventions. Children are being detected early and treated appropriately. To date, 122 malnourished children have been treated as a direct result of project interventions. Child protection

When talking about this element, the question is whether there are any barriers to access to social protection programs for children. And it focuses and aims to make Gram Panchayat [9] the only vessel or one-stop shop to receive all kinds of applications for programs related to child social protection. And that is why local governments along with elected members and secretaries of Panchayat are empowered to do so. To make the information more organized and more useful, a system called Panchayat level MIS system has been developed. Carrying out all of the above attempts will improve our understanding of all such procedures that have been put in place for the social protection of children. Entitled with each department. It also aims to better understand the government tools that exist today so that applications can be found more easily by everyone. B.: Laws Concerning Public Hearings.

Attempts are being made to further increase accountability and transparency with the help of legal platforms at village level. This provides a platform for information sharing, like Gram Sabha, Ward Sabha, Gram Panchayat, and supports meetings among these to provide a platform for information sharing and initiation. of complaints. Because of this, community participation in this number has increased significantly. The number of people with access to various government programs for children with protection created with the help of this her CSSP project has been successfully facilitated for all.

### **Linking Social Protection With Child Sensitivity**

This above head/component consist of namely 2 followed approaches,- First Approach is targeting specific children/specific group of children and Second Approach focuses on selected government programmes for social protection and for enhancing of child sensitivity of children.

### **Palanhar Yojana**

Palanhar Scheme can truly be regarded as best of the step taken towards the vulnerable and orphan children, aim of this scheme/Yojana is to strengthen the cash transfer programme for the caregivers of orphaned children and other vulnerable children. And not just just strengthening of the caregivers but also to strengthen the role of educational institutes, school and other institutions too responsible for the well being of the targeted children. Caregivers and children are benefited with skill-building-up package. This CSSP project worked as blessing for these malnourished and vulnerable children, it helped nearby 690 caregivers of Surpur and also the caregivers of the nearby areas like Dungarpur too by accessing the Palanhar Yojana, this shows that how continuous efforts through such schemes and Yojana at district level helped the number of children and caregivers.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

MGNREGS field assessment report shows that when there is younger sibling at home and mother is at work sites than the elder sibling of the family drops out of the school for the appropriate care of the younger siblings. In few instances, where younger children are left at home alone for several hours, sometimes at place

of work children are substituted with their parents. CSSP therefore works with a small number of selected panchayats to make the MGNREGS program more child-friendly. H. To prevent children from falling into the trap of child labor again and to keep them from skipping school with the support of MGNREGS. This can be achieved by adopting local standards developed by the community. Future prospects exist in relation to collaboration with district administrations for parenting services within ICDS, namely Integrated Child Development Services [11].

### **Impact on Government Social Protection Policies and Programs**

This component draws on real-world experiences and insights from those who seek to identify disadvantages and design more effective social protection programs for children. Focus on field data. My team and I are working very closely with district administrations who see this research as a credible strategy for improving access and impact on social protection. The county government has also asked us (our research team) for help in obtaining information and monitoring various programs.

## **II. Conclusion :-**

If we really want to stop child labor from its very root or eradicate vulnerability of children totally it becomes so much important to spread awareness of the issue to the larger population, children who go for work there parents must be counseled they must be informed of impact and related consequences that comes up with the child labor. When it comes to awareness NGOs play a very vital role in that, best possible alternatives must be found out to supplement income of the family that need to be provided. It should be the responsibility of the employer they should be sensitized and not employ children in factories, restaurants or else any place where they are employed. And also as a citizen it should be the duty of every citizen to report any such incidence related to child labour to the police or to inform on prescribed govt helpline number i.e 1098 which is of Childline India Foundation, in order to provide nationwide helpline number for distress children, along with this all laws made for prohibition of child labor should be strictly implemented.

To combat child labor great person and Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi in 1980 also took step in the form of Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Save the Childhood movement). It was nation wide movement campaigning for the children rights. Main focus of it on totally eradicate the existence of bonded labor, trafficking of child and child labor, and highlighted or gave importance more to children's education(Right To Education). Till now, until this date more than 87,000 children are freed from this scrutiny with children and helped in rehabilitation and their education along with re-integration of children.

By mere bringing up of legislation's different acts for combating child labour is not enough, govt need s to understand every possible aspect related to this issue for instance though the law states that children below the age of 14 should be prohibited from working at any type of employment but what if that particular child labor is the sole earner of that family in such stopping such a child from working would surely have the counter effect on the that child and then how would he survive. Therefore the focus should not just be on depleting the number of child labour in nation but to also to bring some policies and Yojana so that those children who are sole earner don,t have to leave their education and that their family have proper source of income. If we discuss in depth the components like education, poverty and source of income is somewhere are greatly linked to each other poverty being central highlight give rise all other issues like dropping out of school because of death of elder and sole earner of the family so the one step out of school education to make some livelihood for him/herself or for his family. Now in such cases it becomes more important for government to better make policies different types of Yojana by ensure minimum income for such family and children for the livelihood or if such policies and schemes are there than the proper implementation of the same should be exercised rather just going with thought only that is total child labour eradication that is something we want but how the action regarding this issue must be taken it must have to be thought upon clearly other wise whatever act or law we'll come up with is going to rather than combating the such issue would become burden on the government and law makers. If we achieve such small neglected parameters and start there better implementation then there is no as such issue that can be tackled with respect this particular issue of child labour and also such similar issues. And more and more Field work projects like CSSP should be brought up at maximum regions and states so that issues like same of Surpur district can come to the light and the childhood of many more children can saved, by nurturing them, by giving them there childhood back to which they have there right for, to study or to dream big, such assessments from different would too would make authorities alarmed with the regular data received from time to time because of which proper action would be taken regularly in form of the act, policies, schemes etc

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