



A Study of Child Labour in the Informal Sector in Delhi NCR

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ABSTRACT:

When 1979 was proclaimed the “International Year of the Child” by the United Nations General Assembly the call for action and study was picked up by many people and organizations all over the world. It is almost universally recognized that children are not simply small adults, and that they deserve special consideration and treatment in a harsh world. The ILO is seeking to promote not only a greater awareness of the problem of child labor but also its gradual elimination, striving at the same time to improve the conditions of work and life of those children who for the time being have to continue working. For this purpose it is endeavoring to enlist the support of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as of the public at large. The ILO's Bureau of Statistics and Special Studies estimates the number of children under 15 years of age working throughout the world in 1979 at 52 million (rather fewer than in 1975), the vast majority of these being unpaid family workers.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Thakur Sanjay P., (1985) studied ‘Labor in the unorganized sector’. He find in his study that 797 child were involved in labor in various sector.

Pandhe, M. K. (1989) studied on “Law Relating to child labor in India”. He studied the all law and regulations which makes and amendment by the legislature time to time in Indian Constitution [1].

Sunita Singhania (1995) completed her research on “Child labor and the pattern of their activities”. She studied the all activities of the child and the reasons and expects their families [1].

Mohanthy, Ramesh (1998) worked the “Children on employment in policies and programs in India”. The finding also throw light that children are motivated to work to earn pocket money to meet small expenses. Many policies has comes but there is no any change in this sector [2].

Thripathi Ramapati (2004) completed his research work on “Begger and waste pickers in Varanasi”. He found that 79; child was involved in waste pickers and they do this work for complete their needs [2].

Singh Ranjeet (2007) studied “Causes and conditions of child labor” [2].

Aaradhna Banerjee (2011) “Employment Status and its Nature” [2]

METHODOLOGY USED:

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study will be delimited to child labor in Agriculture, Industry, House hold and others.

HYPOTHESIS:

To discuss the typology of child activity pattern and to measure the income variations

VARIETIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Type of Economic Activities	Migration Status		
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Total
Manufacturing	8.57	26.66	16.3
Trade & Commerce	39.29	20.46	30.4
Repairs & Services	38.45	36.50	29.3
Transport	6.57	7.40	4.3
Construction	4.26	7.64	16.5
Others	2.86	1.34	3.2
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 1

The study of the profile of households as well as that of working children reveals the dismal story of development of the union territory of Delhi. The problem stems from the fact that it is the steep poverty of the households of working children who sponsor movement of children to enter the domain of labor market [3].

Snatched away from the schools during their formative years, deprived of basic amenities including medical check-up regularly, a large number of children below the age of 14 years toil from dawn to dusk. Lack of education means that there are not many employment avenues open for the people which forces them to send their children to work. The Government is acutely aware of the challenges thrown up in the wake of changes but has not responded with strategic foresight and confidence. Nonetheless, there is silver lining to every dark cloud [4]. Despite the strong current of discontentment amongst the households of working children, they are still clinging to the last ray of hope that someday some miracle would happen when their children would be provided with liberal education facilities to break the fillings in which their children are currently interlocked.

CONCLUSION:

The findings also throw light that children are motivated to work to earn pocket money to meet small expenses. The percentage of such children was minimal.

Much to our dismay, all these factors combined together demonstrate a lamentable lack of any worthwhile sincere policy to sort the tangled web in which innocent children are deceptively caught. These causes exhibit a gloomy portrayal of events. What an apathy and lack of foresight indeed? It is a deplorable indifference and hollowness of foresight where the childhood fails to flower.

REFERENCES:

1. K. C. Seal, Children in Employment in Policies and Programs, Profile of the Child in India (1980), Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi, p. 181.
2. Lee Swepston, "Child Labor : Its Regulation by ILO Standards and National Legislation." International Labour Review, Vol. 121, No. 5, September-October, 1982.
3. For details see 'The Cycle of Recycling' by Aruna Srinivasan, appeared in Hindustan Times dated August 28, 1993.
4. Modhumita Mojumdar, "Street Children" in SOS Messenger, A Journal of SOS Children's Village of India (1993), p. 8.